





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2025

[https://archive.org/details/bwb\\_T3-CBS-888](https://archive.org/details/bwb_T3-CBS-888)



~~Handwritten text, possibly "Handwritten" or "Handwritten" crossed out.~~

MOE

MOE



BLACKIE'S CONCISE  
ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BLACKIE & SON LIMITED  
London and Glasgow



BLACKIE & SON LIMITED

16/18 William IV Street, Charing Cross, LONDON, W.C.2  
17 Stanhope Street, GLASGOW

BLACKIE & SON (INDIA) LIMITED

103/5 Fort Street, BOMBAY

BLACKIE & SON (CANADA) LIMITED

TORONTO

*Blackie's*  
CONCISE ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY

---

*Compiled by*  
CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A., LL.D.

*And revised by*  
R. F. PATTERSON, M.A., D.Litt.  
J. DOUGALL, M.A., D.Sc.



BLACKIE & SON LIMITED  
*London and Glasgow*

Blackie's  
CONCISE ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY

---

Compiled by  
CHARLES MONAGHAN, M.A., LL.B.  
and  
A. R. WHITTINGTON, M.A., LL.B.  
PUBLISHED BY  
BLACKIE & SON, LTD.,  
GLASGOW AND LONDON.



BLACKIE & SON, LIMITED  
LONDON AND GLASGOW

## PREFACE

---

Dr. Annandale's *Concise Dictionary*, which has won and long maintained a leading place among dictionaries of moderate size, has now been re-set in Perpetua—a modern type of exceptional legibility. In carrying out the re-setting the opportunity has been taken to transfer to the body of the book some two thousand words which hitherto appeared in the Supplement, and also to add some two hundred and fifty words which did not appear anywhere in the earlier editions of the book. The Dictionary will be found to include many of those recent coinages which are generally accepted as legal tender. In order to make room for these additions some obsolete, dialectical, or rare words have been removed. Had this not been done, the volume would have exceeded its limits. A dictionary of moderate size must of necessity be selective in its choice of words admitted. Words are sometimes excluded with regret, simply because their inclusion would mean the sacrifice of even more valuable entries.

The definitions and etymologies of well-established words have been carefully revised.

In order to condense the matter as much as possible, the method of grouping certain words together in one paragraph, instead of giving each a separate paragraph to itself, has been adopted. Only such words as are closely connected in origin, form, and meaning are thus grouped—the group very often consisting of a primary word followed by a number of derivatives, compounds also being grouped under the word that forms their first element. Besides economizing space, this plan often shows the meaning of the words grouped more satisfactorily than could be done if each were explained by itself. As it is sometimes difficult to decide how far the principle of grouping should be carried, or where to set the limits of a group, no hard-and-fast line has been drawn, convenience and facility of reference being generally allowed to decide the matter. The alphabetical arrangement is disturbed as little as possible; but when a word is shifted to any great extent from its natural alphabetical position a cross reference is given from this position to the leading word under which it may be found. Hence no reader need have any difficulty in finding the word he wants.

In order to save space the more unimportant abstract nouns ending in *-ness*, and adverbs ending in *-ly*, have often been omitted altogether or left without a definition, their meaning being made sufficiently clear by the definition of the word from which they are derived.

The method adopted for exhibiting the proper pronunciation of the words is simple, and will indeed be understood at a glance, the key-words for the different sounds being shown at the foot of every page. It has not been thought necessary to show the pronunciation of compound words when both their elements are pronounced independently and neither of them receives special emphasis.



# CONTENTS

---

|                                                                                                                                        |           |            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| HINTS ON ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY                                                                                                             | - - - - - | Page<br>ix |
| PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES                                                                                                                  | - - - - - | xi         |
| KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION                                                                                                               | - - - - - | xiv        |
| ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS USED IN THE DICTIONARY                                                                                         | - - - - - | xv         |
| ENGLISH DICTIONARY                                                                                                                     | - - - - - | 1-780      |
| APPENDICES—                                                                                                                            |           |            |
| KEY TO NOTED NAMES IN FICTION, MYTHOLOGY, ETC.                                                                                         | - - - - - | 781        |
| LIST OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WRITERS                                                                                                   | - - - - - | 803        |
| WORDS, PHRASES, AND NOTEWORTHY SAYINGS, FROM THE LATIN, THE<br>GREEK, AND MODERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, MET WITH IN CURRENT<br>LITERATURE | - - - - - | 810        |
| ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS COMMONLY USED IN WRITING AND<br>PRINTING                                                                | - - - - - | 823        |
| FORMS OF ADDRESS USED IN CEREMONIOUS COMMUNICATIONS WITH<br>PERSONS OF TITLE OR OFFICIAL POSITION                                      | - - - - - | 830        |
| TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES                                                                                                         | - - - - - | 833        |
| SIGNS AND SYMBOLS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING                                                                                         | - - - - - | 835        |



# HINTS ON ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY

THE English language is one of a group of closely allied languages which are known by the general name of the Teutonic or Germanic tongues. The other languages of the group, some of which are more closely connected with English than the rest, are Dutch, German, Danish, Icelandic or Old Norse, Swedish, and Gothic; to which may be added, as of less importance and having more the character of dialects, Norwegian, Frisian, the Plattdeutsch or Low German of Northern Germany, and Flemish, which differs little from Dutch. The evidence that all these languages are closely akin is to be found in the great number of words that they possess in common, in the similarity of their structure, their inflections, their manner of compounding words—in short, in their family likeness. This likeness can only be accounted for by supposing that these languages are all descended from one common language, the primitive Teutonic, which must have been spoken at a remote period by the ancestors of the present Teutonic peoples, there being then only one Teutonic people as well as one Teutonic tongue. In their earliest form, therefore, and when they began to be differentiated, these languages must have had the character of mere dialects, and it is only in so far as each has had a history and literature of its own that they have attained the rank of independent languages. The rise of dialects is a well-known phenomenon, taking its origin in the perpetual change to which all languages are subject. A language that comes to be spoken over a considerable area and by a considerable number of persons—more especially when not yet to some extent fixed by writing and literature—is sure to develop dialects, and each of these may in course of time become unintelligible to the persons using the others, if the respective speakers have little intercourse with each other, being separated by mountain ranges, arms of the sea, or merely by distance. In this way is the existence of the different Teutonic tongues to be accounted for. A similar instance of several languages arising from one is seen in the case of Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, all of which are descended from the Latin. Of the common origin of these we have, of course, direct and abundant evidence.

The Gothic language presents us with the earliest specimens of any Teutonic speech that we possess. This tongue, which has long been extinct, is known to us almost solely from fragments of a translation of the Bible made by Bishop Ulfilas or Wulfilas, about A.D. 360. These remains, scanty as they are, are of the highest importance to the student of Teutonic philology. Next to Gothic in the antiquity of its literary remains comes English. The earliest form of English, say

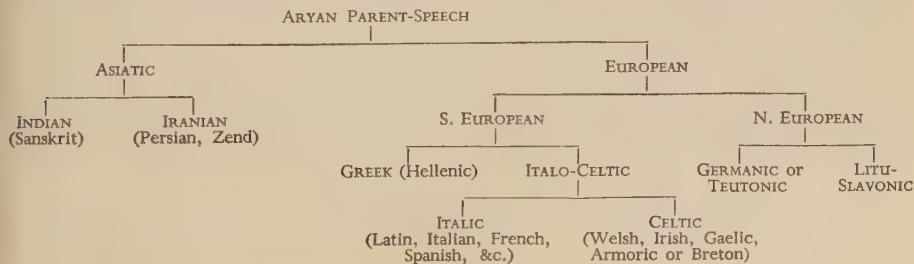
English as used up to A.D. 1100, is usually called Anglo-Saxon, though many now call it Old English. In this dictionary Old English is applied to a later stage of the language than what belongs to the Anglo-Saxon period, yet it must never be forgotten that Anglo-Saxon is really Old English, and that there has been no break in the life of the English language since it was introduced into Britain by the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes. Anglo-Saxon, however, is very different from modern English. It possesses many inflections long since lost and many words long since gone out of use, and, indeed, has to be studied by a modern Englishman as if it were a foreign tongue.

The Teutonic tongues, with the primitive or parent Teutonic from which they are descended, have been proved by the investigations of philologists to belong to a wider group or family of tongues, which has received the name of the Aryan, Indo-European, or (especially in Germany) Indo-Germanic family. The chief members of this family are the Teutonic, Slavonic (Polish, Russian, Bohemian), Lithuanian, Celtic (Welsh, Irish, Gaelic, &c.), Latin (or Italic), Greek (or Hellenic), Armenian, Persian, and Sanskrit.

How remote the period may have been when the ancestors of the Teutons, the Celts, the Slavs, the Greeks, Romans, Persians, and Hindus were living together and speaking a common language is uncertain. Yet the general character of their language is approximately known, and philologists tell us with some confidence what consonant and what vowel sounds the Aryan parent-speech must have possessed, what were the forms of its inflections, and what, at the least, must have been the extent of its vocabulary, judging from the words that can still be traced as forming a common possession of the sister tongues of the family.

The Aryan tongues, ancient and modern, are entitled to claim the first rank among the languages of the globe, both for richness, harmony, and variety, and more especially as embodying a series of literatures to which no other family of tongues can show a parallel.

The exact relationship which the different Aryan languages bear to each other has been much discussed, and the question is not yet settled. It has been maintained, for instance, that Latin and Greek are more closely akin to each other than to any other languages of the family. Some, on the other hand, have insisted that Latin is more nearly akin to Celtic than to Greek. It is generally admitted that Sanskrit and Persian are closely akin. The following scheme, in the form of a genealogical table, exhibits the most commonly accepted theory as to their relationship:



By those who have learned something vaguely of the antiquity and linguistic importance of Sanskrit, this language is sometimes supposed to be the parent-speech of English and other European tongues. The above table shows how erroneous such a notion is, Sanskrit being only a collateral relative.

Though English is a Teutonic language it has admitted into its vocabulary a vast number of non-Teutonic words—more especially words of Latin origin that have passed through the French. If we consider merely the vocabulary, therefore, English may be said to be a composite language. But in structure it is entirely Teutonic; in its grammar, its inflections, its formative elements, &c., it remains true to its origin. And we must remember that the Franco-Latin, or foreign portion of its vocabulary, has a very different character from the Teutonic. The latter is indispensable, the former is not.

It is probably the fact of our language containing so many extraneous elements, combined with the idea of Anglo-Saxon being a separate language from English, that has led to the popular notion that all English words are 'derived' from some foreign source. It is to be feared there are too many persons who, when they learn, for example, that the German *haus* means the same as English *house*, think that in some mysterious way the English word is derived from the German. But this word, and the same of course is the case with a great many others, belongs to the earliest period of the language (Anglo-Saxon); and the reason why similar forms appear in the German and the rest of the Teutonic tongues is because they all have these slightly varying forms as a common inheritance from the primitive Teutonic. Even when the original of a modern English word cannot be found in Anglo-Saxon the word is not necessarily borrowed or derived from any other language. If it clearly has Teutonic relatives its absence from Anglo-Saxon may be accounted for by the imperfection of the records; for there can be little doubt that words were used in Anglo-Saxon times that we do not find in the literary remains of the period. The same must be the case also in regard to the other Teutonic tongues, and thus the history of some of our common words is very defective. In the etymologies of this dictionary the Anglo-Saxon original of any English word is always given when it is known, and the form the word assumes in the other Teutonic tongues is added for the sake of comparison, and to show how widely the word is spread. Sometimes only certain words supposed to be connected with the one in hand are all that can be given.

In order to understand how it is that many words in the different Aryan tongues are really of the same origin, though superficially they may appear very different, it is necessary to know something of Grimm's Law. This law, which, like a natural law, is simply a statement of observed facts, is so named from the great German philologist who first definitely laid it down as the result of observation and comparison of the relative linguistic phenomena. It concerns the so-called 'mute' consonants and takes effect more especially when these are initial. According to it, in words and roots that form a common possession of the Aryan tongues, being inherited by them from the parent-speech, where in English (more especially Anglo-Saxon) and in most of the Teutonic tongues we find *t*, *d*, or *th*, we find in Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit, not these letters, but respectively *d* instead of *t*, an aspirated sound instead of *d*, and *t* instead of *th*. That is, an English *t* corresponds to a Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit *d*, as is seen in *tame* compared with *L. domare*, *Gr. damaein*, *Skr. dam*, to tame; an English *d* corresponds to Latin *f*, Greek *th*, Sanskrit *dh*, as in *E. door*, *L. fores*, *Gr. thyra*, *Skr. dvāra* (for original *dhvāra*), a door; an English *th* corresponds to Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit *t*, as in *thin*, compared with *L. tenuis*, *Gr. tanaos*, *Skr. tanu*, from root

*tan*, to stretch. If we next take the gutturals we find that English *k* (or *c* hard), *g*, *h*, correspond respectively in the above languages to *g*, *h* (*ch*, *gh*), *k*, as is seen in *E. kin*, *L. genus*, *Gr. genos*, *Skr. janus* (where *j* is for original *g*); *E. goose* (modified from original *gans*), compared with *L. anser* (for older *hanser*), *Gr. chēn*, *Skr. hansa*; *E. head* (*A.Sax. heafod*), *L. caput*, *Gr. kephale*, *Skr. kapāla*. Similarly *b* in English corresponds to *f* in Latin, *ph* in Greek, and *bh* in Sanskrit, as in *brother* = *L. frater*, *Gr. phratēr*, *Skr. bhrātṛ*, a brother; *f* in English to *p* in Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit, as in *father* = *L. pater*, *Gr. patrēr*, *Skr. pitṛ*, father. German exhibits certain letter changes peculiar to itself, and for this reason is placed, in any full statement of Grimm's law, apart from the other Teutonic tongues. In German, for instance, *t* takes the place of an English *d*, as in *G. tag*, *E. day*, *G. teil*, *E. deal*; *d* the place of *th*, as in *G. ding*, *E. thing*, *G. drei*, *E. three*, &c. In some cases the law does not operate in consequence of the influence of other letters; thus the *s* of *stand* prevents the *t* from becoming *th*, as it ought to do to correspond with *L. stare*, to stand. Similarly *take* and *L. tango*, to touch, are believed to be allied words though both have the consonant *t*, because they are considered to be both from the root *stag* (the *n* in *tango* being inserted as is often the case). Certain exceptions to the law are accounted for by a subsidiary law of more recent discovery than Grimm's law, known as Verner's Law, and formulating certain facts connected with the original accentuation of Aryan words.

The correspondence of English words with cognate words is often fully seen only when we take them in their earliest or Anglo-Saxon form or when we note their spelling and know what their original pronunciation was. Thus the verb to *lean* corresponds to *L. clino* (in *incline*), *Gr. klinō*, but we might not have been sure of this had we not had the *A.Sax. hlinian*, to lean, in which the *h* (afterwards lost) represents the Latin and *Gr. k* as Grimm's law demands.

In their transition to modern English Anglo-Saxon words undergo various changes, some of which take place with great regularity; thus *d* becomes *ō* or *oa*, as in *A.Sax. hām*, *E. home*, *A.Sax. dc*, *E. oak*, *A.Sax. bāt*, *E. boat*; *æ* becomes *ee* or *ea* (with same sound), as *āel*, *E. eel*, *slēpan*, *E. to sleep*, *sēa*, *E. sea*; *ē* becomes *ee* or *ea*, as in *fēlan*, to feel, *cēpan*, to keep, *grēne*, green, *rēdan*, to read; *ō* becomes *oo* or its equivalent, as *A.Sax. tō*, *E. to*, *too*, *A.Sax. dōm*, *E. doom*, *A.Sax. mōd*, *E. mood*; *ū* becomes *ou*, as in *A.Sax. fūl*, *E. foul*, *A.Sax. mūth*, *E. mouth*, *A.Sax. hūs*, *E. house*, &c. Among consonantal changes may be noted the softening of the *k* sound to the palatal *ch*, as in *church*, *birch*, *watch*, *wretch*, &c.; and the softening of *g* into the *j* sound, *w* or *y*, as in *A.Sax. ecg*, *E. edge*, *A.Sax. hrycg*, *E. ridge*, *A.Sax. gnagan*, *E. gnaw*, *A.Sax. dæg*, *E. day*, *A.Sax. gēdr*, *E. year*.

Since there are so many words of French origin in English it may be as well to state that in early French there was a declension in substantives and adjectives based on the Latin declension, and with special forms for the nominative and accusative. Afterwards when only one form was retained for the noun as subject and as object it was the old accusative (based on the Latin accusative) that as a rule determined this general form; so that such a word as *motion*, for example, does not come from the Latin nominative *motio*, but from the accusative *motionem*; such a word as *favour* is not from *L. favor*, but from *favorem*. It is customary, however, in etymologies to give the nominative as the typical form of the noun, and to say that *motion* is from *motio*, *motionis*, the genitive being given to show the declensional character. Besides, many French words, being taken directly in modern times from the Latin dictionary, are not as a matter of fact based on the accusative though formed after the same model as those that are historically so.

# PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

## PREFIXES

**A-**. This is a prefix of varying origin and meaning. (1) Having an intensive meaning, equivalent to up, from; from A.Sax. *d-* intensive; as in *arise, awake*. (2) From, off; from A.Sax. *of* (= E. *of*, off); as in *adown*. (3) = *on*, in *afoot, amid*. (4) = *L. ad*, to, in *ascend, achieve*. (5) = *L. ab*, from, in *avert*. (6) = *L. e* or *ex*, in *amend*. (7) = *Gr. a*, priv. or neg., in *amorphous*.

**Ab-**, from, away; as in *abduct, abjure*. From *L. ab*, from, prefix and preposition.

**Ad-**, to, towards, at or near; as in *adapt, admit*, &c. From *L. ad*, to, preposition and prefix; allied to *E. at*. Takes by assimilation the forms *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-*.

**Ambi-, Amb-**, about, around; as in *ambition, amputate*. From *L. ambi-*, *amb-*, on both sides, around; allied to *Gr. amphi*, about, *L. ambo*, both; A.Sax. *emb*, *ymb*, *G. um*, about.

**Amphi-**, about, around, on both or all sides; as in *amphibious, amphitheatre*. From *Gr. amphi*, about, around, prep. and prefix. See **Ambi-**.

**An-**. (1) = **Ad-**. (2) Not, negation or privation, from *Gr. an-* or *a-*, the negative prefix; as in *anarchy*. Allied to *E. un-*, *L. in-*, not. (3) = A.Sax. *and-*, against, opposite; as in *answer*. It appears as *a-* in *along*.

**Ana-**, up, through, throughout; as in *analysis, anatomy, anabasis*. From *Gr. ana*, up, preposition and prefix; allied to *E. on*.

**Ant-**, against; as in *antagonist, antacid*.

**Ante-**, before; as in *antecedent, ante-date*, &c. From *L. ante*, before, preposition and prefix.

**Anti-**, against, in opposition; as in *antichrist, anticlimax*, &c. From *Gr. anti*, against, preposition and prefix; allied to *L. ante*, before, and to the A.Sax. prefix *and-*, *an-*, seen in *answer*.

**Arch-, Archi-**, chief, head, ruling; as in *archbishop, architect, archangel*. From *Gr. archi-*, chief, from *archē*, rule, beginning.

**Auto-**, self, of one's self; as in *autograph, automatic*. From *Gr. auto-*, from pronoun *autos*, self.

**Bi-**, twice, two ways, double; as in *bicycle, biennial, bisect*. From *L. bi-*, double.

**Cata-, Cath-, Cat-**, down, downward, through, according to; as in

*cataract, cataclysm, catarrh, catholic, catechism*. From *Gr. kata*, down, through, &c., preposition and prefix.

**Circum-**, around, all round; as in *circumnavigate, circumspect, circumstance*. From *L. circum*, round, prep. and prefix, from *circus*, a circle. Seen also in *circuit*.

**Com-**, with, together, altogether (intensively); as in *combine, compound, command*, &c. From *L. com-*, prefix, used for prep. *cum*, with, allied to *Gr. syn*, *Skr. sam*, with. Appears also as *co-*, *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*, as in *co-exist, collect, connect, correspond*.

**Contra-**, against; as in *contradict, contravene*.

**De-**, down, from, away; as in *descend, denude, depart, describe*, &c. From *L. de*, from, out of, prep. and prefix. In some cases **De-** represents O.Fr. *des-*, from *L. dis-*, apart, as in *decry, defeat*.

**Demi-**, half, semi-. From *Fr. demi*.

**Di-**, double, as in *dimorphous*. From *Gr. di-*, double, akin to *dis-*, bis-.

**Dia-**, through, between, double; as in *diameter, diagnosis, dialogue*. From *Gr. dia*, through, between, prep. and prefix; akin to *di-*, dis-.

**Dis-**, apart, asunder, in two; as in *disarm, discharge, distract*; also used negatively, as in *disbelief, disapprove*. From *L. dis*, asunder, preposition and prefix; allied to *Gr. dis*, *di-*, double, and to *L. bis*, twice.

**Dys-**, bad, ill, difficult; as in *dysentery, dyspepsia*. From *Gr. dys-*, prefix.

**Epi-, Eph-, Ep-**, upon, over; as in *epitaph, epithet, epidermis, ephemeral*. From *Gr. epi*, upon; akin to *Skr. api*.

**Eu-**, well; as in *eulogy, euphony*. From *Gr. eu-*, well.

**Ex-**, out of, out, from; as in *exceed, exclude*; also used intensively, as in *exacerbate, exasperate*. From *L. ex*, out.

**Extra-**, beyond, without; as in *extraordinary, extrajudicial*. From *L. extra*, without.

**For-**. Used intensively or almost negatively; as in *forgive, forbid, forgo*.

**Fore-**, beforehand, in advance; as in *foretell, foreshow, foreground*, &c.

**Hemi-**, half; as in *hemisphere*. From *Gr. prefix hēmi-*, half, akin to *L. semi*.

**Hetero-**, other, different; as in *heterodox, heterogeneous*. From *Gr. heteros*, other.

**Holo-**, whole, entire; as in *holograph, holocaust*. From *Gr. holos*, whole.

**Homo-**, same; as in *homonym*. From *Gr. homos*, same; allied to *E. same*.

**Hyper-**, over, beyond, too; *hyperborean, hypercritical*. From *Gr. hyper*, above, over, prep. and prefix; allied to *L. super*, *E. over*, up.

**Hypo-**, under, beneath; as in *hypo-caust, hypotenuse, hypothesis*. From *Gr. hypo*, under, prep. and prefix; allied to *L. sub*, under.

**In-**. (1) In, as in *inborn, insight*, &c. From A.Sax. and *E. prep. in*, cog. with *L. in*, (in whence next **In-**). It may become *im-*, as in *imbed, imbody*. (2) In, into; as in *include*. From *L. in*, in, prep. and prefix; cog. *Gr. en*, in, *E. and Goth. in*, *Icel. inn*, *G. ein*. Before *m*, *b*, *p*, it becomes *im-*, as in *immure, imbibe, implant*; before *l*, *il-*; before *r*, *ir-*. (3) Not—the negative prefix; as in *inactive, incapable*, &c. From *L. in-*, not, prefix; *Gr. an-*, *E. un-*, not (see **Un-**). Like the preceding it appears also as *il-*, *im-*, *ir-*; as in *illegitimate, immaculate, irrational*.

**Inter-**, between, among; as in *intercede, intermingle, interchange*, &c. From *L. inter*.

**Mal-, Male-, ill**, badly; as in *mal-administration, maladroitness, malcontent, malefactor*. From *Fr. mal-*, *L. male*, badly, *malus*, evil.

**Meta-, Met-**, after, beyond, among, or denoting change as in *metaphysics, metaphor, metamorphosis, metathesis, metonymy*. From *Gr. meta*, with, among, prep. and prefix; cog. with A.Sax. *mid*, *G. mit*, *Goth. mith*, with.

**Mis-**. (1) Wrong, wrongly, bad, badly; as in *misdeed, mistake, mishapen, mishap, misinformed*. From A.Sax., *Icel.*, *Dan.*, and *D. mis-*, *Sw. miss-*, *Goth. missa-*, wrongly; akin to verb *mis-*. (2) Ill, unfortunate; as in *misadventure, misalliance, mischance*. From O.Fr. *mes-*, from *L. minus*, less.

**Mono-, Mon-**, single, sole, having only one; as in *monarch, monody, monogram, monomaniac*. From *Gr. monos*, sole, single.

**Multi-, Mult-**, many; as in *multangular, multiform, multivalve*. From *L. multus*, many, much.

**Non-**, not; often used as *in-*, nega-



tive, or as *un-*. From L. *non*, not, from *ne unum*, not one.

**Ob-**, against, before, in the way of; as in *object*, *obstacle*, *obstruct*. From L. *ob*, against, prep. and prefix; allied to Gr. *epi*, upon, Skr. *api*, moreover. It appears also as *o-*, *oc-*, *of-*, *op-*, as in *omit*, *occur*, *offend*, *oppress*.

**Para-, Par-**, beside, beyond or aside from; as in *parallel*, *paradox*, *parable*, *parody*. From Gr. *para*, beside, prep. and prefix; allied to *peri*, around, L. *per*, through.

**Pen-**, almost; as in *peninsula*, *penultimate*. From L. *pene*, *pene*, almost.

**Per-**, through, throughout, thoroughly; as in *perforate*, *pervade*, *perfect*, *perdition*. It has sometimes the effect of *E. for-* (in *forswear*, *forget*), as in *perfidy*, *perjury*. From L. *per*, through, prep. and prefix; allied to Gr. *para*, *E. for-*.

**Peri-**, around, about; as in *periphery*, *peripatetic*, *periphrasis*. From Gr. *peri*, about, prep. and prefix; allied to Gr. *para*, L. *per*.

**Poly-**, many; as in *polygamy*, *polygon*, *polysyllable*. From Gr. *polys*, many; same root as *E. full*.

**Post-**, after, behind; as in *postdate*, *postpone*. From L. *post*, after, prep. and prefix.

**Pre-, Præ-**, before, beforehand, in advance; as in *predict*, *prefer*, *pre-*

*figure*, *pre-eminent*. From L. *præ*, before.

**Preter-**, beyond, above; as in *preter-natural*, *preterit*. From L. *præter*, beyond, a comparative form of *præ*.

**Pro-**, before, forth, forward; as in *produce*, *project*, *profess*, *promise*; also instead of, as in *pronoun*, *proconsul*. From L. *pro*, before.

**Proto-, Prot-**, first, original; as in *protocol*, *protoplasm*, *protagonist*. From Gr. *prôtos*, first, akin to *pro*, before.

**Re-, Red-**, back, again; as in *recall*, *regain*, *return*, *retract*; also change of place, as in *remove*. From L. *re-*, *red-*, prefix, the latter form being used before vowels, as in *redeem*, *redolent*, *redundant*.

**Retro-**, backward; as in *retroact*, *retrograde*. From L. prefix *retro-*, backwards, a comparative of *Re-* (comp. *in-*).

**Se-**, aside, apart; as in *secede*, *seduce*, *seclude*; also without, as in *secure*. From L. *se-*, originally *sed-*, only used as a prefix.

**Semi-**, half; as in *semicircle*. From L. prefix *semi-*, half; akin to Skr. *sāmi*, half, Gr. *hēmi-*. See *Hemi-*.

**Sub-**, under, beneath, inferior; as in *subject*, *subordinate*, *submarine*, *submerge*, *submit*; also slightly, as in *subacid*, *subtinue*. From L. *sub*, under, prep. and prefix; allied to Gr. *hypo*.

**Subter-, beneath;** as in *subterfuge*. From L. *subter*, beneath, prep. and prefix, a comparative of *sub* (which see).

**Super-**, above, over, more than; as in *superabound*, *superadd*, *supersede*, *superhuman*. From L. *super*, over.

**Syn-, Sym-, Syl-**, with, together with, in company; as in *synagogue*, *synclinal*, *symmetry*, *sympathy*, *syllable*, *sylogism*. From Gr. *syn*, with, prep. and prefix; allied to L. *cum*. See *Com-*.

**Trans-, Tra-**, across, over, through, beyond; as in *transmit*, *transport*, *transfix*, *transgress*, *traverse*, *traduce*. From L. *trans*, across, prep. and prefix; same root as *E. through*.

**Tri-**, three, thrice, threefold; as in *triangle*, *tricolour*, *trident*, *tribolite*, *trilogy*. From L. and Gr. *tri-*, prefix, three, thrice; allied to *E. three*.

**Ultra-**, beyond; as in *ultramarine*, *ultramontane*. From L. *ultra*, beyond, prep. and prefix.

**Un-**. (1) The negative prefix = not; as in *unavailing*, *unanswerable*, &c. From A.Sax. *un-*, not; allied to L. *in-*, not. (2) Denoting reversal of an action; as in *undo*, *untie*, &c. From A.Sax. *un-*, akin to G. *ent-*, Goth. *and-*, E. *an-* in *answer*.

**With-, against, back;** as in *withstand*, *withdraw*, *withhold*. From A.Sax. *with*, against, same as prep. *with*.

## SUFFIXES

**-able**, that may be, capable of being; as in *lovable*, *affable*. L. *-abilis*.

**-ance, -ancy**, denoting state or action; as in *abundance*, *acceptance*. L. *-antia*. See *-nce*.

**-ant**, equivalent to *E. suffix -ing*; as in *abundant*, *accordant*, *pleasant*. L. *-ans*, *-antis*, term. of present participle.

**-ar**, pertaining to; as in *angular*, *familiar*, *polar*. L. *-aris*.

**-ard**, denoting disposition or character; as in *coward*, *niggard*, *slug-gard*. Partly from A.Sax. *-heard*, lit. hard, partly from Fr. *-ard*, from G. *hart*, hard.

**-asm**. See *-ism*.

**-aster**, denoting contempt; as in *poetaster*, *criticaster*. O.Fr. *-astre*, L. *-aster*, having somewhat of, adj. termination.

**-ble**. See *-able*, *-ible*.

**-cle, -cule**, dim. suffix; as in *article*, *particle*, *animalcule*. L. *-culus*, *-cula*, *-culum*.

**-cy**, state of, as in *idiotcy*. Fr. *-cie*, L. *-tia*.

**-d**. See *-ed*.

**-dom**, power or jurisdiction, state; as in *kingdom*, *earldom*, *wisdom*, *martyrdom*. A.Sax. *dóm*, judgment, authority; akin G. *-thum*.

**-ed, -d**, suffix of past tense. A.Sax.

*-de*, shortened for *-dide*, past tense of *dón*, *E. to do*.

**-ed, -d**, suffix of past participle and some adjectives and nouns; as in *loved*, *booted*, *horned*. Originally *-th*, and corresponding to L. *-tus*, of past participle; same as the *-d*, *-t*, *-th*, of *cold*, *dead*, *flight*, *height*, *death*, *health*, &c.

**-ee**, denoting one who is acted on, a recipient; as in *legatee*, *referee*, *trustee*. Fr. *-é*, *-ée*, from L. *-atus*, of past participle.

**-en, -n**, made of; as in *golden*, *waxen*, *leathern*; also pertaining to, as in *heathen*. A.Sax. *-en*, G. *-en*, Goth. *-ein*; akin to L. *-nus*, Gr. *-nos*, Skr. *-nas*.

**-en**, dim.; as in *chicken*, *kitten*. A.Sax. *-en*.

**-en**, pl.; as in *oxen*, *kine*, *shoon*. A.Sax. *-an*.

**-en**, to make, verbal termination; as in *soften*, *whiten*. A.Sax. and Goth. infinitive *-nan*, originally an intransitive form.

**-ence, -ency**. Similar to *-ance*, *-ancy*.

**-er**, one who does; as in *baker*, *singer*, *writer*. A.Sax. *-ere*, G. *-er*, Goth. *-areis*; allied to L. *-arius*. Sometimes takes *y* before it, as in *bowyer*, *lawyer*, *sawyer*; in *liar* takes form of *-ar*.

**-er**, frequentative; as in *flicker*, *sputter*. A.Sax. *-erian*, G. *-ern*.

**-er**, comparative suffix. A.Sax. *-er*, *-or*, G. *-er*, L. *-or*.

**-es, -s**, denoting plurals. A.Sax. *-as*; common to the Aryan languages.

**-escent**, becoming gradually; as in *convalescent*, *effervescent*. L. *-escens*, *-escentis*, pres. part. of inceptive verbs in *-esco*.

**-ese**, belonging to a country or city; as in *Siamese*, *Maltese*. Fr. *-ais*, *-ois*, It. *-ese*, from L. *-ensis*.

**-esque**, partaking of; as in *picturesque*. Fr. *-esque*, from L. *-iscus*, a form of *-icus*.

**-ess**, feminine suffix; as in *authoress*, *countess*, *giantess*. Fr. *-esse*, L. *-issa*, from Gr. *-issa*.

**-est**, suffix of superlatives. A.Sax. *-est*, *-ost*, G. *-est*; allied to Gr. *-istos*, Skr. *-ishthas*.

**-et, -ette**, dim. suffix; as in *billet*, *coronet*, *palette*. Fr. *-et*, *-ette*.

**-ey**, adjective suffix. See *-y*.

**-ferous**, bearing, producing; as in *auriferous*, *quartziferous*. L. *-fer*, from *fero*, to bear.

**-fold**, denoting multiplication; as in *threefold*, *manifold*. From *fold*, noun or verb.

**-ful**, full of; as in *fanciful*, *mournful*. A.Sax. *-ful* = *E. full*.

**-head, -hood**, state, condition; as in *Godhead, widowhood*. A.Sax. *hād*, state, rank = G. *-heit*.

**-ible**, same meaning as **-able**, as in *accessible*.

**-ical**, pertaining to; as in *logical*. From L. *-icus* and *-alis* combined.

**-ics**, properly plural, but used as a singular in names of branches of knowledge; as in *mathematics, ethics*. Gr. *-ika*, neut. pl. of *-ikos*, lit. things belonging to.

**-ic, -y**, dim. suffix; as in *wife, Johnnie*. From *-ick*, weaker form of *-ock*.

**-ing**, noun suffix; as in *whiting, shilling*. A.Sax. *-ing*.

**-ing**, termination of present participles. Corrupted from A.Sax. *-ende*.

**-ing**, termination of verbal nouns. A.Sax. *-ung*.

**-ish**, pertaining to, having somewhat of; as in *childish, foolish, dwarfish, whitish*. English. A.Sax. *-isc*, G. *-isch*, Goth. *-isk*.

**-ism, -asm**, suffix of nouns, often implying state, system, doctrines; as in *barbarism, atheism, organism, scepticism, pleonasm*. L. *-ismus*, *-asmus*, from Gr. *-ismos*, *-asmos*.

**-ist, -ast**, one who; suffix often corresponding to *-ism, -asm*; as in *atheist, gymnast*.

**-ite**, one of, a follower of; as in *Israelite, Spinozite*. L. *-ita*, Gr. *-itēs*.

**-itis**, suffix denoting inflammation; used in medical terms; as in *laryngitis*. Gr. *-itis*.

**-ize, -ise**, to make, to act; as in *civilize, economize*. Fr. *-iser*, O.Fr. *-izer*, L.L. *-izare*, from Gr. *-izein*.

**-kin**, dim. suffix; as in *lambkin*. Not in A.Sax.; same as D. *-ek-en*, Gr. *-ch-en*; equivalent to *-ock-en*, and thus a double diminutive.

**-lence**, suffix in abstract nouns, corresponds to **-lent**.

**-lent**, full of; as in *violent, purulent*. L. *-lentus*.

**-less**, free from, without; as in *artless, fatherless*. A.Sax. *-leds*, G. *-los*; akin *lose, loss*.

**-let**, dim. suffix; as in *leaflet, streamlet*. From *-le* or *-el*, and *-et*.

**-ling**, dim. suffix; as in *darling, lordling, starveling*. From *-ing*, A.Sax. *-ing*, with prefixed *-le* or *-el*.

**-lite**, in mineralogical terms, &c., means stone; as in *aerolite*. Gr. *lithos*, a stone.

**-logy**, doctrine, science; as in *biology*. Gr. *-logia*, from *logos*, a word, speech.

**-ly**, like, an adjective and adverbial suffix; as in *lovely, truly*. A form of adj. like; A.Sax. *-lic*, adjective suffix, *-lice*, adverbial suffix.

**-ment**, act of, state of; as in *agreement, argument, experiment*. Fr. *-ment*, L. *-mentum*.

**-most**, suffix in superlatives; as *foremost*. Not the same as *most*, superlative of *much*, but a double superlative composed of superlative suffixes *-ma* and *-est*.

**-nce, -ncy**, suffix of abstract nouns usually denoting state; as in *vigilance, brilliancy, abhorrence, excellency*. Fr. *-nce*, L. *-ntia*, from present participles in *-ans, -antis, -ens, -entis*, with suffix *-ia*.

**-ness**, denoting state of being; as in *barrenness, fulness, redness*. A.Sax. *-nes*, same as G. *-nis*, Goth. *-nassus*.

**-oid, -oidal**, resembling; as in *elephantoid, spheroidal*. Gr. *-oeidēs*, from *eidos*, form.

**-or**, one who; as in *emperor, sailor*. Fr. *-eur*, from L. *-torem*, accus. of nouns in *-tor*.

**-our, -or**, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *colour or color, favour, honour*. Fr. *-eur*, L. *-orem*, accus. of nouns in *-or, -oris*.

**-phorous**, bearing, carrying; as in *phylliphorous*. Gr. *-phoros*, from *pherō*, to bear.

**-ple**, same sense as **-fold**; as in *triple, quadruple*. L. *-plus*, akin to *-pleo*, to fill.

**-ry**, collective noun suffix, an art; as in *nunnery, cookery, poetry*. Fr. *-rie*, L. *-ria*.

**-s**, suffix of the possessive. A.Sax. *-es* = G. *-s, -es*, L. *-is*. The old

notion that it stands for *his* is quite erroneous, though this may be the origin of the '.

**-scope, -scopy**, what assists sight, a seeing. Gr. *-skopos, -skopia*, from *skopeō*, to see.

**-ship**, state of, office of; as in *apprenticeship, censorship, rectorship*. A.Sax. *-scipe*, akin to *ship, shape*.

**-sion**, state or action abstractly; as in *explosion, tension*. L. *-sio, -sionis*; akin *-tion*.

**-some**, full of, abounding in; as in *gladsome, frolicsome, troublesome*. A.Sax. *-sum*, Icel. and G. *-sam*; akin to *same*.

**-ster**, one who; as in *gamester, maltster, songster*. A.Sax. *-estre*, originally a feminine suffix, as still in *spinster*.

**-teen**, ten; as in *fifteen*. A.Sax. *-tyne*.

**-th**, suffix of abstract nouns; as in *breadth, death, health*. A.Sax. *-th*, allied to L. *-tus*, as in *juventus, youth*.

**-th**, suffix of ordinals; as *sixth*. A.Sax. *-tha*; allied to *-tus*, in L. *sextus*, sixth.

**-tor**, an agent; as in *actor*.

**-tory**, adjective suffix; as in *amatory, confirmatory, explanatory*. L. *-torius*, corresponding to nouns in *-tor*. From the neuter *-torium* comes the termination when signifying place, as in *dormitory, lavatory*.

**-trix**, feminine suffix corresponding to *-tor*; as in *testatrix*. L. *-trix*.

**-ty**, ten times; as in *fifty*. A.Sax. *-tig*; akin to *ten, -teen*.

**-ward, -wards**, suffix of direction; as in *homeward, homewards*. When with *-s* it is an adverbial genitive. A.Sax. *-weard, -weardes*; akin to *worth* (verb), L. *verto*, to turn.

**-way, -ways**, suffix of manner; as in *always, straightway*. From *way*, manner; *-ways* is an adverbial genitive.

**-y, -ey**, adjective suffix; as in *bloody, clayey, dirty, filthy, skyey, woody*. A.Sax. *-ig, G. -ig*; allied to L. *-icus, Gr. -ikos*. In *hasty, jolly*, it represents Fr. *-if, L. -ivus*.

# KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

In showing the pronunciation the simplest and most easily understood method has been adopted, that of *re-writing* the word with a set of letters that have invariably the same *sound*, no matter by what letter or letters the sounds may be expressed in the word whose pronunciation is shown. The *key* by this means is greatly simplified, the reader having only to bear in mind one mark for each sound. Sounds and letters, it must be remembered, are often very different things. In English there are a great many more sounds than letters to represent them, so that some of the letters stand for more than one sound, the letter *a*, for instance, having at least six or seven, namely those given in the accompanying table and two others, as in the words *any* and *quality*, which may be better represented by *e* and *o* respectively. Our alphabet is therefore very far from being a perfect alphabet, which would have a distinct letter for each sound, and would always represent the same sound by the same letter. The following is a list of characters and key-words used to show the pronunciation in the dictionary.

## Vowels

|                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| ā.....as in.....fate. | ō.....as in.....note.       |
| ä.....".....far.      | o.....".....not.            |
| a.....".....fat.      | ö.....".....move.           |
| ā.....".....fall.     | ū.....".....tube.           |
| ē.....".....me.       | u.....".....tub.            |
| e.....".....met.      | ü.....".....bull.           |
| è.....".....her.      | ü.....".....Fr. <i>dû</i> . |
| i.....".....pine.     | oi.....".....oil.           |
| i.....".....pin.      | ou.....".....pound.         |

## Consonants

|                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ch.....as in.....chain. | ng..... as in .....sing. |
| ch.....".....Sc. loch.  | th.....".....then.       |
| Ger. nacht.             | th.....".....thin.       |
| j.....".....job.        | w.....".....wig.         |
| g.....".....go.         | wh.....".....whig.       |
| ñ.....".....Fr. ton.    | zh.....".....azure.      |

The above system, it is believed, will be sufficient for all practical purposes, and the average reader will not care for greater nicety, and will not be likely to cavil though the vowel sounds in *there* and *fate* (like those in *more* and *note*) are both represented by the same character. Consonants not in the list are used simply with their ordinary sounds.

**Accent.**—Words consisting of more than one syllable receive an accent, as the first syllable of the word *labour*, the second of *delay*, and the third of *comprehension*. The accented syllable is the most prominent part of the word, and is denoted by the mark ' , as in the words *la'bour*, *de'lay*, and *comprehen'sion*.

Many polysyllabic words are pronounced with two accents, the primary and the secondary accent, as the word *excommunication*, in which the third as well as the fifth syllable is commonly accented. The accent on the fifth syllable is the primary accent, and when it requires to be indicated in the pronunciation it receives a double mark, thus " , the secondary or inferior accent receiving only the single mark ' , as in *excommu'nica'tion*.

# THE ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

|            |                           |           |                        |             |                        |                    |                        |
|------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| a. or adj. | = adjective.              | entom.    | = entomology.          | metal.      | = metallurgy.          | poss.              | = possessive.          |
| abbrev.    | .. abbreviation, ab-      | ethn.     | .. ethnography, eth-   | metaph.     | .. metaphysics.        | pp.                | .. past participle.    |
| acc.       | .. accusative.            | etym.     | .. etymology.          | meteor.     | .. meteorology.        | ppr.               | .. present participle. |
| adv.       | .. adverb.                | exclam.   | .. exclamation.        | militi.     | .. military, in mili-  | Pr.                | .. Provençal.          |
| agri.      | .. agriculture.           | fem.      | .. feminine.           | mineral.    | .. mineralogy.         | prep.              | .. preposition.        |
| alg.       | .. algebra.               | fig.      | .. figuratively.       | Mod.F.      | .. Modern French.      | pres.              | .. present.            |
| Amer.      | .. American.              | fl.       | .. Flemish.            | mus.        | .. music.              | pret.              | .. preterite.          |
| anat.      | .. anatomy.               | fort.     | .. fortification.      | myth.       | .. mythology.          | print.             | .. printing.           |
| anc.       | .. ancient.               | Fr.       | .. French.             | N.          | .. Norse, Norwegian.   | priv.              | .. privative.          |
| antiq.     | .. antiquities.           | frequ.    | .. frequentative.      | n.          | .. noun.               | pron.              | .. pronunciation, pro- |
| astr.      | .. aorist, aoristic.      | fut.      | .. future.             | n. hist.    | .. natural history.    | nounced.           |                        |
| Ar.        | .. Arabic.                | G.        | .. German.             | nat. order  | .. natural order.      | pron.              | .. prosody.            |
| arch.      | .. architecture.          | Gael.     | .. Gaelic.             | nat. phil.  | .. natural philosophy. | prov.              | .. provincial.         |
| archæol.   | .. archæology.            | genit.    | .. genitive.           | navit.      | .. nautical.           | psych.             | .. psychology.         |
| arith.     | .. arithmetic.            | geog.     | .. geography.          | navig.      | .. navigation.         | rail.              | .. railways.           |
| art.       | .. article.               | geol.     | .. geology.            | neg.        | .. negative.           | refl.              | .. reflexively, with a |
| A.Sax.     | .. Anglo-Saxon.           | geom.     | .. geometry.           | neut.       | .. neuter.             | reflexive pronoun. |                        |
| astrol.    | .. astrology.             | Goth.     | .. Gothic.             | nom.        | .. nominative.         | R. Cath. Ch.       | .. Roman Catholic.     |
| astron.    | .. astronomy.             | Gr.       | .. Greek.              | Norm.       | .. Norman.             | rhet.              | .. rhetoric. (Church.  |
| at. wt.    | .. atomic weight.         | gram.     | .. grammar.            | N.T.        | .. New Testament.      | Rom. antiq.        | .. Roman antiquities.  |
| aug.       | .. augmentative.          | gunn.     | .. gunnery.            | numis.      | .. numismatics.        | Rus.               | .. Russian.            |
| avi.       | .. aviation.              | Heb.      | .. Hebrew.             | obj.        | .. objective.          | Sax.               | .. Saxon.              |
| biol.      | .. biology.               | her.      | .. heraldry.           | obs.        | .. obsolete.           | Sc.                | .. Scottish.           |
| bot.       | .. botany.                | Hind.     | .. Hindustani, or      | obsoles.    | .. obsolescent.        | Scand.             | .. Scandinavian.       |
| carp.      | .. carpentry.             | hist.     | .. Hindi.              | O.E.        | .. Old English (i.e.   | Script.            | .. Scripture.          |
| caus.      | .. causative.             | hort.     | .. history.            | O.H.G.      | .. Old High German.    | sculp.             | .. sculpture.          |
| Celt.      | .. Celtic.                | Hung.     | .. horticulture.       | O.T.        | .. Old Testament.      | Shak.              | .. Shakespeare.        |
| chem.      | .. chemistry.             | hydros.   | .. Hungarian.          | ornith.     | .. ornithology.        | sing.              | .. singular.           |
| chron.     | .. chronology.            | Ichel.    | .. hydrostatics.       | p.          | .. participle.         | Skr.               | .. Sanskrit.           |
| Class.     | .. Classical (= Greek     | Ichel.    | .. Icelandic.          | paint.      | .. painting.           | Slav.              | .. Slavonic, Slavic.   |
|            | and Latin).               | ich.      | .. ichthyology.        | palæon.     | .. palæontology.       | Sp.                | .. Spanish.            |
| cog.       | .. cognate, cognate       | imper.    | .. imperative.         | part.       | .. part. (participle). | sp. gr.            | .. specific gravity.   |
|            | with.                     | impers.   | .. imperfect.          | pass.       | .. passive.            | subj.              | .. subjunctive.        |
| colloq.    | .. colloquial.            | incept.   | .. impersonal.         | pathol.     | .. pathology.          | superl.            | .. superlative.        |
| com.       | .. commerce.              | ind.      | .. inceptive.          | Per.        | .. Persian.            | surg.              | .. surgery.            |
| comp.      | .. compare.               | Ind.      | .. indicative.         | perf.       | .. perfect.            | surv.              | .. surveying.          |
| compar.    | .. comparative.           | Indef.    | .. Ind. (Indian).      | pers.       | .. person.             | Sw.                | .. Swedish.            |
| conch.     | .. conchology.            | Indef.    | .. indefinite.         | persp.      | .. perspective.        | sym.               | .. symbol.             |
| conj.      | .. conjunction.           | Indo-Eur. | .. Indo-European.      | Pg.         | .. Portuguese.         | syn.               | .. synonym.            |
| contr.     | .. contraction, con-      | inf.      | .. infinitive.         | phar.       | .. pharmacy.           | technol.           | .. technology.         |
|            | tracted.                  | Intens.   | .. intensive.          | philol.     | .. philology.          | tel.               | .. telegraphy and      |
| crystal.   | .. crystallography.       | interj.   | .. interjection.       | philos.     | .. philosophy.         | telegr.            | .. telephony.          |
| D.         | .. Dutch.                 | Ir.       | .. Irish.              | Phen.       | .. Phœnician.          | term.              | .. termination.        |
| Dan.       | .. Danish.                | It.       | .. Italian.            | photog.     | .. photography.        | Teut.              | .. Teutonic.           |
| dat.       | .. dative.                | L.        | .. Latin.              | phenol.     | .. phenology.          | theol.             | .. theology.           |
| def.       | .. definite.              | L.G.      | .. Low German.         | phys.       | .. physics.            | trigon.            | .. trigonometry.       |
| dial.      | .. dialect, dialectal.    | lit.      | .. Literal, literally. | phys. geog. | .. physical geography  | Turk.              | .. typography.         |
| dim.       | .. diminutive.            | Lith.     | .. Lithuanian.         | physiol.    | .. physiology.         | v.i.               | .. verb intransitive.  |
| distrib.   | .. distributive.          | L.L.      | .. late Latin.         | pl.         | .. plural.             | v.n.               | .. verb neuter.        |
| dram.      | .. drama, dramatic.       | mach.     | .. machinery.          | pneum.      | .. pneumatics.         | v.t.               | .. verb transitive.    |
| dyn.       | .. dynamics.              | masc.     | .. masculine.          | poet.       | .. poetical.           | W.                 | .. Welsh.              |
| E. Eng.    | .. English.               | math.     | .. manufactures.       | Pol.        | .. Polish.             | zool.              | .. zoology.            |
| eccles.    | .. ecclesiastical, in ec- | med.      | .. masculine.          | pol. econ.  | .. political economy.  | ↑                  | .. obsolete.           |
|            | clesiastical affairs.     | med.      | .. mathematics.        |             |                        | ↓                  | .. equivalent to.      |
| elect.     | .. electricity.           | Med.L.    | .. mechanics.          |             |                        |                    |                        |
| engin.     | .. engineering.           | menstr.   | .. medicine.           |             |                        |                    |                        |
| engr.      | .. engraving.             |           | .. mensuration.        |             |                        |                    |                        |





# CONCISE ENGLISH DICTIONARY

## ABDUCE

A

**A**, the first letter in the English and other alphabets derived from the Latin and Greek alphabets. In *music*, it designates the sixth note of the model or diatonic scale of C, the note sounded by the open second string of the violin.

**A**, the indefinite article, a contraction of *an*, used before nouns singular beginning with a consonant. **AN**.

**A**, a character attached to a ship of the first-class in Lloyd's register of shipping.

**Aardvark**, ärd'värk, *n.* [D.=earth pig.] The ground-hog of South America, a burrowing, insectivorous, edentate animal.

**Aardwolf**, ärd'wulf, *n.* [D.=earth wolf.] The earth wolf of South Africa, an animal allied to the hyenas and civets.

**Aback**, a-bak', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *back*.] Backwards; *naut.* catching the wind so as to urge a vessel backwards (of sails); *fig.* by surprise; unexpectedly; as, to take a person *aback*.

**Abacus**, ab'a-kus, *n.* [L.] A slab or board for reckoning on; the Pythagorean multiplication table; *arch.* a slab or table forming the crowning of a column and its capital. See **COLUMN**.

**Abaft**, a-bäft', *adv.* or *prep.* [Prefix *a*, and A.Sax. *be-aftan*, *bæftan*. **AFT**.] On or towards the aft or hinder part of a ship.

**Abandon**, a-ban'dun, *v.t.* [Fr. *abandonner*, from *a*, to, and O.Fr. *bandon*, control, liberty; to leave at liberty. **BAN**.] To detach or withdraw oneself from; desert; forsake; give up; resign; yield up; *refl.* to yield oneself up without attempt at restraint; as, to abandon oneself to grief.—*n.* Abandonment; heartiness; frank, unrestrained demeanour (a French usage).—**Abandoned**, a-ban'dund, *a.* Given up to vice; shamelessly and recklessly wicked; profligate; depraved; vicious.—**Abandonment**, a-ban'dun-ment, *n.* The act of abandoning or state of being abandoned; relinquishment; desertion; giving up.

**Abase**, a-bäs', *v.t.*—*abased*, *abasing*. [Fr. *abaisser*—*a*, to, and *baisser*, to lower, from L.L. *basus*, low.

**BASE**.] To lower or depress (of material objects); to reduce lower, as in rank; humble; degrade.—

**Abasement**, a-bäs'ment, *n.* The act of abasing; a state of depression, degradation, or humiliation.

**Abash**, a-bash', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *esbahir*, ppr. *esbahissant*, from *es* = *ex*, intens., *baire*, to gape; Mod.Fr. *s'ébahir*, to be astonished; probably from *bahl* exclamation of astonishment.] To confuse or confound, as by consciousness of guilt, inferiority, &c.; make ashamed; put to confusion. *Abash* is a stronger word than *confuse*, but not so strong as *confound*.

**Abate**, a-bät', *v.t.*—*abated*, *abating*. [Fr. *abattre*, to beat down, from L. *battere*, a form of *battere*, to beat.

**BATTER**.] To beat down; to lessen; diminish; remit; moderate (zeal, a demand, a tax); *law*, to annul; put an end to.—*v.i.* To decrease or become less in strength or violence.—**Abatable**, a-bät'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being abated.—

**Abatement**, a-bät'ment, *n.* The act of abating, or state of being abated; decrease; decline; mitigation; amount or sum deducted; deduction; decrease.

**Abattis**, **Abatis**, ab-a-të or ab'a-tis, *n.* [Fr. *abatir*, *abattis*, from *abattre*, to beat down. **ABATE**.] Fort, a collection of felled trees, from which the smaller branches have been cut off, and which are laid side by side, with the branched ends towards assailants, forming an obstruction to their progress.

**Abattoir**, a-bat-war, *n.* [Fr., from *abattre*, to beat or knock down. **ABATE**.] A public slaughter-house.

**Abbac**, ab'ba-si, *n.* The dignity, rights, and privileges of an abbot.

**Abbé**, ab-bä, *n.* [Fr., an abbot.] In France, especially before the revolution, one who devoted himself to divinity, or who had pursued a course of study in a theological seminary; many of them became tutors, professors, and men of letters.

**Abbess**, ab'bes, *n.* [Fr. *abbesse*, L.L. *abbatissa*.] A woman superior of an abbey, possessing, in general, the same dignity and authority as an abbot, except that she cannot exercise the spiritual functions apper-

taining to the priesthood.—**Abbey**, ab'bl, *n.* [Fr. *abbaye*, from L.L. *abbatia*, an abbey. **ABBOT**.] A monastery or monastic establishment of the highest rank; a society of persons of either sex, secluded from the world, and devoted to religion and celibacy, governed by an *abbot* or *abbess*.—**Abbot**, ab'but, *n.* [Formerly *abbat*, L.L. *abbas*, *abbatis*, from Syr. and Chal. *abba*, father.] The male head or superior of an abbey or monastery. Some abbots were *mildred* abbots, almost equal in rank with bishops, Laymen were sometimes abbots, enjoying the abbey revenues.—*Abbot of Mistrule*, of *Unreason*, burlesque figure in mediæval mystery plays and revivals.

**Abbreviate**, ab-bré'vi-ät, *v.t.*—*abbreviated*, *abbreviating*. [L. *abbrevio*, *abbreviatum*, to shorten—*ab* for *ad*, and *brevis*, short. **BRIEF**, **ABRIDGE** (which is really the same word).] To make briefer; shorten; abridge; reduce to smaller compass.—**Abbreviation**, ab-bré'vi-ä'shon, *n.* Act of abbreviating, shortening, or contracting; that which is abbreviated; a syllable, letter, or series of letters, standing for a word or words: as, *esq.* for *esquire*; *F.R.S.* for *Fellow of the Royal Society*.

**Abdicate**, ab'di-kät, *v.t.*—*abdicated*, *abdication*. [L. *abdico*, *abdicationem*—*ab*, from, and *dico*, *dicatum*, to declare publicly.] To give up, renounce, lay down, or withdraw from in a voluntary, public, or formal manner, as a throne, duties, &c.; vacate; resign.—*v.i.* To renounce or give up power voluntarily.—**Abdication**, ab-di-kä'shon, *n.* The act of abdicating an office, especially the kingly office.

**Abdomen**, ab-dö'men or ab'dö-men, *n.* [L.] That part of the human body which lies between the thorax and the pelvis, containing the stomach, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, bladder, and intestines; the posterior of the three parts of a perfect insect.—**Abdominal**, ab-dö'm'in-al, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen or belly.

**Abduce**, ab-düs', *v.t.*—*abduced*, *abducting*. [L. *abduco*, I lead away—*ab*, and *duco*, I lead, draw.] To

Fäte, fär, fat, fäll; mē, met, hēr; pīne, pīn; nōte, not, möve; tūbe, tub, byll; oil, pound; ū, See *abume*—the Fr. *u*, ch, chain; ch, Sc. loch; g, go; j, job; ű, Fr. ton; ng, sing; th, then; th, thin; w, wig; wh, whig; zh, azure.

draw or conduct away.—**Abduct**, ab-duk't, *v.t.* To draw or lead away; to take away surreptitiously and by force.—**Abduction**, ab-duk'shon, *n.* The act of abducting; *law*, the unlawful leading away of a person, as a young woman, by fraud, persuasion, or open violence.

**Abeam**, a-bēm', *adv.* *Naut.* in the direction of the beams, that is, at right angles to the keel of a ship.

**Abed**, a-bed', *adv.* In bed; gone to bed.

**Aberrand terrier**, ab-ēr-dēn' ter'i-er, *n.* The Scotch terrier.

**Aberrdevine**, a-bēr-de-vīn, *n.* The siskin, a well-known song-bird.

**Aberrant**, ab-er-rant, *a.* [*L. aberratio*, aberratum—*ab*, from, and *erro*, I wander, I err.] Characterized by aberration; wandering; straying from the right way; differing from a common type.—**Aberration**, ab-er-rā'shon, *n.* [*L. aberratio*.] The act of wandering from the right way; deviation from truth or rectitude; or from a type or standard; partial alienation of mind; mental wandering; the difference between the true and the observed position of a heavenly body.

**Abet**, a-bet', *v.t.*—*abetted*, *abetting*. [*O.Fr. abetter*, *abeter*, to incite, to lure; *abet*, a bait—prefix *a*, and word = *bait*, to incite, set on. *BAIT*, *BITE*.] To encourage by aid, countenance, or approval: used chiefly in a bad sense; incite; support; encourage; back up.—**Abetter**, **Abettor**, a-bet'ter, *n.* One who abets or incites; a supporter or encourager, generally of something bad.

**Abeyance**, a-bā'ans, *n.* [*O.Fr. abaliance*, expectation, from *abayer*, to listen with the mouth open, from *bayer*, *baer*, to gape, as in crying *bah!* *ABASH*.] A state of expectation, or waiting for an occupant or holder: said of lands, honours, or dignities; a state of temporary suspension.

**Abhor**, ab-hor', *v.t.*—*abhorred*, *abhorring*. [*L. abhorreo*, I shrink back—*ab*, from, and *horreo*, I feel horror. *HORRIBLE*.] To hate extremely or with loathing; loathe, detest, or abominate; shrink from with horror; fill with horror and loathing [*Shak.*].—**Abhorrence**, ab-hor'-rens, *n.* Extreme hatred; detestation; great aversion.—**Abhorrent**, ab-hor'rent, *a.* Struck with abhorrence; hating; detesting; utterly repugnant: in the last sense used formerly with *from*, now with *to*.—**Abhorrer**, ab-hor'ēr, *n.* One who abhors; petitioner to Charles II in 1680 against the change of succession.—**Abhorring**, ab-hor'ing, *n.* Feeling of abhorrence; object of abhorrence. [*O.T.*]

**Abib**, ā'bīb, *n.* The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, called also Nisan, answering to the latter part of March and beginning of April.

**Abide**, a-bid', *v.i.*—*abode* (*pret.* and *pp.*), *abiding*. [*A.Sax. abidan*,

*gebidan*, to abide, from *bīdan*, to bide. See *BIDE*.] To take up one's abode; dwell; stay; not to depart.—*To abide by*, to remain beside; to adhere to; to maintain; to remain satisfied with.—*v.t.* To be prepared for; to await; to be able to endure or sustain; remain firm under; to put up with; to tolerate.

—**Abider**, a-bid'ēr, *n.* One who abides.—**Abiding**, a-bid'ing, *a.* Continuing; permanent; steadfast; as an *abiding* faith.

**Abies**, ab'i-es, *n.* [*L.*] The genus of trees to which the fir belongs; a tree of this genus.

**Abigail**, ab-i-gāl, *n.* A waiting-woman. [*Colloq.*]

**Ability**, a-bil'i-ti, *n.* [*Fr. habilité*, *L. habilitas*, ableness. *ABLE*.] The state or condition of being able; power, whether bodily or mental; pl. talents; powers of the mind; mental gifts or endowments.

**Abiogenesis**, a-bi'ō-jen'ē-sis, *n.* [*Gr. a*, priv., *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation.] The doctrine that living matter may be produced by non-living matter.

**Abject**, ab'jekt, *a.* [*L. abjectus*, from *abjicio*, I throw away—*ab*, and *jacio*, I throw.] Sunk to a low condition; worthless, mean, despicable; low, grovelling.—*n.* A person in a low or abject condition.

—**Abjection**, ab-jek'shon, *n.* A low state; meanness of spirit; abjectness.—**Abjectly**, ab'jekt-li, *adv.* In an abject or contemptible manner; meanly; servilely.—**Abjectness**, ab'jekt-nes, *n.* The state of being abject; meanness; servility.

**Abjure**, ab-jūr', *v.t.*—*abjured*, *abjuring*. [*L. abjuro*, I deny upon oath—*ab*, and *juro*, I swear. *JURY*.] To renounce upon oath; to reject or withdraw from with solemnity; abandon (as allegiance, errors); to recant or retract.—**Abjurement**, ab-jūr'ment, *n.* The act of abjuring; renunciation.—**Abjurer**, ab-jūr'ēr, *n.* One who abjures.—**Abjuration**, ab-jū-rā'shon, *n.* The act of abjuring; a renunciation upon oath; a rejection or denial with solemnity; a total abandonment.

**Ablativ**, ab-la-tiv, *a.* [*L. ablativus*, from *ablatus*, carried away—*ab*, away, and *latus*, carried.] Taking or tending to take away; applied to a case of nouns in Sanskrit, Latin, and some other languages, originally given to the case in Latin because separation from was considered to be one of the chief ideas expressed by it.

**Ablaut**, ab'lout, *n.* [*G.*, from *ab*, off, and *laut*, sound.] *Philol.* a substitution of one vowel for another in the body of a word, to indicate a corresponding modification of use or meaning: as, *bind*, *band*, *bound*, *bond*; especially the change of a vowel to indicate tense-change in verbs, (—ed) as the addition of a syllable (—ed) as, *sink*, *sank*, *sunk*.

**Ablaze**, a-blāz', *adv.* or *a.* In a blaze; in a state of eager excitement or desire.

**Able**, ā'bl, *a.* [*O.Fr. able*, *hable*, *habile*, skilful, fit, from *L. habilis*, suitable, fit, from *habeo*, I have; akin are *ability*, *habilement*, *habit*, suffix *-able*.] Having the power, means, or qualification sufficient; competent; qualified; having strong or unusual powers of mind, or intellectual qualifications; gifted; vigorous; active.—**Able**, ā'bl, *v.t.* To make able; to enable; to warrant or answer for. [*Shak.*]—**Able-bodied**, a-b. Having a sound, strong body; having strength sufficient for work; often applied to a seaman who is well skilled in seamanship, and classed in the ship's books as *A.B.*—**Ableness**, ā'bl-nes, *n.* Ability of body or mind; force; vigour.—**Ably**, ā'bl, *adv.* In an able manner; with ability.

**Abolution**, ab-lū'shon, *n.* [*L. ablutio*, I wash off.] The act of washing; cleansing or purification by water or other liquid; specifically, a washing of the body preparatory to religious rites.

**Abnegate**, ab-nē-gāt, *v.t.*—*abnegated*, *abnegating*. [*L. abnego*, *abnegatum*—*ab*, from, and *nego*, I deny. *NEGATIVE*, *DENY*.] To deny; to renounce.—**Abnegation**, ab-nē-gā'shon, *n.* [*L. abnegatio*.] The act of abnegating; denial; renunciation.

**Abnormal**, ab-nor'mal, *a.* [*L. abnormalis*—*ab*, from, and *norma*, a rule. *NORMAL*.] Not conformed or conforming to rule; deviating from a type or standard; irregular; contrary to system or law.—**Abnormality**, ab-nor-mal'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being abnormal; deviation from a standard, rule, or type; irregularity; that which is abnormal.

**Aboard**, a-bōrd', *adv.* On board; within a ship or boat.—*prep.* On board; into (to go aboard a ship).

**Abode**, a-bōd', *n.* [*From abide*.] Residence or place of residence; a place where a person abides; a dwelling; habitation.

**Abolish**, a-bo'l'ish, *v.t.* [*Fr. abolir*; *L. abolere*, to annul, abolish—*ab*, from, and *oleo*, I grow.] To do away with; to put an end to; to destroy; to efface or obliterate; to make void; to annul; to put out of existence.—**Abolition**, ab-ō-li'shon, *n.* The act of abolishing, or the state of being abolished.—**Abolitionist**, ab-ō-li'shon-ist, *n.* A person who favours the abolition of anything: applied especially to those who favoured the abolition of slavery in the United States.

**Abominate**, a-bom'in-āt, *v.t.*—*abominated*, *abominating*. [*L. abominor*, *abominatus*, to deprecate, as of ill omen—*ab*, from, and *omen*, an omen.] To hate extremely; to abhor; to detest.—**Abominable**, a-bom'in-a-bl, *a.* Deserving or liable to be abominated; detestable; loathsome; odious in the utmost degree; execrable.—**Abomination**, a-bom'in-ā'shon, *n.* That which is abominated or abominable.

**Aboriginal**, ab-ō-rij'in-al, *a.* [*L.*

*ab*, from, and *origo*, origin.] Inhabiting a country from the earliest known times: as, *aboriginal* tribes.—*n*. An original inhabitant; one of an aboriginal race.—**Aborigines**, ab-o-rij'in-ēz, *n. pl.* [L.] The people found in a country at the time of the earliest known settlement.

**Abort**, a-bort', *v. i.* [L. *aborior*, *abortus*, to miscarry—*ab*, and *orior*, *ortus*, to arise.] To miscarry in giving birth; to appear in a rudimentary or undeveloped state.—**Abortion**, a-bor'shon, *n*. The act of miscarrying, or producing young before the natural time, or before the fetus is perfectly formed; the product of untimely birth; a misshapen being; a monster; anything which fails before it is matured or perfect, as a design.—**Abortive**, a-bort'iv, *a*. Brought forth in an immature state; rudimentary; imperfectly formed or developed; producing or intended to produce abortion; not brought to completion or to a successful issue; coming to naught.

**Abound**, a-bound', *v. i.* [Fr. *abonder*, from *L. abundare*, to overflow—*ab*, and *unda*, a wave.] To be in great plenty; to be very prevalent; have or possess in great quantity; be copiously supplied: in the latter sense followed by *with* or *in*.

**About**, a-bout', *prep.* [A. Sax. *ābūtan*, *onbūtan*, about, around—prefixes *ā*, on, on, and *būtan*, without. But.] Around; on the outside or surface of; in a circle surrounding; round (two yards about the stem); near to in place, time, size, number, quantity, &c.; near to in action; on the point of (to be about to speak): in this sense followed by the infinitive; concerned in; engaged in (what is he about?) concerning; relating to; respecting.—*adv.* Around the outside; in circuit; in a circle; near to in number, time, place, quality, or degree (about as high); here and there; around; in one place and another; in different directions.

**Above**, a-buv', *prep.* [A. Sax. *ābūfan*, above; a triple compound of *ā*, on, at, be, by, and *ūfan*, upwards, akin to *E. over*, *L. super*, *Gr. hyper*, above.] In or to a higher place than; superior to in any respect; too high for (above mean actions); more in number, quantity, or degree than; in excess of (above a ton).—*Above all*, above or before everything else; before every other consideration.—*adv.* In or to a higher place; overhead; before, in rank or order, especially in a book or writing (what has been said above); besides, in the expression *over and above*. *Above* is often used elliptically as a noun, meaning (1) heaven; (2) the aforesaid: as, from the above you will learn. It is equal to an adjective in such phrases as, the above particulars, in which cited or mentioned is understood.—**Aboveboard**, *adv.* [Said to mean

lit. above the table, not with hands below the table, as one trying to cheat at cards.] In open sight; without tricks or disguise.

**Abacadabra**, ab'ra-ka-dab'ra, *n*. A word of eastern origin used in incantations and, when written down, worn as an amulet.

**Abrade**, a-brād', *v. t.*—*abraded*, *abrad-ing*. [L. *abrado*, I scrape off—*ab*, away, and *rado*, I scrape, whence *raze*, *razor*, &c.] To rub or wear down; to rub or grate off.—**Abrasion**, ab-rā'zhon, *n*. The act of abrading, wearing, or rubbing off; an injury of the skin by removal of cuticle.—**Abrasive**, ab-rā'ziv, *a. and n*. A material for grinding, such as sand, powdered glass, &c.

**Abbranchiate**, a-brang'ki-āt, *a*. [Gr. *a*, without, and *branchia*, gills.] Devoid of branchiæ or gills.—*n*. A vertebrate animal (mammal, bird, reptile) that at no period of its existence possesses gills.

**Abreast**, a-brest', *adv.* Side by side, hence, up to a level or standard (to keep abreast of science).

**Abridge**, a-brij', *v. t.*—*abridged*, *abridging*. [Fr. *abrégér*, from *L. abbreviare*, to shorten. ABBREVIATE.] To make shorter; to curtail; to epitomize; to shorten by using fewer words; to condense; to lessen; to diminish; to deprive or cut off from: in the last sense followed by *of* (to abridge one of his rights).

**Abridgement**, a-brij'ment, *n*. The act of abridging or state of being abridged; that which is abridged; an epitome; a summary, as of a book; an abstract.

**Abroad**, a-brād', *adv.* At large; without being confined to narrow limits; with expansion (to spread its branches abroad); beyond or out of the walls of a house or other enclosure; beyond the bounds of a country; in foreign countries.

**Abrogate**, ab'rō-gāt, *v. t.*—*abrogated*, *abrogating*. [L. *abrogo*, I repeal—*ab*, from, and *rogo*, I ask, propose as a law.] To repeal; to make void; to do away with; to annul by an authoritative act.—**Abrogation**, ab-rō-gā'shon, *n*. The act of abrogating; repeal by authority.

**Abrupt**, ab-rupt', *a*. [L. *abruptus*, from *abrumpo*, I break off—*ab*, off, from, and *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break, whence *rupture*, &c.] Steep; craggy (of rocks, precipices, &c.); sudden; without notice to prepare the mind for the event (an abrupt entrance); disconnected; having sudden transitions (an abrupt style).

—**Abruptness**, ab-rupt'nes, *n*. The state or quality of being abrupt; precipitousness; suddenness; unceremonious haste or vehemence.

**Abscess**, ab'ses, *n*. [L. *abscessus*, from *abscedere*, to separate.] A collection of purulent matter in the tissue of an organ or part, with pain and heat.

**Abscind**, ab-sind', *v. t.* [L. *abscindere*, to cut off—*ab*, from, and

*scindo*, I cut.] To cut off.—**Ab-scissa**, ab-sis'sa, *n. pl.* *Ab-scissæ*, ab-sis'sæ. *Co-ordinate geometry*, the *x* of a point, or distance of the point from the *y*-axis, measured parallel to the *x*-axis.

**Abscond**, ab-skond', *v. i.* [L. *abscondere*, I hide—*abs*, from, and *condo*, I hide.] To withdraw or absent oneself in a private manner; run away in order to avoid a legal process; decamp.

**Absence**, ab'sens, *n*. [L. *absentia*, from *absens*, *absentis*, absent, pres. part. of *absesse*, to be absent—*ab* or *abs*, away, and *sum*, *esse*, to be.] The state of being absent; opposite of *presence*; the state of being at a distance in place; the state of being wanting; non-existence within a certain sphere (*absence* of evidence); inattention.—*Absence of mind*, attention not to things or objects present, but to others distant or foreign.

**Absent**, ab'sent, *a*. Not present; away; somewhere else; wanting; having the mind withdrawn from what is passing; characterized by absence of mind (an absent man).

**Absent**, ab-sent', *v. t.* To keep away intentionally: used *refl.*; as, to absent oneself from a meeting.

**Absentee**, ab-sen-tē', *n*. One who is absent; one who absents himself: often applied to landlords who, deriving their income from one country, reside and spend it in another.

**Absinthe**, ab-sant or ab'sinth, *n*. [Fr., from *L. absinthium*, wormwood.] A popular French liqueur or cordial consisting of brandy flavoured with wormwood.

**Absolute**, ab'sō-lūt, *a*. [L. *absolutus*. ABSOLVE.] Freed from limitation or condition; unconditional (an absolute promise); unlimited by extraneous power or control (an absolute government or prince); complete in itself; finished; perfect (*absolute* beauty); free from mixture (*absolute* alcohol); positive; decided; peremptory (now rare); *metaph.* (a) not relative; considered without reference to other things (*absolute* knowledge); (b) existing independent of any other cause; self-existing; unconditioned; *gram.* applied to the case which is not determined by any other word in the sentence.—**Absolutely**, ab'sō-lūt-li, *adv.* In an absolute manner; completely; without restriction, limitation, or qualification; unconditionally; positively.—**Absolutism**, ab'sō-lūt-izm, *n*. State of being absolute, or principles of absolute government.

**Absolution**, ab-sō-lū'shon, *n*. The act of absolving or state of being absolved; specifically, in the Roman Catholic and some other churches, a remission of sins pronounced by a priest in favour of a penitent.

**Absolve**, ab-solv', *v. t.*—*absolved*, *absolving*. [L. *absolvere*, *absolutum*, to set free—*ab*, from, and *solvere*, I loose. SOLVE.] To set free or re-



lease from some duty, obligation, or responsibility (to *absolve* a person from a promise; acquit; to forgive or grant remission of sins to; pronounce forgiveness of sins to (with form).

**Absorb**, ab-sorb', *v.t.* [*L. absorbeo* —*ab*, from, and *sorbeo*, I suck in.] To drink in; suck up; imbibe, as a sponge; take in by capillarity; swallow up; engross or engage wholly. —**Absorbable**, ab-sorb'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being absorbed or imbibed. —**Absorbent**, ab-sorb'ent, *a.* Capable of absorbing fluids; performing the function of absorption. —**Absorbent**, ab-sorb'ent, *n.* Anything which absorbs; a vessel in an animal body which takes in nutritive matters into the system; a substance applied to a wound to staunch or arrest the flow of blood.

—**Absorption**, ab-sorp'shon, *n.* The act or process of absorbing; state of being absorbed or engrossed. **Abstain**, ab-stān', *v.i.* [*O.F. absterer*, *Mod.Fr. abstenir*, from *L. abstineo*, I keep from.] To forbear or refrain voluntarily; to withhold. —**Abstainer**, ab-stān'ér, *n.* One who abstains; specifically, one who abstains from the use of intoxicating liquors. —**Abstention**, ab-sten'shon, *n.* The act of holding off or abstaining; abstinence. —**Abstinence**, ab'sti-nens, *n.* The act or practice of voluntarily refraining from the use of anything within our reach, especially from some bodily indulgence; partaking sparingly of food or drink.

**Abstemious**, ab-stē'mi-us, *a.* [*L. abstemius*]. Temperate; very moderate and plain; very sparing (*abstemious* diet).

**Absterge**, ab-stērj', *v.t.* —*absterger*, *absterging*. [*L. abstergeo*, I wipe off —*abs*, and *tergeo*, *tersum*, to wipe, whence *terse*.] To wipe, or make clean by wiping; to wash away; to deterge. —**Abstergent**, ab-stērj'ent, *a.* Having cleansing or purgative properties. —**Abstergent**, ab-stērj'ent, *n.* Whatever aids in scouring or cleansing; a detergent.

**Abstract**, ab-strakt', *v.t.* [*From L. abstraho*, *abstractum*, to draw away —*abs*, and *traho*, *tractum*, to draw, seen also in *trace*, *contract*, *detract*, *retract*, &c.] To draw or take away; to withdraw; to purloin; to take away mentally; consider separately; epitomize or reduce to a summary. —**Abstract**, ab'strakt, *a.* Considered or thought of in itself; not concrete; considered and treated apart from any particular object (*abstract* mathematics; *abstract* logic). In *gram*, and *logic*, *abstract* nouns or terms are names of qualities, in opposition to *concrete*, which are names of things. —*n.* A summary or epitome containing the substance; a bare or brief statement of facts detailed elsewhere. —**Abstracted**, ab-strakt'ed, *a.* Absent in mind; inattentive. —**Abstraction**, ab-strak'shon, *n.* The act of abstracting or separating; the

act of withdrawing; the act of considering separately what is united in a complex object; something abstract; an idea or notion of an abstract character; absence of mind; the state of being entirely engrossed in thought.

**Abstruse**, ab-strūs', *a.* [*L. abstrusus*, pp. of *abstrudo*, I thrust away.] Remote from ordinary minds or notions; difficult to be comprehended or understood; profound; recondite. —**Abstrusely**, ab-strūs'-li, *adv.* In an abstruse manner; profoundly; with terms or notions remote from such as are obvious. —**Abstruseness**, ab-strūs'nes, *n.* The quality of being abstruse.

**Absurd**, ab-sērd', *a.* [*L. absurdus* —*abs*, and *surdus*, deaf, insensible. *SURD*.] Inconsistent with reason or common sense; ridiculous; nonsensical; logically contradictory. —**Absurdity**, ab-sērd'-i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being absurd; that which is absurd; an absurd action, statement, &c. —**Absurdly**, ab-sērd'-li, *adv.* In an absurd manner. —**Absurdness**, ab-sērd'nes, *n.* The quality of being absurd.

**Abundance**, a-bun'dans, *n.* [*L. abundantia*, abundance, from *abundare*, to abound (which see).] A fullness or plenteousness great to overflowing; ample sufficiency; plenteousness; copiousness. —**Abundant**, a-bun'dant, *a.* Plentiful; ample; fully sufficient; abounding; overflowing. —**Abundantly**, a-bun'dant-li, *adv.* In a plentiful or sufficient degree; amply; plentifully.

**Abuse**, a-būz', *v.t.* —*abused*, *abusing*. [*Fr. abuser*; *L. abutor*, *abusus* —*ab*, and *utor*, to use. *USE*.] To misuse; to put to a wrong or bad use; to do wrong to; injure; dishonour; violate; deceive; impose on; take undue advantage of. —**Abusable**, a-būz'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being abused. —**Abuse**, a-būs', *n.* Improper treatment or employment; improper use or application; misuse; a corrupt practice or custom (the *abuses* of government); injury; scurrilous or contumelious language. —**Abuser**, a-būz'ér, *n.* One who abuses, in speech or behaviour. —**Abusive**, a-būs'iv, *a.* Practising abuse; offering harsh words or ill-treatment; scurrilous; opprobrious; insulting. —**Abusiveness**, a-būs'iv-nes, *n.* The quality of being abusive; rudeness of language.

**Abut**, a-but', *v.i.* —*abuted*, *abutting*. [*Fr. aboutir*, to meet at the end, to border on —*a*, at, and *bout*, extremity. *BUTT*.] To be contiguous; to join at a border or boundary; to form a point or line of contact: with *on*, upon, *against*. —**Abutment**, a-but'ment, *n.* The solid part of a pier or wall against which an arch abuts, or from which it springs.

**Abyss**, a-bis', *n.* [*L. abyssus*, *Gr. abyssos*, bottomless —*a*, priv., and *byssos*, bottom.] A bottomless gulf;

anything profound and unfathomable, literally or figuratively. —**Abysmal**, a-biz'mal, *a.* Pertaining to an abyss; profound; immeasurable.

**Abyssinian**, ab-is-sin'i-an, *a.* Belonging to Abyssinia or its inhabitants. —*n.* A native or inhabitant of Abyssinia; a member of the Abyssinian Church.

**Acacia**, a-kā'shi-a, *n.* [*L. acacia*, *Gr. akakia*, from *akē*, a point.] A genus of ornamental plants, some species of which produce catechu, and some exude gum-arabic. *Acacia-tree*, a name sometimes given to the locust-tree (*Robinia pseudacacia*).

**Academy**, a-kad'e-mi, *n.* [*L. acadēmia*, *Gr. acadēmeia*, the Academy, from the hero *Acadēmus*, to whom the ground originally belonged which formed the garden in which Plato taught.] The members of the philosophical school founded by the Greek philosopher Plato; a school holding a rank between a college and an elementary school; a seminary of learning of the higher class; an association for the promotion of literature, science, or art, established sometimes by government, and sometimes by the voluntary union of private individuals, the members of which are called *Academicians*. —**Academe**, *n.* An academy. [*Poet.*] —**Academic**, *Academical*, ak-a-dem'ik, ak-a-dem'ikal, *a.* Belonging to the school or philosophy of Plato; belonging to an academy, or to a college or university; as, *academic* studies. —**Academical**, ak-a-dem'ikal, *n.* A member of an academy; *pl.* the costume proper to the officers and students of a school or college. —**Academician**, ak'a-dē-mi'shan, *n.* A member of an academy or society for promoting arts and sciences.

**Acadian**, a-kā'di-an, *a.* Belonging to Acadia, a former name of Nova Scotia. —*n.* A native or inhabitant of Acadia.

**Acajou**, ak'a-jō, *n.* [*Fr. acajou*, mahogany, probably from Malay *kayu*, a tree.] A kind of heavy red mahogany; gum and resin from the stem of the mahogany tree.

**Acantha**, a-kan'tha, *n.* [*Gr. akantha*, a spine or thorn.] A prickle of a plant; a spine of an animal; one of the acute processes of the vertebrae of animals. —**Acanthaceous**, ak-an-thā'shus, *a.* Armed with prickles, as a plant. —**Acanthine**, a-kan'thin, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the plant *Acanthus*; prickly. —**Acanthus**, a-kan'thus, *n.* [*Gr. akanthos*, from its prickly leaves.] The plant bear's-breech or brankursine; an architectural ornament used in capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and resembling somewhat the foliage of this plant.

**Acanthopterygil**, a-kan'thop-te-rij'i-i, *n.pl.* [*Gr. akantha*, a thorn, and *pterygion*, the fin of a fish, from *pteryx*, a wing.] One of the two primary divisions of the osseous

fishes, characterized by having one or more of the first rays of the fins in the form of spines.

**Acarida**, a-ka-r'i-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. *akarēs*, too short to be cut, small, tiny—a, priv., and *keirō*, I cut.] A division of Arachnida, including the mites, ticks, and water-mites. The mouth in all is formed for suction. —**Acaridan**, a-ka-r'i-dan, a-ka-r'id, *n.* One of the Acarida.

**Acarus**, a-ka-rus, *n.* [ACARIDA.] The genus to which the true mites belong; a mite or tick generally.

**Accede**, ak-sēd', *v. i.*—*acceded, acceding.* [Fr. *accéder*, to assent, from *L. accedo*—*ad*, to, and *cedo*, I move, give place. *CEDE.*] To agree or assent, as to a proposition, or to terms proposed by another; to become a party by agreeing to terms; to join or be added; to succeed, as an heir; come to by inheritance: said especially of a sovereign. —**Accession**, ak-sē'shōn, *n.* The act of acceding; the act of agreeing or assenting; increase by something added; that which is added; the act of succeeding to a throne, office, or dignity; the attack or commencement of a disease.

**Accelerate**, ak-sel'ēr-āt, *v. t.*—*accelerated, accelerating.* [L. *accelero*, *acceleratum*, to hasten—*ad*, to, and *celer*, swift. *CELERITY.*] To make quicker; to cause to move or advance faster; hasten; add to the velocity of; bring about or help to bring about more speedily. —**Acceleration**, ak-sel'ēr-ā'shōn, *n.* The act of accelerating or state of being accelerated; increase of velocity; rate of change of velocity in magnitude, direction, or both.

**Accelerator**, ak-sel'ēr-āt-ēr, *n.* One who or that which accelerates; a hastener; a contrivance for producing greater speed in a machine, e.g. a motor-car.

**Accent**, ak'sent, *n.* [L. *accentus*, an accent—*ad*, to, and *canto*, *cantum*, to sing. *CHANT.*] A superior stress or force of voice upon certain syllables of words, which distinguishes them from the other syllables, and forms an element in correct pronunciation; a mark or character used in writing to direct the stress of the voice in pronunciation, or to mark a particular tone, length of vowel sound, or the like; a peculiar or characteristic modulation or modification of the voice, such as that found in a given district; *pl.* words or expressions; *music*, stress or emphasis on particular notes.—*v. t.* ak-sent'. To give an accent or accents to in speaking; mark with an accent or accents.—**Accentor**, ak-sent'ēr, *n.* The hedge-warbler, dunnoek, or hedge-sparrow. —**Accental**, ak-sent'ū-al, *a.* Pertaining to accent. —**Accentuate**, ak-sent'ū-āt, *v. t.*—*accentuated, accentuating.* To mark or pronounce with an accent or with accents; to emphasize or give prominence to.—**Accentuation**,

ak-sent'ū-ā'shōn, *n.* The act of accentuating or state of being accentuated.

**Accept**, ak-sept', *v. t.* [L. *acceptare*, freq. of *accipio*, *acceptum*, to accept—*ad*, to, and *capio*, I take.] To take, or receive, as something offered; receive with approbation or favour; take as it comes; accede or assent to (a treaty, a proposal); to acknowledge, especially by signature, and thus to promise to pay (a bill of exchange). —**Acceptable**, ak-sep'ta-bl, *a.* Capable, worthy, or sure of being accepted or received; pleasing to a receiver; gratifying; agreeable; welcome. —**Acceptance**, ak-sep'tans, *n.* The act of accepting; a taking or receiving; favourable reception; an agreeing to terms; a written engagement to pay money, made by a person signing his name across or at the end of a bill of exchange; an accepted bill, or the amount contained in it. —**Acceptation**, ak-sep'tā'shōn, *n.* The act of accepting or receiving; kind or favourable reception; the meaning or sense in which a word or expression is understood, or generally received.

**Access**, ak'ses, *n.* [L. *accessus*, from *accedo*.] I come near, I approach. *ACCEDE.*] A coming to; near approach; admittance; admission; the means or way of approach; passage allowing communication; increase or accession; attack or return fit of a disease. —**Accessibility**, ak'ses-si-bil'i-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being accessible or of admitting approach. —**Accessible**, ak'ses-si-bl, *a.* Capable of being approached or reached; easy of access; approachable; attainable. —**Accession**, ak-sē'shōn, *n.* *ACCEDE.*

**Accessory**, **Accessary**, ak'ses-so-ri, ak'ses-sa-ri, *a.* [L. *accessorius*, from *accedus*, *accedo*.] Contributing; aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent; contributing to a general effect; belonging to something else as principal; accompanying.—*n.* One who aids or gives countenance to a crime; that which belongs to something else, as its principal; that which contributes to the effect of something more important; an accompaniment.

**Accident**, ak'si-dent, *n.* [L. *accidens*, falling—*ad*, and *cado*, I fall, whence *case*, *cadence*, *casual*, *decadence*, &c.] Chance or what happens by chance; an event that happens when quite unlooked for; an unforeseen and undesigned injury to a person; casualty; mishap; a property or quality of a thing which is not essential to it nor is one of its invariable signs (as whiteness in paper). —**Accidence**, ak'si-dens, *n.* [A corruption of *accidents* in the old sense of inflections of words.] That part of grammar which treats of the inflection of words, or the declension of nouns, adjectives,

&c., and the conjugation of verbs; a small book containing the rudiments of grammar. —**Accidental**, ak-si-dent'al, *a.* Happening by chance or accident, or unexpectedly; casual; fortuitous; non-essential; not necessarily belonging; adventitious.—*n.* A casualty; a property not essential; *music*, a sharp, flat, or natural which does not occur in the clef, and which implies some change of key or modulation different from that in which the piece began. —**Accidentally**, ak-si-dent'al-li, *adv.* In an accidental manner; by chance; fortuitously; not essentially.

**Accipiter**, ak-sip'i-tēr, *n.* [L. *accipiter*, a bird of prey, from root *ak*, signifying sharpness and swiftness, and *pet*, to fly, like Gr. *δῆκνυτος*, swift-winged.] One of the order of birds Accipitres or Raptores.

**Acclaim**,† ak-klām', *v. t.* [L. *acclamare*—*ac* for *ad*, and *clamo*, I cry out, whence *claim*, *clamour*, &c.] To applaud; to declare or salute by acclamation. —**Acclamation**, ak-klā-mā'shōn, *n.* A shout or other demonstration of applause made by a multitude, indicating joy, hearty assent, approbation, or good wishes.

**Acclimatize**, ak-klī-mat-iz, *v. t.* [Fr. *acclimater*.] To habituate to a foreign climate; to render proof against the prejudicial influences of a foreign climate; to adopt for permanent existence and propagation in a foreign climate. —**Acclimatization**, ak-klī-mat-iz-ā'shōn, *n.* The act or process of acclimatizing, or state of being acclimatized.

**Accolade**, ak-kō-lād', *n.* [Fr. *accolade*, the accolade, lit. an embracing of the neck—*L. ad*, to, and *collum*, the neck; Fr. *accoler*, to embrace, *donner l'accolade*, to dub a knight.] A ceremony used in conferring knighthood, anciently consisting in putting the hand on the knight's neck, now usually a blow over the neck or shoulder with the flat of a sword.

**Accommodate**, ak-kom'mō-dāt, *v. t.*—*accommodated, accommodating.* [L. *accommodo*, I apply or suit—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *commodo*, I profit or help, from *con*, with, and *modus*, measure, proportion, limit, or manner. *MODE.*] To make suitable, correspondent, or consistent; to fit; adapt; conform; adjust; reconcile (with to after the object); to supply or furnish with required conveniences (with *with* after the object, as a friend with money). —**Accommodating**, ak-kom'mō-dāt-ing, *a.* Obliging; yielding to the desires of others; disposed to comply and to oblige another. —**Accommodation**, ak-kom'mō-dā'shōn, *n.* The act of accommodating; adjustment; adaptation; adjustment of differences; anything which supplies a want, as in respect of ease, refreshment, and the like; a convenience; lodgings; a loan of money.

**Accompany**, ak-kum'pa-ni, *v. t.*—



accompanied, accompanying. [Fr. *accompagner*, to accompany—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *compagnon*, a companion.] To go with or attend as a companion or associate; to go together; to be associated or connected with; to play a subordinate musical part to, as to a singer or other performer of a musical composition.—**Accompanier**, ak-kum'pa-ni-èr, *n.* One who accompanies.—**Accompaniment**, ak-kum'pa-ni-ment, *n.* Something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry; the subordinate part or parts performed by instruments accompanying a voice, or several voices, or a principal instrument.—**Accompanist**, ak-kum'pan-ist, *n.* The performer in music who plays the accompaniment.

**Accomplice**, ak-kom'plis, *n.* [Prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and the older *E. complice*, Fr. *complice*, L. *complex*, *complicis*, confederate, participant—*con*, with, and *plico*, I fold, *plica*, a fold, a stem which appears also in *E. comply*, *ply*, *triple*, &c. **PLY**, &c.] An associate or confederate, especially in a crime; a partner or partaker in guilt.

**Accomplish**, ak-kom'plish, *v.t.* [Fr. *accomplir*, to finish—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and L. *compleo*, I complete. **COMPLETE**.] To complete; to finish entirely; to execute; to carry out; to fulfil or bring to pass.—**Accomplished**, ak-kom'plish't, *a.* Perfected; finished; consummate; having the attainments and graces regarded as necessary for cultivated or fashionable society.—**Accomplishment**, ak-kom'plish-ment, *n.* The act of accomplishing or carrying into effect; fulfilment; acquirement; attainment, especially such as belongs to cultivated or fashionable society.

**Accord**, ak-kord', *n.* [Fr. *accord*, agreement—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and L. *cor*, *cordis*, the heart, formed like L. *concor*, *discors*, *E. concord*, *discord*.] Agreement; harmony of minds; as, to do a thing with one *accord*; just correspondence of things; concord; harmony of sound; voluntary or spontaneous impulse or act; in this sense in such phrases as *my, of his, of its, of their own accord*.—*v.t.* To make to agree or correspond; to grant; to give; to concede; as, to *accord* to one due praise.—*v.i.* To be in correspondence or harmony.—**Accordance**, ak-kord'ans, *n.* The state of being in accord; agreement with a person; conformity with a thing.—**According**, ak-kord'ing, *a.* Agreeing; agreeable; in accordance.—*According* as, agreeably, conformably, or proportionately as.—*According* to, agreeably to or in accordance with (zeal *according* to knowledge); followed by a personal object it refers to a statement of the person (*according* to him you are wrong).—**Accordingly**,

ak-kord'ing-li, *adv.* Agreeably; suitably; in a manner conformable; consequently.

**Accordion**, ak-kord'i-on, *n.* [From *accord*.] A small keyed wind-instrument, whose tones are generated by the play of wind upon metallic reeds.

**Accost**, ak-kost', *v.t.* [Fr. *accoster*, L. L. *accostare*—*ac*, for *ad* to, and L. *costa* (Fr. *côte*), a rib, a side.] To speak first to; to address, before oneself is addressed.

**Accoucher**, ak-kò-shèr, *n.* [Fr., a man-midwife—*ac* for *ad*, and *coucher*, to lie or lay down. **COUCH**.] A surgeon who attends women in child-birth.—**Accoucheuse**, ak-kò-shèz, *n.* A midwife.—**Accouchement**, ak-kòsh-màn, *n.* Child-birth.

**Account**, ak-kount', *n.* [O. *E. account*—*ac* for *ad*, and O. *Fr. compta*, a calculation, from L. *computo*, I compute, reckon. The Mod. *Fr. conte*, *conter*, present the same change of *m* into *n* as our own word.] A reckoning, enumeration, or computation; a list of debts and credits, or charges; a statement of things bought or sold, of payments, services, &c.; an explanatory statement of particulars, facts, or events; narrative; relation; description; reason or consideration; ground (on all accounts); profit; advantage (to turn to account); regard; behalf; sake (trouble incurred on one's account).—**Account**, ak-kount', *v.t.* To deem, judge, think, or hold in opinion.—*v.i.* To render an account or relation of particulars; to answer in a responsible character; to give reasons; to explain; followed by to before a person, for before a thing.—**Accountability**, ak-kount'a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being accountable or answerable.—**Accountable**, ak-kount'a-bil, *a.* Liable to pay or make good in case of loss; responsible for a trust; liable to be called to account; answerable to a superior.—**Accountant**, ak-kount'ant, *n.* One who makes the keeping or examination of accounts his profession; an officer in a public office who has charge of the accounts.—**Account-book**, ak-kount'buk, *n.* A book in which accounts are kept.

**Accoutre**, ak-kò'tér, *v.t.*—*accoutred*, *accourting*. [Fr. *accouttrer*—prefix *ac* for *ad*, to, and *couture*, a seam, from L. *consutura*, a stitching together, from *con*, together, and *suo*, *sutum*, to sew.] To equip or furnish with personal trappings; especially, to array in a military dress and arms; to equip for military service.—**Accoutrements**, ak-kò'tér-ments, *n.pl.* Military dress and arms; fighting array.

**Accredit**, ak-kred'it, *v.t.* [Fr. *accréditer*, to accredit—L. *ad*, to, and *credo*, *credidum*, to trust.] To send with credentials, as an envoy.

**Accretion**, ak-kre'shon, *n.* [L. *accresco*, I increase.] The act of

accreting or accrescing; a growing to; an increase by natural growth; an increase by an accession of parts externally; *med.* the growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes; the thing added by growth; an accession.

**Accrue**, ak-kro', *v.i.*—*accrued*, *accruing*. [Fr. *accruere*, increase, from *accrû*, pp. of *accroître*, to increase, from L. *accrescere*—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *creso*, I grow, seen also in *crecent*, *decrease*, *increase*.] To be gained or obtained; to proceed, arise, or spring: as, a profit or a loss accrues from a commercial transaction.

**Accumulate**, ak-kû'mû-lât, *v.t.*—*accumulated*, *accumulating*. [L. *accumulo*, *accumulatum*, to heap up—*ad*, to, and *cumulus*, a heap.] To heap or pole up; to amass; to collect or bring together.—*v.i.* To grow to be extensive in number or quantity; to increase greatly.—**Accumulation**, ak-kû'mû-lâ'shon, *n.* The act of accumulating; a collecting or being heaped up; that which has accumulated; a mass that has been collected.—**Accumulative**, ak-kû'mû-lât-iv, *a.* Causing accumulation; heaping up.—**Accumulator**, ak-kû'mû-lât-èr, *n.* One who or that which accumulates; a contrivance, such as a spring, that by being coiled up serves as a store of force; a kind of electric battery by which electric energy may be kept in store.

**Accurate**, ak-kû-rât, *a.* [L. *accuratus*, prepared with care—*ac* for *ad*, to, and *cura*, care. **CURE**.] In exact conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule, or to a model; free from error or defect; exact; precise; strictly correct; adhering to exactness or correctness.—**Accuracy**, ak-kû-ra-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being accurate; extreme precision or exactness; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; correctness.

**Accuse**, ak-kèrs', *v.t.* [Prefix *ac* for *ad*, or A. *Sax. ð*, intens., and *curse*.] To call down curses on; to curse.—**Accused**, **Accurst**, ak-kèrst' or ak-kèrs'ed, ak-kèrst', *a.* Lying under a curse; blasted; ruined; execrable; cursed.

**Accuse**, ak-kûz', *v.t.*—*accused*, *accusing*. [L. *accuso*, I call to account, blame, indict—*ad*, to, and *causa*, cause, process. **CAUSE**.] To charge with a crime, offence, or fault; to blame (with *of* before the crime or offence).—**Accusant**, ak-kûz'ant, *n.* One who accuses.—**Accusation**, ak-kû-zâ'shon, *n.* The act of accusing; that of which one is accused; a charge brought against one.—**Accusative**, ak-kûz'at-iv, *n.* The third case of nouns and other declinable words in Latin, Greek, &c., corresponding to the *objective* in English.—**Accused**, ak-kûzd', pp. used as a *noun*. A person or persons charged with a crime.—**Accuser**, ak-kûz'èr, *n.* One who

accuses; one who formally brings a charge.

**Accustom**, ak-kus'tum, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *accoutumer*, to accustom—*ac* for *L. ad*, to, and O.Fr. *coustume*, custom. **CUSTOM.**] To familiarize by use or habit; to habituate or inure.—**Accustomed**, ak-kus'tumd, *a.* Often practised; customary; habitual; wonted; familiar; as, in their accustomed manner.

**Ace**, ás, *n.* [Fr. *as*, ace at dice or cards; *L. as*, a unit, a pound, a foot, &c., from Doric Gr. *as*, *ais*, Attic Gr. *hels*, one.] A unit; a little pip on a card or die, or the card or face of a die so marked; a trifle or insignificant quantity or distance (within an ace of it). In *aviation*, the name given to a flying-man who has brought down ten enemy machines, the ace in certain card-games counting as ten. [French and American.]

**Acephala**, a-sef'a-la, *n.pl.* [Gr. *akephalos*, headless—*a*, priv., and *kephalē*, head.] Molluscous animals, like the oyster and scallop, that have not a distinct head.—**Acephalous**, a-sef'al-us, *a.* Without a head; headless.

**Acerbity**, a-serb'i-ti, *n.* [L. *acerbus*, unripe.] Sourness, with roughness or stringency of taste; poignancy or severity; painfulness; sharpness; harshness or severity of temper; sourness.

**Acetic**, a-set'ik, *a.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar.] Having the properties of vinegar; sour.—**Acetic acid**, an acid often prepared by the oxidation of alcohol (aceticus fermentation), and along with water forming the chief ingredient of vinegar.—**Acetate**, as'e-tát, *n.* A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a base.—**Acetification**, a-set'i-fi-ká'shon, *n.* The act of acetifying or making acetous or sour; the process of becoming acetous; the operation of making vinegar.—**Acetify**, a-set'i-fi, *v.t.*—*acidified*, *acidifying*. To convert into acid or vinegar.—*v.i.* To become acid; to be converted into vinegar.—**Acetone**, as'e-tón, *n.* A liquid of pungent odour, the lowest of the ketones, and related to acetic acid.—**Acetous**, **Acetose**, a-s'e'tus, as-et-ós, *a.* Having a sour taste; having the character of vinegar; acid; causing or connected with acetification.

**Acetylene**, a-set'i-lēn, *n.* [From *acetic*, and Gr. *hylē*, matter.] An inflammable gas made with calcium carbide and water, and used as an illuminant.

**Ache**, ák, *n.* [A.Sax. *ace*, *æce*, *ece*, *ache*, pain; *acan*, to ache; akin to Icel. *aka*, to drive, press hard; cog. *L. ago*, I drive.] Pain, or continued pain, in opposition to sudden twinges, or spasmodic pain; a continued gnawing pain as in tooth-ache or earache; feeling of distress (heartache).—*v.i.*—*ached*, *aching*. To suffer from an ache or pain; to be distressed.

**Achieve**, a-chēv', *v.t.*—*achieved*,

*achieving*. [Fr. *achever*, to finish—a, to, and O.Fr. *cheve*, Fr. *chef*, the head or end, from *L. caput*, the head. **CHIEF.**] To perform or execute; to finish or carry on to a final and prosperous close; to obtain or bring about, as by effort.—

**Achievement**, a-chēv'ment, *n.* The act of achieving or performing; accomplishment; an exploit; a great or heroic deed; an escutcheon or ensign armorial; a hatchment.—**Achiever**, a-chēv'ér, *n.* One who achieves or accomplishes.

**Achromatic**, ak-rō-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *chrōma*, *chrōmatos*, colour.] Destitute of colour; transmitting light without decomposing it into its primary colours: as, an *achromatic* lens or telescope.—**Achromatism**, ak-rō-ma-tizm, *n.* The state of being achromatic; want of colour.—**Achromatize**, a-k-rō-ma-tiz, *v.t.* To deprive of colour; to render achromatic.

**Acid**, as'id, *a.* [L. *acidus*, sour, from root, *ac*, *acid*, a point, seen in *acus*, a needle; *acuo*, I sharpen; *acer*, sharp; *acere*, to be sour; *acetum*, vinegar; giving such English words as *acid*, *acumen*, *acute*, *ague*, *eager*, &c.] Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; not sweet; not alkaline.—

**Acid**, as'id, *n.* A sour substance; specifically, in *chem.* a compound of which hydrogen is an essential constituent. Acids possess a sour taste, change blue vegetable colours to red, and combine with bases to form salts.—**Acidic**, a-sid'ik, *a.* *Chem.* pertaining to acid; containing a large amount of an acid constituent.—**Acidiferous**, as-id-if'ér-us, *a.* Bearing, producing, or containing acids, or an acid.—**Acidify**, a-sid'i-fi, *v.t.*—*acidified*, *acidifying*. To make acid; to convert into an acid.—**Acidity**, **Acidness**, a-sid'i-ti, as'id-nes, *n.* The quality of being acid or sour; sourness; tartness.—

**Acidulate**, a-sid'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*acidulated*, *acidulating*. [Fr. *aciduler*, to make slightly sour; *L. acidulus*, slightly sour.] To make acid in a moderate degree.—**Acidulent**, a-sid'ū-lent, *a.* Somewhat acid or sour; tart; peevish.—**Acidulous**, a-sid'ū-lus, *a.* Slightly sour; subacid: as cream of tartar, oranges, &c.

**Acknowledge**, ak-nol'ej, *v.t.*—*acknowledged*, *acknowledging*. [Prefix *a*, on, and *knowledge*.] To own or recognize by avowal or by some act; to assent to the truth or claims of; to admit to be; to own or confess; to avow receiving.—**Acknowledgment**, ak-nol'ej-ment, *n.* The act of acknowledging; owning; recognition; avowal; confession; expression of thanks; something given or done in return for a favour; a receipt for money received.

**Acme**, ak'mē, *n.* [Gr. *akmē*, a point. Root *ak*. **ACID.**] The top or highest point; the furthest point attained; maturity or perfection; the height or crisis of a disease.

**Acne**, ak'nē, *n.* [Origin unknown.]

An eruption of hard, inflamed tubercles or pimples on the face.

**Acolyte**, ak'o-lit, *n.* [Fr. from *L.L. acoluthus*, an acolyte; Gr. *akolouthos*, a follower.] An attendant; in the R. Cath. Ch. one of an inferior order of clergy, who attends during service on the superior orders; a lay attendant so employed.

**Acondyloous**, **Acondylose**, a-kon'di-lus, a-kon'di-lōs, *a.* [Gr. neg. prefix, *a*, and *kondylos*, a joint.] Jointless.

**Aconite**, ak'on-it, *n.* [L. *aconitum*, Gr. *akoniton*, a poisonous plant, like monk's-hood.] The plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood, *Aconitum Napellus*.

**Acorn**, á'korn, *n.* [A.Sax. *æcern*, *æcern*, an acorn; Goth. *akram*, fruit; Icel. *akarn*, Dan. *agern*, O.H.G. *aceran*, an acorn; the word originally meant simply fruit, fruit of the field, being allied to *acre*.] The fruit of the oak; a one-celled, one-seeded, oval nut, which grows in a permanent cup.

**Acotyledon**, a-kot'il-ē'don, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *kotylēdon*, any cup-shaped cavity, from *kotylē*, a hollow.] *Bot.* a plant whose seeds, called spores, are not furnished with cotyledons or seed-lobes.—**Acotyledonous**, a-kot'il-ē'don-us, *a.* Having no seed lobes.

**Acouchy**, a-kōsh'i, *n.* [Fr. *acouchi*, *agouchi*, name in Guiana.] An animal belonging to the guinea-pig family, the olive cavy or Surinam rat, inhabiting Guiana.

**Acoustic**, a-kous'tik, *a.* [Gr. *akoustikos*, from *akouō*, I hear.] Pertaining to the sense or organs of hearing, or to the science of acoustics.—**Acoustics**, a-kous'tiks, *n.* The science of sound, teaching the cause, nature, and phenomena of the vibrations of elastic bodies which affect the organ of hearing.

**Acquaint**, ak-kwānt', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *acquaint*; L.L. *acquinitare*, to make known, from *L. ad*, to, and *cognitus*, known, from *cognosco*, *cognitum*, to know; same root as in *know*.] To make to know; to make aware of; to apprise; to make familiar; inform: *with* is used before the subject of information, if a noun (*acquaint* a person with facts).—

**Acquaintance**, ak-kwānt'ans, *n.* A state of being acquainted, or of having more or less intimate knowledge; knowledge; familiarity (followed by *with*); a person known to one; the whole body of those with whom one is acquainted.—**Acquaintanceship**, ak-kwānt'anship, *n.* State of being acquainted.—**Acquainted**, ak-kwānt'ed, *a.* Having acquaintance; knowing, but not a close or intimate friend.

**Acquiesce**, ak-kwi-es', *v.i.*—*acquiesced*, *acquiescing*. [Fr. *acquiescer*, L. *acquiesco*, I rest, *acquiesce*—*ad*, to, and *quiescere*, to be quiet. **QUIET.**] To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied, or to rest without opposition and discontent; to assent quietly; to agree.—**Acquies-**

**cence**, ak-kwi-es'ens, *n.* The act of acquiescing or giving a quiet assent.—**Acquiescent**, ak-kwi-es'-ent, *a.* Disposed to acquiesce; disposed to submit; quietly assenting.

**Acquire**, ak-kwîr', *v.t.*—*acquired*, *acquiring*. [*L. acquiro, I get—ad, to, and quero, I look or search for.* QUEST.] To get or gain, the object being something which is more or less permanent (as fortune, title, habits, &c.). A mere temporary possession is not expressed by *acquire*, but by *obtain, procure*, &c.: as, to *obtain* (not *acquire*) a book on loan.—*Acquired character*. A character acquired by an individual plant or animal in relation to its surroundings, e.g. thickenings of epidermis on hands from use of a spade.—

**Acquirable**, ak-kwîr'-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being acquired.—**Acquirement**, ak-kwîr'-ment, *n.* The act of acquiring, or of making acquisition; that which is acquired; attainment, especially personal attainment (as contrasted with a natural gift or endowment).—**Acquisition**, ak-kwîz-i'shon, *n.* The act of acquiring; the thing acquired or gained; generally applied to material gains.—

**Acquisitive**, ak-kwîz'-it-iv, *a.* Disposed to make acquisitions; having a propensity to acquire property.—**Acquisitiveness**, ak-kwîz'-it-iv-nes, *n.* Quality of being acquisitive; a propensity to acquire property.

**Acquit**, ak-kwit', *v.t.*—*acquitted*, *acquitting*. [*Fr. acquitter*, to discharge, to set at rest with respect to a claim.—*L. ad, to, and quietus*, at rest, quiet. QUIET.] To release or discharge from an obligation, accusation, or the like; to pronounce not guilty (with of before the thing); *refl.* to behave; to bear or conduct oneself.—**Acquittal**, ak-kwîr'-al, *n.* The act of acquitting; a judicial setting free from the charge of an offence.—**Acquittance**, ak-kwit'-ans, *n.* An acquitting or discharging from a debt or any other liability; the writing which is evidence of such a discharge.

**Acre**, â'kér, *n.* [*Lat. acer, acer*, a field = *D. akker, Icel. akr, Dan. ager, G. acker, Goth. akrs, arabic land, a field; L. ager, Gr. agros, Skr. ajra*, a field. From root *ag, ak*, as in *L. ago, Icel. aka*, to drive; the word probably meaning originally the place to or over which cattle were driven; a pasture. *Acorn* is from this root.] A definite quantity of land. The British statute or imperial acre contains 160 square rods or perches, or 4840 square yards.—*God's acre*, *God's field*; the churchyard.—**Acreeage**, â'kér-âj, *n.* The number of acres in a piece of land; acres taken collectively.—**Acred**, â'kêrd, *a.* Possessing acres or landed property.

**Acrid**, âk'rid, *a.* [*From L. acer, acris, acre*, sharp: with *id*, from the common *L.* adjective termination *-idus*. ACID.] Sharp or biting to the taste; pungent; bitter; virulent

(as in temper or disposition).—**Acrid**, âk'rid, *n.* An acrid or irritant poison.—**Acridity**, **Acridness**, âk'rid-i-ti, âk'rid-nes, *n.* The quality of being acrid or pungent.

**Acrimony**, âk'ri-mo-ni, *n.* [*L. acrimonia*, from *acris*, sharp.] Acridity; pungency; sharpness or severity of temper; bitterness of expression; acerbity; asperity.—**Acrimonious**, âk'ri-mô-ni-us, *a.* Abounding in acrimony; severe; bitter; virulent; caustic; stinging.

**Acroamatic**, âk'rô-a-mat'ik, *a.* [*Gr. akroamatikos*, from *akroamaal*, I hear.] Designed for being heard only by a select audience; hence, abstruse; pertaining to deep learning; esoteric.

**Acrobat**, âk'rô-bat, *n.* [*Gr. akrobatos—akros*, high, and *bainô*, I go.] A rope-dancer; also, one who practises vaulting, tumbling, throwing somersaults, &c.—**Acrobatic**, âk'rô-bat-ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to an acrobat or his performance.

**Acrocephalic**, âk'rô-sê-fal'ik, *a.* [*Gr. akros*, high, and *kephalê*, the head.] High-skulled; having the top of the skull high or pyramidal.

**Acrolith**, âk'rô-lith, *n.* [*Gr. akros*, high, extreme, and *lithos*, a stone.] In *arch.* and *sculp.* a statue, of which only the extremities are stone.

**Acromegaly**, âk'rô-meg'-a-lê, *n.* [*Gr. akros*, an extremity, *megas*, large.] A rare disease, associated with overgrowth of bone, especially in the jaws, hands, and feet.—**Acrophobia**, âk'rô-fô'-bi-a, *n.* [*Gr. akron*, a height, *phobos*, fear.] Morbid fear of being at a great height.

**Acropolis**, â-krop'o-lis, *n.* [*Gr. akros*, high, and *polis*, a city.] The citadel or highest part of a Grecian city, usually situated on an eminence commanding the town.

**Across**, â-kros', *prep.* and *adv.* [*Prefix a*, and *cross*.] From side to side: opposed to *along*; athwart; quite over; intersecting; passing over at any angle; from one side to another; crosswise.

**Acrostic**, â-kros'tik, *n.* [*Gr. akrostichion*, an acrostic—*akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, order or verse.] A composition in verse, in which the first, or the first and last, or certain other letters of the lines, taken in order, form a name, title, motto, &c., which is the subject of the poem.

**Act**, âkt, *v.i.* [*L. ago, actum*, to exert power, to put in motion, to do; *Gr. agô*, I lead; allied to *Icel. aka*, to drive, and to *E. acre* (which see).] To exert power; to produce effects; to be in action or motion; to carry into effect a purpose or determination of the mind; to behave, demean, or conduct oneself; to perform, as an actor.—*v.t.* To transact; to do or perform; to represent as real; to perform on or as on the stage; to play; hence, to feign or counterfeit.—**Act**, âkt, *n.* That which is being done or

which has been done; a deed; an exploit; the exertion of power; the effect of which power exerted is the cause; a state of reality or real existence, as opposed to a possibility; actuality; a part or division of a play, generally subdivided into smaller portions called *scenes*; a decree, edict, or law, especially one proceeding from a legislative body. ACTION.—*In the act*, in the actual performance or commission of some misdeed.—*In act to*, prepared or ready to, by being in a suitable posture.—**Actable**, âkt'-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being acted or performed; practically possible.—

**Acting**, âkt'ing, *a.* Performing duty, service, or functions; doing the real work of an office for a nominal or honorary holder of the post.—*n.* A playing on the stage.—**Actor**, âk'tér, *n.* One who acts or performs; one who represents a character or acts a part in a play.—**Actress**, âk'tres, *n.* A female actor.

**Actinia**, âk-tin'-i-a, *n. pl. Actiniæ*. [*Gr. aktis, aktinos*, a ray; from their tentacles being ray-like.] A sea-anemone; a polyp having the mouth surrounded by tentacles in concentric circles, which when spread resemble the petals of a flower: often of brilliant colours.

**Actinic**, âk-tin'ik, *a.* [*Gr. aktis, aktinos*, a ray.] Pertaining to rays; pertaining to the chemical rays of the sun.—**Actinism**, âk'tin-izm, *n.* The radiation of heat or light; the property of the chemical part of the sun's rays, which, as seen in photography, produces chemical combinations and decompositions.—**Actinium**, âk-tin'-i-um, *n.* A radio-active substance taken to be a chemical element: found in pitch-blende.—**Actinozoa**, âk-tin'-ô-zô'-a, *n. pl.* [*-zoa*, from *Gr. zôon*, an animal.] A class of radiated, soft marine zoophytes, embracing the sea-anemones, corals, sea-pens, &c.

**Action**, âk'shon, *n.* [*L. actio. ACT.*] The state or manner of acting or being active, as opposed to *rest*; activity; an act or thing done; the performance of a function; a deed; an exploit; a battle or engagement; the mechanism or movement of a compound instrument, or the like; agency; operation; impulse; the connected series of events on which the interest of a drama or work of fiction depends; gesture or gesticulation; a suit or process at law; *physics*, twice the time-integral of the kinetic energy of a system.—**Actionable**, âk'shon-a-bl, *a.* Furnishing ground for an action at law.

**Active**, âktiv, *a.* [*Fr. actif, active; L. activus. ACT.*] Having the power or property of acting; exerting or having the power to exert an influence (as opposed to *passive*);



performing actions quickly; quick; nimble; brisk; agile; constantly engaged in action; busy; assiduous; accompanied or characterized by action, work, or by the performance of business (an active demand for goods); actually proceeding (active hostilities); *gram*, expressing action, especially action affecting an object; transitive.—**Activity**, ak-tiv'i-ti, *n*. The state or quality of being active; the active faculty; active force; nimbleness; agility; briskness.

**Actor, Actress.** Actr.

**Actual**, ak-tū'al, *a*. Acting or existing really and objectively; real; effectively operative; effectual; opposed to *potential* or *nominal*; now existing; present.

—*n*. Something actual or real.—**Actuality**, ak-tū'al-i-ti, *n*. The state of being actual; that which is real or actual.—**Actually**, ak-tū'al-li, *adv*. In fact; really; with active manifestation.

**Actuary**, ak-tū'a-ri, *n*. [*L. actuaris*, a clerk, a registrar, from *acta*, records, acts.] A registrar or clerk; an official in a joint-stock company, particularly an insurance company, whose duty it is to make the necessary computations, especially computations of some complexity.—**Actuarial**, ak-tū'a-ri'al, *a*. Of or pertaining to an actuary or his business.

**Actuate**, ak-tū'āt, *v.t.*—*actuated*, *actuating*. [*From act.*] To put into action; to move or incite to action.—**Actuation**, ak-tū'a-shon, *n*. The state of being put in action.

**Aculeate, Aculeated**, a-kū'lē-āt, a-kū'lē-āt-ed, *a*. [*L. aculeus*, a spine, a prickle, dim. of *acus*, a needle. *ACID.*] Bot. having prickles or sharp points; zool. having a sting.—**Aculeiform**, a-kū'lē-i-form, *a*. Formed like a prickle.

**Acumen**, a-kū'men, *n*. [*L. acumen*, from *acuō*, I sharpen. *ACID.*] Quickness of perception; mental acuteness or penetration; keenness of insight; sagacity.

**Acupressure**, ak-ū-pre'shūr, *n*. [*L. acus*, a needle, and *E. press.*] Surg. a method of stopping hæmorrhage in arteries in amputations, &c., by means of needles or wires which keep the wound close instead of ligatures.

**Apuncture**, ak-ū-punk'tūr, *n*. [*L. acus*, a needle, and *punctura*, a pricking, *PUNCTURE.*] A surgical operation resorted to in certain complaints, as in headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c., and consisting in the insertion of a delicate needle or set of needles beneath the tissues.

**Acute**, a-kūt', *a*. [*L. acutus*, sharp-pointed, from *acuō*, I sharpen. From root *ac*, a point. *ACID.*] Sharp at the end; ending in a sharp point: opposed to *blunt* or *obtus*; intellectually sharp; perceiving minute distinctions, or characterized by the use of such; characterized by keenness of in-

sight; opposed to *dull* or *stupid*; having nice or quick sensibility; susceptible of slight impressions (*acute* hearing); keen; sharp: said of pain; high in pitch; shrill: said of sound; *med.* a term applied to a disease which is attended with more or less violent symptoms, and comes speedily to a crisis; *geom.* less than a right angle.—**Acutely**, a-kūt'li, *adv*. In an acute manner; sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination.—**Acuteness**, a-kūt'-nes, *n*. The quality of being acute; sharpness; keenness; sagacity; acumen.

**Adage**, ad'āj, *n*. [*Fr. adage*, *L. adagium*, a proverb.] A proverb; an old saying, which has obtained credit by long use.

**Adagio**, a-dā'jō, *a*, and *adv*. [*It.*] Music, slow; slowly, leisurely, and with grace.—*n*. A slow movement.

**Adam**, ad'am, *n*. The name of the first man: hence, the frailty inherent in human nature.—*Adam's apple*, the prominence on the fore part of the throat.—*Adam's needle*, the popular name of the plants otherwise called *Yucca*.

**Adamant**, ad'a-mant, *n*. [*L. adamas*, *adamantis*, Gr. *adamas*, the hardest iron or steel, anything inflexibly hard, the diamond; lit. the unconquerable—Gr. *a*, priv., and *damaō*, I tame. *TAME, DIAMOND.*] Any substance of impenetrable hardness: chiefly a rhetorical or poetical word. (Formerly it sometimes meant the diamond, sometimes loadstone, from confusion with *L. adamantem*, through the loving-attractive quality.)—**Adamantine**, ad-a-mant'in, *a*. Made of adamant; having the qualities of adamant; impenetrable.

**Adapt**, a-dapt', *v.t.* [*L. adaptō—ad*, to, and *apto*, I fit. *APT.*] To make suitable; to make to correspond; to fit or suit; to proportion; to remodel, work up, and render fit for representation on the stage, as a play from a foreign language or a novel.—**Adaptability**, a-dapt'a-bil'i-ti, *n*. The quality of being capable of adaptation.—**Adaptable**, a-dapt'a-bl, *a*. Capable of being adapted.—**Adaptation**, ad-ap-tā'shon, *n*. The act of adapting or making suitable; the state of being suitable or fit; that which is adapted; of organisms, adjustment to surroundings by structural modifications.—**Adapter**, a-dapt'ēr, *n*. One who or that which adapts.

**Add**, ad, *v.t.* [*L. addo*, I add—*ad*, to, and *do*, I put, place, give.] To set or put together; to join or unite; to put into one sum; to annex; subjoin; say further.—*v.i.* To be or serve as an addition (with *to*); also, to perform the arithmetical operation of addition.

—**Addition**, ad-dī'shon, *n*. The act or process of adding; the uniting of two or more numbers

in one sum; the rule or branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers; an increase; something added; a title coming after a personal name [*Shak.*—**Additional**, ad-dī'shon-al, *a*. Added; supplementary.

**Addax**, ad'aks, *n*. A species of large antelope inhabiting Africa, with long and beautifully twisted horns.

**Addendum**, ad-den'dum, *n*. pl.

**Addenda**, ad-den'da. [*L.*] A thing to be added; an addition; an appendix to a work.

**Adder**, ad'ēr, *n*. [*O.E. addre*, *addere*, by loss of initial *n* from *A.Sax. nædre*, *næddre*, *O.* and *Prov. E. neddre*, *icel. nadr*, *Goth. nadsr*, *G. natter*. For a similar loss of *n* comp. *apron*, *napron*.] A venomous serpent, the common viper, found in Britain and over Europe.

**Addict**, ad-dikt', *v.t.* [*L. addico*, *addictum*, to devote—*ad*, to, and *dico*, I dedicate.] To apply habitually; to habituate; generally with a reflexive pronoun, and usually in a bad sense (followed by *to*); as, to *addict* oneself to intemperance.—**Addicted**, ad-dikt'ed, *a*. Habitually practising; given up; devoted; habituated (followed by *to*).—**Addiction**, ad-dik'shon, *n*. The act of devoting or giving up oneself to a practice; the state of being devoted; devotion.

**Addison's disease**, ad'i-sunz dī-zē', *n*. A disease caused by loss of function in the suprarenal glands.

**Addition, Additional**, &c. **ADD.**

**Addle**, ad'l, *a*. [*From A.Sax. adel*, filth; *Sw. adel* (seen in *ko adel*, cow urine), urine; *Sc. addle*, putrid water, urine.] Having lost the power of development and become rotten; putrid; applied to eggs; hence, barren; producing nothing.—*v.t.*—*addled*, *addling*. To make rotten, as eggs.—**Addle-headed**, **Addle-pated**, *a*. Stupid; muddled.

**Address**, ad-dres', *v.t.* [*Fr. addresser*, *DRESS.*] To direct or aim words; to pronounce; to apply to by words or writings; to accost; to speak to; to direct in writing; to write an address on; to court or make suit to.—*To address* oneself to, to speak to; to address.—*n*. The act of addressing oneself to a person; a speaking to; any speech or writing in which one person or set of persons makes a communication to another person or set of persons; manner of speaking to another; a person's bearing in conversation; courtship (in this sense generally in the plural); skill; dexterity; adroitness; direction of a letter.—**Addressee**, ad-dres'ē, *n*. One who is addressed.

**Adduce**, ad-dūs', *v.t.*—*adduced*, *adducing*. [*L. adduco*, I lead or bring to—*ad*, to, and *duco*, I lead.] To cite; to name or instance as authority or evidence; to bring



to notice as bearing on a subject.  
**Adenalgia**, ad-en-al'jī, *n.* [Gr. *adēn*, a gland, and *algos*, pain.] Pain in a gland.—**Adenoids**, ad-e-noidz, *n.pl.* Gland-like morbid growths in the throat behind the soft palate.

**Adept**, a-dept' or ad'ept, *n.* [L. *adeptus*, pp. of *adipiscor*, to obtain. Alchemists who were reputed to have obtained the philosopher's stone were termed adepts; hence *adept*, a proficient.] One fully skilled or well versed in any art; a proficient.—*a.* Well skilled.

**Adequate**, ad-ē-kwāt, *a.* [L. *adæquatus*, made equal, pp. of *adæquo*.—*ad*, to, and *æquus*, equal.] Equal; proportionate; exactly correspondent; fully sufficient.—**Adequacy**, ad-ē-kwa-sī, *n.* The state of being adequate; a sufficiency for a particular purpose.—**Adequately**, ad-ē-kwāt-lī, *adv.* In an adequate manner; sufficiently.

**Adhere**, ad-hēr', *v.i.*—*adhered*, *adhering*. [L. *adhæreo*—*ad*, to, and *hæreo*, I stick, whence *hesitate*.] To stick together; to cleave; to become closely joined or united; to be fixed in attachment or devotion.—**Adherence**, ad-hēr-ens, *n.* The quality or state of adhering; fidelity; steady attachment.—**Adherent**, ad-hēr-ent, *a.* Sticking fast to something; clinging; attached.—**Adherent**, **Adherer**, ad-hēr-ent, ad-hēr-ēr, *n.* One who adheres; one who follows a leader, party, or profession; a follower or partisan.

**Adhesion**, ad-hē'zhon, *n.* [L. *adhasio*, from *adhæreo*, I adhere.] The act or state of adhering, or being united and attached; a sticking together of the surface of bodies; close connexion or association; steady attachment of the mind or feelings; assent; concurrence (*adhesion* to a treaty); of flowers, the union of unlike parts, as stamens with petals; *phys.* the attractive force between two bodies of different kinds in close contact; *med.* the abnormal union of two surfaces as the result of inflammation.—**Adhesive**, ad-hē'siv, *a.* Sticky; tenacious.—**Adhesiveness**, ad-hē'siv-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being adhesive; *phren.* an organ which is said to promote attachment to objects.

**Adiabatic**, a-di-a-bat'ik, *n.* [Gr. *a*, not, *diabainō*, I pass through.] Of physical changes without gain or loss of heat; *adiabatic curve*, curve showing relation between the volume and the pressure of a fluid which changes its volume without gain or loss of heat.

**Adieu**, a-dū'. [Fr. *à*, to, and *Dieu*, God, It. *addio*, Span. *a dios*, all forms of *L. ad*, to, and *Deus*, God.] Lit. to God; an ellipsis for I commend you to God; farewell; an expression of kind wishes at the parting of

friends.—*n. pl.* **Adieus** or **Adieux**, a-dūz'. A farewell or commendation to the care of God.

**Adipocere**, ad-i-pō-sēr, *n.* [L. *adeps*, fat, and *cera*, wax.] A soft, unctuous, or waxy substance, into which the flesh of dead animals is converted when protected from atmospheric air, and under certain circumstances of temperature and humidity.

**Adipose**, ad-i-pōs, *a.* [From L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat.] Fatty; consisting of or resembling fat.—*n.* Fat; the fat on the kidneys.

**Adit**, ad'it, *n.* [L. *aditus*—*ad*, to, and *eo*, itum, to go.] Approach; access; passage; a more or less horizontal passage into a mine.

**Adjacent**, ad-jā'sent, *a.* [L. *adjacens*, *adjacentis*, pp. of *adjaceo*, I lie contiguous—*ad*, to, and *jaceo*, I lie.] Lying near or close; bordering upon; neighbouring; adjoining.

**Adjective**, ad-jek-tiv, *n.* [L. *adjektivum*, *adjectivus*, added—*ad*, to, and *jacio*, I throw.] *Gram.* a word used with a noun to express a quality of the thing named, or something attributed to it, or to specify or describe a thing as distinct from something else, and so to limit and define it.—**Adjectival**, ad-jek-tiv'al, *a.* Belonging to or like an adjective; having the import of an adjective.

**Adjoin**, ad-join', *v.t.* [Fr. *adjoindre*; L. *adjungo*—*ad*, to, and *jungo*, I join. JOIN.] To join or add; to unite; to annex or append.—*v.i.* To lie or be next or in contact; to be contiguous.

—**Adjoining**, ad-join'ing, *a.* Adjacent; contiguous; neighbouring.

**Adjourn**, ad-jēr'n', *v.t.* [Fr. *ajourner*, O.Fr. *ajornar*, *adjornar*—prefix, *a*, *ad*, to, and O.Fr. *jorn* (now *jour*), a day, L. *diurnus*, diurnal, from *dies*, a day.] To put off or defer to another day or till a later period; to suspend the meeting of, as of a public or private body, to a future day; to postpone to a future meeting of the same body.—*v.i.* To cease sitting and carrying on business for a time.—**Adjournment**, ad-jēr'n'ment, *n.* The act of adjourning; the period during which a public body adjourns its sittings.

**Adjudge**, ad-ju', *v.t.*—*adjudged*, *adjudging*. [Prefix *ad*, and *judge*. JUDGE.] To award judicially; to adjudicate upon; to settle.

**Adjudicate**, ad-jū'di-kāt, *v.t.*—*adjudicated*, *adjudicating*. [L. *adjudico*, I give sentence—*ad*, to, and *judico*, I judge. JUDGE.] To adjudge; to award judicially.—*v.i.* To sit in judgment; to give a judicial decision.—**Adjudication**, ad-jū'di-kā'shon, *n.* The act of adjudicating; the act or process of trying and determining judicially; judgment or decision of a court.—**Adjudicator**, ad-jū'di-kāt-ēr, *n.* One who adjudicates.

**Adjunct**, adjungkt, *n.* [L. *adjunctus*, joined, from *adjungo*—*ad*, to,

and *jungo*, *junctum*, to join. JOIN.] Something added to another, but not essentially a part of it.—*a.* United with in office or in action of any kind; conjoined with.

**Adjure**, ad-jūr', *v.t.*—*adjured*, *adjoining*. [L. *adjuro*—*ad*, to, and *juro*, I swear.] To charge, bind, or command, earnestly and solemnly.

**Adjuration**, ad-jū-rā'shon, *n.* The act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath; a solemn oath.

**Adjust**, ad-just', *v.t.* [Fr. *adjuster*, Mod.Fr. *ajouter*, L.L. *adjusture*, to bring together—*ad* and *juxta*.] To fit; to make correspondent; to adapt; to accommodate; to put in order; to regulate or reduce to system; to settle or bring to a satisfactory state, so that parties are agreed in the result.—**Adjustable**, ad-just-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being adjusted.—**Adjustment**, ad-just'ment, *n.* The act of adjusting.

**Adjutant**, ad-jū-tant, *n.* [L. *adjutus*, pp. of *adjuto*, I assist—*ad*, and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.] *Milit.* an officer whose business is to assist a commanding officer by receiving and communicating orders.—**Adjutancy**, ad-jū-tan-sī, *n.* The office of an adjutant.—**Adjutant-bird**, **Adjutant - crane**, **Adjutant - stork**, *n.* A very large grallatorial bird allied to the storks, a native of the warmer parts of India.

**Administer**, ad-min'is-tēr, *v.t.* [L. *administro*—*ad*, to, and *ministro*, I serve. MINISTER.] To manage or conduct as chief agent or directing and controlling official; to direct or superintend the execution of, as of laws; to afford, give, furnish, or supply; to give, as a dose of medicine; to dispense or distribute; to tender, as an oath; *law*, to manage, as the estate of a deceased person, collecting debts, paying legacies, &c.—*v.i.* To contribute assistance; to bring aid or supplies: with *to*, as, to *administer* to one's necessities; *law*, to perform the office of administrator.—**Administration**, ad-min'is-trā'shon, *n.* The act of administering; direction; management; government of public affairs; the executive functions of government; the persons, collectively, who are intrusted with such functions; the executive; *law*, the management of the estate of a deceased person, consisting in collecting debts, paying debts and legacies, and distributing the property among the heirs.—**Administrative**, ad-min'is-trāt-iv, *a.* Pertaining to administration.—**Administrator**, ad-min'is-trāt-ēr, *n.* One who administers, or who directs, manages, distributes, or dispenses; one who has the charge of the goods and estate of a person dying without a will.

**Admirable**, &c. ADMIRE.  
**Admiral**, ad-mi'ral, *n.* [O.E. *amiral*, Fr. *amiral*, from Ar. *amir*, *emir*, a prince, chief, with the Ar. article suffixed.] A naval officer of the

highest rank; a commander-in-chief of a fleet or navy: there being four grades of this rank, namely, admiral of the fleet, admiral, vice-admiral, and rear-admiral; the ship which carries the admiral; also, the most considerable ship of any fleet; a name given to two species of butterflies, *Vanessa atalanta*, or red admiral, and *Limenitis camilla*, or white admiral.—**Admiralty**, ad'-mi-ral-ti, *n.* The office and jurisdiction of the officials appointed to take the general management of the naval affairs of a state; the officials collectively; the building in which they transact business.

**Admire**, ad-mir', *v.t.*—*admired, admiring.* [Fr. *admirer*, L. *admiror*—*ad*, to, and *miror*, I wonder.] To wonder at; to regard with wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, reverence, or affection; to take pleasure in the beauty of; to look on or contemplate with pleasure.—*v.i.* To feel or express admiration.—**Admirer**, ad-mir'ér, *n.* One who admires; one who esteems greatly; one who openly shows his admiration of a woman; a lover.—**Admiration**, ad-mi-rá'shon, *n.* Wonder; wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love, or veneration; an emotion excited by something beautiful or excellent.—**Admirable**, ad-mi-ra-bl, *a.* Worthy of admiration; most excellent.—**Admirably**, ad-mi-ra-bl, *adv.* In an admirable manner; excellently; exceedingly well.

**Admissible**, &c. Under ADMIT.  
**Admit**, ad-mit', *v.t.*—*admitted, admitting.* [L. *admitto*—*ad*, to, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send, seen also in *commit*, *submit*, *mission*, &c.] To suffer to enter; to grant entrance to; to give right of entrance to; to grant in argument; to receive as true; to permit, grant, or allow, or to be capable of; to acknowledge; to own; to confess.—*v.i.* To give warrant or allowance; to grant opportunity; to permit: with of (the words do not admit of this interpretation).—**Admittance**, ad-mit'ans, *n.* The act of admitting; permission to enter; entrance.—**Admissible**, ad-mis'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *admissible*, L.L. *admissibilis*, from *admitto*, *admissum*, to admit.] Capable of being admitted, allowed, or conceded.—**Admission**, ad-mi'shon, *n.* [L. *admissio*.] The act of admitting; power or permission to enter; entrance; access; power to approach; the granting of an argument or position not fully proved; a point or statement admitted; acknowledgment; confession of a charge, error, or crime.

**Admixture**, ad-miks'tür, *n.* The act of mingling or mixing; that which is formed by mingling.  
**Admonish**, ad-mon'ish, *v.t.* [O.E. *amoneste*, O.Fr. *amonester*, to admonish—prefix *a*, *ad*, and L.L. *monestum*, for L. *monitum*, pp. of *monere*, I warn.] To warn or notify

of a fault; to reprove with mildness; to counsel against wrong practices; to caution or advise; to instruct or direct; to remind; to recall or incite to duty.—**Admonition**, ad-mö-ni'shon, *n.* The act of admonishing; counsel or advice; gentle reproof; instruction in duties; caution; direction.—**Admonitory**, ad-mon'i-to-ri, *a.* Containing admonition; tending or serving to admonish.

**Ado**, a-dö', *n.* [Prefix *a* for *at*, and *do*, that is, to do; *at* being here the sign of the infinitive, as in Icelandic.] Bustle; trouble; labour; difficulty.

**Adobe**, a-dö'be, *n.* [Sp.] A sun-dried brick.

**Adolescence**, ad-ö-les'ens, *n.* [L. *adolescencia*—*ad*, and *olesco*, I grow.] The state of growing: applied almost exclusively to the young of the human race; youth, or the period of life between childhood and the full development of the frame.—**Adolescent**, ad-ö-les'ent, *a.* Growing up; advancing from childhood to manhood.

**Adonis**, a-dön's, *n.* Beautiful person; a beau.

**Adopt**, a-dopt', *v.t.* [L. *adopto*—*ad*, and *opto*, I desire or choose. OPTION.] To take into one's family and treat as one's own child; to take to oneself by choice or approval, as principles, opinions, a course of conduct, &c.—**Adoptable**, a-dopt-a-bl, *a.* Capable of, fit for, or worthy of being adopted.—**Adopter**, a-dopt'ér, *n.* One who adopts.—**Adoption**, a-dop'shon, *n.* [L. *adoptio*.] The act of adopting, or the state of being adopted.—**Adoptive**, a-dopt'iv, *a.* [L. *adoptivus*.] Constituted by adoption; adopting or adopted; assumed.

**Adore**, a-dör', *v.t.*—*adored, adoring.* [L. *adoro*, I pray, *adore*—*ad*, to, and *oro*, I ask. ORACLE.] To worship with profound reverence; to pay divine honours to; to regard with the utmost esteem, love, and respect; to love in the highest degree, as a man a woman.—**Adorable**, a-dör'a-bl, *a.* Demanding adoration; worthy of being adored.—**Adoration**, ad-ör-a'shon, *n.* The act of adoring; the act of paying honours, as to a divine being; worship addressed to a deity; the highest degree of love, as of a man for a woman.—**Adorer**, a-dör'ér, *n.* One who adores; one who worships or honours as divine; a lover; an admirer.

**Adorn**, a-dorn', *v.t.* [L. *adorno*—*ad*, to, and *orno*, I deck or beautify.] To deck or decorate; to add to the attractiveness of by dress or ornaments; to set off to advantage; beautify; embellish.—**Adorning**, a-dorn'ing, *n.* Ornament; decoration. [N.T.]—**Adornment**, a-dorn'ment, *n.* An ornament or decoration.

**Adrift**, a-drift', *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *drift*, a driving or floating. DRIVE.] Floating at random; im-

pelled or moving without direction; at the mercy of winds and currents; swayed by any chance impulse; at sea; at a loss.

**Adroit**, a-droit', *a.* [Fr. *adroit*, dexterous—*a*, to, and *droit*, right, as opposed to left (comp. *dexterous*, from L. *dexter*, right); from L. *directus*, straight, direct.] Dexterous; skilful; expert; active in the use of the hand, and, figuratively, in the exercise of the mental faculties; ready in invention or execution.—**Adroitness**, a-droit'nes, *n.* The quality of being adroit; dexterity; readiness.

**Adsorption**, ad-sorp'shon, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *sorbeo*, I drink in.] Condensation of gases or dissolved substances on the surfaces of solids.

**Adulation**, ad-ü-lä'shon, *n.* [L. *adulatio*, *adulationis*, a fawning, *adulator*, *adulatoris*, to flatter.] Servile flattery; praise in excess, or beyond what is merited; high compliment.—**Adulate**, ad-ü-lät, *v.t.* To show feigned devotion to; to flatter servilely.—**Adulator**, ad-ü-lät'ér, *n.* A flatterer.—**Adulatory**, ad-ü-lät-o-ri, *a.* Flattering.

**Adult**, a-dult', *a.* [L. *adultus*, grown to maturity, from *ad*, to, *oleo*, I grow. ADOLESCENCE.] Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength; pertaining or relating to full strength; suitable for an adult.—**Adult**, a-dult', *n.* A person grown to full size and strength.

**Adulterate**, a-dul'tér-ät, *v.t.*—*adulterated, adulterating.* [L. *adultero*, from *adulter*, mixed, an adulterer—*ad*, to, and *alter*, other.] To debase or deteriorate by an admixture of foreign or baser materials.—**Adulterant**, a-dul'tér-ant, *n.* The person or thing that adulterates.—**Adulteration**, a-dul'tér-ä'shon, *n.* The act of adulterating, or the state of being adulterated or debased by foreign mixture.

**Adultery**, a-dul'tér-i, *n.* [L. *adulterium*, from *adulter*, an adulterer. ADULTERATE.] Violation of the marriage-bed; sexual commerce by a married person with one who is not his or her wife or husband.—**Adulterer**, a-dul'tér-ér, *n.* A man guilty of adultery.—**Adulteress**, a-dul'tér-es, *n.* A woman guilty of adultery.—**Adulterous**, a-dul'tér-us, *a.* Guilty of adultery; pertaining to adultery; illicit.

**Adumbrate**, ad-um-brät, *v.t.*—*adumbrated, adumbrating.* [L. *adumbro*, I shade—*ad*, and *umbra*, a shade.] To give a faint shadow of; to exhibit a faint resemblance of, like a shadow; to shadow forth.—**Adumbration**, ad-um-brä'shon, *n.* The act of adumbrating or shadowing forth; a faint or imperfect representation of a thing.

**Adust**, a-dust', *a.* [L. *adustus*, burned—*ad*, to, and *uro*, *ustum*, to burn.] Burned; scorched; parched up; looking as if burned or scorched.

**Advance**, ad-vans', *v.t.*—*advanced*,

*advancing*. [Fr. *avancer*, from *avant*, forward (whence also *E. van*), *L. abante*, from before, in front—*ab*, from, *ante*, before.] To bring forward; to move further in front; to promote; to raise to a higher rank; to forward or further; to encourage the progress of; to enhance (price); to accelerate the growth of; to offer or propose; to bring to view or notice, as something one is prepared to abide by; to allege; to supply beforehand; to furnish on credit, or before goods are delivered, or work done.—*v.i.* To move or go forward; to proceed; to make progress; to grow better, greater, wiser, or older; to rise in rank, office, or consequence.—*n.* A moving forward or towards the front; a march forward; gradual progression; improvement; advancement; promotion; a proposal; a first step towards; addition to price; rise in price; a giving beforehand; that which is given beforehand, especially money.—*In advance*, in front, before; beforehand; before an equivalent is received.—**Advancement**, ad-van'sment, *n.* The act of advancing; the state of being advanced; the act of promoting; preference; promotion; improvement; furtherance.

**Advantage**, ad-van'taj, *n.* [O.Fr. *advantage*, Fr. *avantage*, from *avant* before. **ADVANCE**.] Any state, condition, circumstance, opportunity, or means specially favourable to success, prosperity, or any desired end (the *advantage* of a good constitution, of an excellent education); superiority; benefit; gain; profit.—*v.t.*—*advantaged*, *advantaging*. To bring advantage to; to be of service to; to benefit; to yield profit or gain to.—**Advantageous**, ad-van'taj-us, *a.* Being of advantage; profitable; useful; beneficial.

**Advent**, ad'vent, *n.* [*L. adventus*, an arrival.] A coming; approach; visitation; the coming of our Saviour; an ecclesiastical division of the year embracing the four weeks before Christmas.—**Adventitious**, ad-ven'tish-us, *a.* [*L. adventitiu*.] Added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; accidentally or casually acquired.

**Adventure**, ad-ven'tur, *n.* [O.Fr. *aventure*, Fr. *aventure*, *L.L. aventura*, *aventura*, from *L. adventurous*, about to arrive, fut. part. of *advenio*, I arrive.] Hazard; risk; chance; a hazardous enterprise; a bold and dangerous undertaking of uncertain issue; a commercial speculation; a speculation in goods sent abroad; a remarkable occurrence in one's personal history; a noteworthy event or experience in one's life.—*v.t.*—*adventured*, *adventuring*. To risk or hazard; to venture on; to attempt.—**Adventurer**, ad-ven'tur-er, *n.* One who engages in an adventure or speculation; one who attempts or takes part in bold, novel, or extraordinary enterprises; one who lives

by underhand means, or by a system of imposition.—**Adventuress**, ad-ven'tur-es, *n.* A female adventurer.—**Adventurous**, ad-ven'tur-us, *a.* Bold to encounter danger; daring; courageous; enterprising; full of hazard; attended with risk.

**Adverb**, ad'verb, *n.* [*L. adverbium*—*ad*, to, and *verbum*, a word, a verb.] *Gram.* one of the indeclinable parts of speech, so called from being frequently joined to verbs for the purpose of limiting or extending their signification.—**Adverbial**, ad-verb'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character or structure of an adverb.

**Adversary**, ad'ver-sari, *n.* [*L. adversarius*. **ADVERSE**.] An enemy; a foe; an antagonist; an opponent.

**Adverse**, ad'vers, *a.* [*L. adversus*, opposite—*ad*, to, and *versus*, turned, from *verto*, I turn.] Acting in a contrary direction; counteracting; opposing (*adverse* winds); hostile; inimical (a party, criticism); unfortunate; calamitous; unprosperous (state or circumstances).—**Adversity**, ad-vers'i-ti, *n.* An event, or series of events, which oppose success or desire; misfortune; calamity; affliction; distress; state of unhappiness.

**Advert**, ad-vert', *v.i.* [*L. adverto*—*ad*, to, and *verto*, I turn.] To turn the mind or attention; to regard, observe, or notice; to refer or allude: followed by *to*.—**Advertence**, ad-vert'ens, *n.* Attention; notice; regard; heedfulness.—**Advertent**, ad-vert'ent, *a.* Attentive; heedful.

**Advertise**, ad-ver-tiz', *v.t.*—*advertised*, *advertising*. [Fr. *avertir*, *avertissant*, to warn, inform, from *L. adverto*, I turn towards—*ad*, *verto*, I turn.] To inform or give notice; to make public intimation of, especially by printed notice.—*v.i.* To announce one's wishes or intentions by a public and usually a printed notice.—**Advertisement**, ad-ver'tiz-ment, *n.* Warning, advice, or admonition [*Shak.*]; a written or printed notice intended to make something known to the public; especially a printed and paid notice in a newspaper or other public print.—**Advertiser**, ad-ver-tiz'er, *n.* One who advertises.

**Advice**, ad-vis', *n.* [O.Fr. *advīs*, opinion, counsel—*L. ad*, to, and *visum*, what is seen or judged proper. **VISION**.] An opinion recommended, or offered as worthy to be followed; counsel; suggestion; information; notice; intelligence; a notification in respect of a business transaction.—*To take advice*, to consult with others; specifically, to take the opinion of a professional or skilful man, as a physician or lawyer.—**Advisability**, ad-viz-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* Advisableness; expediency.—**Advisable**, ad-viz-a-bl, *a.* Proper to be advised; expedient; proper to be done or practised; open to advice.—**Advise**, ad-viz', *v.t.*—*advised*, *advising*. [Fr. *aviser*. **ADVICE**.]

To give counsel to; to counsel; to give information to; to inform; to acquaint.—*v.i.* To consider; to reflect; to take counsel.—**Advised**, ad-viz'd, *a.* Cautious; prudent; done, formed, or taken with advice or deliberation (an *advised* act).—**Adviser**, ad-viz'er, *n.* One who gives advice or admonition; a counsellor.—**Advisory**, ad-viz'-o-ri, *a.* Having power to advise; containing advice.

**Advocate**, ad-vō-kāt, *n.* [*L. advocatus*, one summoned to aid—*ad*, to, and *voco*, *vocatum*, to call. **VOICE**, **VOCAL**.] One who pleads the cause of another in a court of law; one who defends, vindicates, or espouses a cause by argument; a pleader in favour of something; an upholder; a defender.—*v.t.*—*advocated*, *advocating*. To plead in favour of (a thing, not a person); to defend by argument before a tribunal; to support or vindicate.—**Lord Advocate**, the highest law-officer of the Crown in Scotland.—**Advocates**, *Faculty of Advocates*, Scottish bar.—**Advocacy**, ad-vō-ka-si, *n.* The act of pleading for; intercession; defence.

**Advowson**, ad-vou'sn, *n.* [O.Fr. *advoeson*, *advouson*, protection, patronage; *L. advocatio*, *advocationis*, a calling to one for help.] The right of presentation to a vacant benefice in the Established Church of England.

**Adytum**, ad'i-tum, *n.* pl. *Adyta*, ad'i-ta. [*L. adytum*, Gr. *adyton*, lit. a place not to be entered—*a*, priv., and *dyō*, I enter.] An innermost sanctuary or shrine; the chancel or altar-end of a church.

**Adze**, adz, *n.* [O.E. *adde*, A.Sax. *adese*, an adze.] An instrument of the axe kind used for chipping the surface of timber, the cutting edge being at right angles to the handle.—*v.t.* To chip or shape with an adze.

**Edile**. Same as *Edile*.

**Egis**, ē'jis, *n.* [Gr. *aigis*.] Among the ancient Greeks, the shield of Zeus; in later times part of the armour of Pallas Athena, a kind of breastplate; hence, anything that protects or shields; protecting power or influence.

**Æolian**. Same as *Eolian*.

**Æon**, *n.* Same as *Eon*.

**Epyornis**, ē-pi-or'nis, *n.* [Gr. *aipys*, *aipynos*, high, and *ornis*, a bird.] A genus of gigantic birds found fossil in Madagascar.

**Aerate**, ā-ēr-āt, *v.t.*—*aerated*, *aerating*. [*L. aer*, air. **AIR**.] To combine with carbonic acid or other gas, or with air.—*Aerated waters*, acidulous and alkaline beverages more or less impregnated with carbonic acid, including lemonade, soda-water, &c.—**Aeration**, ā-ēr-ā-shon, *n.* The act or operation of aerating.—**Aerial**, ā-ēr'i-al, *a.* [*L. aerius*.] Belonging or pertaining to the air or atmosphere; inhabiting or frequenting the air; produced by or in the air; reaching far into the air;



high; lofty; possessed of a light and graceful beauty.—**Aerial**, *ā'ri-al*, *n.* The overhead structure of a wireless station, used for transmitting and receiving electrical oscillations; any wire erection, similarly used; an antenna.—**Aerify**, *ā'ēr-i-fl*, *v.t.*—*aerified*, *aerifying*. To infuse air into; to fill with air, or to combine air with.

**Aerie**, *ā'ēr* or *ā'ēr-i*, *n.* [Fr. and Pr. *aïre*, L.L. *aeria*, *aerea*, *area*, an aerie; origin doubtful.] The nest of a bird of prey, as of an eagle or hawk; a brood of eagles or hawks. Written also *Eyrie*.

**Aerobic**, *ā'ēr-ōb'ik*, *a.* [Gr. *āēr*, *air*, *bios*, life.] Requiring air or free oxygen in order to live and thrive, as certain bacteria.

**Aerodrome**, *ā'ēr-ō-drōm*, *n.* [Gr. *āēr*, *air*, *dromos*, a course.] An area of land or water set apart for aircraft to land at or take off from.

**Aerodynamics**, *ā'ēr-ō-di-nam'iks*, *n.* [Gr. *āēr*, *air*, and *dynamis*, power.] The science treating of the motion of the air and gases, and of their effects in motion.

**Aerolite**, **Aerolith**, *ā'ēr-ō-lit*, *ā'ēr-ō-lith*, *n.* [Gr. *āēr*, *air*, and *lithos*, a stone.] A meteoric stone; a meteorite.

**Aerometer**, *ā-ēr-om'et-ēr*, *n.* [Gr. *āēr*, *air*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for weighing air, or for ascertaining the density of air and gases.—**Aerometric**, *ā'ēr-ō-met'rik*, *a.* Pertaining to aerometry.—**Aerometry**, *ā-ēr-om'et-ri*, *n.* The science of measuring the weight or density of air and gases.

**Aeronaut**, *ā'ēr-ō-nat*, *n.* [Gr. *āēr*, *air*, and *nautes*, a sailor, from *naus*, a ship.] An aerial navigator; a balloonist.—**Aeronautic**, **Aeronautical**, *ā'ēr-ō-nat'ik*, *ā'ēr-ō-nat'ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to aeronautics or aerial sailing.—**Aeronautics**, *ā'ēr-ō-nat'iks*, *n.* The doctrine, science, or art of moving through the air in an aircraft.

**Aerophyte**, *ā'ēr-ō-fit*, *n.* [Gr. *āēr*, *air*, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant which lives exclusively in air; an air-plant; an epiphyte.

**Aeroplane**, *ā'ēr-ō-plan*, *n.* [Gr. *āēr*, *air*, and *E. plane*.] A power-driven flying-machine having one or two pairs of wings (monoplane or biplane) which support it owing to the reaction of the air.

**Erose**, *ē-rōs*, *a.* [L. *erosus*, from *as*, copper.] Containing copper or brass; coppery.

**Aerosiderite**, *ā'ēr-ō-sid'ēr-it*, *n.* [Gr. *āēr*, *air*, and *sideros*, iron.] An iron meteorite.—**Aerosiderolite**, *ā'ēr-ō-sid'ēr-ō-lit*, *n.* [*-lite* = Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] A meteor containing both stone and iron.

**Aerostat**, *ā'ēr-ō-stat*, *n.* [Fr. *aérostat*, a balloon—Gr. *āēr*, *air*, and *statos*, standing, from *histēmi*, I stand.] A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; a name given to air-balloons.—**Aerostatics**, *ā'ēr-ō-stat'iks*, *n.* The science which treats of the weight, pressure,

and equilibrium of air and other elastic fluids, and of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in them.

**Æruginous**, **Æruginous**, *ē-rō'jin-us*, *a.* [L. *æruginosus*, from *ærugo*, rust of copper, verdigris.] Partaking of, pertaining to, or resembling verdigris or the rust of copper.

**Aery**, *ā'ēr-i*, *a.* **Airy**; breezy; aerial. [Poetic.]

**Æsculapian**, *ēs-kul-āp'i-an*, *a. Med.* of or pertaining to Æsculapius, or Asclepius, the Greek god of medicine.

**Æsthesia**, *ēs-thē'si-a*, *n.* [Gr. *aisthēsis*, perception, sensibility.] Perception; feeling; sensibility.

**Æsthesiometer**, *ēs-thē'si-om'et-ēr*, *n.* [Gr. *aisthēsis*, perception, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the tactile sensibility of the human body in health and disease.

**Æsthetic**, *ēs'thēt*, *n.* [From *æsthetic*.] One devoted to the principles or doctrines of æsthetics; a lover of the beautiful.—**Æsthetic**, **Æsthetic**, *ēs-thet'ik*, *ēs-thet'ik-al*, *a.* [Gr. *aisthētikos*, from *aisthanomai*, I perceive by the senses.] Pertaining to the science of taste or beauty; pertaining to the sense of the beautiful.—**Æsthetically**, *ēs-thet'ik-al-i*, *adv.* According to the principles of æsthetics; with reference to the sense of the beautiful.

—**Æstheticism**, *ēs-that'i-sizm*, *n.* The principles or doctrines of æsthetics; attachment to æsthetics.—**Æsthetics**, *ēs-thet'iks*, *n.* The theory of the fine arts; the science or that branch of philosophy which deals with the beautiful; the doctrines of taste.

**Æther**. [ÆTHER.]

**Ætiology**. [ETIOLOGY.]

**Afar**, *a-fār*, *adv.* At a distance in place; to or from a distance: often with *from* preceding or *off* following, or both.

**Affable**, *af-fa-bl*, *a.* [L. *affabilis*, affable—*af*, for *ad*, to, *fari*, to speak.] Easy of conversation; admitting others to free conversation without reserve; courteous; complaisant; of easy manners; condescending.—**Affability**, *af-fa-bl'i-ti*, *n.* The quality of being affable.—**Affably**, *af-fa-bl*, *adv.* In an affable manner; courteously.

**Affair**, *af-fār*, *n.* [Fr. *affaire*—*a*, to, and *faire*, to do, *L. facere*, to make, to do.] Business of any kind; that which is done, or is to be done; matter; concern; sometimes used by itself in the plural with the specific sense of public affairs or pecuniary affairs; special business; personal concern; a rencontre; a skirmish.—*Affair of honour*, a duel.

**Affect**, *af-fekt'*, *v.t.* [L. *affecto*, I desire, strive after, freq. of *afficio*, *affectum*, to affect the mind or body—*af* for *ad*, to, and *facio*, I do.] To act upon; to produce an effect or change upon; to influence; to move or touch by exciting the feelings; to aspire to; to endeavour

after; to choose commonly; habitually to follow after; make a show of; to assume the appearance of; to pretend.—**Affectation**, **Affectation**, *af-fek-tā'shon*, *af-fekt'ed-nes*, *n.* [L. *affectatio*.] An attempt to assume or exhibit what is not natural or real; false pretence, especially of what is praiseworthy or uncommon; artificial appearance or show.—**Affected**, *af-fekt'ed*, *a.* Inclined or disposed (especially with *well*, *ill*, &c.); given to affectation; assuming or pretending to possess what is not natural or real; assumed artificially; not natural.—**Affecting**, *af-fekt'ing*, *a.* Having power to excite emotion; suited to affect; pathetic.

**Affection**, *af-fek'shon*, *n.* [L. *affectio*, *affectionis*, the being affected or touched. **AFFECT**.] The state of having one's feelings affected in some way; bent or disposition of mind; sentiment or moral feeling (as esteem, envy, jealousy); appetite; inclination; a settled goodwill, love, or zealous attachment; a property or attribute inseparable from its object (as figure from bodies); any particular morbid state of the body (a gouty affection).

—**Affectionate**, *af-fek'shon-āt*, *a.* Having great love or affection; warmly attached; fond; kind; loving; proceeding from affection; tender.—**Affectionately**, *af-fek'shon-āt-li*, *adv.* In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; kindly.

—**Affectionateness**, *af-fek'shon-āt-nes*, *n.* The quality of being affectionate; fondness; affection.—**Affectioned**, *af-fek'shon-d*, *a.* Having a certain disposition of feeling; disposed.

**Affiance**, *af-fi-āns*, *n.* [O.Fr., from *af* for *ad*, to, and *fiancer*, to betroth, *L. fidans*, *fidantis*, ppr. of *fidere*, to pledge one's faith, *fides*, faith.] Marriage contract or promise; faith pledged; confidence; reliance.—*v.t.*—*affianced*, *affiancing*. To betroth; to bind by promise of marriage.—**Affianced**, *af-fi-ānst*, *n.* One bound by a promise of marriage; a betrothed wife.

**Affidavit**, *af-fi-dā'vit*, *n.* [3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. of L.L. *affidare*, to pledge one's faith—*L. af* for *ad*, to, and *fides*, faith.] A written declaration upon oath; a statement of facts in writing signed by the party, and sworn to or confirmed by declaration before an authorized magistrate.

**Affiliate**, *af-fil'i-āt*, *v.t.*—*affiliated*, *affiliating*. [L.L. *affiliare*, to adopt as a son—*L. ad*, to, and *filius*, a son.] To adopt; to receive into a family as a son; to establish the paternity of, as of a bastard child; to connect in the way of descent; to receive into a society as a member.—**Affiliation**, *af-fil'i-ā'shon*, *n.* The act of one who affiliates; the settlement of the paternity of a child on its true father.

**Affinity**, *af-fin'i-ti*, *n.* [L. *affinitas*, from *affinis*, adjacent, related—*af*



for *ad*, to, and *finis*, boundary.] The relation contracted by marriage, in contradistinction from *consanguinity*, or relation by blood; relation, connexion, or alliance in general (as of languages, sounds, &c.); similarity in kind or nature; *chem.* that force by which bodies of dissimilar nature unite in certain definite proportions to form a compound, different in its nature from any of its constituents.

**Affirm**, af-firm', v.t. [L. *affirmo*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *firmo*, I make firm.] To assert positively; to tell with confidence; to aver; declare; allege; opposed to *deny*; to confirm or ratify.—*v.i.* To make a solemn assertion or declaration; to make a legal affirmation.—**Affirmation**, af-fēr-mā'shon, *n.* The act of affirming or asserting as true; that which is asserted; avowment; confirmation; ratification; a solemn declaration made in lieu of an oath by one who has scruples about taking the oath.—**Affirmative**, af-fēr-mā-tiv, *a.* Affirming or asserting; opposed to *negative*.—*n.* A word or phrase expressing assent or affirmation or answering a question affirmatively; the opposite of a negative.—*The affirmative*, that side of a debated question which maintains the truth of the affirmative proposition.

**Affix**, af-lik's, v.t. [L. *affigo*, *affixum*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *figo*, *fixum*, to fix.] To subjoin, annex, unite, or add at the close or end; to append; to attach.—**Affix**, af-lik's, *n.* A syllable or letter added to the end of a word; a suffix.

**Afflation**, af-flā'shon, *n.* [L. *afflo*, *afflatus*—*af* for *ad*, to, and *flo*, I blow.] A blowing or breathing on.—**Afflatus**, af-flā'tus, *n.* [L.] A breath or blast of wind; inspiration; the inspiration of the poet.

**Afflict**, af-lik't', v.t. [L. *affligo*, intens. of *affligo*, I dash down—*af* for *ad*, to, and *figo*, I strike.] To give (to the body or mind) pain which is continued or of some permanence; to trouble, grieve, harass, or distress.—**Affliction**, af-lik'-shon, *n.* The state of being afflicted; a state of acute pain or distress of body or mind; the cause of continued pain of body or mind.

**Affluence**, af-fly-ens, *n.* [L. *affluentia*, from *affluere*, to flow to—*ad*, to, and *fluo*, I flow. **FLUENT**.] A flowing to or concourse; an abundant supply; great plenty of worldly goods; wealth.—**Affluent**, af-fly-ent, *a.* Flowing to; wealthy; abundant.—*n.* A tributary stream.

**Afford**, af-fōrd', v.t. [O.E. *aforth*, to afford, from prefix *a*, and *forth*; A.Sax. *forthian*, to further.] To give forth; to yield, supply, or produce (fruit, profit); to grant or confer (as consolation, gratification); to buy, sell, expend, &c., from having a sufficiency of means; to bear the expense of (with *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, &c.).

**Afforest**, af-fōr'est, v.t. [Prefix *af* for *ad*, to, and *forest*.] To convert

into a forest; to turn into forest land.—**Afforestation**, af-fōr-es-tā'shon, *n.* The act of afforesting.

**Affray**, af-frā', v.t. [O. or Prov. Fr. *affraier*, *effroyer*, Fr. *effrayer*, to frighten; from L.L. *exfreadate*—L. *ex*, intens., and O.H.G. *fridu*, G. *friede*, peace. **AFRAID**.] To frighten; to terrify.—*n.* Fear; a noisy quarrel; a brawl; a tumult; disturbance.

**Affright**, af-frit', v.t. [A.Sax. *a-fyrhtan*, *a-fyrhtan*—prefix *a*, intens., and *fyrhtan*, to frighten.] To impress with sudden fear; to frighten.—*n.* Sudden or great fear; terror.

**Affront**, af-frunt', v.t. [Fr. *affronter*, to encounter face to face—*af* for *ad*, to, and L. *frons*, *frontis*, front, face.] To confront [Shak.]; to offend by an open manifestation of disrespect; to insult; to put out of countenance.—*n.* An open manifestation of disrespect or contumely; an outrage to the feelings; an insult; anything producing a feeling of shame or disgrace.

**Afield**, a-fēld', *adv.* To the field; in the field; astray.

**Afire**, a-fir', *a.* or *adv.* On fire.

**Aflame**, a-flām', *a.* or *adv.* Flaming; glowing.

**Afloat**, a-flōt', *a.* or *adv.* Borne on the water; floating; passing from one person to another; in circulation (as a rumour).

**Afoot**, a-fūt', *a.* or *adv.* On foot; borne by the feet; walking; in a state of being planned for execution (as a plan or plot).

**Afore**, a-fōr', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, at, and *fore*; A.Sax. *anforan*.] Before in time or place; now mainly a nautical term; in the fore part of a vessel—*prep.* Before in time, position, rank, &c.; in presence of; now a *naut.* term; more toward the head of a ship than; nearer the stem than.—*Afore the mast*, applied to a common sailor.

—**Aforegoing**, a-fōr'gō-ing, *a.* Going before.—**Aforehand**, a-fōr'-hand, *adv.* In time previous; by previous provision; not behindhand.—**Aforementioned**, **Aforenamed**, **Aforesaid**, a-fōr'men-shond, a-fōr'nāmd, a-fōr'sed, *a.* Mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.—**Aforethought**, a-fōr'that, *a.* Thought of beforehand; premeditated; prepense.—**Aforetime**, a-fōr'tim, *adv.* In time past; formerly. [N.T.]

**Afraid**, a-frād', *a.* or *pp.* [O.E. *afraid*, *afraid*, &c., pp. of *afrray*. Impressed with fear or apprehension; fearful; not used attributively. [Colloquially, I am afraid is often nearly equivalent to I suspect, I am inclined to think, or the like.]

**Afresh**, a-fresh', *adv.* Anew; again; after intermission.

**African**, af-rik'an, *a.* Pertaining to Africa.—*n.* A native of Africa.—**Africander**, af-rik-an-dēr, *n.* [African-Dutch *Afrikander*; modelled on analogy of England-er, Holland-er.] A native of South Africa born of white parents.

**Afrit**, **Afreet**, af-rit', af-rēt', *n.* Mohammedan myth. a powerful evil jinn or demon. Written also *Efreet*, *Afrite*.

**Aft**, aft, *a.* or *adv.* [A.Sax. *æft*, *eft*, after, behind; Goth. *afra*; from A.Sax. *af*, *æf*, Goth. *af*, E. *of*, *off*.] *Naut.* a word used to denote position at or near, or direction towards the stern of a ship.

**After**, aft'er, *a.* [A.Sax. *æfter*, a compar. from *af*, E. *of*, *off*, -ter being the compar. syllable, seen as -ther in *whether*, *hither*, as -der in *under*. OF.] Later in time; subsequent; succeeding; as, an after period of life: in this sense often combined with the following noun.—*prep.* Behind in place; later in time; in pursuit of; in search of; with or in desire for; in imitation of, or in imitation of the style of (*after* a model); according to; in proportion to (*after* our deserts); below in rank or excellence; next to; concerning (inquire *after*).—*After all*, at last; upon the whole; at the most; notwithstanding.—*adv.* Later in time; afterwards; behind; in pursuit.

**After-birth**, *n.* That which is expelled from the uterus after the birth of a child: called also *Secundines*.—**After-glow**, *n.* The glow in the west after sunset.—**After-growth**, *n.* A second growth or crop springing up after a previous one has been removed.—**After-hours**, *n.pl.* Hours that follow business; time following.—**After-image**, *n.* The image of a bright object left for a time on the retina.

—**After-life**, *n.* Future life; remainder of life; the life after death.

—**After-math**, *n.* A second mowing of grass from the same land in the same season.—**Afternoon**, *n.* The part of the day which follows noon, between noon and evening.—**After-pains**, *n.pl.* The pains which succeed childbirth.—**After-piece**, *n.* A short dramatic entertainment performed after the principal performance.—**After-thought**, *n.* Reflection after an act; some consideration that occurs to one's mind too late or after the performance of the act to which it refers.

**Aftermost**, aft'er-mōst, *a.* *superl.* [A.Sax. *æftmest*, a double superlative, *mest* being from *ma*+*st*, two superlative suffixes.] Hindmost; opposed to *foremost*.

**Afterward**, **Afterwards**, aft'er-wērd, aft'er-wērdz, *adv.* [A.Sax. *æfterweard*. *Afterwards* is an adverbial genitive. **WARD**.] In later or subsequent time.

**Aga**, ā'ga, *n.* A Turkish commander or chief officer.

**Again**, a-gen' or a-gān', *adv.* [A.Sax. *ongan*, again; *gēdn*, against. **AGAINST**.] A second time; once more; on another occasion; on the other hand; moreover; besides; further; in return; back; in answer.

**Against**, a-genst', *prep.* [O.E.

*agayns, ongaenes, A.Sax. ongedn*, against. The *e* is an adverbial or genit. termination and the *t* has been added, like that in *amidst*, *betwixt*. A.Sax. *gedn*, again or against, is the same as *gain* in *gainay*; G. *gegen*, against.] Opposite in place (often preceded by *over*); in opposition to; adverse or hostile to (*against* law or public opinion); towards or upon; so as to meet (to strike *against* a rock); bearing or resting upon (to lean *against*); in preparation for (an event).

**Agami**, ag'a-mi, *n.* [Native name.] The golden-breasted trumpeter, a bird of the crane family, a native of South America.

**Agape**, a-gāp', *adv.* or *a.* Gaping as with wonder; having the mouth wide open.

**Agape**, a-gā-pē, *n.* [Gr. *agapē*, love.] Among the primitive Christians a love-feast or feast of charity, held before or after the communion, when contributions were made for the poor.

**Agaric**, a-gar'ik, *n.* [Gr. *agarikon*.] A name of various fungi. Many of the species are edible like the common mushroom, while others are deleterious and even poisonous.

**Agate**, ag'āt, *n.* [Fr. *agate*, from L. *achates*, so called because found near a river of that name in Sicily.] A semi-pellucid mineral, consisting of bands or layers of various colours blended together, the base generally being chalcedony, and this mixed with jasper, amethyst, quartz, opal, &c.

**Agave**, a-gā'vē, *n.* [Gr. *agavos*, noble.] A genus of plants, comprehending the American aloes.

**Age**, ā, *n.* [Fr. *âge*, O.Fr. *eage*, L.L. *ætatium*, from L. *ætas*, *ætatis*, abbrev. of *ævitas*, from *ævum*, an age.] A period of time representing the whole or a part of the duration of any individual thing or being; the time during which an individual has lived; the latter part of life; the state of being old; oldness; old people collectively; the state of having arrived at legal maturity (the completion of the first twenty-one years of one's life); great length of time; a long or protracted period, sometimes definitely a century; an historical epoch; an epoch having a particular character; the people who live at a particular period.—*The age*, the times we live in.—*v.i.* —aged (ājd), *aging*. To grow old; to assume the appearance of old age.—*v.t.* To give the character of age or ripeness to (to *age* wine).—**Aged**, ā'ed, *a.* Old; having lived long; having a certain age (*aged* forty years): in this sense often (ājd).

**Agenda**, a-jen'da, *n.pl.* [L., things to be done.] Memoranda; business to be transacted at a meeting.

**Agent**, ā-jent, *n.* [L. *agens*, *agensis*, acting. ACT.] One who or that which acts; an actor; one that exerts power or has the power to act; an active power or cause; a

body or substance that causes a certain action to begin; a person entrusted with the business of another.—**Agency**, ā-jen-si, *n.* The state of being in action or of exerting power; operation; instrumentality; the office or business of an agent or factor.

**Agglomerate**, ag-glom'er-āt, *v.t.* —agglomerated, agglomerating. [L. *agglomerō*—*ad*, and *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball of yarn.] To collect or gather into a mass.—*v.i.* To become collected into a ball or mass.—*n.* *Geol.* A collective name for masses consisting of angular fragments ejected from volcanoes.

**Agglutinate**, ag-glū'tin-āt, *v.t.* —agglutinated, agglutinating. [L. *agglutinō*—*ad*, and *glutino*, from *gluten*, glue. GLUE.] To unite or cause to adhere, as with glue or other viscous substance; to glue together.—*a.* United as by glue; joined.—**Agglutinate** or **Agglutinating languages**, in philol. those languages in which the suffixes for inflection retain a kind of independence, and are felt to be distinct from the root or main significant element of the word.—**Agglutination**, ag-glū'tin-ā'shon, *n.* The act of agglutinating or the state; adhesion of parts; the marked feature of agglutinate languages.

**Aggrandize**, ag'gran-diz, *v.t.* —aggrandized, aggrandizing. [Fr. *agrandir*—L. prefix, *a* for *ad*, to, and *grandis*, grand.] To make great or greater; especially to make greater in power, wealth, rank, or honour; to exalt; to elevate; extend; enlarge.—**Aggrandizement**, ag'gran-diz-ment or ag-gran'diz-ment, *n.* The act of aggrandizing; the act of increasing one's own power, rank, or honour; advancement.

**Aggravate**, ag'gra-vāt, *v.t.* —aggravated, aggravating. [L. *aggravo*—*ad*, to, and *gravis*, heavy, whence *grave*, grief, &c.] To make worse, more severe, or less tolerable; to make more enormous, or less excusable; to intensify; to exaggerate; to provoke; irritate; tease.—**Aggravation**, ag-gra-vā'shon, *n.* The act of aggravating or making worse; addition to that which is evil or improper; provocation; irritation.

**Aggregate**, ag'grē-gāt, *v.t.* —aggregated, aggregating. [L. *aggrego*, *aggregatū*—*ad*, and *greg*, *gregis*, a herd or band.] To bring together; to collect into a sum, mass, or body.—*a.* Formed by the conjunction or collection of particulars into a whole mass or sum; total.—*n.* A sum, mass, or assemblage of particulars; a whole or total.—*In the aggregate*, taken altogether; considered as a whole; collectively.—**Aggregation**, ag-grē-gā'shon, *n.* The act of aggregating; the state of; an aggregate.

**Aggress**, ag-gres', *v.i.* [L. *aggredior*, *aggressus*—*ad*, and *gradior*, I go.] To make a first attack; to commit the first act of hostility or offence.—*v.t.* † To attack.—**Aggression**, ag-

grē'shon, *n.* The first attack or act of hostility; the first act leading to a war or controversy.—**Aggressive**, ag-gres'iv, *a.* Characterized by aggression; tending to aggress.—**Aggressor**, ag-gres'er, *n.* The person who aggresses; an assaulter; an invader.

**Aggrieve**, ag-grēv', *v.t.* —aggrieved, aggrieving. [O.Fr. *agrevre*, to weigh down, from *grever*, to oppress, from L. *gravis*, heavy, whence also *grief*, *grave*, &c.] To give pain or sorrow; to afflict; to grieve; to bear hard upon; to oppress or injure in one's rights.

**Aghast**, a-gast', *a.* or *p.* [A participial form from O.E. *agasten*, *agesten*, to terrify—prefix *a*, intens., and A.Sax. *gaestan*, to terrify; allied to Goth. *gaيسان*, *usgaيسان*, to terrify; comp. Prov. E. *gast*, to terrify, *gast*, fear, *gastful*.] Struck with amazement; stupefied with sudden fright or horror.

**Agile**, ā'il, *a.* [Fr. *agile*; L. *agilis*, from *ago*. ACT.] Nimble; quick in movement; brisk; active.—**Agility**, ā-jil'ti, *n.* The state or quality of being agile; nimbleness; briskness; activity.

**Agio**, ā-jī-ō, *n.* [It.] The difference in value between one sort of money and another, especially between paper-money and metallic coin.

**Agitate**, āj'it-āt, *v.t.* —agitated, agitating. [L. *agitō*, *agitatum*, freq. from *ago*. ACT.] To move or force into violent irregular action; to shake or move briskly; to disturb; to perturb; to discuss; debate; arouse public attention to, as by speeches, pamphlets, &c.—*v.i.* To engage in agitation.—**Agitated**, āj'it-āt-ed, *a.* Disturbed; perturbed; excited; expressing agitation (countenance, manner).—**Agitation**, āj'it-ā'shon, *n.* The act of agitating, or state of being agitated; perturbation of mind or feelings; commotion; disturbance.—**Agitator**, āj'it-āt-ēr, *n.* One who or that which agitates, rouses, or stirs up, especially one who wantonly stirs up political strife.

**Aglow**, a-glō', *a.* In a glow; glowing.

**Aginate**, ag'nāt, *n.* [L. *agnatus*—*ad*, and *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.] Any male relation by the father's side.—*a.* Related or akin by the father's side.

**Agnomen**, ag-nō'men, *n.* [L. —*ag* for *ad*, to, and *nomen*, a name.] An additional name or epithet conferred on a person.

**Agnostic**, ag-nos'tik, *n.* [Gr. *agnōstos*, unknowing, unknown, from *a*, priv., and stem of *gignōskō*, I know. Same root as *know*.] One of those persons who disclaim any knowledge of God or of the origin of the universe or of anything but material phenomena, holding that with regard to such matters nothing can be known.—*a.* Pertaining to the agnostics or their doctrines.—**Agnosticism**, ag-nos'ti-sizm, *n.* The doctrines or belief of agnostics.

**Agnus Dei**, [L., Lamb of God.] A medal, or more frequently a cake of wax, consecrated by the pope, stamped with the figure of a lamb supporting the banner of the cross.

**Agnus Castus**, ag'nus kas'tus, *n.* [Gr. *agnos*, name of the shrub, and *castus* (L.), chaste; it was supposed to be preservative of chastity.] A shrub of the verberna family, a native of the Mediterranean countries, with white flowers and acrid, aromatic fruits.

**Ago**, a-gō', *a. or adv.* [Really a *pp.*, being shortened form of *agone*, formerly used in same sense; A.Sax. *gān*, gone by—*d*, away, *gān*, to go.] Past; gone; as, a year ago.

**Agog**, a-gog', *adv.* [Prefix *ag*, on, and *W. gog*, activity, *gogi*, to shake.] In eager excitement; highly excited by eagerness after an object.

**Agoin**, a-gō'ing, *adv.* [Prefix *ag* for on, and verbal noun *going*.] In motion (to get a machine *agoin*).

**Agonic**, a-ɡon'ik, *a.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *gōnia*, an angle.] Not forming an angle.—*Agonic lines*, two lines on the earth's surface, on which the magnetic needle points to the true north, or where the magnetic meridian coincides with the geographical.

**Agony**, ag'ō-ni, *n.* [Gr. *agōnia*, struggle, anguish, from *agōn*, a contest or struggle, from *agō*, I lead, bring together.] A violent contest or striving; the struggle, frequently unconscious, that precedes natural death; the death throes or pang (often in plural); extreme bodily or mental pain; intense suffering; anguish; torment.—*Agony column*, column of advertisements in newspapers, anxiously requesting information about absent relatives, &c.—**Agonize**, ag'ō-niz, *v.i.*—*agonized*, *agonizing*. To write with agony or extreme pain.—*v.t.* To distress with extreme pain; to torture.—**Agonizing**, ag'ō-niz-ing, *a.* Giving extreme pain.

**Agoraphobia**, ag-o-ra-fō'bi-a, *n.* [Gr. *agora*, a market-place, *phobos*, fear.] A morbid fear of open spaces.

**Agouti**, a-gō'ti, *n.* The native American name of several species of rodent mammals allied to the guinea-pig.

**Agrarian**, a-grā'ri-an, *a.* [L. *agrarius*, from *ager*, a field. *ACRE.*] Relating to lands, especially public lands; growing wild in fields.—*Agrarian laws*, in ancient Rome, laws for regulating the distribution of the public lands among the citizens.—*n.* One in favour of an equal division of landed property.—**Agrarianism**, a-grā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The upholding of an equal division of lands and property; the principles of one who does so.

**Agree**, a-grē', *v.i.*—*agreed*, *agreeing*. [Fr. *agréer*—*a*, to, and *gré*, O.Fr. *gret*, good-will, favour, from L. *gratus*, pleasant, whence *gratitude*, *grateful*, &c.] To be of one mind; to harmonize in opinion; to live in concord or without contention; to

come to an arrangement or understanding; to arrive at a settlement (*agree* to a proposal; *agree* with a person); to be consistent; to harmonize; not to contradict or be repugnant (stories *agree* with each other); to tally; to match; to correspond; to suit; to be accommodated or adapted (food *agrees* with a person); *gram*. to correspond in number, case, gender, or person.

—**Agreeable**, a-grē'a-bl, *a.* Suitable; conformable; correspondent; pleasing, either to the mind or senses (*agreeable* manners; *agreeable* to the taste); willing or ready to agree or consent; giving consent: with *to*.—**Agreeably**, a-grē'a-bl, *adv.* In an agreeable manner; suitably; consistently; conformably; in a manner to give pleasure; pleasingly.—**Agreement**, a-grē'ment, *n.* The state of agreeing or being agreed; harmony; conformity; union of opinions or sentiments; bargain; compact; contract.

**Agriculture**, ag'ri-kul-tūr, *n.* [L. *agricultura*—*ager*, a field, and *cultura*, cultivation. *ACRE* and *CULTURE.*] The cultivation of the ground, more especially with the plough and in large areas or fields; it may include also the raising and feeding of cattle or other live stock; husbandry; tillage; farming.—**Agricultural**, ag-ri-kul'tūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to, connected with, or engaged in agriculture.—**Agriculturalist**, ag-ri-kul'tūr-al-ist, *n.* One engaged or skilled in agriculture.

**Agrimony**, ag'ri-mon-i, *n.* [Gr. *argemōnē*.] A British plant formerly of much repute as a medicine. Its leaves and root-stock are astringent, and the latter yields a yellow dye.

**Aground**, a-ground', *adv. or a.* On the ground; run ashore; stranded.

**Ague**, ā'gū, *n.* [Fr. *aigu*, acute; *fièvre aiguë* (L.L. *febris acuta*), acute fever; L. *acutus*, sharp.] The cold fit or rigor which precedes a fever or a paroxysm of fever in intermittents; a fever coming in periodical fits accompanied by shivering; a chill or state of shaking not resulting from disease.

**Ah**, ā. [A natural cry expressive of sudden emotion; comp. G. *ach*, L. *ah*, Skr. *ā*, *dh*, *ah*.] An exclamation expressive of pain, surprise, pity, compassion, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c., according to the manner of utterance.—**Aha**, ā-hā'. [A lengthened form of *ah*, or formed of *ah* and *ha*; comp. G. *aha*, Skr. *ahā*, *ahaha*.] An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, surprise, &c.

**Ahead**, a-hed', *adv.* Headlong; head foremost; in or to the front; in advance; before; further on (to walk *ahead* of a person); *naut.* opposite to *astern*.

**Ahoy**, a-hoi', *exclam.* [Longer form of *hoy*!] A word used chiefly at sea in hailing.

**AI**, ā'ē, *n.* The three-toed sloth, so called from its cry.

**Aid**, ād, *v.t.* [Fr. *aider*, O.Fr. *ajuder*, from L. *adjutare*, freq. of *adjuvo*, *adjutum*, to help—*ad*, to, and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.] To help; to assist; to come to the support or relief of; to succour.—**Aid**, ād, *n.* [Fr. *aide*.] Help; succour; support; assistance; the person or thing that aids or yields assistance; a helper; an auxiliary; an assistant; a subsidy or tax formerly granted by parliament to the crown; a tax paid by a feudal tenant to his lord.

**Aide-de-camp**, ād-de-koñ, *n. pl.* **Aides-de-camp**, ād-de-koñ. [Fr., lit. field assistant.] *Milit.* An officer whose duty is to receive and communicate the orders of a general officer, to act as his secretary, &c.

**Aigret**, **Aigrette**, ā'gret, ā'gret', *n.* [EGRET.] A plume or ornament for the head composed of feathers or precious stones.

**Ail**, āl, *v.t.* [O.E. *eylen*, A.Sax. *eglian*, to feel pain; to all; *eglan*, to give pain; *egle*, trouble, grief; comp. Goth. *aglo*, affliction, Sw. *agg*, a prick.] To affect with pain or uneasiness, either of body or mind; to trouble; to be the matter with (with what, *nothing*, *something*, &c., as nom.).—*v.i.* To be in pain or trouble.—**Ailment**, āl'ment, *n.* Disease; indisposition; morbid affection of the body.

**Aim**, ām, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *esmer*, *oesmer*—L. *ad*, to, and *estimare*, to estimate.] To direct a missile towards an object; to direct the mind or intention; to make an attempt; to endeavour (followed by *at* before the object).—*v.t.* To direct or point to a particular object with the intention of hitting it; to level at.—*n.* The pointing or directing of a missile; the point intended to be hit, or object intended to be effected; the mark; a purpose; intention; design; scheme.—**Aimless**, ām'les, *a.* Without aim; purposeless.

**Air**, ār, *n.* [Fr. *air*, L. *aër*, from Gr. *aër*, āir.] The fluid which we breathe; an inodorous, invisible, tasteless, colourless, elastic fluid composed of oxygen, nitrogen, &c., and essential to life; air in motion; a light breeze; a tune; a short song or piece of music adapted to words; a melody; the soprano part in a harmonized piece of music; the peculiar look, appearance, and bearing of a person; the general character or complexion of anything; appearance; semblance; an affected manner; manifestation of pride or vanity (chiefly in the phrase *to give oneself airs*.—*To take the air*, to go out of doors; to walk or ride a little distance.—*v.t.* To expose to the air; to ventilate; to display; to bring before public notice; to make comfortable by heating (slippers, sheets).—**Airy**, ā'ri, *a.* Consisting of or having the character of air; ethereal; unsubstantial; relating to the air; high in air; open to a free current of air; exposed to all winds (an *airy* situation);



gay and sprightly; full of vivacity; lively.—**Airily**, *ā'ri-lī*, *adv.* In an airy manner; in a light, gay manner.—**Airiness**, *ā'ri-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being airy.—**Airing**, *ā'ring*, *n.* A short walk or drive out of doors.

**Air-bed**, *n.* An air-tight bed-shaped bag inflated with air.—**Air-bladder**, *n.* A vesicle filled with air; a bag situated under the backbone of certain fishes, and which, being full of air, is supposed to assist in regulating their buoyancy.

—**Air-brake**, *n.* A railway brake applied by means of condensed atmospheric air.—**Air Chief Marshal**, *n.* Officer in the Royal Air Force, ranking equivalent to an Admiral in the Navy or General in the Army.—**Air Commodore**, *n.* Officer in the Royal Air Force, ranking equivalent to a Commodore in the Navy or a Brigadier in the Army.—**Aircraft**, *n.* A general name for craft designed for the navigation of the air, such as aeroplanes, airships, or balloons.—**Air-cushion**, *n.* A cushion made by inflating a bag with air.—**Air-engine**, *n.* An engine in which air, heated or compressed, is employed as the motive power.—**Air-filter**, *n.* A contrivance for filtering or purifying air.—**Air-gun**, *n.* A gun in which highly-compressed air is used to project the ball.—**Air-man**, *n.* An aeronaut.—**Air Marshal**, *n.* Officer in the Royal Air Force, ranking equivalent to a Vice-Admiral in the Navy or a Lieutenant-General in the Army.—**Air-pocket**, *n.* A place in the air where pressure is abnormally low, so that an aeroplane entering it drops suddenly.—**Air-pump**, *n.* A pneumatic machine for the purpose of exhausting the air from a closed vessel called a receiver, and thereby producing what is called a vacuum. The air-pump acts by means of a piston, with a proper valve, working in a cylindrical barrel or tube, somewhat after the manner of a common water-pump.

—**Air-sac**, *n.* One of the sacs or bags for air in the hollow bones and cavities of the body of birds, and communicating with the lungs.—**Air-ship**, *n.* A passage for air into a mine.—**Air-ship**, *n.* A lighter-than-air vessel for navigating the air, driven by mechanical power, and depending on gas for flotation.—**Air-tight**, *a.* So tight or close as to be impermeable to air.—**Air Vice-Marshal**, *n.* Officer in the Royal Air Force, ranking equivalent to a Rear-Admiral in the Navy or a Major-General in the Army.

**Airedale**, *ā'r'dāl*, *n.* [From name of district in Yorkshire.] A large breed of terrier, long in the legs, and with a hard, close coat.

**Aisle**, *īl*, *n.* [O.Fr. *aisle*, Fr. *aile*, a wing, an aisle; L. *ala*, a wing; the *s* does not properly belong to the word.] A lateral division of a

cathedral or other church, separated from the central part, called the nave, by pillars or piers.

**Ajar**, *a-jār*, *adv.* [O.E. *achar*, *on-char*, lit. on the turn—prefix *a*, on, *jar*, *char*, A.Sax. *cerre*, a turn, seen also in *chare*, *char-woman*.] On the turn; neither quite open nor shut; partly opened: said of a door.

**Akimbo**, *a-kim'bō*, *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *kimbo*, from Icel. *keng-boginn*, lit. crook-bowed, *kengr*, a crook.] With the elbow pointing outwards and the hand resting on the hip: said of the arm.

**Akin**, *a-kin'*, *a.* or *adv.* [Prefix *a*, of, and *kin*.] Related by blood; allied by nature; partaking of the same properties.

**Alabaster**, *al'a-bas-tēr*, *n.* [L. *alabaster*, Gr. *alabastron*, from *Alabastron*, a village in Egypt where it was got.] A soft, semi-transparent marble-like mineral of which there are two well-known varieties—the gypseous and the calcareous.

**Alack**, *a-lak'*, *interj.* [Probably a corruption of *alas*; but comp. *laak'* euphemism for Lord.] An explanation expressive of sorrow.—**Alackaday**, *a-lak'a-dā*, *interj.* An exclamation uttered to express regret or sorrow.

**Alacrity**, *a-lak'ri-ti*, *n.* [L. *alacritas*, from *alacer*, *alacris*, cheerful.] A cheerful readiness or promptitude to do some act; cheerful willingness; briskness.

**Alar**, *ā-lēr*, *a.* [L. *ala*, a wing.] Pertaining to wings; having the character of a wing.

**Alarm**, *a-lārm'*, *n.* [Fr. *alarmer*, *alarm*, from It. *all'arme* = L. *ad arma*, to arms.] A summons to arms; an outcry or other notice of approaching danger; a tumult; a disturbance; a sudden fear or painful suspense excited by an apprehension of danger; apprehension; terror; a mechanical contrivance for awakening persons from sleep or rousing their attention.—*v.t.* To call to arms for defence; to give notice of danger; to rouse to vigilance; to disturb with terror; to fill with anxiety by the prospect of evil.—**Alarm clock**, A clock which can be set to awaken sleepers at a given time by ringing a small gong.—**Alarmed**, *a-lārm'd*, *a.* Indicating or expressive of alarm (look, countenance).—**Alarming**, *a-lārm'ing*, *a.* Calculated to rouse alarm; causing apprehension.—**Alarmist**, *a-lārm'ist*, *n.* One that excites alarm; one who is prone to take alarm, and to circulate and exaggerate any sort of bad news.

**Alarum**, *a-lār'um*, *n.* [A corruption of *alarm*.] An alarm; a watchword or signal indicating danger; any loud noise or disturbance. [Now only poetical.]

**Alas**, *a-las'*, *exclam.* [O.Fr. *alas*, from interj. *a*, *ah*, L. *lassus*, weary.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil.

**Alate**, *ā-lāt*, *a.* [L. *alatus*, winged,

*ala*, a wing.] Winged; having membranous expansions like wings.

**Alb**, *alb*, *n.* [L. *alba*, white (*vestis*, garment, understood).] A clerical vestment worn by priests, a long robe of white linen bound with a girdle.

**Albacore**, *Albicare*, *al'ba-kōr*, *al'bē-kōr*, *n.* [Sp. *albacora*, Fr. *albicore*, from Ar. *al*, the, *bakr*, a young cow or heifer.] A name given to several fishes of the tunny kind, especially to the Pacific tunny.

**Albatross**, *al'ba-tros*, *n.* [Fr. *albatros*, a corruption of Sp. and Pg. *alcatraz*, a pelican, from Ar. *al-qādūs*, the bucket of a water-wheel, the pelican being supposed to carry water to its young ones in the pouch below its bill.] An aquatic bird, the largest sea-bird known, some measuring 17½ feet from tip to tip of the wings, met with at immense distances from land.

**Albeit**, *al'bē'it*, *conj.* [Al in old sense of though, *be*, and *it*, and equivalent to *be it so*.] Be it so; admit all that; although; notwithstanding.

**Albert**, *al'bért*, *n.* [After the Prince Consort, *Albert*.] A short chain attaching the watch to a waistcoat button-hole.

**Albigenses**, *al-bi-jens'ez*, *n.pl.* A party of religious reformers in the twelfth century, who were ruthlessly persecuted: so called from *Albi*, a town of Languedoc in France, where they resided.

**Albino**, *al-bē'nō*, *n. pl.* **Albinos** or **Albinoes**, *al-bī'nōz*. [Pg. from L. *albus*, white.] A person of abnormally pale, milky complexion, with light hair and pink eyes; an animal characterized by the same peculiarity in physical constitution.—**Albinism**, *al-bin-izm*, *n.* The state or condition of an albino; leucopathy.

**Album**, *al'būm*, *n.* [L., from *albus*, white.] A book, originally blank, in which may be inserted autographs of celebrated persons or favourite pieces of poetry or prose, generally contributed by friends; a book for preserving photographic or other views, portraits, &c.

**Albumen**, *al-bū'men*, *n.* [L., from *albus*, white.] A substance entering largely into the composition of the animal and vegetable fluids and solids: so named from the Latin for the white of an egg, in which it abounds in its purest natural state.—**Albumin**, *al-bū'min*, *n.* Same as *Albumen*, but used more strictly as a chemical term.—**Albuminous**, *al-bū'min-us*, *a.* Pertaining to or having the properties of albumen: applied to plants whose seeds have a store of albumen, as all kinds of grain, palms, &c.—**Albuminuria**, *al-bū'mi-nū'ri-a*, *n.* [Albumen and Gr. *ouron*, urine.] **Pathol.** a condition in which the urine contains albumen, evidencing a diseased state of the kidneys.

**Alburnum**, *al-bēr'nūm*, *n.* [L. *alburnum*, sapwood, from *albus*,



white.] The white and softer part of the wood of exogenous plants between the inner bark and the heart-wood; the sapwood.

**Alcaic**, al-kä'ik, *a.* [L. *alcaicus*.] Pertaining to *Alcaeus*, a lyric poet of Mitylene.—*Alcaic verse*, a variety of verse used in Greek and Latin poetry.

**Alcaide**, **Alcaide**, äi-käl'dä, äi-käi'dä, *n.* [Sp. and Pg. from Ar.] In Spain, Portugal, &c., a commander of a fortress; the chief civil magistrate of a town; also, a jailer.

**Alchemy**, al'ke-mi, *n.* [O.Fr. *alquimie*, L.L. *alchimia*, from Ar. *al-kimä*—*al*, the, and *Khemia*, the name of Egypt; confusion with Gr. *cheō*, I pour.] The art which had for its main objects the transmuting of the baser metals into gold or silver, the discovery of an elixir of life, a universal solvent, &c.—**Alchemist**, al'kem-ist, *n.* One who practises alchemy.

**Alcohol**, al'kö-hol, *n.* [Sp. Pg. *alcohol*—Ar. *al*, the, and *kohl*, a fine powder of antimony, hence anything very fine or purified, as rectified spirits.] A liquid forming the intoxicating principle of all vinous and spirituous liquors, and obtained by distillation. Having been first procured from wine, the name of *spirit of wine* is given to the strongest alcohol used in commerce, containing about 90 per cent of pure alcohol.

**Alcoholic**, al-kö-hol'ik, *a.* Pertaining to alcohol, or partaking of its qualities.—**Alcoholism**, al'kö-hol-izm, *n.* The condition of habitual drunkards, whose tissues are saturated with spirits.—**Alcoholize**, al'kö-hol-iz, *v.t.* To convert into alcohol; to rectify (spirit) till it is wholly purified.

**Alcove**, al'köv, *n.* [Fr. *alcove*, Sp. *alcoba*—Ar. *al*, the, and *kubbeh*, an alcove, a little chamber.] A wide and deep recess in a room, intended for the reception of a bed or seats, &c.; any natural recess.

**Aldehyde**, al'dē-hid, *n.* [Al, first syllable of *alcohol*, and *dehyd*, the first two of *dehydrogenatus*, deprived of hydrogen.] A transparent colourless liquid produced by the oxidation of pure alcohol; one of a class of organic compounds, derived from alcohol by the abstraction of two atoms of hydrogen, and converted into acids by the addition of one atom of oxygen.

**Alder**, al'dér, *n.* [O.E. *aller* (the *d* being a more modern insertion), A.Sax. *aler*, *alr*; Icel. *äl*, *G. eller*; allied to L. *alnus*, an alder.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Alnus*. *A. glutinosa* is the common alder, usually growing in moist land.—**Alder-buckthorn**, *n.* *Rhamnus Frangula*, a British plant, a shrub 3 to 10 feet high.

**Alderman**, al'dér-man, *n.* pl.

**Aldermen**, al'dér-men. [A.Sax. *aldorman*, *ealdorman*—*ealdor*, an elder, from *eald*, old, and *man*.] Anciently, an Anglo-Saxon nobleman, often a governor of a shire; now a magistrate or officer of a town corporate, next in rank below the mayor.—**Aldermanic**, al'dér-man'ik, *a.* Relating to or becoming an alderman.

**Aldine**, al'din, *a.* Proceeding from the printing-press of *Aldus* Manutius, of Venice, and his family, from 1490 to 1597.

**Ale**, äi, *n.* [A.Sax. *ealu*, Dan. *Sw.* and Icel. *öl*, ale.] A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation; beer, or a kind of beer; a merry meeting in English country places, so called from the liquor drunk.—**Ale-conner**, *n.* [Con, to know or see.] An officer appointed to assay ale and beer, or to inspect the measures used in public-houses.—**Ale-cost**, *n.* Costmary, a plant put into ale to give it an aromatic flavour.—**Ale-house**, *n.* A house where ale is retailed; a beer-shop.—**Ale-wife**, *n.* A woman who keeps an ale-house.—**Ale-yard**, *n.* A very elongated form of drinking-glass and measure for ale formerly used.

**Alee**, a-lé', *adv.* *Naut.* on the lee side; on the side opposite to that on which the wind strikes; opposite of *a-weather*.

**Alembic**, a-lem'bik, *n.* [L.L. *alembicum*; Sp. *alambique*—Ar. *al*, the, *ambik*, an alembic from Gr. *ambix*, a cup.] A chemical vessel formerly used in distillation, usually made of glass or copper.

**Alert**, al-ért', *a.* [Fr. *alerte*, alert, and (as noun) alarm or notice of danger, formerly *allerte*, and *d l'erte*, from It. *all'erta*, to the watch-tower, the look-out—*erta*, fem. pp. of It. *ergere*, to erect.] Active in vigilance; watchful; vigilant; brisk; nimble.—*On or upon the alert*, upon the watch; on the look-out; guarding against surprise or danger.

**Alewife**, al'wif, *n.* A fish of the shad genus, caught in the Severn; also a similar N. American fish much used as food.

**Alexanders**, al-egz-an'dérz, *n.* A plant of the carrot family formerly eaten.

**Alexandrian**, al-egz-an'dri-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Alexandria* in Egypt, more especially ancient *Alexandria*.—**Alexandrine**, al-egz-an'drin, *n.* A kind of verse consisting of twelve syllables in English poetry, or in French of twelve and thirteen in alternate couplets: so called from a cycle of poems written in French on the life of *Alexander the Great*.

**Alfa**, **Alfa-grass**, al'fa, al'fa-gras, *a.* A North African name for one of the varieties of esparto and its fibre.

**Alfalfa**, alf-al'fa, *n.* [Sp.] A common name in the United

States for the fodder plant lucerne. **Alga**, al'ga, *n.* pl. *Algæ*, al'jē. [L.] A sea-weed; one of an order of cryptogamic plants found for the most part in the sea and fresh water, comprising sea-weeds.

**Algebra**, al'je-bra, *n.* [Sp. *algebra*, from Ar. *al-jabr*, the putting together of broken things, reduction of fractions to whole numbers, from Ar. *jabara*, to bind together, to consolidate.] That branch of mathematical analysis in which signs are employed to denote arithmetical operations, and letters are used to represent numbers and quantities; a kind of universal arithmetic.—**Algebraic**, **Algebraical**, al-je-brä'ik, al-je-brä'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to algebra; containing an operation of algebra.—**Algebraist**, al-je-brä'ist, *n.* One versed in the science of algebra.

**Algid**, al'jid, *a.* [L. *algidus*, cold.] Cold.

**Algorithm**, al'gö-rizm, *n.* [O.F. *algorisme*, L. *algorismus*, Ar. *al-khawarizmi*, the man of Khiva, name of a mathematician; confused with Gr. *arithmos*, number.] Arabic decimal notation; the art of computing or reckoning in reference to some particular subject, or in some particular way (the *algorithm* of the differential calculus).

**Alias**, ä'i-as, *adv.* [L.] Otherwise: used especially of persons who assume various names (John Smith alias Thomas Jones). *n.* pl. *Aliases*, ä'i-as-ez. An assumed name; another name.

**Alibi**, al'i-bi, *n.* [L., elsewhere.] *Law*, a plea which avers that the accused was in another place at the time of the commission of the offence, and therefore cannot be guilty.

**Alien**, ä'yen, *a.* [L. *alienus*, alien, from *alius*, another. The same root appears in E. *else*.] Not belonging to the same country, land, or government; foreign; different in nature; estranged; adverse: with to or from.—*n.* A foreigner; one born in or belonging to another country; one who is not a denizen, or entitled to the privileges of a citizen.—**Alienability**, ä'yen-a-bil'ä-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being alienable.—**Alienable**, ä'yen-a-bil, *a.* Capable of being alienated, sold, or transferred to another.—**Alienate**, ä'yen-ät, *v.t.*—*alienated*, *alienating*, [L. *alieno*, *alienatum*, to alienate.] To transfer or convey, as title, property, or other right, to another; to withdraw, as the affections; to make indifferent or averse, whose love or friendship before subsisted; to estrange; to wean; with from.—**Alienation**, ä'yen-ä'shon, *n.* [L. *alienatio*.] The act of alienating or the state of being alienated.—**Alienism**, ä'yen-izm, *n.* The state of being an alien; the scientific study and treatment of mental alienation or

insanity.—**Alienist**, al'yen-ist, *n.* One who studies or practises alienism.

**Alight**, a-lit', *v.i.* [A.Sax. *dlīhtan*, *gelīhtan*, to alight or light. See **LIGHT** in this sense.] To get down or descend, as from horseback or from a carriage; to settle or lodge, as a bird on a tree; to light down.

**Alight**, a-lit', *a. or adv.* Lighted; kindled; made to burn by having a light applied.

**Align**, a-lin', *v.t.* [Fr. *aligner*, to align—a, to, and *ligne*, *L. linea*, a line.] To lay out or regulate by a line; to form in line, as troops.—**Alignment**, a-lin'-ment, *n.* The act of aligning; an adjusting to a line; the line of adjustment; the ground-plan of a railway or other road, in distinction from the gradients or profile; a row of things.

**Like**, a-lik', *a.* [Prefix *a*, and *like*; A.Sax. *gelic*, alike, **LIKE**.] Having resemblance or similitude; similar; without difference (always used as a predicate).—**Alike**, a-lik, *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree; in common (all have erred *alike*).

**Aliment**, al'i-ment, *n.* [L. *alimentum*, nourishment—*alo*, I nourish.] That which nourishes; food; nutriment.—**Alimental**, al-i-ment'-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to aliment; supplying food; having the quality of nourishing.—**Alimentary**, al-i-ment'-a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to aliment or food; having the quality of nourishing.—**Alimony**, al'i-mo-ni, *n.* [L. *alimonia*.] An allowance out of her husband's estate made for the support of a woman legally separated from him.

**Aliped**, al'i-ped, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing, as the bats.—*n.* An animal whose toes are so connected.

**Alive**, a-liv', *a.* [Prefix *a* for on, and *live*; in old English it was written on *live*, on *lyve*, where *live*, *lyve* is a dat. form of *life*.] Having life; living; not dead; in a state of action; in force or operation (keep an agitation *alive*); full of alacrity; sprightly (*alive* with excitement); easily impressed; sensitive to; susceptible (*alive* to the beauties of nature): used always after its noun.

**Alkali**, al'-ka-li, *n.* [Sp. Fr. *alcali*, Ar. *al-qali*, the plant from which soda was first obtained.] A term applied to an important class of bases which combine with acids to form salts, turn vegetable yellows to red and vegetable blues to green, and unite with oil or fat to form soap. The proper alkalies are hydroxide of potassium (potash), hydroxide of sodium (soda), hydroxide of lithium (lithia), and hydroxide of ammonium (an aqueous solution of ammonia).—**Alkaline**, al'-ka-lin, *a.*

Having the properties of an alkali.—*Alkaline earths*, lime, magnesia, baryta, strontia.—**Alkaloid**, al'-ka-loid, *n.* A term applied to a class of nitrogenized compounds found in living plants, and containing their active principles, such as *morphine*, *quinine*, *aconitine*, *caffeine*, &c.—*a.* Relating to or containing alkali.

**Alkoran**, al-kō-ran' or al'-kō-ran, *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, *qurān*, book.] The book which contains the religious and moral code of the Mohammedans, and by which all their transactions, civil, legal, military, &c., are regulated; the Koran.

**All**, al', *a.* [A.Sax. *eal* (sing.), *ealle* (pl.); Icel. *allr*, Goth. *alls*, G. *all*, all. Common to all the Teutonic tongues; also in Celtic.] Every one of; the whole number or quantity of. It goes before an article or adj. belonging to the same noun: all the men, all good men, all my labour, &c. With nouns of time it is equivalent to during the whole (*all day*, *all night*).—*adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely; altogether; quite (*all alone*, *all unarmed*).—*But*, nearly; almost; not quite.—*All one*, the same thing in effect; quite the same.—*n.* The whole number; the entire thing; the aggregate; the total.—*At all*, in the least degree; to the least extent; under any circumstances.—*In all*, everything reckoned or taken into account; all included.—*All*, in composition, has often the force of an adverb: as in *almighty*, *all-powerful*, *all-perfect*, *all-important*; sometimes of a noun in the objective case: as, *all-seeing*.—**All-along**, *adv.* Throughout; from the beginning onwards.—**All-fools' Day**, *n.* The first day of April.—**All-fours**, *n.* A game at cards, so called from the four chances of which it consists, for each of which a point is scored.—*On all-fours*, on four legs, or on two legs and two arms or hands: hence, *fig.* even or evenly; as a parallel case.—**All-hallows**, *n.* All-saints' Day.—**All-in-all**. Used as a *noun*, everything to a person; everything in all respects; used as an *adverb*, altogether; as a whole.—**All-saints' Day**. A church festival held on first November; Hallowmas.—**All-souls' Day**. A church festival held on 2nd November, when prayers are offered up for the dead.—**All-spice**, *n.* A spice of a mildly pungent taste, the fruit of a West Indian tree, so called from being regarded as combining many different flavours; pimento.

**Allah**, al'la, *n.* The Arabic name of the Supreme Being.—**Allay**, al-lā, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *āleagan*, to lay down, suppress, tranquillize, from prefix *a*, and *leagan*, to lay. **LAY**.] To make quiet; to pacify or appease (a tumult); to abate, mitigate, or subdue;

to relieve or alleviate (grief, thirst).—*v.i.* To subside; to grow calm.—**Allyment**, al-lā-ment, *n.* The act of allaying; the state of being allayed.

**Allege**, al-lej', *v.t.*—*alleged*, *alleging*. [O.F. *esliger*, L.L. *exlīgare*, to clear at law (confused with L.L. *allegare*.)] To assert, with idea of false statement; to pronounce with positiveness; to declare; to affirm; to assert; to produce as an argument, plea, or excuse; cite; quote; bring forward.—**Allegation**, al-lē-gā'shon, *n.* The act of alleging; affirmation; declaration; that which is affirmed or asserted.

**Allegiance**, al-lē-jans, *n.* [Prefix *a*, to, and O.F. *ligence*, allegiance, loyalty, from *lige*, loyal. **LIEGE**.] The tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign or government; the duty of fidelity to a king, government, or state.

**Allegory**, al-lē-go-ri, *n.* [Gr. *allegoria*—*allos*, other, and *agorēuō*, I speak, from *agora*, a forum, an oration.] A figurative discourse, in which the principal subject is described by another subject resembling it in its properties and circumstances; a narrative in which abstract ideas are personified; a continued metaphor.—**Allegoric**, **Allegorical**, al-lē-gor'ik, al-lē-gor'-ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to allegory; in the manner of allegory.—**Allegorize**, al-lē-go-riz, *v.t.*—*allegorized*, *allegorizing*. To turn into allegory; to narrate in allegory; to explain in an allegorical sense.—*v.i.* To use allegory.

**Allegro**, al-lā-grō, *a.* and *n.* [It., merry, cheerful.] *Music*, a word denoting a brisk movement; a sprightly part or strain.—**Allegretto**, al-lē-gret'to, *n.* Time quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*.

**Alleviate**, al-lē-vi-āt, *v.t.*—*alleviated*, *alleviating*. [L.L. *alleviare*, *alleviatus*, *L. allevare*, *allevatus*—*ad*, to, and *levo*, I ease, from *levis*, light.] To make light, in a figurative sense; to lessen, mitigate, or make easier to be endured (sorrow, pain, distress).—**Alleviation**, al-lē-vi-ā'shon, *n.* The act of alleviating; that which lessens, mitigates, or makes more tolerable.

**Alley**, al'li, *n.* [Fr. *allée*, from *aller*, to go, from O.F. *aner*, from *L. adnare*, lit. to swim to—*ad*, to, and *nare*, to swim.] A passage; especially, a narrow passage or way in a town.

**Alliaceous**, al-li-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *allium*, garlic.] Pertaining to garlic and allied plants; having the properties of garlic.

**Alliance**, **ALLY**.

**Alligator**, al'li-gā-tēr, *n.* [A corruption of Sp. *el lagarto*, lit. the lizard—*el*, the, and *lagarto*, a lizard, from *L. lacertus*, whence *E. lizard*.] A large reptile of the crocodile family found in tropical America. The alligators differ from the true crocodiles in having

a shorter and flatter head, in having cavities or pits in the upper jaw, into which the long canine teeth of the under jaw fit, and in having the feet much less webbed.

**Alliteration**, al-lit-ér-á'shon, *n.* [L. *al* for *ad*, to, and *litera*, a letter.] The repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding each other, or at short intervals (as in 'apt alliteration's artful aid').

**Allocate**, al-lô-kät, *v.t.*—*allocated*, *allocating*. [L. *ad*, to, and *loco*, locatum, to place, from *locus*, a place.] To assign or allot to a person or persons; to set apart for a particular purpose; to apportion or distribute (shares in a public company or the like).—**Allocation**, al-lô-kä'shon, *n.* The act of allocating, allotting, or assigning; allotment; assignment; apportionment.

**Allochoïte**, al-lô-krô'it, *n.* [Gr. *allos*, other, and *chroa*, colour.] A massive, fine-grained variety of iron garnet, showing changes of colour before the blow-pipe.

**Allocution**, al-lô-kü'shon, *n.* [L. *allocutio*—*ad*, to, and *loquor*, I speak.] A speaking to, an address, especially a formal address.

**Allodium**, al-lô'di-um, *n.* [L.L. *allodium*, of Ger. or Scand. origin; *allod*, all, *od*, estate. UDAL. Comp. Icel. *ödal*, Dan. and Sw. *odel*, a patrimonial estate.] Freehold estate; real estate held in absolute independence, without being subject to any rent, service, or acknowledgment to a superior.—**Allodial**, al-lô'di-al, *a.* Pertaining to allodium or freehold; held independent of a lord paramount; opposed to *feudal*.

**Allomorphism**, al-lô-mor'fizm, *n.* [Gr. *allos*, other, and *morphê*, form.] That property of certain substances of assuming a different form, the substance remaining otherwise unchanged.—**Allomorphic**, al-lô-mor'fik, *a.* Pertaining to, or possessing the qualities of allomorphism.

**Allopathy**, al-lôp'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *allos*, other, and *pathos*, morbid condition.] That method of treating disease by which it is endeavoured to produce a condition of the system either different from, opposite to, or incompatible with the condition essential to the disease: it is opposed to *homœopathy*, and is the common method of treatment.

**Allot**, al-lot', *v.t.*—*allotted*, *allotting*. [O.Fr. *allotir*, *alloter*, to divide, part—*al* for *ad*, to, and *lotir*, to cast lots for, from *lot*, a share, which itself is a Teutonic word = A.Sax. *hlót*. LOT.] To distribute or parcel out in parts or portions; to assign; to set apart; to destine.—**Allotment**, al-lot'ment, *n.* The act of allotting; that which is allotted; a share, part, or portion granted or dis-

tributed; a place or piece of ground appropriated.—*Allotment-system*, the system of allotting small portions of land to farm labourers or others, to be cultivated, after regular work, by themselves and families.

**Allotropy**, **Allotropism**, al-lot'ro-pi, al-lot'ro-pizm, *n.* [Gr. *allos*, another, and *tropos*, condition.] The capability exhibited by some substances of existing in more than one form, and with different characteristics (thus carbon forms both the diamond and charcoal).—**Allotropic**, al-lô-trop'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to allotropy.

**Allow**, al-lou', *v.t.* [Fr. *allower*, to grant, settle, L.L. *allocare*—*ad*, to, and *locare*, to place. (ALLOCATE.) O.Fr. *allower*, to approve or praise, from L. *ad*, and *laudare*, to praise, from *laus*, *laudis*, praise, has also influenced the meaning.] To grant, give, or make over; to assign (to *allow* him £300 a year); to admit; to own or acknowledge (*allow* a claim); to abate or deduct; to set apart (*allow* so much for loss); to grant permission to; to permit.—*v.i.* To concede; to make abatement or concession.—**Allowable**, al-lou'-a-bl, *a.* Proper to be or capable of being allowed or permitted; not forbidden; permissible.—**Allowance**, al-lou'ans, *n.* Permission; licence; sanction; a quantity allowed or granted; relaxation of severity in censure; a deduction or abatement.

**Alloy**, al-loi', *n.* [Originally *alloy*, O.F. *aley*, L. *alligare*, bind, with confusion of Fr. *aloi*, legal standard of coin, *a*, according to, and *loi*, law.] A baser metal mixed with a finer; a mixture of different metals; any metallic compound; *fig.* evil mixed with good.—

**Alloy**, al-loi', *v.t.* To reduce the purity of (a metal) by mixing with it a portion of less valuable metal; to reduce, abate, or impair by mixture.

**Allspice**, al'spiz, *n.* ALL.

**Allude**, al-lüd', *v.i.*—*alluded*, *alluding*. [L. *alludo*, I play upon, *allude*—*ad*, and *ludo*, I play.] To refer to something not directly mentioned; to hint at by remote suggestions (followed by *to*).—**Allusion**, al-lü'zhon, *n.* The act of alluding; a reference to something not explicitly mentioned; an indirect or incidental suggestion; a hint.

**Allure**, al-lür', *v.t.*—*allured*, *alluring*. [Prefix *al* for *ad*, to, and *lure*, Fr. *lurrer*, to decoy. LURE.] To tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent; to draw or try to draw by some proposed pleasure or advantage; to entice, decoy, tempt, attract.—**Alluring**, al-lür'ing, *a.* Inviting; having the quality of attracting or tempting.

**Alluvium**, al-lü'vi-um, *n.* [L. *alluvius*, *alluvial*—*ad*, to, and *luo* = Gr. *louô*, L. *lavo*, I wash; akin

to *deluge*, *lotion*, *dilute*, &c.] Soil deposited by means of the action of water, often washed down from mountains or high grounds.—**Alluvial**, al-lü'vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of alluvium; deposited by the action of waves or currents of water.

**Ally**, al-li, *v.t.*—*allied*, *allying*. [Fr. *allier*, to join, to unite, *s'allier*, to confederate or become allied—*al* for *ad*, to, and *lier*, to tie or unite; L. *ligare*, to bind, whence *league*, *ligament*.] To unite by marriage, treaty, league, or confederacy; to connect by formal agreement; to bind together or connect (as by friendship or pursuits).—*v.i.* To be closely united.—*n.* A prince or state united by treaty or league; a confederate.—**Alliance**, al-li'ans, *n.* [O.Fr. *alliance*.] The state of being allied or connected; the relation or union between families, contracted by marriage; a union between nations, contracted by compact, treaty, or league; any union or connexion of interests; a compact or treaty; the persons or parties allied; *bot.* a group of allied families or orders.

**Almagest**, al'ma-jest, *n.* [Ar. *al*, the, Gr. *megistê*, greatest.] The great geographical compilation of Ptolemy; great books on astrology and kindred arts.

**Alma-Mater**, al'ma-mä'tér, [L. benign mother, fostering mother.] An epithet applied by students to their own university.

**Almanac**, **Almanack**, al'ma-nak, *n.* [Fr. *almanach*, Sp. *almanaque*, Ar. *almanakh*, probably from a root meaning to reckon; Heb. *manakh*.] A table, book, or publication of some kind, generally annual, comprising a calendar of days, weeks, and months, with the times of the rising of the sun and moon, changes of the moon, eclipses, stated festivals of churches, &c., for a certain year or years.

**Almighty**, al-mi'ti, *a.* [All and mighty.] Possessing all power; omnipotent; being of unlimited might.—*The Almighty*, the omnipotent God.

**Almond**, ä'mund, *n.* [O.Fr. *almandre*, Fr. *amande*, It. *amandola*, corrupted from L. *amygdala*, Gr. *amygdalê*, an almond.] The seed or kernel of a tree allied to the peach; the tree itself. There are two varieties, *sweet* and *bitter*. The name is also given to the seeds of some other species of plants; also to a tonsil or gland of the throat.—**Almond-cake**, *n.* The cake left after expressing the oil from almonds.—**Almond-oil**, *n.* A bland, fixed oil obtained from almonds.—**Almond-paste**, *n.* A cosmetic to soften the skin and prevent chaps.—**Almond-willow**, *n.* *Salix amygdalina*, a British species of willow.

**Almoner**, al'mon'ér, *n.* [O.Fr. *almosnier*, L.L. *elemosynarius*, from



Gr. *eleēmosynē* = E. *alms.*] A dispenser of alms or charity; more especially an officer who directs or carries out the distribution of charitable doles in connexion with religious communities, hospitals, or alms-houses, or on behalf of some superior.—**Almonry**, al'mon-ri, *n.* The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.

**Almost**, al'mōst, *adv.* [*All* and *most*.] Nearly; well nigh; for the greatest part.

**Alms**, ämz, *n.* [O.E. *almesse*, *almes*, A.Sax. *almes*, *celnesse*, borrowed from L. *eleemosyna*, *alms*, from Gr. *eleēmosynē*, pity.] Anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor; a charitable dole; charity. [This word (like *riches*) is strictly a singular, but its form has caused it to be often regarded as grammatically plural.]—**Alms-deed**, *n.* An act of charity; a charitable gift.—**Almsgate**, *n.* The gate of religious or great houses, at which alms were distributed to the poor.—**Alms-house**, *n.* A house appropriated for the use of the poor who are supported by the public or by a revenue derived from public endowment; a poor-house.

**Aloe**, al'ō, *n.* [Gr. *alōē*.] The common name of the plants of the genus *Aloë*, of the same order as the lily. They are natives of warm climates, and especially abundant in Africa. Several species yield *aloes*, the well-known bitter purgative medicine.

**Aloft**, al-oft', *adv.* [Icel. *á loft* (pron. loft).] On high; in the air; high above the ground; *naut.* on the higher yards or rigging.

**Alone**, al-lōn', *a. or adv.* [*All* and *one*—the *all* and *one* being formerly printed as separate words; G. *allein*, Dan. *allene*, D. *alleen*, alone, are formed in the same way.] Apart from another or others; single; solitary (to remain *alone*, to walk *alone*); only; to the exclusion of other persons or things; solely (he *alone* remained, two men *alone* returned). Rarely used before a noun, as *one alone* verse.—*To let alone*, to leave untouched or not meddled with.

**Along**, al-long', *adv.* [A.Sax. *andlang*, *anlang*—prefix *and*, an (in answer), and *lang*, long.] By the length; lengthwise; in a line with the length (stretched *along*); in a line or with a progressive motion; onward (to walk *along*); in company; together (followed by *with*).—*prep.* By the length of, as distinguished from *across*; in a longitudinal direction over or near.—**Alongshore**, al-long'shōr, *adv.* By the shore or coast; lengthwise and near the shore.—*Alongshore man*, a labourer employed about shipping.—**Alongside**, al-long'sid, *adv.* Along or by the side; beside each other (to lie *alongside* or *alongside of*).—*prep.* Beside; by the side of.

**Alloof**, al-lōf', *adv.* [O.E. *a-lofe*—prefix *a*, on, and *loof* or *luff*, windward.] At a distance, but within view; apart; separated.—*prep.* Away or apart from. [*Mil.*]

**Aloud**, al-loud', *adv.* With a loud voice or great noise; loudly.

**Alow**, al-lō', *adv.* In a low place, or a lower part: opposed to *aloft*.

**Alp**, alp, *n.* [From the *Alps*, well-known mountains in Central Europe.] A high mountain.—

**Alpenhorn**, al'-pen-horn, *n.* [G. *Alpen*, the Alps, and *horn*, a horn.] A very long, powerful, nearly straight horn, but curving slightly and widening towards its extremity, used on the Alps to convey signals. Called also *Alphorn*.

**Alpen-stock**, al'-pen-stok, *n.* [G. *Alpen*, the Alps, and *stock*, a stick.] A strong tall stick shod with iron, pointed at the end, used in climbing the Alps and other high mountains.—**Alpine**, al'-pin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with the Alps, or any lofty mountain; mountainous.

**Alpaca**, al-pak'a, *n.* [Peruv. *alpaco*.] A ruminant mammal, of the camel tribe, a native of the Andes, valued for its long, soft, and silky wool, which is woven into fabrics of great beauty; a fabric manufactured from the wool of the alpaca.

**Alpha**, al'fa, *n.* The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to A, sometimes used to denote what is first or a beginning.—*Alpha and Omega*. The first and last letters of the Greek alphabet; the beginning and the end; that which comprises all.—**Alphabet**, al'fa-bet, *n.* [Gr. *alpha* and *bēta*, A and B.] The letters of a language arranged in the customary order; any series of elementary signs or symbols used for a similar purpose; hence, first elements; simplest rudiments.—**Alphabetic**, **Alphabetical**, al-fa-bet'ik, al-fa-bet'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an alphabet; furnished with an alphabet; expressed by an alphabet; in the order of an alphabet.—**Alphabetically**, al-fa-bet'ik-al-li, *adv.* In an alphabetical manner; in the customary order of the letters.

**Alpha rays**. Rays emitted by radium and other radio-active substances. They consist of positively charged atoms of helium.

**Already**, al-red'i, *adv.* [*All* and *ready*.] Before the present time; before some specified time.

**Alsatian**, al-sā'shi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Alsace* in France.—*n.* A native of Alsacia; a large breed of dog, resembling a wolf.

**Also**, al'so, *adv. and conj.* [*All* and *so*; A.Sax. *eall-swā*, *ealswā*, *alswā*, from *eall*, eal, all, quite, and *swā*, so. As is this word contracted.] In like manner; likewise; in addition; too; further.

**Altai**, **Altai**, al-tā'ik, al-tā'yan, *a.* Pertaining to the Altai, a vast

range of mountains in Eastern Asia.—*Altai* or *Altai* family of languages, a family of languages which includes Hungarian, Finnish, Turkish, &c.

**Altar**, al'tēr, *n.* [L. *altare*, from a root seen in L. *altus*, high.] An elevated place on which sacrifices were offered or incense burned to a deity; a table in a church for the celebration of the eucharist.—**Altar-cloth**, *n.* The cloth that covers the altar, and hangs down in front.—**Altar-piece**, *n.* A painting or piece of sculpture placed behind or above an altar in a church.

**Altazimuth**, alt-az'i-muth, *n.* [From *altitude* and *azimuth*.] An astronomical instrument for determining the altitude and azimuth of heavenly bodies, consisting of a vertical circle and attached telescope, the two having both a vertical and a horizontal motion.

**Alter**, al'tēr, *v.t.* [L.L. *altero*, I change, from L. *alter*, another of two—root *al*, another (seen in *alius*, Gr. *allos*, another, E. *else*), and compar. suffix *-ter* = E. *-ther* in *other*, &c.] To make other or different; to make some change in; to vary in some degree, without an entire change.—*v.i.* To become, in some respects, different; to vary; to change.—

**Alteration**, al'tēr-ā'shon, *n.* The act of altering; the state of being altered; also, the change made.—**Alternative**, al'tēr-at-iv, *a.* Causing alteration; having the power to alter; *med.* having the power to restore the healthy functions of the body without sensible evacuations.—*n.* A medicine having this character.

**Altercate**, al'tēr-kāt, *v.i.* [L. *altercor*, *altercatu*, to wrangle, from *alter*, another. **ALTER**.] To contend in words; to wrangle.—**Altercation**, al'tēr-kā'shon, *n.* The act of altercating; warm contention in words; heated argument; a wrangle.

**Alternate**, al'tēr-nāt, *a.* [L. *alternatus*, pp. of *alternō*, I do by turns.] Being by turns; following one another in time or place by turns; first one, then another successively; reciprocal; having one intervening between each pair; occupying every second place; consisting of parts or members proceeding in this way (an *alternate* series).—*Alternate generation*, that species of generation among animals by which the young do not resemble their parent, but their grand-parent or some remote ancestor; heterogenesis.—**Alternate**, al'tēr-nāt or al'tēr-nāt, *v.t.*—*alternated*, *alternating*. To perform by turns or in succession; to cause to succeed or follow by turns.—*v.i.* To follow one another in time or place by turns.—*Alternating current*, al'tēr-nāt-ing *Elect.* a current which changes periodically in magnitude and



direction. — **Alternation**, al-tér-ná'shon, *n.* The act of alternating; or state of being alternate; the act of following and being followed in turn. — *Alternation of generations.* In organisms, alternation of sexual and asexual stages in the life-history. — **Alternative**, al-tér-natív, *a.* Offering a choice or possibility of one of two things. — *n.* A choice between two things, so that if one is taken the other must be left; a possibility of one of two things, so that if one is false the other must be true. — **Alternator**, alt-ér-nát-or, *n.* An electric generator for producing alternating currents.

**Although**, al-thō, *conj.* [All, if, even, and though; comp. *albeit.*] Grant all this; be it so; suppose that; admit all that. *Although* differs very little from *though*, but is perhaps rather stronger.

**Altimeter**, al-tim'et-ér, *n.* [*L.* *altus*, high, and *Gr.* *metron*, measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles, as a sextant or a quadrant; an instrument for indicating the height of an aeroplane above the ground. — **Altimetry**, al-tim'et-ri, *n.* The art of ascertaining altitudes.

**Altitude**, al'ti-túd, *n.* [*L.* *altitudo*, from *altus*, high (whence *exalt*, *haughty*).] Height; amount of space to a point above from one below; measure of elevation.

**Alto**, al'to or ál'to, *n.* [*It.* from *L.* *altus*, high, being above the tenor.] *Mus.* contralto; the deepest voice among women and boys, and the highest among men, a special voice above the tenor; a singer in this voice. — *a.* Pertaining to this voice. — **Altorlievo**, ál'to-rē-lyá'vo, *n.* High relief; sculpture in which the figures stand out prominently from the background.

**Altogether**, al-tu-ge'th'er, *adv.* [All, quite, and together.] Wholly; entirely; completely; quite.

**Altruism**, al'trō-izm, *n.* [*It.* *altru*, others, from *L.* *alter*, another.] Devotion to others or to humanity; the opposite of selfishness. — **Altruist**, al'trō-ist, *n.* One who practises altruism. — **Altruistic**, al'trō-ist'ik, *a.* Pertaining to altruism; regardful of others.

**Alum**, al'um, *n.* [*L.* *alumen*.] A general name for a class of double sulphates containing aluminium and such metals as potassium, ammonium, iron, &c. Common or potash alum is used medicinally as an astringent and a styptic; in dyeing, as a mordant; in tanning, for restoring the cohesion of skins. — *v.t.* To steep in or impregnate with a solution of alum. — **Alumina**, al-ū'min-*a*, *n.* The oxide of aluminium, the most abundant of the earths, widely diffused in the shape of clay, loam, &c. — **Aluminium**, al-ū'min'ū-m, *n.* Chemical sym. Al; atomic weight = 27.5; sp. gr. 2.6

nearly. The metallic base of alumina; a white metal with a bluish tinge, and a lustre somewhat resembling, but far inferior to, that of silver. — **Aluminium bronze**, an alloy of aluminium and copper, possessed of great tenacity, for industrial purposes. — **Aluminium gold**, an alloy of 10 parts of aluminium to 90 of copper.

**Alumnus**, al-um'nus, *n.* pl. **Alumni**, al-um'nī. [*L.*, a disciple, from *alo*, I nourish.] A pupil; a graduate or undergraduate of a university, regarded as his alma-mater.

**Always**, al'wāz, *adv.* [All and way, -ways being an adverbial genitive.] Perpetually; uninterruptedly; continually (*always* the same); as often as occasion recurs (he is *always* late).

**Am**, am. The first person of the verb to be, in the indicative mood, present tense.

**Amadavat**, am-a-da-vat', *n.* [East Indian name.] A small granivorous bird of India, having a red conical beak and red and black plumage, often brought to Europe as a cage bird.

**Amadou**, am'a-dō, *n.* [Fr. *amadou*, a word of Scandinavian origin.] A soft leathery substance used for tinder, prepared from a fungus growing on trees; German tinder.

**Amain**, a-mān', *adv.* [Prefix *a*, in, on, and *main*, force.] With force, strength, or violence; suddenly; at once.

**Amalgam**, a-mal'gam, *n.* [Fr. *amalgame*, Gr. *malagma*, a soft mass.] A compound of mercury or quicksilver with another metal; any metallic alloy of which mercury forms an essential constituent part; a mixture or compound of different things. — **Amalgamate**, a-mal'gam-āt, *v.t.* — *amalgamated*, *amalgamating*. To compound or mix (a metal) with quicksilver; commonly, to blend, unite, or combine generally into one mass or whole. — *v.i.* To combine to form an amalgam; to unite or coalesce generally; to become mixed or blended together. — **Amalgamation**, a-mal'ga-mā'shon, *n.* The act or operation of amalgamating; the state of being amalgamated; union or junction into one body or whole; the process of separating gold and silver from their ores by combining them with mercury, which dissolves and separates the other metal, and is afterwards driven off by heat.

**Amanuensis**, a-man'ū-en'sis, *n.* pl. **Amanuenses**, a-man'ū-en'sēz. [*L.* *a*, by, and *manus*, the hand.] A person whose employment is to write what another dictates, or to copy what has been written by another.

**Amaranth**, am'a-ranth, *n.* [Gr. *amarantos*, unfading — *a*, neg., and *maraino*, I wither.] A poetical name loosely used to signify a flower supposed never to fade; a colour inclining to purple. —

**Amaranthine**, am-a-ranth'in, *a.* Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling amaranth; never-fading; of a purplish colour.

**Amass**, a-mas', *v.t.* [Fr. *amasser* — *a*, to, and *masse*, *L. massa*, a mass.] To collect into a heap; to gather a great quantity or number of; to accumulate.

**Amateur**, am-a-tūr, am-a-tēr (ē long), *n.* [Fr., from *L. amator*, *amatoris*, a lover, from *amo*, I love.] One who cultivates any study or art from taste or attachment without pursuing it professionally or with a view to gain; one who has a taste for the arts. — **Amateurish**, am-a-tūr'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of an amateur; wanting the skill, finish, or other faculties of a professional.

**Amative**, am-at-iv, *a.* [*L.* *amatus*, *amatum*, to love.] Full of love; amorous; amatory. — **Amatory**, am'a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or producing love; expressive of love (verses, sighs, &c.).

**Amatol**, am-at'ōl, *n.* A high explosive, a mixture of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene.

**Amaturosis**, am-a-rō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *amaurosis*, from *amauros*, obscure.] A partial or complete loss of sight from loss of power in the optic nerve or retina, without any visible defect in the eye except an immovable pupil; gutta serena.

**Amaze**, a-māz', *v.t.* [Prefix *a*, on or in, and *maze* (which see).] To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to confuse utterly; to perplex; to astound; to astonish; to surprise. — *n.* Astonishment; confusion; amazement: used chiefly in poetry. — **Amazement**, a-māz'ment, *n.* The state of being amazed or astounded; astonishment; great surprise.

**Amazing**, a-māz'ing, *a.* Very wonderful; exciting astonishment.

**Amazon**, am'a-zon, *n.* [Gr. *amazōn*: of unknown origin.] One of a fabled race of female warriors who are mentioned by the ancient Greek writers; hence, a warlike or masculine woman; a virago.

**Ambassador**, am-bas'sa-dor, *n.* [Fr. *ambassadeur*, from *ambassade*, an embassy, from *L. ambactus*, a vassal, a dependant, from a Teutonic word = Goth. *andbahts*, A.Sax. *ambiht*, *ambeht*, a servant, from prefix *and* (the *an* in answer), and a root allied to Skr. *bhaḥ*, to serve or honour.] A minister of the highest rank employed by one prince or state at the court of another to transact state affairs.

**Amber**, am'bér, *n.* [Fr. *ambre*, *It.* *ambra*, Sp. *ambar*, from Ar. *ambar*, ambergris, from its resemblance to this.] A mineralized pale-yellow, and sometimes reddish or brownish, resin of extinct pine-trees, found most abundantly on the shores of the Baltic.

**Ambergris**, am'bér-grēs, *n.* [Fr. *ambre gris* (*gris*, gray), gray amber.] A solid, opaque, ash-coloured

inflammable substance used in perfumery. It is a morbid secretion obtained from the spermaceti whale.

**Ambidextrous**, am-bi-deks'trus, *a.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, the right hand.] Having the faculty of using both hands with equal ease; double-dealing.

**Ambient**, am'bi-ent, *a.* [L. *ambiens*, *ambiens*—*amb*, around, and *iens*, ppr. of *ire*, to go.] Surrounding; encompassing on all sides; applied to fluids or diffusable substances (the *ambient* air).

**Ambiguous**, am-big'ü-us, *a.* [L. *ambiguus*, from *ambigo*, I go about—*ambi*, about, and *ago*, I drive.] Doubtful or uncertain, especially in respect to signification; liable to be interpreted two ways; equivocal; indefinite. — **Ambiguity**, **Ambiguity**, am-bi-gü'i-ti, am-big'ü-us-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being ambiguous; doubtfulness or uncertainty, particularly of signification.

**Ambit**, am'bit, *n.* [L. *ambitus*, a circuit.] Compass or circuit; circumference; scope; sphere; extent.

**Ambition**, am-bi-shon, *n.* [L. *ambitio*, *ambitiosis*, the going about of candidates for office in Rome, hence flattery, ambition—*amb*, around, round about, and *eo*, *itum*, to go, from L. Gr. and Skr. root *i*, to go.] An eager and sometimes inordinate desire after honour, power, fame, or whatever confers distinction; desire to distinguish oneself among others. — **Ambitious**, am-bi'shus, *a.* [L. *ambitiosus*.] Possessing ambition; eagerly or inordinately desirous of power, honour, fame, office, superiority, or distinction; strongly desirous (with *of* or *after*); springing from, indicating, or characterized by ambition; showy; pretentious (*ambitious* ornament).

**Amble**, am'bl, *v.i.*—*ambled*, *ambling*. [O.Fr. *ambler*, to amble, from L. *ambulo*, I walk, from *amb*, about.] To move by lifting both legs on each side alternately: said of horses, &c.; hence, to move easily and gently.—*n.* The pace of a horse or like animal when ambling; easy motion; gentle pace.

**Ambo**, am'bo, *n.* [Gr. *ambōn*, a stage, a pulpit.] In early Christian churches a raised desk or pulpit.

**Amboy-na-wood**, am-boi'na-wüd, *n.* [Amboy-na, one of the Molucca Islands.] A beautifully mottled and curled wood employed in cabinet-work.

**Ambrosia**, am-brō'zhi-a, *n.* [Gr. *ambrosia*, from *ambrotos*, immortal—*a*, priv., and same root as L. *mors*, death, E. *murder*.] The fabled food of the ancient Greek gods, which conferred immortality on those who partook of it; hence, anything pleasing to the taste or smell.—**Ambrosial**, am-brō'zhi-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to ambrosia;

anointed or fragrant with ambrosia; delicious; fragrant.

**Ambry**, am'bri, *n.* [From L. *armarium*, tool chest. Scottish *aumry*, through French.] An almonry; a niche or recess in the wall of ancient churches near the altar in which the sacred utensils were deposited; a cupboard.

**Ambace**, äm'zäs, *n.* [O.F. *ambes ace*.] Double ace; complete bad luck, the two aces being the lowest throw at dice.

**Ambulance**, am'bü-lans, *n.* [Fr. *AMBULATE*.] A hospital establishment which accompanies an army in its movements in the field; an organization for giving first aid and for conveying the sick and injured to hospital; a vehicle which performs any of these functions.

**Ambulation**, am-bü-lä'shon, *n.* [L. *ambulo*, I walk.] The act of ambulating or walking about.

**Ambuscade**, am-bus-käd', *n.* [Fr. *ambuscade*, from It. *imboscate*, to lie in bushes—in, in, and *bosco*, a wood, the same word as E. *bush*.] A lying in wait and concealed for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise; a place where one party lies concealed with a view to attack another by surprise; those lying so concealed; ambush.—*v.t.* and *i.*—*ambuscaded*, *ambuscading*. To lie in wait in order to attack from a concealed position.—**Ambush**, am'bush, *n.* [O.Fr. *embusche*, verb *embuscher*, to lie in wait.] Same as *Ambuscade*.—*v.t.* To post or place in ambush.—*v.i.* To lie or be posted in ambush.

**Ameer**, Amir, a-mër', *n.* [Ar.] A nobleman; a chief; a ruler; an emir.

**Ameliorate**, a-mël'yor-ät', *v.t.*—*ameliorated*, *ameliorating*. [Fr. *améliorer*, from L. *ad*, to, and *melioro*, *melioratum*, to make better, from *melior*, better.] To make better; to improve; to meliorate.—*v.i.* To grow better; to meliorate.—**Amelioration**, a-mël'yor-ät'shon, *n.* The act of ameliorating; improvement; melioration.—**Ameliorative**, a-mël'yor-ät-iv, *a.* Producing, or having a tendency to produce, amelioration.

**Amen**, ä-men. [Heb. *ämen*, verily, firm, established.] A term occurring generally at the end of a prayer, and meaning So be it. In the N. T. it is used as a noun to denote Christ as being one who is true and faithful, and as an adjective to signify made true, verified, fulfilled.

**Amenable**, a-më-na-bl, *a.* [Fr. *amener*, to bring or lead to—a, to, and *mener*, to lead, DEMEAN.] Liable to answer or be called to account; responsible; ready to yield or submit, as to advice; submissive.—**Amenability**, a-më-na-bl'i-ti, *n.* The state of being amenable.

**Amend**, a-mend', *v.t.* [Fr. *amender*, for *emender*, to correct, from L. *emendo*, I free from faults—*e*, out, out of, and *menda*, a fault. MEND.]

To make better, or change for the better, by removing what is faulty; to correct; to improve; to reform.—*v.i.* To grow or become better by reformation or rectifying something wrong in manners or morals.—**Amendable**, a-mend-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being amended or corrected.—**Amender**, a-mend'er, *n.* One who amends.—**Amendment**, a-mend'ment, *n.* The act of amending, or changing for the better, in any way; the act of becoming better, or state of having become better; an alteration proposed to be made in the draft of a parliamentary bill, or in the terms of any motion under discussion before a meeting.—**Amends**, a-mendz', *n. pl.* Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; satisfaction; equivalent.

**Amenity**, a-men'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *aménité*, L. *aménitas*, *amēnus*, pleasant.] The quality of being pleasant or agreeable, in respect of situation, prospect, climate, &c., as also of temper, disposition, or manners.

**Amenorrhœa**, a-men-o-rë'a, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *mēn*, month, *rheō*, I flow.] Med. a morbid or unnatural suppression of menstruation.

**Amentia**, a-men'shi-a, *n.* [L., want of reason—a, from, and *mens*, *mentis*, mind.] Imbecility of mind; idio-cy or dotage.

**Amerce**, a-mërs', *v.t.*—*amerced*, *amercing*. [Fr. *amercier*, fined at the mercy of the court—a, at, and *merci*, mercy.] To punish by a pecuniary penalty.—**Amercement**, a-mërs'ment, *n.* The act of amercing; a pecuniary penalty inflicted on an offender at the discretion of the court.

**American**, a-mer'i-kan, *a.* Pertaining to America; often, in a restricted sense, pertaining to the United States.—*n.* A native of America; in a restricted sense, one of the inhabitants of the United States.—**Americanism**, a-mer'i-kan-izm, *n.* The feelings of nationality which distinguish American citizens; the exhibition of national prejudice by Americans; a word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Americans.—**Americanize**, a-mer'i-kan-iz, *v.t.*—*americanized*, *americanizing*. To render American or like what prevails in or is characteristic of America (especially the United States); to naturalize in America.

**Amethyst**, am'ë-thist, *n.* [Gr. *amethystos*—*a*, neg., and *methyō*, I inebriate, from its supposed power of preventing or curing intoxication.] A violet-blue or purple variety of quartz which is wrought into various articles of jewellery.

**Amiable**, ä'mi-a-bl, *a.* [Partly from Fr. *aimable*, lovely, amiable, from L. *amabilis*, from *amo*, I love, partly from Fr. *amiable*, amicable, L. *amicabilis*.] Worthy of love; delightful or pleasing (said of things); possessing agreeable moral qualities; having an excellent and attractive disposition; lovable.—**Amiability**,

**Amiability**, *ā'mi-a-bil'ī-ti*, *ā'mi-a-bl-nes*, *n.* The quality of being amiable or lovable; sweetness of temper.

**Amicable**, *am'ik-a-bl*, *a.* [*L. amicable*, from *amicus*, a friend, from *amo*, I love.] Characterized by or exhibiting friendship, peaceableness, or harmony; friendly; peaceable; harmonious in social or mutual transactions. — **Amiability**, *am'ik-a-bil'ī-ti*, *n.* Quality of being amicable. — **Amicably**, *am'ik-a-blī*, *adv.* In an amicable or friendly manner; with harmony.

**Amice**, *am'is*, *n.* [Confusion of *O.F. amit*, *L. amictus*, garment, with *O.F. amuse*, *cap*, *mutch*.] A flowing cloak formerly worn by priests and pilgrims; an oblong embroidered piece or strip of fine linen, falling down the shoulders like a cope, worn under the alb by priests in the service of the mass.

**Amid**, **Amidst**, *a-mid'*, *a-midst'*, *prep.* [Prefix *a*, on, in, and *mid*, *midst*, *O.E. amide*, *amidde* (the latter a genitive form); *A.Sax. onmiddan*; the *t* has been tacked on as in *against*.] In the midst or middle of; surrounded or encompassed by; mingled with; among. — **Amidships**, *a-mid'ships*, *adv.* In or towards the middle or the middle line of a ship.

**Amide**, **Amine**, *am'id*, *am'in*, *n.* [From *am-* of *ammonia*.] Chem. names given to a series of salts produced by the substitution of elements or radicals for the hydrogen atoms of ammonia; often used as terminations of the names of such salts. — **Amidine**, *am'id-in*, *n.* A peculiar substance procured from wheat or potato starch, the soluble or gelatinous part. — **Amidogen**, *a-mi'dō-jen*, *n.* The radical  $NH_2$ , the characteristic part of amides and amines. — **Amino acid**, *am'in-ō* or *am-ēn-ō*. Chem. an acid derived from a fatty or dibasic acid by exchanging one or more hydrogen atoms of the hydrocarbon radical or radicals for the amino group ( $NH_2$ ).

**Amiss**, *a-mis'*, *a.* [Prefix *a*, on, and *miss*.] Wrong; faulty; out of time or order; improper. — *adv.* In a faulty manner.

**Amity**, *am'i-ti*, *n.* [*Fr. amitié*, from *L.L. amicitas*, friendship; *L. amicus*, a friend, from *amo*, I love.] Friendship; harmony; good understanding, especially between nations.

**Ammeter**, *am'met-ēr*, *n.* [From *Ampère*, and *Gr. metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring an electric current (in AMPERES).

**Ammonal**, *am'ō-nal*, *n.* A blasting explosive, a mixture of ammonium nitrate, powdered aluminium, and charcoal.

**Ammonia**, *am-mō'ni-a*, *n.* [*Gr. ammoniakon*, sal-ammoniac, from being first obtained near the Temple of Ammon in Libya.] The modern name of the volatile alkali, formerly so called to distinguish it from the more fixed alkalis. It is a pungent

gas, and may be procured artificially from organic matter (except fat) by subjecting it to heat in iron cylinders. It is used for many purposes, both in medicine and chemistry, most frequently in solution in water, under the names of *liquid ammonia* or *spirits of hartshorn*.

**Ammonite**, *am'mon-it*, *n.* [Resembling the horns with which Jupiter Ammon was furnished when represented by statues.] One of the fossil shells of an extensive genus of extinct cuttle-fishes, coiled in a plane spiral, and chambered within like that of the nautilus, to which the ammonites were allied.

**Ammunition**, *am-mū-ni'shon*, *n.* [*Fr. ammunition*, *L. munio*, defence, from *munio*, I fortify.] Military stores, especially such articles as are used in the discharge of firearms and ordnance of all kinds, as powder, shells, &c.

**Amnesia**, *am-nē'si-a*, *n.* [*Gr. a*, priv., and *mnēsis*, memory.] Loss of memory.

**Amnesty**, *am'nēs-ti*, *n.* [*L. amnestia*, from *Gr. amnēstia*, oblivion—*a*, not, and root, *mna*, to remember.] An act of oblivion; a general pardon of the offences of subjects against the government, or the proclamation of such pardon.

**Amoeba**, *a-mē'ba*, *n.* [*Gr. amoibē*, change.] The generic name of various microscopic Protozoa, one of which is common in our freshwater ponds and ditches. It consists of a gelatinous mass, and from continually altering its shape it received this as well as its former name of *proteus-animalcule*.

**Amoeban**, *am-ē-bē'an*, *a.* [*L. amoebus*, from *Gr. amoibalos*, alternate, *amoibē*, answer.] Alternately answering or responsive; exhibiting persons speaking alternately (an *amoeban* poem).

**Amok**, *a-mok'*, *n.* Same as *Amuck*.

**Among**, **Amongst**, *a-mung'*, *a-mungst'*, *prep.* [*O.E. amonge*, *amonges*, *amongest*, *A.Sax. among*, *onmang*, from *mengan*, to mingle; the *es* being an adverbial genitive termination, and the *t* tacked on, as in *amidst*.] Mixed or mingled with (implying a number); in or into the midst of; in or into the number of (one among a thousand); jointly or with a reference to some one or other (they killed him among them).

**Amontillado**, *a-mon'til-ā'ō-dō*, *n.* [*Sp.*] A dry kind of sherry of a light colour.

**Amorous**, *am'or-us*, *a.* [*Fr. amoureux*, *L.L. amorusus*, *L. amor*, love; akin to *amity*, *amiable*, &c.] Inclined to love persons of the opposite sex; having a propensity to love, or to sexual enjoyment; loving; fond; pertaining or relating to love; produced by love; indicating love; enamoured (in this sense with *of*).

**Amorphous**, *a-mor'fus*, *a.* [*Gr. amorphos*—*a*, neg., and *morphē*, form.] Having no determinate

form; of irregular shape; not having the regular forms exhibited by the crystals of minerals; being without crystallization; formless; characterless.

**Amount**, *amount'*, *v.i.* [*O.Fr. amonter*, to advance, increase, *amont*, upwards—*a*, to, and *mont*, *L. mons*, *montis*, a hill.] To mount upwards; to reach a certain total by an accumulation of particulars; to come in the aggregate or whole; to result in; to be equivalent; followed by *to*.—*n.* The sum total of two or more particular sums or quantities; the aggregate; the effect, substance, or result.

**Amour**, *a-mōr'*, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L.*, *amour*, love.] A love intrigue; an affair of gallantry.

**Ampelopsis**, *am-pel-op'sis*, *n.* [*Gr. ampelos*, vine, and *opsis*, appearance.] Virginia creeper.

**Ampere**, *am-pär'*, *n.* [From *Ampère*, name of a French electrician.] *Elect.* the unit employed in measuring the strength of an electric current.—*Ampere turn.* *Elect.* a practical unit of magneto-motive force. In terms of this unit, the magneto-motive force of a solenoid is the product of the number of turns by the current in amperes.

**Amphibia**, *am-fib'i-a*, *n.pl.* [*Gr. amphibios*, living a double life—*amphi*, both, and *bios*, life.] A term strictly applied to such few animals as have both gills and lungs at once; but ordinarily extended so as to include all animals which possess both gills and lungs, whether at different stages of their existence or simultaneously, thus including the frogs and toads, which have gills in the tadpole stage.—**Amphibious**, *am-fib'i-us*, *a.* Having the power of living in two elements, air and water; having the characters of the Amphibia; applied in popular usage to any lung-breathing animal which can exist for a considerable time under water, as the crocodile, whale, seal, &c.; adapted for living on land or at sea.

**Amphibole**, *am-fib'ōl*, *n.* [*Gr. amphibolos*, doubtful, equivocal.] A name given to hornblende, from its resemblance to augite, for which it may readily be mistaken.—**Amphibolic**, *am-fib'ol-ik*, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling amphibole.—**Amphibolite**, *am-fib'ō-lit*, *n.* A rock with a base of amphibole or hornblende; trap or greenstone.

**Amphibology**, *am-fib'ōl-ō-jī*, *n.* [*Gr. amphibologia*—*amphi*, in two ways, *ballō*, I throw, and *logos*, discourse.] A phrase or discourse susceptible of two interpretations; and hence, a phrase of uncertain meaning.—**Amphibolous**, *am-fib'ol-us*, *a.* [*Gr. amphibolos*.] Susceptible of two meanings; ambiguous; equivocal.

**Amphibrach**, *am-fi-brak*, *n.* [*Gr.*—*amphi*, on both sides, and *brachys*, short.] *Pros.* a foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short.



**Amphictyonic**, am-fikt-i-on'ik, *a.* Of or belonging to the Amphictyonic Council, or council of amphictyones or neighbours, meeting in spring at Thermopylae, in autumn at Delphi.

**Amphigen**, am'fi-jen, *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, around, and *root gen*, to produce.] A plant which has no distinct axis, but increases by the growth or development of its cellular tissue on all sides, as the lichens.

**Amphigory**, am'fi-gör-ı, *n.* [Fr. *amphigouri*.] A meaningless rigmarole; a nonsensical parody.

**Amphihexahedral**, am-fi-héks'-a-hé'dral, *a.* Doubly hexahedral; six-sided in both directions: said of crystals.

**Amphimacer**, am-fim'a-sér, *a.* [Gr. *amphimakros*, long on both sides.] Pros. a foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long.

**Amphioxus**, am-fi-oks'us, *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *oxus* or *oxys*, sharp, because sharp at both ends.] A kind of fish of a very rudimentary type, the lancelet.

**Amphipod**, am'fi-pod, *n.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] One of an order (Amphipoda) of small crustaceous animals common in fresh and salt water, including such as the sand-hopper.

**Amphisbæna**, am-fis-bé'na, *n.* [Gr. *amphisbaina*—*amphi*, on both sides, and *bainō*, I go, from the belief that it moved with either end foremost.] The generic name of small serpent-like reptiles, formerly but erroneously deemed poisonous.

**Amphiscil**, Amphiscians, am-fish'i-ı, am-fish'i-anz, *n.pl.* [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *skia*, shadow.] The inhabitants of the intertropical regions, whose shadows at noon in one part of the year are cast to the north and in the other to the south.

**Amphitheatre**, am-fi-thé'a-tér, *n.* [Gr. *amphitheatron*—*amphi*, on both sides, and *theatron*, theatre.] An ancient edifice of an oval form, having a central area encompassed with rows of seats, rising higher as they receded from the centre, on which people used to sit to view some spectacle or performance; a similar modern edifice; anything, as a natural hollow among hills, resembling an amphitheatre in form.

**Amphora**, am'fo-ra, *n. pl.* **Amphoræ**, am'fo-ré. [L. *amphora*, Gr. *amphoreus*—*amphi*, on both sides, and *phoréō*, I carry, from its two handles.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a vessel, usually tall and narrow, with two handles or ears and a narrow neck, used for holding wine, oil, honey, and the like.

**Amphoteric**, am'fö-tér'ik, *a.* [Gr. *amphoterōs*, both.] Chem. both basic and acid.

**Ample**, am'pl, *a.* [Fr. *ample*, L. *amplus*—prefix *am*, *amb*, round, about, and root of *pleo*, to fill; akin

*double*.] Large in dimensions; of great size, extent, capacity, or bulk; wide; spacious; extended (*ample room*); fully sufficient for some purpose intended; abundant; copious; plentiful (an *ample supply*; *ample justice*).—**Ampleness**, am'pl-nes, *n.* The state of being ample; largeness; sufficiency; abundance.

—**Amplification**, am'pli-fi-kä'-shon, *n.* The act of amplifying; an enlargement; extension; diffuse description or discussion.—**Amplifier**, am'pli-fi-ér, *n.* One who amplifies or enlarges; wireless tel. an instrument for increasing the strength of weak received signals by using them to tap a local source of energy. The best example is the triode valve.—**Amplify**, am'pli-fi, *v.t.*—*amplified, amplifying*. [Fr. *amplifier*, to enlarge—L. *amplus*, ample, *amplē*, and *facio*, I make.] To make more ample, larger, more extended, more copious, and the like.—*v.i.* To grow or become ample or more ample; to be diffuse in argument or description.—**Amplitude**, am'pli-tüd, *n.* [L. *amplitudo*.] State of being ample; largeness of dimensions; extent of surface or space; greatness; *astron.* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the east or west point and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting.—**AmPLY**, am'pli, *adv.* In an ample manner; largely; sufficiently; copiously.

**Amputa**, am-pul'a, *n. pl.* **Amputall**, am-pul'le. [L.] A more or less globular bottle, used by the Romans for holding oil; a vessel for holding the consecrated oil used in various church rites and at the coronation of kings; a small sac or bag-like appendage of a plant; a hollow flask-shaped leaf.

**Amputate**, am'pü-tät, *v.t.*—*amputated, amputating*. [L. *amputo*, *amputatum*—*amb*, about, and *puto*, I prune.] To cut off, especially a human limb or that of an animal.—**Amputation**, am-pü-tä'shon, *n.* The act of amputating; the operation of cutting off a limb or other projecting part of the body.

**Amuck**, a-muk', *n.* [Malay or Javanese.] A furious, reckless onset; a term used in the Eastern Archipelago by Malays, who are occasionally seen to rush out in a frantic state with daggers in their hands, yelling 'Amuck, amuck', and attacking all that come in their way.—*To run amuck*, to rush about frantically, attacking all that come in the way; to attack all and sundry.

**Amulet**, am'ü-let, *n.* [L. *amuletum*, Fr. *amulette*, from Ar. *hamälät*, anything worn, from *hamala*, to carry, to wear.] Something worn or carried about the person, intended to act as a charm or preservative against evils or mischief, such as diseases and witchcraft.

**Amuse**, a-müz', *v.t.*—*amused, amusing*. [Fr. *amuser*, to amuse, to divert, to hold in play—a, to, and O.Fr. *muser*, to muse. *MUSE*, *v.*] To

entertain the mind of agreeably; to occupy or detain the attention of in a pleasant manner or with agreeable objects; to divert; entertain: often *refl.*, to keep in expectation, as by flattery, plausible pretences, and the like; to keep in play.—**Amusement**, a-müz'ment, *n.* The act of amusing, or state of being amused; a slight amount of mirth or tendency towards merriment; that which amuses; entertainment; sport; pastime.—**Amusing**, a-müz'ing, *a.* Giving amusement; pleasing; diverting.

**Amyl**, am'il, *n.* [Gr. *amylon*, starch.] Chem. a hypothetical radical said to exist in many compounds, as amylic alcohol, &c.—**Nitrite of amy**, an amber-coloured fluid with a pleasant odour, having the property when inhaled of quickening the heart's action.—**Amylene**, am'il-én, *n.* A hydrocarbon obtained from amylic alcohol, and possessing anæsthetic properties.—**Amylopsin**, am'il-ops'in, *n.* Diastase, an enzyme in the pancreatic juice by which starch is converted into sugar.

**An**, A, an, *a. indef. art.* [A. Sax. *an*, one, an, the former being the original, the latter a developed meaning; the same word as *one*. *ONE*.] A word used before nouns in the singular number to denote an individual as one among more belonging to the same class, and not marking singleness like *one*, nor pointing to something known and definite like *the*. In such phrases as 'once an hour', 'a shilling an ounce', an has a distributive force, being equivalent to *each, every*. The form *a* is used before consonants (including the name sound of *u* as in *unit*, *European*—*=yu*); *an* is used before words beginning with a vowel sound, or the sound of *h* when the accent falls on any syllable except the first: as, *an inn*, *an umpire*, *an heir*, *an historian* (but also *a historian*).

**Ana**, ä'na, *n.pl.* [The neuter plural termination of Latin adjectives in *-anus*, often forming an affix to the names of eminent men to denote a collection of their memorable sayings—thus *Scaligeriana*, *Johnsoniana*.] The sayings of notable men; personal gossip or anecdotes.

**Anabaptist**, an-a-bap'tist, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, again, and *baptistes*, a baptist.] One who holds the invalidity of infant baptism, and the necessity of rebaptism, generally by immersion, at an adult age.

**Anabasis**, an-ab'a-sis, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and *basis*, a going, from *bainō*, I go.] A going up; an expedition from the coast inland; the expedition of Cyrus the Younger against Persia in 401 B.C., described by Xenophon.

**Anabolism**, an-ab'ol-izm, *n.* [Gr. *anabolē*, an ascent.] Up-building chemical changes in living bodies. **Anacharis**, an-ak'a-ris, *n.* [Ana, for Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *charis*,

favour, from being often a nuisance.] A water-plant introduced from North America into British rivers and ponds, which by its rapid growth tends to choke them up; water-thyme or water-weed.

**Anachronism**, an-ak'-ron-izm, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, implying inversion, error, and *chronos*, time.] An error in computing historical time; any error which implies the misplacing of persons or events in time; anything foreign to or out of keeping with a specified epoch (as where Shakespeare makes Hector quote Aristotle).

**Anacoluthon**, an-a'-kol-ú'-thon, *n.* [Gr. *anakoluthos*, wanting sequence—neg. prefix *an*, and *akoluthos*, following.] *Gram.* want of sequence in a sentence, owing to the latter member of it belonging to a different grammatical construction from the preceding.

**Anaconda**, an-a-kon'-da, *n.* The popular name of two of the largest species of the serpent tribe, namely, a Ceylonese species and a South American species, both growing to the length of over 30 feet.

**Anacreontic**, a-nak-ré-on'-tik, *a.* Pertaining to or after the manner of *Anacreon*; relating to the praise of love and wine; convivial; amatory.

**Anacrusis**, an-a-kry-sis, *n.* [Gr. *anakrousis*, striking up.] The unstressed syllable at the beginning of a verse.

**Anadem**, an'a-dem, *n.* [Gr. *anadēma*, a head-band or fillet—*ana*, up, and *deō*, I bind.] A band, fillet, garland, or wreath.

**Anæmia**, a-né-mi'-a, *n.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *haima*, blood.] *Med.* a deficiency of blood; a state of the system marked by a deficiency in certain constituents of the blood.—**Anæmic**, a-né-mik, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with anæmia.

**Anaerobic**, an-ā-ér-ō'-bik, *a.* [Gr. *an*, without, *air*, *bios*, life.] Of bacteria, only active in the absence of oxygen.

**Anæsthesia**, **Anæsthesia**, an-es-thé-si'-a, an-es-thé-sis, *n.* [Gr. *anæsthesia*, *anæsthēs*, *an*, priv., and *aisthanomai*, I feel.] Diminished or lost sense of feeling; an artificially produced state of insensibility, especially to the sense of pain.—**Anæsthetic**, an-es-thet'-ik, *a.* Of or belonging to anæsthesia; having the power of depriving of feeling or sensation.—*n.* A substance which has the power of depriving of feeling or sensation, as chloroform when its vapour is inhaled.—**Anæsthetize**, an-es-thé-tiz, *v.t.*—*anæsthetized*, *anæsthetizing*. To bring under the influence of an anæsthetic agent; to render insensible to the feeling of pain.

**Anaglyph**, an-a-glif, *n.* [Gr. *anaglyphon*, embossed work—*ana*, up, and *glyphō*, I engrave.] An ornament in relief chased or embossed.

**Anagram**, an'a-gram, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, up, again, and *gramma*, a letter.]

A transposition of the letters of a word or sentence, to form a new word or sentence.

**Anal**, a'-nal, *a.* [L. *anus*, the fundam.] Pertaining to or situated near the anus.

**Analecta**, an-a-lek'-ta, *n.pl.* [Gr. neut. pl. of *analektos*, select—*ana*, up, and *legō*, I gather.] Extracts or small pieces selected from different authors.—**Analekt**, an-a-lekt, *n.* A selected piece; an extract.—**Analectic**, an-a-lek'-tik, *a.* Relating to analecta; made up of selections.

**Analgnesia**, an-al-jéz'-i-a, *n.* [Gr. *analgnesia*—*an*, priv., and *algos*, pain.] *Pathol.* incapacity for feeling pain in some part of the body.—**Analgnetic**, an-al-jet'-ik, *a.* Pertaining to analgesia; insensible to pain.

**Analogy**, an-al-o'-ji, *n.* [Gr. *analogia*—*ana*, according to, and *logos*, ratio, proportion.] An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things are otherwise entirely different; relationship; conformity; parallelism; likeness.—**Analogous**, an-al'-og-us, *a.* Having analogy; bearing some resemblance in the midst of differences (followed by *to* or *with*).

**Analysis**, an-al'-i-sis, *n. pl.* **Analyses**, an-al'-i-séz. [Gr.—prefix *ana*, implying distribution, and *lysis*, a loosing, resolving, from *lyō*, I loosen.] The resolution of a compound object whether of the senses or the intellect into its constituent elements or component parts; a consideration of anything in its separate parts and their relation to each other: opposed to *synthesis*; the process of subjecting to chemical tests to determine ingredients; that one of the two great branches of mathematics—the other being geometry—which is based on arithmetic and algebra; a syllabus or table of the principal heads of a discourse or treatise.—**Analyse**, an'a-liz, *v.t.*—*analysed*, *analysing*. [Fr. *analyser*.] To resolve into its elements; to separate, as a compound subject, into its parts or propositions.—**Analyst**, an'a-list, *n.* One who analyses or is versed in analysis; one who subjects articles to chemical tests to find out their ingredients.—**Analytic**, **Analytical**, an-al-it'-ik, an-a-lit'-ik-al, *n.* Pertaining to analysis; resolving into first principles or elements.—**Analytically**, an-a-lit'-iks, *n.* The science of analysis.

**Ananas**, a-ná'-nas, *n.* [Peruvian *nanas*.] Pine-apple.

**Anapest**, **Anapæst**, an'a-pest, *n.* [L. *anapestus*, from Gr. *anapaistos*.] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first two short or unaccented, the last long or accented.—**Anapestic**, an-a-pes'-tik, *a.* Pertaining to anapest; consisting of anapests.

**Anaphrodisiac**, an-af'-ro-diz'-i-ak, *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *aphrodisiakos*, venereal.] A substance

capable of dulling sexual appetite. **Anaplasty**, an'a-plas-ti, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, again, and *plassō*, I fashion.] *Surg.* an operation to supply by the employment of adjacent healthy structure the loss of small portions of flesh.—**Anaplastic**, an-a-plas'-tik, *a.* Of or pertaining to anaplasty. **Anapodeictic**, an-ap'-o-dik'-tik, *a.* [Gr. *an*, priv., and *apodeiktikos*, demonstrable.] Incapable of being demonstrated.

**Anarchy**, an'-är-ki, *n.* [Gr. *anarchia*, lawlessness—*an*, priv., and *archē*, rule.] Want of government; a state of society when there is no law or supreme power; political confusion.—**Anarchic**, **Anarchial**, an'-ärk'-ik, an'-ärk'-ik-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to anarchy or anarchism; in a state of anarchy or confusion; lawless.—**Anarchism**, an'-ärk-izm, *n.* The doctrine of the abolition of formal government, free action for the individual, land and other resources being common property.—**Anarchist**, an'-ärk-ist, *n.* One who excites disorder in a state; an advocate of anarchy or anarchism.

**Anarthropoda**, an-är-throp'-o-da, *n.pl.* [Gr. *an*, priv., *arthros*, joint, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.] Annulose animals without jointed limbs, as leeches, &c.—**Anarthropodous**, an-är-throp'-o-dus, *a.*

**Anasarca**, an-a-sar'-ka, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, through, and *sarx*, flesh.] *Med.* dropsy of the cellular tissue; general dropsy.—**Anasarcous**, an-a-sär'-kus, *a.* Dropsical.

**Anastatic**, an-a-stat'-ik, *a.* [Gr. *ana*, up, and *histanai*, to stand.] Consisting of or furnished with raised characters; applied to a mode of printing from zinc plates etched so that the design or what else is to be shown is left in relief.

**Anastomose**, a-nas'tō-mōz, *v.i.*—*anastomosed*, *anastomosing*. [Fr. *anastomoser*, Gr. *anastomō*—*ana*, again, anew, and *stoma*, a mouth.] *Anat.* and *bot.* to insinuate or run into each other, to communicate with each other by minute branches or ramifications, as the arteries and veins.—**Anastomosis**, a-nas'tō-mō'-sis, *n.* The insinuation of vessels in vegetable or animal bodies.—**Anastomotic**, a-nas'tō-mot'-ik, *a.* Pertaining to anastomosis.

**Anastrophe**, **Anastrophe**, an-a-s'-tro-fe, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, back, *strophō*, I turn.] An inversion of the natural order of words.

**Anathema**, a-nath'-ē-ma, *n.* [Gr. *anathema*, a thing devoted to evil, from *anathēmē*, I dedicate—*ana*, up, and *tithēmē*, I place.] A curse or denunciation pronounced with religious solemnity by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication; execration generally; curse.—**Anathematize**, a-nath'-ē-mat-iz, *v.t.*—*anathematized*, *anathematizing*. To pronounce an anathema against.—*v.i.* To pronounce anathemas; to curse.

**Anatomy**, a-na'tō-mi, *n.* [Gr. *ana-*

*tomē*—*ana*, up, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The art of dissecting or artificially separating the different parts of an organized body, to discover their situation, structure, and economy; the science which treats of the internal structure of organized bodies, as elucidated by dissection: when used alone it refers to the human body, *vegetable anatomy* being the anatomy of plants, *zootomy* that of the lower animals; the act of taking to pieces something for the purpose of examining in detail (the *anatomy* of a discourse); a skeleton [colloq.]; hence, a thin meagre person.—**Anatomic**, **Anatomical**, *an-at-om'ik*, *an-a-tom'ik-al*, *a*. Belonging to anatomy or dissection.—**Anatomist**, *a-nat'o-mist*, *n*. One who is skilled in dissection, or in the doctrine and principles of anatomy.—**Anatomization**, *a-nat'o-miz-ā'shon*, *n*. The act of anatomizing.—**Anatomize**, *a-nat'o-miz*, *v.t.* *anatomized*, *anatomizing*. To cut up or dissect for the purpose of displaying or examining the structure; *fig.* to lay open or expose minutely; to analyse (to *anatomize* an argument).

**Ancestor**, *an'ses-tēr*, *n*. [O.Fr. *ancestre*, *ancestor*, Fr. *ancêtre*, an ancestor, from *L. antecessor*, a predecessor—*ante*, before, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go. CDE.] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or mother, at any distance of time; a progenitor; a forefather; one from whom an inheritance is derived.—**Ancestral**, *an-ses'tral*, *a*. Pertaining to ancestors; claimed or descending from ancestors.—**Ancestress**, *an'ses-tres*, *n*. A female ancestor.—**Ancestry**, *an'ses-tri*, *n*. A series of ancestors; lineage; honourable descent; high birth.

**Anchor**, *ang'kēr*, *n*. [A.Sax. *ancor*, borrowed from *L. ancora*, Gr. *ankura*, an anchor. From a root meaning crooked, bent, seen in *L. angulus*, a corner, *E. ankle*, *angle*, a fish-hook.] An iron implement, consisting usually of a straight bar called the shank, at the upper end of which is a transverse piece called the stock, and of two curved arms at the lower end of the shank, each of which arms terminates in a triangular plate called a fluke, and used for holding a ship or other vessel at rest in comparatively shallow water; something serving a purpose analogous to that of a ship's anchor; *fig.* that which gives stability or security; that on which we place dependence for safety.—*At anchor*, floating attached to an anchor; anchored.—*v.t.* To hold at rest by lowering the anchor; to place at anchor; *fig.* to fix or fasten on; to fix in a stable condition.—*v.i.* To cast anchor; to come to anchor.—**Anchorage**, *ang'kēr-āj*, *n*. Anchoring ground; a place where a ship can anchor; a duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbour.

**Anchorite**, *ang'kō-rīt*, *n*. [L. *anchoreta*; Gr. *anachorētēs*—*ana*, back, and *chōrē*, I retire.] A hermit; a recluse; one who retires from society to avoid the temptations of the world and devote himself to religious duties.—**Anchoress**, *ang'kō-res*, *n*. A female anchorite.

**Anchovy**, *an'chō-vi*, *n*. [Pg. and Sp. *anchova*, an anchovy, from Basque *anchua*, *anchura*, dry.] A small fish belonging to the herring family, caught in vast numbers in the Mediterranean, and pickled for exportation. A well-known sauce is also made from them.

**Ancient**, *an'shent*, *a*. [Fr. *ancien*, *L.L. antianus*, from *L. prep. ante*, before. The final *t* has no right to its place in this word.] That happened or existed in former times, usually at a great distance of time; associated with, or bearing marks of the times of long ago (*ancient* authors); of long standing; having lasted from a remote period; of great age; old (*an ancient* city); having lived long (*an ancient* man—poetical).—*n*. A person living at an early period of history (generally in plural and opposed to *modern*); a very old man; an elder or person of influence.

**Ancient**, *an'shent*, *n*. [Corrupted from *ensign*.] A flag; an ensign; also a standard-bearer. [Shak.]

**Ancillary**, *an-sil'i-ri*, *a*. [L. *ancillaris*, from *ancilla*, a maid-servant.] Subservient; aiding; auxiliary; subordinate.

**And**, *and*, *conj.* [A.Sax. *and*, *D. en*, *ende*, *G. und*, O.H.G. *anti*, all signifying and; Icel. *enda*, and yet, and if.] A particle joining words and sentences, and expressing the relations of connexion or addition; sometimes used to introduce interrogative and other clauses. In old writers *and*, *an* has often the sense of *if*; hence 'but and if' in the Bible = but if *if*.

**Andalusite**, *an-da-lū'sīt*, *n*. A pellucid mineral of the garnet family, of a gray, green, bluish, flesh or rose-red colour: so called from *Andalusia* in Spain, where it was first discovered.

**Andante**, *an-dān'tā*, *a*. [It. *andante*, walking moderately, from *andare*, to go.] *Music*, moving with a moderate, even, graceful, onward progression.—*n*. A movement or piece composed in *andante* time.

**Andiron**, *and'ēr-n*, *n*. [O.E. *andiren*, *aundrin*, *aundire*, O.F. *andier*; origin unknown.] A horizontal iron bar raised on short legs, with an upright standard at one end, used to support pieces of wood when burning on an open hearth, one being placed on each side; a fire-dog.

**Androecium**, *an-drē'si-um*, *n*. [Gr. *andrē*, *andros*, a man, a male, and *oikos*, a house.] *Bot.* the male system of a flower; the assemblage of the stamens.

**Androgynous**, *an-droj'in-us*, *a*. [Gr. *androgynos*—*andrē*, *andros*, a man,

and *gynē*, woman.] Having two sexes; being male and female; hermaphroditical; having or partaking of the mental characteristics of both sexes.

**Anecdote**, *an'ek-dōt*, *n*. [Gr. *anekdotos*, not published—*a*, neg., *ek*, out, and *dotos*, given, from *didōmi*, I give.] A short story, narrating a detached incident or fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident; a single passage of private life.—**Anecdotal**, *an'ek-dōt-al*, *a*. Pertaining to anecdotes; consisting of or the nature of anecdotes.—**Anecdotalist**, *an'ek-dōt-ist*, *n*. One who deals in anecdotes.

**Anele**, *an-ēl'*, *v.t.* [O.E. *ele*, *L. oleum*, oil.] Anoint with extremeunction. [Shak.]

**Anelectric**, *an-ē-lek'trik*, *a*. [Gr. *an*, priv., and *E. electric*.] Having no electric properties; non-electric.

**Anectrode**, *an-ē-lek'trōd*, *n*. [Prefix *ana*, up, and *electrode*.] The positive pole of a galvanic battery: opposed to *catelectrode*.

**Anemograph**, *a-nem'o-graf*, *n*. [Gr. *anemos*, the wind.] An instrument for measuring and recording the force and direction of the wind.—

**Anemology**, *an-e-mol'o-jī*, *n*. The doctrine of or a treatise on winds.—

**Anemometer**, *an-e-mom'et-ēr*, *n*. An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.—

**Anemometry**, *an-e-mom'et-ri*, *n*. The process of determining the pressure or force of the wind.

**Anemone**, *a-nem'o-ne*, *n*. [Gr. *anemōnē*, the wind-flower, from *anemos*, the wind, being easily stripped of its petals by the wind.] Wind-flower, a genus of plants. Three species occur in Britain, but only one, the wood-anemone, is truly a native.—*Sea-anemone*. ACTINIA.

**Anemophilous**, *an-e-mof'i-lus*, *a*. [Gr. *anemos*, wind, *philos*, loving.] *Bot.* having the pollen conveyed and fertilization effected by the wind.

**Anemoscope**, *a-nem'o-skōp*, *n*. [Gr. *anemos*, wind, and *skopeō*, I view.] A contrivance which shows the direction of the wind; a weathercock; a wind-vane.

**Anent**, *a-nent'*, *prep.* [A.Sax. *on efn*, *on emn*, on a level, near, lit. on even. The *t*, as in *ancient*, is superfluous.] About; respecting; regarding.

**Aneroid**, *an'ē-roid*, *a*. [Gr. *a*, priv., *nēros*, moisture, and *eidōs*, form.] Dispensing with fluid, as with quicksilver.—**Aneroid barometer**, a barometer the action of which depends on the pressure of the atmosphere on a circular metallic box exhausted of air, hermetically sealed, and having a slightly elastic top, the vacuum serving the purpose of the column of mercury in the ordinary barometer.

**Aneurism**, *an'ū-rizm*, *n*. [Gr. *aneurysmos*, a widening—*ana*, up, and *eury*, wide.] *Med.* the swelling of an artery, or the dilatation and ex-



pansion of some part of an artery, often a very dangerous ailment.

**Anew**, a-nū', *adv.* [Prefix *an*, of or on, and *new*.] Over again; in a new form; afresh.

**Anfractuus**, an-frak'tū-us, *a.* [Fr. *anfractueux*, *L.* *anfractus*, winding—*frango*, *fractus*, to break.] Winding; full of windings and turnings; sinuous.

**Angel**, an'jel, *n.* [*L.* *angelus*, Gr. *angelos*, a messenger.] A divine messenger; a spiritual being employed in the service of God; also applied to an evil being of similar powers; a gold coin, formerly current in England, varying in value from 6s. 8d. to 10s., bearing the figure of the archangel Michael.—**Angelic**, **Angelic**, an-jel'ik, an-jel'ik-al, *a.* Resembling or belonging to, or partaking of the nature and dignity of angels.—**Angelica**, an-jel'ik-a, *n.* [From possessing what were regarded as *angelic* powers or virtues.] The name of two umbelliferous plants. One (*Angelica sylvestris*) is common in Britain and used in preparing gin and bitters, &c.; the other, garden angelica (*Archangelica officinalis*), possesses carminative and tonic properties.—**Angelus**, an'jel-us, *n.* *R. Cath.* Ch. a solemn devotion in memory of the incarnation; the bell tolled to indicate the time when the angelus is to be recited.—

**Angel-fish**, an'jel-fish, *n.* A fish nearly allied to the sharks: so called from its pectoral fins, which are so large as to spread like wings.

**Anger**, ang'gēr, *n.* [Originally grief, from *icel.* *angr*, grief, sorrow, *angra*, to grieve, annoy; Dan. *anger*, sorrow; same root as in *A.Sax.* *ange*, vexed, narrow, *G.* *enge*, narrow; *L.* *ango*, I trouble, *angor*, vexation, Gr. *angchō*, I choke.] A violent passion or emotion of the mind, excited by a real or supposed injury to oneself or others; passion; ire; choler; rage; wrath. *∴* *Anger* is more general and expresses a less strong feeling than *wrath* and *rage*, both of which imply a certain outward manifestation, and the latter violence and want of self-command.—*v.t.* To excite to anger; to rouse resentment in; to make angry; to exasperate.—**Angriness**, ang'grines, *n.* The state of being angry.—**Angry**, ang'grī, *a.* Feeling resentment; provoked; showing anger; caused by anger; raging; tumultuous.

**Angevin**, an'jē-vin, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Anjou*, a former province of France.

**Angina**, an-jī'na, *n.* [*L.*, from *ango*, I choke. **ANGER**.] *Med.* an inflammatory affection of the throat or fauces.—*Angina pectoris*, a fatal disease characterized by paroxysms of intense pain and a feeling of constriction in the chest. (Also pron. an'jī-na.)

**Angiology**, an-jī-ol'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *angelion*, a vessel.] *Med.* a description of the vessels of the body.

**Angiosperm**, an'jī-ō-spēr-m, *n.* [Gr. *angelon*, a vessel, and *sperma*, seed.] *Bot.* a plant which has its seeds inclosed in a seed-vessel.

**Angle**, ang'gl, *n.* [*L.* *angulus*, a corner. **ANCHOR**.] The point where two lines or planes meet that do not run in the same straight line; a corner; the degree of opening or divergence of two straight lines which meet one another.—*Angle of repose*, the angle of inclination to the horizontal of an inclined plane when the force of gravity is just sufficient to overcome friction.—**Angled**, ang'gl'd, *a.* Having angles: used chiefly in compounds.—**Angular**, ang-gū-lēr, *a.* Having an angle or angles; having corners; pointed; consisting of or forming an angle.—**Angularity**, ang-gū-lar'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being angular.—**Angle-bar**, *n.* A bar fitting into an angle or corner to connect the side pieces.—**Angle-iron**, *n.* A piece of rolled iron in the shape of the letter *L*, used for forming the joints of iron plates in girders, boilers, &c., to which it is riveted.

**Angle**, ang'gl, *n.* [*A.Sax.* *angel*, a fish-hook; *G.* *angel*, *icel.* *ungull*, a hook; from a root meaning crooked, seen also in **ANCHOR**.] A fish-hook.—**Angle**, ang'gl, *v.i.*—*angled*, *angling*. To fish with an angle, or with line and hook.—**Angler**, ang'glēr, *n.* One who fishes with an angle; a fish having long filamentous appendages in its head, which attract the smaller fishes and thus provide it with prey.—**Angling**, ang'gl'ing, *n.* The art or art of fishing with a rod and line; rod-fishing.

**Angles**, ang'glz, *n.pl.* [*A.Sax.* *Angle*, *Engle*, the Angles.] A Low German tribe who in the fifth century and subsequently crossed over to Britain along with bands of Saxons, Jutes, and others, and colonized a great part of what from them has received the name of England.

**Anglican**, ang'glīk-an, *a.* [*L.L.* *anglicus*, English.] English; pertaining to the English Church.—*Anglican Church*, the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal churches in Ireland, Scotland, and the dominions.—*n.* A member of the Anglican Church.—**Anglicanism**, ang'glīk-an-izm, *n.* The principles of or adherence to the Established Church of England.—**Anglice**, ang'glī-sē, *adv.* [*L.*] In English; in the English manner.—**Anglicism**, ang'glī-sizm, *n.* The quality of being English; an English idiom.—**Anglicize**, **Anglify**, ang'glī-siz, ang'glī-fi, *v.t.*—*anglicized*, *anglicizing*. To make English; to render conformable to the English idiom or to English analogies.—**Anglification**, ang'glī-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The art of converting into English.

**Anglo-**, ang'glō, *prefix.* [*L.L.* *Anglus*, an Englishman.] A prefix signifying *English*, or connected

with England.—**Anglo-Catholic**, *n.* A member of the Church of England who lays stress on the claim that his church is historically a part of the Catholic Church: used also as an adj.—**Anglo-Catholicism**, *n.* The principles or doctrines of the Anglo-Catholics.—**Anglo-Indian**, *n.* One of the English race born or resident in India; also, a Eurasian. Also as an adj.—**Anglo-Irish**, *n.pl.* English people born or resident in Ireland; descendants of parents English on the one side and Irish on the other. Also as an adj.—**Anglo-Saxon**, *n.* One of the Saxons of Britain as distinct from the continental Saxons; one belonging to the English race; the language of the Anglo-Saxons, or the English language in its first stage.—*a.* Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or to the oldest form of English.

**Angola**, an-gō'la, *n.* A light cloth, made from the wool or long silky hair of the Angora goat, a native of Asia Minor.

**Anguish**, ang'gwish, *n.* [*O.E.* *anguls*, *angolse*, Fr. *angoisse*, from *L.* *angustus*, a strait, perplexity, from *angustus*, narrow; root *ang* as in *E. anger*.] Extreme pain, either of body or mind; any keen affection of the emotions or feelings.

**Anhydrous**, an-hī'drus, *a.* [Gr. *anhydros*, dry—neg. prefix *an*, and *hýdr*, water.] Destitute of water; specifically, *chem.* destitute of the water of crystallization.—**Anhydride**, an-hī'drid, *n.* A compound derived from another by the abstraction of water.—**Anhydrite**, an-hī'drit, *n.* Anhydrous sulphate of calcium, a mineral resembling a coarse-grained granite.

**Anil**, an'il, *n.* [*Sp. anil*, *Ar. neel*, *Skr. nilam*, indigo, *nīli*, the indigo-plant.] A shrub from whose leaves and stalks the West Indian indigo is made.—**Aniline**, an'i-lin, *n.* A substance obtained from indigo and other organic substances, though the aniline of commerce is obtained from benzole, a product of coal-tar. It furnishes a number of brilliant dyes.

**Anile**, an'il, *a.* [*L.* *anilis*, from *anus*, an old woman.] Old-womanish; aged; imbecile.—**Anility**, a-nil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being anile.

**Animadvert**, an'i-mad-vert' *v.i.* [*L.* *animadvert*—*animus*, mind, and *advert*, I turn to.] To perceive or take cognizance; usually, to make remark by way of criticism; to pass strictures or criticisms (followed by *on*, *upon*).—**Animadversion**, an'i-mad-ver'shon, *n.* The act of one who animadvert; a remark by way of criticism or censure; stricture; censure.

**Animal**, an'i-mal, *n.* [*L.* *animal*, a living being, from *anima*, air, breath, life, the soul, from a root *an*, to breathe or blow.] A living being characterized by sensation and voluntary motion; an inferior or irrational being, in contradistinction

tion to man; also often popularly used to signify a quadruped.—*a.* Belonging or relating to animals (*animal* functions); pertaining to the merely sentient part of a living being, as distinguished from the intellectual or spiritual part (*animal* passions); of or pertaining to, or consisting of, the flesh of animals.

**Animalcule**, an-i-mal'kūl, *n.* [L.L. *animalculum*, dim. of L. *animal*, an animal.] A minute animal, especially one that is microscopic or invisible to the naked eye.

**Animate**, an'i-māt, *v.t.*—*animated*, animating. [L. *animatus*, animated, pp. of *animō*, I fill with breath. **ANIMAL.**] To give natural life to; to quicken; to make alive; to give life, spirit, or liveliness to; to heighten the powers or effect of; to stimulate or incite; to inspire; rouse.—**Animate**, an'i-māt, *a.* Alive; possessing animal life.—**Animated**, an'i-māt-ed, *a.* Endowed with animal life; lively; vigorous; full of spirit (an *animated* discourse).—**Animation**, an-i-mā'shon, *n.* The act of animating or state of being animated; state of having life; liveliness; briskness; vivacity.

**Animism**, an'i-mizm, *n.* [L. *anima*, the soul.] The old hypothesis of a force (*Anima mundi*, soul of the world) immaterial but inseparable from matter, and giving to matter its form and movements; the attribution of spirit or soul to inanimate things.—**Animist**, an'i-mist, *n.* One who holds to or believes in animism.

**Animosity**, an-i-mos'i-ti, *n.* [L. *animositas*, from *animosus*, full of courage, ardent, from *animus*, the mind, courage, pride.] Courage; rancorous feeling; bitter and active enmity.

**Animus**, an'i-mus, *n.* [L., spirit, temper.] Intention; purpose; spirit; temper; especially, hostile spirit or angry temper.

**Anion**, an'i-on, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, upward, and *ion*, going.] *Elect.* The element of an electrolyte which is evolved at the positive pole or anode.

**Anise**, an'is, *n.* [Fr., from L. *Anisum*.] An annual umbelliferous plant (*Pimpinella Anisum*), the seeds of which have an aromatic smell and a pleasant warm taste, and are employed in the manufacture of liqueurs.—**Aniseed**, an'i-sēd, *n.* The seed of the anise.

**Anker**, ang'kēr, *n.* A Dutch liquid measure, formerly used in England, containing 10 wine gallons.

**Ankle**, ang'kl, *n.* [A.Sax. *ancleow*, O.Fris. *ankel*, Dan and Sw. *ankel*, G. *enkel*; from a root *ang*, meaning crooked. **ANCHOR.**] The joint which connects the foot with the leg.—**Anklet**, ang'klet, *n.* An ornament, support, or protection for the ankle.

**Anna**, an'na, *n.* In India, the sixteenth part of a rupee, or about 1d.

**Annals**, an'alz, *n.pl.* [L. *annales* (*libri*, books, understood), *annalis*, pertaining to a year, from *annus*, a year.] A history or relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened.—**Annalist**, an'al-ist, *n.* A writer of annals.

**Annats**, Annates, an'hats, an'nats, *n.pl.* [L.L. *annata*, from L. *annus*, a year.] The first year's income of a spiritual living, formerly vested in the sovereign, but in the reign of Queen Anne appropriated to the augmentation of poor livings.

**Annatto**, an-na'tō, *n.* **ARNOTTO.**

**Anneal**, an-nēl', *v.t.* [A.Sax. *anaelan*, *onaelan*, to set on fire, to anneal—an or on, on, and *elan*, to kindle.] To heat, as glass or iron vessels, in an oven or furnace, and then cool slowly, for the purpose of rendering less brittle; to temper by a gradually diminishing heat; to heat in order to fix colours; to bake.

**Annellid**, Annelidan, an'ne-lid, an-nē'lī-dan, *n.* [L. *annellus*, a little ring, and Gr. *eidōs*, form.] One of an extensive division or class of annulose animals, so called because their bodies are formed of a great number of small rings, as in the earthworm.—**Annelida**, an-nē'lī-da, *n.pl.* The annelids.

**Annex**, an-neks', *v.t.* [L. *annecto*, *annexum*, to bind to—*ad*, to, and *necto*, *nexum*, to bind.] To unite at the end; to subjoin; to unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; to connect, especially as a consequence (to *annex* a penalty).—*n.* Something annexed.—**Annexation**, an-neks-ā'shon, *n.* The act of annexing; what is annexed; addition; union.—**Annexe**, an-neks', *n.* [Fr.] A wing or subsidiary building communicating with the main edifice.

**Annihilate**, an-nī'hil-āt, *v.t.*—*annihilated*, annihilating. [L. *annihilō*—*ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing.] To reduce to nothing; to destroy the existence of; to cause to cease to be; to destroy the form or peculiar distinctive properties of.—**Annihilation**, an-nī'hil-ā'shon, *n.* The act of annihilating or the state of being annihilated.

**Anniversary**, an-nī-vērs-ā-ri, *a.* [L. *anniversarius*—*annus*, a year, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.] Returning with the year at a stated time; annual; yearly.—*n.* A stated day on which some event is annually celebrated; the annual celebration in honour of an event.

**Annotate**, an'nō-tāt, *v.t.*—*annotated*, annotating. [L. *annoto*, *annotatum*—*ad*, to, and *noto*, I note.] To comment upon; to make remarks on by notes.—*v.i.* To act as an annotator; to make annotations or notes (with *on*).—**Annotation**, an-nō-tā'shon, *n.* The act of annotating or making notes on; an illustrative note on some passage of a book.—**Annotator**, an'nō-tāt-ēr,

*n.* A writer of annotations or notes; a commentator.

**Annotto**, **Annotta**, an-not'tō, an-not'ta, *n.* **ARNOTTO.**

**Announce**, an-nouns', *v.t.*—*announced*, announcing. [Fr. *annoncer*, from L. *annunciō*—*ad*, and *nuncio*, I tell, from *nuncius*, a messenger.] To publish; to proclaim; to give notice or first notice of.—**Announcement**, an-nouns'ment, *n.* The act of announcing or giving notice; proclamation; publication.—**Announcer**, an-nouns'ēr, *n.* One that announces; a proclaimer.

**Annoy**, an-noi', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *anoier*, from *anoi*, annoyance, vexation, from L. *in odio*, in hatred, common in such phrases as *est mihi in odio*, it is hateful to me. **ODIUM.**] To torment or disturb, especially by continued or repeated acts; to tease, vex, pester, or molest.—*n.* Molestation; annoyance (chiefly a poetical word).—**Annoyance**, an-noi'ans, *n.* The act of annoying; the state of being annoyed; that which annoys; trouble.—**Annoying**, an-noi'ing, *a.* Vexatious; troublesome.

**Annual**, an-nū'al, *a.* [L.L. *annalis*, from L. *annus*, a year.] Returning every year; coming yearly; lasting or continuing only one year or one yearly season; performed in a year; reckoned by the year.—*n.* A plant that grows from seed, flowers, and perishes in the course of the same season; a literary production published annually.—**Annually**, an-nū'al-ly, *adv.* Yearly; returning every year; year by year.

**Annuity**, an-nū'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *annuité*, from L. *annus*, a year.] A yearly payment of money which a person receives for life or for a term of years, the person being usually entitled to such payment in consideration of money advanced to those who pay.—**Annuitant**, an-nū'i-tant, *n.* One receiving an annuity.

**Annul**, an-nul', *v.t.*—*annulled*, annulling. [Fr. *annuler*, from L. *ad nullum*, to nothing.] To reduce to nothing or annihilate [*Mil.*]; to make void; to nullify; to abrogate; cancel (laws, decrees, compacts, &c.).

**Annular**, an-nū-lēr, *a.* [L. *annularis*, from *annulus*, *annulus*, dim. of *anus*, a ring, akin to *annus*, a year. **ANNUAL.**] Having the form of a ring; pertaining to a ring.—**Annular eclipse**, an eclipse of the sun in which a ring of light formed by the sun's disc is visible around the dark shadow of the moon.—**Annuet**, an-nū-let, *n.* [A dim. from L. *annulus*, a ring.] A little ring or ring-like body.

**Annunciate**, an-nun'shi-āt, *v.t.*—*annunciated*, announcing. [**ANNOUNCE.**] To bring tidings of; to announce.—**Annunciation**, an-nun'shi-ā'shon, *n.* The act of announcing; announcement; the tidings brought by the angel to Mary of the incarnation of Christ; the church festival in memory of this announcement, falling on 25th March.

**Anode**, an'ôd, *n.* [Gr. *ana*, upwards, and *hodos*, a way.] The part of the surface of an electrolyte which the electric current enters: opposed to *cathode*.—*Anode rays*. A stream of charged atoms and molecules given off at the anode of an electric discharge tube.

**Anodyne**, an'ô-dîn, *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *odynê*, pain.] Any medicine which allays pain.—*a*. Assuaging pain.

**Anoint**, a-noint', *v.t.* [O.E. *anointen*, *enointen*; O.Fr. *enoindre*, part. *enoint*, from *L. inungere*, *inunctum*, from *in*, *in*, *on*, and *ungo*, *unctum*, to anoint. UNGUENT.] To pour oil upon; to smear or rub with oil or unctuous substances; to consecrate by unction, or the use of oil.—**Anointment**, a-noint'ment, *n.* The act of anointing.

**Anomaly**, a-nom'a-li, *n.* [Fr. *anomalie*; *L. anomalía*, Gr. *anômalia*, inequality, neg. prefix *an*, and *homalos*, equal, similar, from *homos*, the same. SAME.] Deviation from the common rule; something abnormal; irregularity; *astron.* the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun; also the angle measuring apparent irregularities in the motion of a planet.—**Anomalous**, a-nom'a-lus, *a*. Forming an anomaly; deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; irregular; abnormal.

**Anon**, a-non', *adv.* [O.E. *anan*, *anoon*, A.Sax. *on ðn*, an *ân* = on one, that is, without break.] Forthwith; immediately; quickly; at another time; thereafter; sometimes.—*Ever and anon*, every now and then.

**Anonymous**, a-non'im-us, *a*. [Gr. *anonymôs*—neg. prefix *an*, and *onoma*, name. NAME.] Wanting a name; without any name acknowledged as that of author, contributor, and the like.—**Anonymously**, a-non'im-us-li, *adv.* In an anonymous manner; without a name.—**Anonymity**, a-non-im'i-ti, *n.* The state of being anonymous.

**Anopheles**, an-ôf'el-êz, *n.* [Gr. *anôphêlês*, harmful.] The genus containing the species of mosquito by which malarial germs are distributed.

**Anorexy**, an'ô-rek-si, *n.* [Gr. neg. prefix *an*, and *orexis*, desire, appetite.] Want of appetite without a loathing of food.

**Another**, an-uh'êr, *a*. [An, indefinite art., and *other*.] Not the same; different; one more, in addition to a former number; any other; any one else. Often used without a noun, as a substitute for the name of a person or thing, and much used in opposition to *one*: as, *one went one way, another another*. Also frequently used with *one* in a reciprocal sense: as, 'Love one another'.

**Anotta**, **Anotto**, a-not'ta, a-not'tô, *n.* Same as *Arnotto*.

**Anserine**, an'ser-in, *a*. [L. *anserinus*, from *anser*, a goose.] Relating to or

resembling a goose, or the skin of a goose: applied to the skin when roughened by cold or disease.

**Answer**, an'sér, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *andswerian*, to answer—and, a prefix meaning against (= *a* in *along*, *L. ante*, before, Gr. *anti*, against), and *swerian*, to swear.] To speak or write in return to; to reply to; to refute; to say or do in reply; to act in compliance with, or in fulfillment or satisfaction of; to render account to or for; to be security for [Shak.]; to be equivalent or adequate to; to serve; to suit.—*v.i.* To reply; to speak or write by way of return; to respond to some call; to be fit or suitable.—*To answer for*, to be accountable for; to guarantee.—*To answer to*, to be known by; to correspond to, in the way of resemblance, fitness, or correlation.—**Answer**, an'sér, *n.* A reply; that which is said, written, or done, in return to a call, question, argument, challenge, allegation, petition, prayer, or address; the result of an arithmetical or mathematical operation; a solution; something done in return for, or in consequence of, something else; *law*, a counter-statement of facts in a course of pleadings.—**Answerable**, an'sér-a-bl, *a*. Capable of being answered; obliged to give an account; amenable; responsible; correspondent.

**Ant**, ant, *n.* [From A.Sax. *aemete*, an emmet (like *aunt*, from *L. amita*). EMMET.] An emmet; a pismire; a hymenopterous insect living in communities which consist of males, females, and neuters. The name is also given to the neuropterous insects more correctly called *Termites*.—**Ant-bear**, *n.* A kind of large ant-eater.—**Ant-eater**, *n.* A quadruped that eats ants, especially an edentate animal (genus *Myrmecophaga*) which feeds on ants and other insects, catching them by thrusting among them the long tongue covered with a viscid saliva.—**Ant-egg**, *n.* One of the small white bodies found in the hillocks of ants, popularly supposed to be their eggs, but really their larvae.—

**Ant-hill**, *n.* A little tumulus or hillock formed by ants for their habitation, and composed of earth, leaves, twigs, &c.—**Ant-lion**, *n.* The larva of a neuropterous insect which prepares a kind of pit-fall for the destruction of ants, &c.

**Antacid**, ant-as'id, *n.* [Anti, against, and *acid*.] An alkali, or a remedy for acidity in the stomach.—*a*. Counter-acting acidity.

**Antagonist**, an-tag'ô-nist, *n.* [Gr. *antagônistês*—anti, against, and *agônistês*, a champion, a combatant, from *agôn*, a contest (whence *agony*).] One who contends with another; an opponent; a competitor; an adversary.—*a*. Counteracting; opposing (said of muscles).—**Antagonistic**, an-tag'ô-nist'ik, *a*. Contending against; acting in opposition; opposing. — **Antagonize**,

an-tag'ô-nîz, *v.i.*—*antagonized*, *antagonizing*. To contend against; to act in opposition.—**Antagonism**, an-tag'ô-nizm, *n.* Character of being an antagonist or antagonistic; counteraction or contrariety of things or principles.

**Antalkali**, ant-al'ka-li, *n.* [Anti, against, and *alkali*.] A substance which neutralizes an alkali.—**Ant-alkaline**, ant-al'ka-lin, *a*. Having the property of neutralizing alkalies.

**Antaphrodisiac**, ant-af'ro-diz'î-ak, *a*. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *aphrodisios*, venereal.] Antivenereal; having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire.—*n*. A medicine with this property.

**Antarctic**, ant-ârk'tik, *a*. [L. *antarcticus*, Gr. *antarktikos*—anti, against, and *arktos*, the north. ARCTIC.] Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or to the region near it, and applied to a circle parallel to the equator and distant from the pole 23° 28'.

**Antecede**, ant-ê-sêd', *v.t.*—*antedeceded*, *antedeceding*. [L. *ante*, before, and *cedo*, I go. CEDE. To go before in time; to precede.—

**Antecedent**, ant-ê-sê'dent, *a*. Going before; prior; anterior; preceding.—*n*. One who or that which goes before in time or place; *gram.* the noun to which a relative or other pronoun refers; *pl.* the earlier events of a man's life; previous course, conduct, or avowed principles.

**Ante-chamber**, **Anteroom**, an'tê-châm-bér, an'tê-rôm, *n*. A chamber or room before or leading to another apartment.

**Ante-chapel**, an'tê-chap-el, *n*. The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body of it.

**Antedate**, an'tê-dât, *n*. [Prefix *ante*, before, and *date*.] Prior date; a date antecedent to another.—*v.t.*—*antedated*, *antedating*. To date before the true time or beforehand; to give an earlier date than the real one to; to anticipate or give effect to before the due time.

**Antediluvian**, an'tê-di-lû'vi-an, *a*. [L. *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, a flood.] Existing, happening, or relating to what happened before the deluge.—*n*. One who lived before the deluge.

**Antelope**, an'tê-lôp, *n*. [Doubtfully derived from a Gr. *antholôps*, an antelope, supposed to be compounded of *anthos*, a flower, and *ôps*, an eye.] A name applied to many species of ruminant mammals resembling the deer in general appearance, but essentially different in nature from them, having hollow, unbranched horns that are not deciduous.

**Antemeridian**, an'tê-mê-rid'î-an, *a*. [L. *ante*, before, and *meridies*, noon.] Being before noon; pertaining to the forenoon.

**Antemundane**, an-tê-mun'dân, *a*.



[*L. ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] Being before the creation of the world.

**Antenatal**, an-tē-nā'tal, *a.* [*L. ante*, before, and *natalis*, pertaining to birth.] Existing or happening previous to birth.

**Antenna**, an-ten'na, *n. pl. Antennæ*, an-ten'nē. [*L. antenna*, a sail-yard.] One of the hornlike filaments that project from the head in insects, crustacea, and myriapods, and are considered as organs of touch and hearing; a feeler; *wireless tel.* same as **AERIAL**.

**Antenuptial**, an-tē-nup'shal, *a.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *nuptial*.] Occurring or done before marriage; preceding marriage.

**Antepaschal**, an-tē-pas'kal, *a.* [Prefix *ante*, before, and *paschal*.] Pertaining to the time before Easter.

**Antepast**, an-tē-past, *n.* [*L. ante*, before, *pastus*, food.] A foretaste.

**Antepenult**, an-tē-pē-nuit, *n.* [*L. ante*, before, *pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.] The last syllable of a word except two.—**Antepenultimate**, an-tē-pē-nul'ti-māt, *a.* Pertaining to the last syllable but two.—*n.* The antepenult.

**Antepandrial**, an-tē-pran'di-al, *a.* [*L. ante*, before, and *prandium*, a meal, a dinner.] Relating to the time before dinner; occurring before dinner.

**Anterior**, an-tē-ri-er, *a.* [*L.*, a comparative from *ante*, before.] Before in time; prior; antecedent; before in place; in front.

**Anteroom**, an-tē-rōm, *n.* **ANTE-CHAMBER**.

**Anthelion**, ant-hē-li-on, *n. pl.*

**Anthelia**, ant-hē-li-a. [*Gr. anti*, opposite to, and *hēlios*, the sun.] A luminous ring, or rings, caused by the diffraction of light, seen in alpine and polar regions opposite the sun when rising or setting.

**Anthelminthic**, **Anthelmintic**, an-thel-min'thik, an-thel-min'tik, *a.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *helmins*, *helminthos*, a worm.] *Med.* destroying or expelling worms in the intestines.—*n.* A vermifuge; a remedy for worms in the intestines.

**Anthem**, an'them, *n.* [*O.E. antempe*, *antenne*, *antefne*, &c. A.Sax. *antefen*, an anthem; from *L.L. antiphona*, from *Gr. antiphōnōn*, an antiphon—*anti*, against, and *phōnē*, sound, the voice.] A hymn sung in alternate parts; in modern usage, a sacred tune or piece of music set to words taken from the Psalms or other parts of the Scriptures.

**Anther**, an'ther, *n.* [*Gr. anthēros*, flowery, from *anthos*, a flower.] The essential part of the stamen of a plant containing the pollen or fertilizing dust.—**Antheridium**, an'ther-id'ūm, *n.* In lower plants, a male sexual organ, usually producing motile male cells.

**Anthoid**, an'thoid, *a.* [*Gr. anthos*, a flower, and *eidōs*, a form.] Having the form of a flower; resembling a flower.

**Antholite**, an'tho-lit, *n.* [*Gr. anthos*, flower, *lithos*, stone.] *Geol.* the impress of the inflorescence of plants on rocks.

**Anthology**, an-thol'o-jī, *n.* [*Gr. anthologia*, from *antholōgos*, flower-gathering—*anthos*, a flower, and *lēgō*, I gather.] A collection of beautiful passages from authors; a collection of selected poems.

**Anthophyllite**, an-thof'il-it, *n.* [*L.L. anthophyllum*, a clove.] A clove-brown variety of hornblende, occurring in radiating columnar aggregates.

**Anthracene**, an'thra-sēn, *n.* [*ANTHRACITE*.] A hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar and furnishing alizarine.

**Anthracite**, an'thra-sit, *n.* [*Gr. anthrax*, *anthrakos*, coal.] Glance or blind coal, a non-bituminous coal of a shining lustre, approaching to metallic, and which burns without smoke, with a weak or no flame, and with intense heat.

**Anthrax**, an'thraks, *n.* [*Gr. Med.* a carbuncle; a malignant disease in cattle sometimes communicated to man with fatal results.

**Anthropoglot**, an-thrō'po-glot, *n.* [*Gr. anthrōpos*, man, *glōtta*, tongue.] An animal with a tongue like that of a man, as the parrot.

**Anthropoid**, an'thrō-poid, *a.* [*Gr. anthrōpos*, a man, and *eidōs*, resemblance.] Resembling man; specifically applied to such apes as most closely approach the human race.

**Anthropolatry**, an-thrō-pol'a-trī, *n.* [*Gr. anthrōpos*, a man, and *latreia*, service, worship.] The worship of man.

**Anthropology**, an-thrō-pol'o-jī, *n.* [*Gr. anthrōpos*, a man, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of man and mankind, including the study of the physical and mental constitution of man, or his whole nature, as exhibited both in the present and the past.—**Anthropological**, an-thrō'pō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to anthropology.—**Anthropologist**, an-thrō-pol'o-jist, *n.* One who writes on or studies anthropology.

**Anthropometry**, an-thrō-pom'et-ri, *n.* [*Gr. anthrōpos*, a man, and *metron*, measure.] The measurement of the human body.

**Anthropomorphism**, an-thrō'pō-morf'izm, *n.* [*Gr. anthrōpos*, a man, and *morphē*, form.] The representation or conception of the Deity under a human form, or with human attributes and affections.—**Anthropomorphic**, an-thrō'pō-morf'ik, *a.* Relating to or characterized by anthropomorphism; resembling man.

**Anthrophophagi**, an-thrō-pof'a-jī, *n.pl.* [*Gr. anthrōpos*, a man, and *phagō*, I eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; men that eat human flesh.

**Anthrophagous**, an-thrō-pof'a-gus, *a.* Feeding on human flesh.—**Anthrophagy**, an-thrō-pof'a-jī, *n.* Cannibalism.

**Anthropotomy**, an-thrō-pot'o-mī, *n.* [*Gr. anthrōpos*, a man, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The anatomy or dissection of the human body; human anatomy.

**Antiar**, an'ti-ār, *n.* [Javanese.] The milky juice which exudes from wounds made in the upastree, and which is one of the most acrid and virulent vegetable poisons.

**Anti-aircraft**, an'ti-ār'kraft, *a.* Used in defence against attacks from the air, as guns, searchlights, &c.

**Anti-bodies**, an'ti-bod'is, *n.pl.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *bodies*.] *Med.* substances formed in the blood which combat disease germs.

**Antic**, an'tik, *a.* [A form of *antique*, *L. antiquus*, ancient.] The modern sense of this word is derived from the grotesque figures seen in the antique sculpture of the middle ages. **ANTIQUE**.] Odd; fanciful; grotesque; fantastic (tricks, postures).—*n.* A buffoon or merry-andrew [*Shak.*] a grotesque or fantastic figure [*Shak.*] an absurd or ridiculous gesture; an odd gesticulation; a piece of buffoonery; a caper.

**Anticardium**, an-ti-kār'di-um, *n.* [*Gr. anti*, opposite to, and *kardia*, the heart.] The hollow at the bottom of the breast or epigastrium; the pit of the stomach.

**Antichrist**, an'ti-krist, *n.* An opponent of Christ; a person or power antagonistic to Christ.

**Anticipate**, an-tis'i-pāt, *v.t.* *anticipated*, *anticipating*. [*L. anticipo* for *antecipo*, I take beforehand—*ante*, before, and *capio*, I take.]

To be before in doing something; to prevent or preclude by prior action; to forestall; to realize beforehand; to forestate or foresee; to look forward to; to expect.—*v.i.* To treat of something, as in a narrative, before the proper time.—**Anticipant**, an-tis'i-pant, *a.* Anticipating; anticipative.—**Anticipation**, an-tis'i-pā'shon, *n.* The act of anticipating; expectation; forestate; realization beforehand; previous notion; preconceived opinion.—**Anticipative**, an-tis'i-pāt-iv, *a.* Anticipating or tending to anticipate; containing anticipation.—**Anticipatively**, an-tis'i-pāt-iv-li, *adv.* By anticipation.—**Anticipator**, an-tis'i-pāt-ēr, *n.* One who anticipates.—**Anticipatory**, an-tis'i-pā-to-ri, *a.* Anticipative.

**Anticlastic**, an-ti-klast'ik, *a.* [*Gr. antiklaō*, I bend back.] Of a surface curved in opposite directions, like a saddle: contrasted with *synclastic*.

**Anticlimax**, an-ti-kli'maks, *n.* A sentence in which the ideas first increase in force, and then terminate in something less important and striking: opposed to *climax*.

**Anticlinal**, an-ti-kli'nal, *a.* [*Gr. anti*, opposite, and *klinō*, I incline.] Inclining in opposite directions.—**Anticlinal axis**, *geol.* a line from

which strata dip on either side as from the ridge of a house: opposed to *synclinal*.—*n.* An anticlinal line or axis.—**Anticlinic**, *an-ti-klīn'ik*, *a.* Anticlinal.

**Anticyclone**, *an-ti'si-klōn*, *n.* A meteorological phenomenon consisting of a region of high barometric pressure, the pressure being greatest in the centre, with light winds flowing outwards from the centre, and not inwards as in the cyclone.

**Antidemocrat**, *an-ti-dem'ō-krat*, *n.* One who is opposed to democrats or democracy.

**Antidote**, *an-ti-dōt*, *n.* [*L. antidotum*, from *Gr. antidoton*, an antidote—*anti*, against, and *dotos*, given, from *didōmi*, I give.] A medicine to counteract the effects of poison, or of anything noxious taken into the stomach; *fig.* anything that prevents or counteracts evil.

**Antifebrile**, *an-ti-feb'rīl* or *an-ti-fē-brīl*, *a.* Having the quality of abating fever; opposing or tending to cure fever.

**Antifriction**, *an-ti-frik'shon*, *a.* Obviating or lessening friction.

**Antigraph**, *an-ti-graf*, *n.* [*Gr. anti*, equal to, and *graphō*, I write.] *Law*, a copy or counterpart of a deed.

**Antilegomena**, *an'ti-le-gom'e-na*, *n.pl.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *legomena*, things spoken, from *legō*, I speak.] *Lit.* things spoken against; specifically, applied to certain books of the New Testament whose inspiration was not at first universally acknowledged by the church.

**Antilibration**, *an'ti-lī-brā'shon*, *n.* The act of counterbalancing, or state of being counterbalanced; equipoise.

**Antilogy**, *an-til'ō-gi*, *n.* [*Gr. antilogia*—*anti*, against, and *legō*, I speak.] A contradiction between any words or passages in an author, or between members of the same body.—**Antilogous**, *an-til'ō-gus*, *a.* Contradictory; *elect.* applied to that pole of a crystal which is negative when being electrified by heat, and afterwards, when cooling, positive.

**Anti-macassar**, *an'ti-ma-kas'ār*, *n.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *E. macassar-oil*.] A covering for chairs, sofas, couches, &c., made of open cotton or worsted work, to preserve them from being soiled.

**Antimonarchic**, **Antimonarchic-al**, *an'ti-mōn-ārk'ik*, *an'ti-mōn-ārk'ik-al*, *a.* Opposed to monarchy; opposing a kingly government.

**Antimony**, *an'ti-mō-nī*, *n.* [*L.* of twelfth century *antimonium*; origin doubtful.] Chemical sym. *Sb.* from *L. stibium*; sp. gr. 6.7. A brittle metal of a bluish-white or silvery-white colour and laminated or scaly texture, much used in the arts in the construction of alloys, and also in medicine.—**Anti-**

**monial**, *an-ti-mō'ni-al*, *a.* Pertaining to antimony, or partaking of its qualities; composed of or containing antimony.—*Antimonial wine*, *med.* solution of tartar emetic in sherry wine.—*n.* A preparation of antimony; a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.

**Antimony**, *an-tin'om-i*, *n.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *nomos*, a law.] The opposition of one law or rule to another law or rule; anything, as a law, statement, &c., opposite or contrary.—**Antinomian**, *an-ti-nō'mi-an*, *a.* Opposed to law; pertaining to the Antinomians.—*n.* One of a sect who maintain that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation.—**Antinomianism**, *an-ti-nō'mi-an-izm*, *n.* The tenets of the Antinomians.

**Antipapal**, **Antipapistical**, *an-ti-pā'pal*, *an'ti-pa-pls'tik-al*, *a.* Opposed to the pope or to Roman Catholicism.

**Antipathy**, *an-tip'a-thi*, *n.* [*Gr. antipatheia*—*anti*, against, and *pathos*, feeling, *PATHOS*.] Natural aversion; instinctive contrariety or opposition in feeling; an aversion felt at the presence of an object; repugnance; contrariety in nature; commonly with to before the object.—**Antipathetic**, **Antipathetical**, *an'ti-pa-thet'ik*, *an'ti-pa-thet'ik-al*, *a.* Having antipathy.

**Antiphlogistic**, *an'ti-flo-jis'tik*, *a.* Opposed to the theory of phlogiston; counteracting inflammation, or an excited state of the system.—*n.* A medicine which checks inflammation.

**Antiphony**, *an'ti-fon*, *an'tif'ō-ni*, *n.* [*Gr. anti*, in response to, and *phōnē*, voice. *Anthem* is the same word.] The answer of one choir or one portion of a congregation to another when an anthem or psalm is sung alternately; alternate singing; a short verse sung before and after the psalms.—**Antiphonal**, **Antiphonary**, *an-tif'ō-nal*, *an-tif'ō-na-ri*, *n.* A book of antiphons or anthems.—**Antiphonal**, **Antiphonic**, **Antiphonical**, *an'tif'ō-nal*, *an'ti-fon'ik*, *an'ti-fon'ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to antiphony or alternate singing.

**Antiphrasis**, *an-tif'ra-sis*, *n.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *phrasis*, a form of speech.] *Rhet.* the use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

**Antipodes**, *an-tip'ō-dēz*, *n.pl.* [*Gr. anti*, opposite, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.] Those who live on the opposite side of the globe; the region directly on the opposite side of the globe; *fig.* anything diametrically opposite or opposed to another; a contrary.—**Antipodal**, **Antipodean**, *an-tip'ō-dal*, *an-tip'ō-dē'an*, *a.* Pertaining to antipodes.—*Antipodal cells*. In angiospermous plants, three minute cells in the base of the embryo-

sac.—**Antipode**, *an'ti-pōd*, *n.* One who or that which is in opposition or opposite.

**Antipole**, *an'ti-pōl*, *n.* The opposite pole.

**Antipope**, *an'ti-pōp*, *n.* One who usurps the papal power in opposition to the pope; a pretender to the papacy.

**Antipyretic**, *an'ti-pi-ret'ik*, *n.* [*Gr. anti*, against, and *pyretos*, fever.] *Med.* a remedy efficacious against fever.

**Antipyrin**, *an-ti-pi'rin*, *n.* [*Gr. anti*, against, *pyr*, fire, referring to the heat in fevers. *PYRETIC*.] A drug obtained from coal-tar products, valuable in reducing fever and relieving pain, much used in nervous headache and neuralgia.

**Antiquary**, *an'ti-kwa-ri*, *n.* [*L. antiquarius*, from *antiquus*, old, ancient, from *ante*, before.] One devoted to the study of ancient times through their relics; one versed in antiquity; an archaeologist.—**Antiquarian**, *an-ti-kwā-ri-an*, *a.* Pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquity.—*n.* An antiquary.

**Antiquarianism**, *an-ti-kwā-ri-an-izm*, *n.* Character of an antiquarian; love or study of antiquities.—**Antiquated**, *an'ti-kwā-tēd*, *a.* Grown old-fashioned; obsolete; out of use; behind the times.—**Antique**, *an-tēk*, *a.* [*Fr.* from *L. antiquus*, ancient. *Antic* is a form of this word.] Having existed in ancient times; belonging to or having come down from antiquity; ancient (an antique statue); having the characteristics of an earlier day; smacking of bygone days; of old fashion (an antique robe).—*n.* Anything very old; specifically, a term applied to the remains of ancient art, more especially to the works of Grecian and Roman antiquity.—**Antiquity**, *an-tik'wi-ti*, *n.* [*L. antiquitas*, from *antiquus*, ancient.] The quality of being ancient; ancientness; great age; ancient times; former ages; the people of ancient times; *pl.* the remains of ancient times; institutions, customs, &c., belonging to ancient nations.

**Antirrhinum**, *an-ti-ri'nūm*, *n.* [*Gr. anti*, like, and *rhin*, a nose.] The flowers of most of the species bear a resemblance to the snout of some animal.] Snap-dragon, the generic name of various plants with showy flowers, much cultivated in gardens.

**Antiscil**, **Antiscians**, *an-tish'i-i*, *an-tish'i-anz*, *n.pl.* [*L. antiscil*—*Gr. anti*, opposite, and *skia*, shadow.] The inhabitants of either side of the equator, as contrasted with those of the other side, whose shadow is cast in a contrary direction.

**Antiscorbutic**, *an'ti-skor-bū'tik*, *a.* *Med.* counteracting scurvy or a scorbutic tendency.—*n.* A remedy for or preventive of scurvy.

**Anti-Semite**, *an-ti-sēm'it*, *n.* One opposed to the Semitic or Jewish

race, leading opposition to the Jews in Germany and Russia.

**Antiseptic**, an-ti-sep'tik, *a.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *septos*, putrid, from *sepo*, I putrefy.] Opposing or counteracting putrefaction, or a putrescent tendency.—*n.* A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction.

**Anti-serum**, an'ti-sē'rum, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, and *serum*,] *Med.* a blood-preparation containing an anti-body, and employed as a hypodermal injection in the treatment of bacterial diseases, e.g. diphtheria.

**Antistrophe**, an-tis'tro-fe, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, opposite, and *strophē*, a turning.] A part of an ancient Greek choral ode alternating with the strophe.—**Antistrophic**, an-ti-strof'ik, *a.* Relating to the antistrophe.

**Antithesis**, an-tith'e-sis, *n.* pl. **Antitheses**, an-tith-e-sēz. [Gr. *antithesis*—*anti*, against, and *thesis*, a setting, from *tithēmi*, I place.] Opposition; contrast; *rhet.* a figure by which contraries are opposed to contraries; a contrast or opposition of words or sentiments: as, the prodigal *robs his heir*, the miser *robs himself*.—**Antithetic**, **Antithetical**, an-ti-thet'ik, an-ti-thet'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by antithesis.

**Antitoxin**, an-ti-tok'sin, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against. *Toxic*,] *Med.* a fluid introduced into the blood to counteract the poison of a disease.

**Anti-trade**, an'ti-trād, *n.* A tropical wind blowing above a trade-wind and in the opposite direction.

**Antitype**, an'ti-tip, *n.* That which is correlative to a type; that which is prefigured or represented by the type.—**Antitypical**, an-ti-tip'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to an antitype; explaining the type.

**Antler**, ant'lēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *antollier*, *entoillier*; origin doubtful.] A branch of the horn of a deer, particularly of a stag; one of the horns of the cervine animals.

**Antlia**, ant'lī-a, *n.* pl. **Antliæ**, ant'lī-ē. [Gr. *antlia*, a pump.] The spiral tongue or proboscis of butterflies and moths, by which they suck the juices of plants.

**Antonomasia**, Antonomasy, an-ton-o-mā'zi-a, an-ton-o-ma-zi, *n.* [Gr. *antonomasia*—*anti*, instead, *onoma*, a name.] *Rhet.* the use of the name of some office, dignity, profession, &c., instead of the name of the person; or, conversely, the use of a proper noun instead of a common noun (as 'a Solomon', for a wise man).

**Antonym**, ant'ō-nim, *n.* [Gr. *anti*, against, *onoma*, name.] A word of directly contrary signification to another: the opposite of a synonym.

**Antorbital**, ant-or'bit-al, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *orbitus*, an orbit.] Anterior to the orbit.

**Anura**, a-nū'ra, *n.* pl. [Gr. *an*, priv., and *oura*, a tail.] An order of batrachians which lose the tail when they reach maturity, as the toad and frog. Written also *Anoura*.—**Anuran**, a-nū'ran, *n.* One of the Anura.—**Anurous**, a-nū'rus, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Anura.

**Anus**, ā'nus, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* the inferior opening of the alimentary canal; the fundament.

**Anvil**, an'vil, *n.* [A.Sax. *anflit*, O.H.G. *anafalz*—*an*, on, and A.Sax. *fealdan*, G. *fallen*, *fallen*, to fold.] An iron block with a smooth, usually steel, face, and often a projecting horn, on which metals are hammered and shaped.

**Anxiety**, ang-zi-e-ti, *n.* [L. *anxietas*, from *anxius*, solicitous, from *ango*, I vex. ANGER.] Pain or uneasiness of mind respecting some event, future or uncertain; concern; solicitude; care; disquietude.—**Anxious**, angk'shus, *a.* Full of anxiety or solicitude respecting something future or unknown; being in painful suspense (of persons); attended with or proceeding from solicitude or uneasiness (of things): followed often by *for*, *about*, on account of.—**Anxiously**, angk'shus-li, *adv.* In an anxious manner; solicitously.

**Any**, en'ni, *a.* [A.Sax. *aenig*, from *ān*, one, and term. *ig* (parallel to *naenig*, none); like G. *einig*, D. *eenig*, any.] One out of many indefinitely (*any man*); some; an indefinite number or quantity (*any men*, *any money*): often used as a pronoun, the noun being understood.—*adv.* In any degree; to any extent; at all (*any better*).—**Anybody**, en'ni-bo-di, *n.* Any one person.—**Anyhow**, en'ni-hou, *adv.* In any manner; at any rate; in any event; on any account.—**Anywhere**, en'ni-whār, *adv.* In any place.—**Anywise**, en'ni-wiz, *adv.* [*wise* = *guise*.] In any way.

**Anzac**, an'zak, *n.* The Australian-New Zealand Army Corps, at Gallipoli during the European War, from the initial letters.

**Aorist**, ā-or-ist, *n.* [Gr. *aoristos*, indefinite—a, priv., and *horos*, limit.] *Gram.* a tense in the Greek verb which expresses past time indefinitely (like E. *did* or *saw*).

**Aorta**, ā-or'tā, *n.* [Gr. *aortē*, from *aorō*, I lift, I heave.] *Anat.* the great artery or trunk of the arterial system, proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to all the arteries except the pulmonary.

**Apace**, a-pās', *adv.* With a quick pace; fast; speedily; with haste.

**Apache**, a-pash', *n.* [American Indian tribe.] A French street-ruffian or desperado.

**Apart**, a-pārt', *adv.* [Fr. *à part*, aside, separate—*à*, from L. *ad*, to, *part* = E. *part*, side.] Separately; in a state of separation; distinct or away from others; at some distance. — **Apartment**, a-pārt'-

ment, *n.* [Fr. *appartement*.] A room in a building; a division in a house separated from others by partitions; *pl.* a suite, or set, of rooms; lodgings (a French usage).

**Apathy**, ap'a-thi, *n.* [L. *apathia*, Gr. *apathēa*—*a*, priv., and *pathos*, suffering.] Want of feeling; privation of passion, emotion, or excitement; insensibility; indifference.—**Apathetic**, ap-a-thet'ik, *a.* Affected with or proceeding from apathy; devoid of feeling; insensible.

**Apatite**, ap'a-tit, *n.* [From Gr. *apatē*, deceit, it having been mistaken for other minerals.] A mineral consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime, used as manure.

**Ape**, āp, *n.* [A.Sax. *ape*, Icel. *api*, D. *ap*, Dan. *abe*, G. *affe*, O.H.G. *affo*, Ir. and Gael. *apa*: an initial guttural has been lost, seen in Gr. *kēpos*, Skr. *kapi*, an ape.] One of a family of quadrumanous animals found in both continents, having the teeth of the same number and form as in man, and possessing neither tails nor cheek-pouches; *fig.* one who imitates servilely.—*v.t.*—*aped*, *aping*. To imitate servilely; to mimic.—**Apish**, āp'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate superiors; affected.

**Apeak**, a-pēk, *adv.* [Fr. *à-pic*, to the summit.] On the point; in a posture to pierce; *naut.* perpendicular, or inclining to the perpendicular: said of the anchor or yards.

**Aperient**, a-pē'ri-ent, *a.* [L. *aperiens*, *aperientis*, part. of *aperio*, I open.] *Med.* gently purgative; having the quality of opening; deobstruent; laxative.—*n.* A medicine which gently opens the bowels; a laxative.

**Apert**, a-pērt', *a.* [L. *apertus*, open.] Open; evident.—**Aperture**, ap'ēr-tūr, *n.* [L. *apertura*, from *aperio*, *apertum*, to open.] An opening; a mouth, entrance, gap, cleft, &c.; a passage; a perforation; the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass of a telescope or other optical instrument.

**Apex**, ā'pēks, *n.* pl. **Apices**, Apexes, ā'pi-sēz, ā'pēks-ēz. [L. *apex*, pl. *apices*.] The tip, point, or summit of anything.

**Aphæresis**, Apheresis, a-fē're-sis, *n.* [Gr. *aphairesis*, a taking away—*apo*, from, and *hairoō*, I take.] *Gram.* the taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

**Aphanite**, af'an-it, *n.* [Gr. *aphanēs*, indistinct—a, priv., and *phainō*, I appear.] A name of fine-grained minerals whose structure cannot be detected by the naked eye.

**Aphasia**, af'ā'zi-a, *n.* [Gr. *a*, not, *phasis*, speech.] Loss of the faculty of speech, or of connecting words and ideas, owing to morbid conditions of brain, while the



speech-organs and general intelligence remain unaffected.

**Aphelion**, a-fē'li-on, *n.* pl. **Aphelia**, a-fē'li-a. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *hēlios*, the sun.] That point of a planet's or comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun: opposed to *perihelion*.

**Aphesis**, af'-e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *aphesis*, a letting go.] Loss of a short unaccented syllable at the beginning of a word: as *squire* for *esquire*.

**Aphetic**, a-fet'-ik, *a.* Pertaining to aphesis.—**Aphetize**, af'e-tiz, *v.t.* To shorten by aphesis.

**Aphis**, ā'fis, *n.* pl. **Aphides**, af'-idēz. [A term of modern origin, perhaps from Gr. *aphysō*, I draw or drink up liquids.] A plant-louse; a puceron or vine-fretter. The aphides are small insects, some of them wingless; they are very numerous and destructive, almost every species of plant supporting a different variety.

**Aphorism**, af'or-izm, *n.* [Gr. *aphorismos*, from *aphorizō*, I mark out, define—*apo*, from, and *horos*, a boundary.] A precept or principle expressed in a few words; a brief sentence containing some important truth; a maxim.—**Aphorist**, af'or-ist, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.—**Aphorize**, af'or-iz, *v.i.* To make aphorisms.

**Aphrite**, af'rit, *n.* [Gr. *aphros*, froth.] A variety of carbonate of lime or calspar of a pearly lustre.

**Aphrodisiac**, af-ro-diz'i-ak, *a.* [Gr. *aphrodisios*, *aphrodisiakos*, from *Aphrodite*, goddess of love.] Exciting venereal desire.—**Aphrodisiac**, *n.* Food or a medicine exciting sexual desire.

**Aphthæ**, af'thē, *n. pl.* [Gr. *aphthai*.] In med. small white ulcers upon the tongue and inside of the mouth; thrush.

**Apiary**, ā'pi-a-ri, *n.* [L. *apiarium*, from *apis*, a bee.] The place where bees are kept; a stand or shed for bees.—**Apiarian**, ā'pi-ā'ri-an, *a.* Relating to bees.—*n.* A bee-keeper; an apiarist.—**Apiarist**, ā'pi-a-rist, *n.* One who keeps bees; a bee-master.—**Apiculture**, ā'pi-kul'tūr, *n.* The art of managing bees in hives; bee-keeping.

**Apical**, ā'pik-al, *a.* [L. *apex*, an apex, a sharp point or peak.] Relating to the apex or top; belonging to the pointed end of a cone-shaped body.

**Apician**, ā'pi-shan, *a.* [From *Apicius*, a celebrated Roman gourmand.] Relating to or resembling Apicius; relating to cookery or delicate viands.

**Apiece**, ā-pēs', *adv.* To each; as the share of each; each by itself; by the individual.

**Aplob**, ā-plōh, *n.* [Fr., lit. the state of being perpendicular, or true to the plumb-line.] Self-possession springing from perfect self-confidence; assurance.

**Apocalypse**, ā-pok'a-lips, *n.* [Gr.

*apokalypsis*, from *apokalypō*, I disclose—prefix *apo*, and *kalyptō*, I cover.] Revelation; discovery; disclosure; specifically, applied as the name of the last book of the New Testament.—**Apocalyptic**, ā-pok'a-lip'tik, *a.* Containing or pertaining to revelation; pertaining to the Revelation of St. John.

**Apocope**, ā-pok'o-pe, *n.* [Gr. *apokopē*, a cutting off—*apo*, and *kopē*, a cutting.] The cutting off or omission of the last letter or syllable of a word, as *th'* for *the*.

**Apocrypha**, ā-pok'ri-fa, *n.* [Gr. *apokryphos*, hidden, spurious—*apo*, away, and *kryptō*, I conceal. CRYPT.] The collective name of certain books admitted by the R. Catholics into the Old Testament canon, but whose authenticity as inspired writings is not generally admitted.—**Apocryphal**, ā-pok'ri-fal, *a.* Pertaining to the Apocrypha; not canonical; of uncertain authority or credit; fictitious.

**Apodeictic**, ā-pō-dik'-tik, *a.* [Gr. *apodeiktikos*—*apo*, forth, and *deiknymi*, I show.] Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction.

**Apodosis**, ā-pōd'o-sis, *n.* [Gr. *apodosis*, a giving back—*apo*, from, and *didōmi*, I give.] Gram. the latter part of a conditional sentence (or one beginning with *if*, *though*, &c.), dependent on the *protasis* or condition.

**Apogee**, ā-pō-jē, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *gē*, the earth.] That point in the orbit of a planet or other heavenly body which is at the greatest distance from the earth; properly this particular point of the moon's orbit.

**Apologue**, ā-pō-log, *n.* [Gr. *apologos*, an apologue, a fable—*apo*, from, and *logos*, discourse.] A moral fable; a relation of fictitious events intended to convey useful truths, such as the fables of Æsop.

**Apology**, ā-pō'lō-jī, *n.* [Gr. *apologia*, a speech in defence—*apo*, away from, and *logos*, a discourse.] Something said or written in defence; justification; vindication; an acknowledgment, usually accompanied by an expression of regret, for some improper remark or act; a temporary substitute or make-shift [colloq.].—**Apologetic**, ā-pō'lō-jet'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to or containing apology; defending by words or arguments.—**Apologetics**, ā-pō'lō-jet'iks, *n.* That branch of theology by which Christians are enabled scientifically to justify and defend the peculiarities of their faith, and to answer its opponents.—**Apologist**, ā-pō'lō-jist, *n.* One who makes an apology.—**Apologize**, ā-pō'lō-jiz, *v.i.*—*apologized*, *apologizing*. To make an apology.

**Apophthegm**, ā-pō'them, *n.* [Gr.

*apo*, from, and *phthēgma*, word.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a sententious precept or maxim.

**Apoplexy**, ā-pō-plek-sī, *n.* [Gr. *apoplēxia*, apoplexy—*apo*, from, and *plēssō*, *plēxō*, I strike.] Abolition or sudden diminution of sensation and voluntary motion, resulting from congestion or rupture of the blood-vessels of the brain.—**Apoplectic**, ā-pō-plek'tik, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in apoplexy; predisposed to apoplexy.

**Aposiopesis**, ā-pō-si-ō-pē'sis, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *siopāō*, I am silent.] Rhet. sudden stopping short and leaving a statement unfinished for the sake of effect.

**Apostasy**, ā-pos'ta-si, *n.* [Gr. *apostasia*, a standing away from, a defection—*apo*, from, and *root sta*, to stand.] An abandonment of what one has professed; a total desertion or departure from one's faith, principles, or party.—**Apostate**, ā-pos'tāt, *n.* One who has forsaken his faith, principles, or party.—*a.* False, traitorous.—**Apostatize**, ā-pos'ta-tiz, *v.i.*—*apostatized*, *apostatizing*. To turn apostate; to abandon principles, faith, or party.

**Aposteme**, ā-pos'tēm, *n.* [Gr. *apostēma*—*apo*, from, and *histēmi*, I stand.] An abscess; a swelling filled with purulent matter.

**A posteriori**, ā-pos'tē-ri-ō'ri. [L. *posterior*, after.] A phrase applied to a mode of reasoning founded on observation of effects, consequences, or facts, whereby we reach the causes; inductive: opposed to *a priori*.

**Apostle**, ā-pos'l, *n.* [Gr. *apostolos*, lit. one sent forth, a messenger—*apo*, forth, and *stello*, I send.] One of the twelve disciples of Christ, who were commissioned to preach the gospel; one regarded as having a similar mission.—**Apostolate**, ā-pos'tol-tāt, *n.* The dignity or office of an apostle; a mission; the dignity or office of the pope, the holder of the apostolic see.—**Apostolic**, **Apostolical**, ā-pos'tol'ik, ā-pos'tol'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to or characteristic of an apostle, more especially of the twelve apostles; according to the doctrines of the apostles; proceeding from an apostle.—**Apostolic see**, the see of the bishop of Rome, as directly founded by the apostle Peter.—**Apostolic succession**, the uninterrupted succession of bishops, and, through them, of priests and deacons, in the church by regular ordination from the first apostles down to the present day.

**Apostrophe**, ā-pos'tro-fe, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, from, and *strophē*, a turning.] A sudden change in discourse; a sudden and direct address to a person or thing in the course of a speech; *gram.* the omission of a letter or letters from a word marked by a sign ('); the sign

used to mark the omission, or merely as the sign of the possessive case in nouns.—**Apostrophize**, a-pos'trof-iz, *v.t.*—*apostrophized, apostrophizing.* To address by apostrophe; to make a direct address to in course of a speech; to mark with an apostrophe.—*v.i.* To make an apostrophe in speaking.

**Apothecary**, a-poth'e-ka-ri, *n.* [L.L. *apothecarius*, a shopkeeper, from Gr. *apothēkē*, a repository—*apo*, away, and *thēkē*, a chest, from *tithēmi*, I place.] One who practises pharmacy; a skilled person who prepares drugs for medicinal uses, and keeps them for sale.

**Apotheosis**, ap'o-thē-ō'sis or thē-ō'sis, *n.* [Gr. *apo*, away, and *theos*, God.] Deification; the placing or ranking of a person among deities.

**Appal**, ap-pal', *v.t.*—*appalled, appalling.* [O.Fr. *appallir*, to make pale, from prefix *ap* for *ad*, and *palle*, pale, from L. *pallidus*, pallid.] To impress with overpowering fear; to confound with terror; to dismay.—**Appalling**, ap-pal'ing, *a.* Calculated to cause dismay or horror.

**Appanage**, ap'pan-āj, *n.* [Fr. *apanage*, *apanage*, from O.Fr. *apaner*, L.L. *apanare*, to furnish with bread—L. *ad*, to, and *panis*, bread.] An allowance to the younger branches of a sovereign house out of the revenues of the country, generally together with a grant of public domains; whatever belongs or falls to one from rank or station in life.

**Apparatus**, ap-pa-rāt'us, *n. sing. and pl.*; *pl.* rarely *Apparatuses*, ap-pa-rāt'us-ez. [L., from *apparo*, I prepare—*ad*, and *paro*, I make ready.] Things provided as means to some end; a collection or combination of articles or materials for the accomplishment of some purpose, operation, or experiment; *physiol.* a collection of organs all ministering to the same function.

**Apparel**, ap-par'el, *n.* (no. *pl.*). [Fr. *appareil*, dress, *appareiller*, to match, to fit, to suit—*ad*, to, and *pareil*, like, L.L. *pariculus*, from L. *par*, equal.] Clothing; vesture; garments; dress; external array; the furniture of a ship.—*v.t.*—*apparelled, apparelling.* To dress or clothe; to cover as with garments.

**Apparent**, ap-pā'rent, *a.* [L. *apparens*, *apparentis*, ppr. of *appareo*. APPEAR.] Visible to the eye; within sight or view; appearing to the eye or to the judgment; seeming (often in distinction to *real*); obvious; plain; evident: in the latter sense now used only as a predicate.—*Heir apparent*, the heir who is certain to inherit if he survive the present holder.—**Apparently**, ap-pā'rent-li, *adv.* Openly; evidently; seemingly; in appearance.

**Apparition**, ap-pa-ri'shon, *n.* [APPEAR.] The act of appearing;

appearance; the thing appearing; especially, a ghost; a spectre; a visible spirit.

**Apparitor**, ap-par'it-or, *n.* [L., from *appareo*, I attend. APPEAR.] A messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court; the beadle in a university.

**Appeal**, ap-pēl', *v.i.* [Fr. *appeler*, from L. *appellare*, to call, and *appel*, appeal to.] To call, as for aid, mercy, sympathy, and the like; to refer to another person or authority for the decision of a question controverted; to refer to a superior judge or court for a final settlement.—*v.t.* To summon or to challenge; to remove (a cause) from an inferior to a superior judge or court; to charge with a crime; to accuse.—*n.* A call for sympathy, mercy, aid, and the like; a supplication; an entreaty; the removal of a cause or suit from an inferior to a superior tribunal, that the latter may, if needful, amend the decision of the former; a challenge; a reference to another for proof or decision; resort; recourse (*appeal* to arms).—**Appellant**, ap-pel'ant, *n.* One who appeals; one who removes a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal.

**Appear**, ap-pēr', *v.i.* [O.Fr. *apparoir*, L. *appareo*—*ad*, to, and *pareo*, I show myself.] To come or be in sight; to be or become visible to the eye; to stand in presence of someone; to be obvious; to be clear or made clear by evidence; to seem; to look like.—**Appearance**, ap-pēr'-ans, *n.* The act of appearing or coming into sight; a coming into the presence of a person or persons; the thing seen; a phenomenon; an apparition; external show; semblance, in opposition to reality or substance; mien; build and carriage; figure.

**Appease**, ap-pēz', *v.t.*—*appeased, appeasing.* [Fr. *appaiser*, to pacify—*a*, from L. *ad*, to, and O.Fr. *pais* (Fr. *paix*), L. *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] To make quiet; to still; to assuage (hunger); to tranquillize; to calm or pacify (a person, anger).—**Appeasement**, ap-pēz'ment, *n.* Act of appeasing; appeased state.

**Appellation**, ap-pel-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *appellatio*, from *appellare*, to address, accost, appeal to. APPEAL.] The word by which a thing or person is known; name; title.—**Appellative**, ap-pel-ā-tiv, *a.* Serving as an appellation; naming or marking out; denominative.—*n.* An appellation; a general name.

**Append**, ap-pend', *v.t.* [L. *appendo*—*ad*, to, and *pendo*, I hang. PENDANT.] To hang on or attach; to add, as accessory or adjunct to a thing; to subjoin; to annex.—**Appendage**, ap-pend'āj, *n.* Something appended or attached; what is attached to a greater thing.—**Appendix**, ap-pen'diks, *n. pl.*

**Appendixes and Appendices**, ap-pen'di-sēz. [L. *appendix*, *appendicis*, from *appendo*.] Something appended or added; an addition appended to a book relating, but not essential, to the main work; *anat.* an appendage, process, or projecting part.—**Appendicitis**, ap-pen'di-si-tis, *n.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix, a small hollow blind process attached to the cæcum in man and some animals.

**Apperception**, ap-pēr-sep'shon, *n.* [Prefix *ap* for *ad*, and *perception*.] Perception that reflects upon itself; consciousness; spontaneous thought.

**Appertain**, ap-pēr-tān', *v.i.* [Fr. *appartenir*—L. *ad*, and *pertineo*, I pertain.] To belong or pertain: with *to*.

**Appetite**, ap-pē-tit, *n.* [L. *appetitus*, desire.] The natural desire of pleasure or good; taste; inclination; a desire to supply a bodily want or craving; a desire for food or drink; eagerness or longing.—**Appetizer**, ap-pē-tiz-ēr, *n.* That which appetizes or whets the appetite.—**Appetizing**, ap-pē-tiz-ing, *a.* Whetting the appetite.

**Applaud**, ap-plad', *v.t.* [L. *applaudo*, *applausum*—*ad*, and *plaudo*, I clap.] To show approbation of by clapping the hands, acclamation, or other significant sign; to praise highly; to extol.—*v.i.* To give praise; to express approbation.—**Applause**, ap-plaz', *n.* Praise loudly by clapping the hands or by shouting; commendation; approval.

**Apple**, ap'l, *n.* [A.Sax. *appel*, *æpl*, a word common to the Teutonic, Celtic, Slavonic, and Lithuanian tongues; root unknown.] A fruit of a well-known fruit-tree, or the tree itself; also a name popularly given to various exotic fruits or trees having little or nothing in common with the apple, as the pine-apple, &c.—*Apple of the eye*, the pupil.—*Adam's apple*, a prominence on the throat.—**Apple-pie**, *n.* A pie made of apples, covered with paste.—*Apple-pie order*, perfect order. [Colloq.]

**Apply**, ap-plī', *v.t.*—*applied, applying.* [O.Fr. *applier*, from L. *applicare*, to fasten to—*ad*, to, and *plico*, I fold. PLY.] To lay on (the hand to a table); to put or place on another thing; to use or employ for a particular purpose or in a particular case (a remedy, a sum of money); to put, refer, or use as suitable or relative to some person or thing (a proverb, &c.); to engage and employ with attention; to occupy (the mind, or refl.).—*v.i.* To suit; to agree; to have some connexion, agreement, analogy, or reference; to make request; to solicit; to have recourse with a view to gain something; followed by *to*.—**Appliance**, ap-plī'ans, *n.* The act of applying; the thing ap-

plied; means to an end; a device; an application; a remedy [*Shak.*].—**Applicable**, ap'pli-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being applied; fit to be applied; having relevance.—**Applicant**, ap'pli-kant, *n.* One who applies; a petitioner; a candidate.—**Application**, ap'pli-ká'shon, *n.* The act of applying or putting to; the thing applied; the act of making request or soliciting; the employment of means; close study; attention; the testing of something theoretical by applying it in practice.

**Appoint**, ap-point', *v.t.* [*Fr. appointer*, from *L.L. appointare*, to bring to the point—*L. ad*, to, and *punctum*, a point. **POINT.**] To make firm, establish, or secure [*O.T.*]; to constitute, ordain, or decree; to allot, set apart, or designate; to nominate, as to an office; to settle; to fix, name, or determine by authority or upon agreement; to equip.—*v.i.* To ordain; to determine.—**Appointer**, ap-point'ér, *n.* One who appoints.—**Appointment**, ap-point'ment, *n.* The act of appointing; designation to office; an office held; the act of fixing by mutual agreement; arrangement; decree; direction; command; equipment, furniture, &c. [*Shak.*]; an allowance; a salary or pension.

**Apportion**, ap-pór'shon, *v.t.* [*O. Fr. apportioner*—*L. ad*, and *portio*, portion.] To divide and assign in just proportion; to distribute in proper shares; to allot.

**Apposite**, ap-pó-zit, *a.* [*L. appositus*, set or put to, from *appono*, *appositum*—*ad*, and *pono*, I put or place.] Suitable; fit; appropriate; very applicable; well adapted: followed by *to*, and said of answers, arguments, &c.—**Apposition**, ap-pó-zí'shon, *n.* The act of adding to; addition; a setting to; *gram.* the relation in which a noun or a substantive phrase or clause stands to a noun or pronoun when it explains without being predicated of it, at the same time agreeing in case: as, Cicero, the orator, was there.

**Appraise**, ap-práz', *v.t.*—appraised, appraising. [*O. Fr. appraisier*; *L. appretaire*, to set a price on—*ad*, to, and *pretium*, a price. **PRASE, PRICE, PRECIOUS.**] To set a price upon; to estimate the value of under the direction of a competent authority; to estimate generally.—**Appraise-ment**, ap-práz'ment, *n.* The act of appraising; the value fixed; the valuation.—**Appraiser**, ap-práz'ér, *n.* One who appraises; a person licensed and sworn to estimate and fix the value of goods and estate.

**Appreciate**, ap-pré'shi-át, *v.t.*—appreciated, appreciating. [*Fr. apprécier*, to set a value, *L. appretio*, *appretium*. **APPRAISE.**] To set a just price, value, or estimate on; to estimate or value properly.—*v.i.* To rise in value; to become of more value.—**Appreciable**, ap-pré'shi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being appreciated or estimated; suffi-

ciently great to be capable of estimation.—**Appreciably**, ap-pré'shi-a-bl, *adv.* To a degree that may be appreciated or estimated; perceptibly.—**Appreciation**, ap-pré'shi-á'shon, *n.* The act of appreciating; the act of valuing or estimating; the act of setting a due price or value on.—**Appreciative**, ap-pré'shi-a-tiv, *a.* Capable of appreciating; manifesting due appreciation.

**Apprehend**, ap-pré-hend', *v.t.* [*L. apprehendo*—*ad*, and *prehendo*, I take or seize, *præ*, before, and *hendo* (not used), I seize.] To take or seize (a person); to arrest; to take or lay hold of by the mind; to become cognizant of; to understand; to entertain suspicion or fear of; to dread or be apprehensive of.—*v.t.* To form a conception; to conceive; to believe or be of opinion without positive certainty; to be apprehensive; to be in fear of a future evil.—**Apprehension**, ap-pré-hen'shon, *n.* The act of apprehending; a seizing or arresting by legal process; the operation of the mind in contemplating ideas, or merely taking them into the mind; opinion; belief; the power of perceiving and understanding; distrust or fear at the prospect of future evil, accompanied with uneasiness of mind.—**Apprehensive**, ap-pré-hen'siv, *a.* Quick of apprehension [*Shak.*]; inclined to believe, fear, or dread; anticipating, or in expectation of evil (*apprehensive of evil*; *apprehensive for our lives*).

**Apprentice**, ap-pren-tis, *n.* [*L.L. apprenticius*, from *L. apprehendo*, *appendo*, I seize, apprehend. **APPREHEND.**] One bound, often by legal document, to learn some art, trade, or profession; a learner in any subject; one not well versed in a subject.—*v.t.* *apprenticed*, *apprenticing*. To make an apprentice of; to put under the care of a master, for the purpose of learning a trade or profession.—**Apprenticeship**, ap-pren'tis-ship, *n.* The state or condition of an apprentice; the term during which one is an apprentice.

**Apprise**, ap-príz', *v.t.*—apprised, apprising. [*O.E. apprise*, notice, information, from *Fr. appris*, *apprise*, pp. of *apprendre*, to inform, to learn, *L. apprehendo*. **APPREHEND.**] To give notice, verbal or written; to inform: followed by *of* before that of which notice is given.

**Approach**, ap-próch', *v.i.* [*Fr. approcher*, from *L.L. appropiare*, to approach—*L. ad*, to, and *prope*, near. **PROXIMITY.**] To come or go near in place or time; to draw near; to advance nearer; to approximate.—*v.t.* To bring near; to advance or put near; to come or draw near to, either literally or figuratively; to come near to, so as to be compared with.—*n.* The act of approaching or drawing near; a coming or advancing near; access; a passage or avenue by which buildings are approached.—**Approach-**

able, ap-próch'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being approached; accessible.

**Approbation**, ap-pró-bá'shon, *n.* [*L. approbatio.*] The act of approving; that state or disposition of the mind in which we assent to the propriety of a thing with some degree of pleasure or satisfaction; approval.

**Appropriate**, ap-pró'pri-át, *v.t.*—appropriated, appropriating. [*L. approprio*, *appropriatum*, to make one's own—*ad*, to, *proprius*, one's own. **PROPER, PROPRIETY.**] To claim or take to oneself in exclusion of others; to claim or use as by an exclusive right; to set apart for or assign to a particular purpose.—*a.* Set apart for a particular use or person; hence, belonging peculiarly; peculiar; suitable; fit; proper.—**Appropriation**, ap-pró'pri-á'shon, *n.* The act of appropriating; application to a special use or purpose; the act of making one's own; anything appropriated or set apart.

**Approve**, ap-próv', *v.t.*—approved, approving. [*Fr. approuver*, *approver*, from *L. approbo*, I approve, find good—*ad*, to, and *probare*, to try, test, prove, from *probus*, good.] To admit the propriety or excellence of; to think or judge well or favourably of; to find to be satisfactory; to show to be real or true (to *approve* one's bravery); to prove by trial [*Shak.*].—*v.i.* To be pleased; to feel or express approbation; to think or judge well or favourably: followed by *of*.—**Approval**, ap-próv'al, *n.* The act of approving; approbation; commendation; sanction; ratification.

**Approximate**, ap-prok'si-mát, *v.t.*—approximated, approximating. [*L.L. approximare*, *approximatum*, to bring or come near—*L. ad*, to, and *proximus*, nearest. **PROXIMATE, APPROACH.**] To carry or advance near; to cause to approach (especially said of amount, state, or degree).—*v.i.* To come near; to approach (especially as regards amount, state, or character).—*a.* Being near in state, place, or quantity; approaching; nearly equal or like.—**Approximately**, ap-prok'si-mát-li, *adv.* In an approximate manner; by approximation.—**Approximation**, ap-prok'si-má'shon, *n.* The act of approximating; an approximate estimate or amount; approach.

**Appurtenance**, ap-pér'ten-ans, *n.* [*Fr. appartenance*. **APPERTAIN.**] That which appertains or belongs to something else; something belonging to another thing as principal; an adjunct; an appendage.—**Appurtenant**, ap-pér'ten-ant, *a.* Appertaining or belonging; pertaining; being an appurtenance.

**Apricot**, á'pri-kot, *n.* [*O.E. apri-cock*, *abricot*, *Fr. abricot*, *Sp. albarcoque*, from *Ar. alburqáq*, from *al*, the article, and late *Fr. prai-kokion*, from *L. præcox*, *præcoquus*, early ripe. **PRECOCIOUS.**] A roundish fruit of a delicious flavour, the produce of a tree of the plum kind.



**April**, ā'pril, *n.* [*L. aprilis*, the month in which the earth opens for the growth of plants, from *aperio*, I open.] The fourth month of the year.—*April fool*, the victim of a practical joke, conventionally allowed to be played on the 1st of April.

**A priori**, ā'pri-ō'ri. [*L.*, from something prior or going before.] A phrase applied to a mode of reasoning by which we proceed from the cause to the effect, as opposed to *a posteriori* reasoning, by which we proceed from the effect to the cause; also a term applied to knowledge independent of all experience.

**Apron**, ā'prun, *n.* [*O.E. napron*, Fr. *napperon*, from *nape*, *nappe*, a tablecloth, &c. (whence *E. napkin*), *nappe* being another form of *mappe*, *E. map*. *Apron*, like *adder*, *auger*, has lost the initial *n*.] A piece of cloth or leather worn on the fore-part of the body to keep the clothes clean or defend them from injury; a covering for the front part of a body.—*v.t.* To put an apron on; to furnish with an apron.

**Appropos**, ap-ro-po, *a.* [*Fr. d*, to, according to, and *propos*, purpose, *L. propositum*, a thing proposed.] Opportune; seasonable; to the purpose (an *appropos* remark).

**Apse**, aps, *n.* [*Gr. (h)apsis*, (*h)apsidos*, an arch, vault, joining, from (*h)apto*, I join.] A portion of any building forming a termination or projection semicircular or polygonal in plan, and having a dome or vaulted roof; especially such a structure at the east end of a church. **Apsis**, ap'sis, *n. pl.* **Apsides**, ap'si-dēz. *Arch.* an apse; *astron.* one of the two points in the orbit of a heavenly body which mark its greatest and its least distance from the primary round which it revolves.

**Apt**, apt, *a.* [*L. aptus*, fitted, fit.] Fit; suitable; apposite; pertinent; appropriate; having a tendency; liable; inclined; disposed; ready; prompt.—**Aptitude**, ap'ti-tūd, *n.* The state or quality of being apt; disposition; tendency; fitness; suitability; readiness in learning; docility.—**Aptly**, apt'li, *adv.* In an apt or suitable manner; justly; pertinently; readily; quickly; cleverly.—**Aptness**, apt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being apt; fitness; tendency; quickness of apprehension; readiness in learning; docility.

**Aptera**, ap'tēr-a, *n. pl.* [*Gr. apteros*, without wings—*a*, priv., and *pteron*, a wing.] An order of insects which have no wings.—**Apteral**, **Apterous**, ap'tēr-al, ap'tēr-us, *a.* Destitute of wings.—**Apteran**, ap'tēr-an, *n.* One of the aptera; a wingless insect.

**Apteryx**, ap'tēr-iks, *n.* [*Gr. a*, priv., and *pteryx*, a wing.] A bird peculiar to but now nearly extinct in New Zealand, having no tail and very short rudimentary wings; the kiwi.

**Apyretic**, ap-i-ret'ik, *a.* [*Gr. a*, without, and *pyretos*, fever, from *pyr*, fire.] Without fever; marked by the absence of fever.—**Apyrexia**, **Apyrexia**, ap-i-rek'si-a, ap-i-rek-si, *n.* The absence or intermission of fever.

**Aqua**, ak'wa, *n.* [*L.*] Water: a word forming an element in various terms.—**Aqua fortis** (=strong water), a name given to weak and impure nitric acid.—**Aqua regia** (=royal water), a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, so called from its power of dissolving gold and other noble metals.—**Aqua vitæ** (=water of life), ardent spirits, as whisky, brandy, &c.—**Aquarium**, a-kwā'ri-um, *n.* A case, vessel, tank, or the like, in which aquatic plants and animals are kept; a place containing a collection of such vessels or tanks.—**Aquarius**, a-kwā'ri-us, *n.* [*L.*] The Water-bearer; a sign in the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of January.—**Aquatic**, a-kwat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to water; living in or frequenting water.—*n.* A plant which grows in water; *pl.* sports or exercises practised on or in water, as rowing or swimming.—**Aqueous**, ak'wē-us, *a.* Partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with or formed by it; watery.

**Aquamarine**, ak'wa-ma-rēn, *n.* [*L. aqua*, water, and *marinus*, pertaining to the sea.] The finest beryl, so called from its bluish or sea-green tint.

**Aquarelle**, ak'wa-rel', *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. aqua*, water.] Water-colour painting; a painting in water-colour.

**Aquatint**, ak'wa-tint, *n.* [*L. aqua*, water, and *It. tinta*, dye, tint.] A method of etching on copper by which a beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water-colours or Indian ink.

**Aqueduct**, ak'wē-duk't, *n.* [*L. aquaductus*—*aqua*, water, and *ductus*, a pipe or canal, from *duco*, I lead.] A conduit or channel for conveying water from one place to another; a structure for conveying water for the supply of a town.

**Aquiline**, ak'wil-in, *a.* [*L. aquilinus*, from *aquila*, an eagle.] Of or belonging to the eagle; resembling an eagle's beak; curving; hooked.

**Arab**, ar'ab, *n.* A native of Arabia; a neglected outcast boy or girl of the streets.—*a.* Of or pertaining to the Arabs or Arabia.—**Arabesque**, ar'ab-esk, *n.* [*Fr.*, from the *Arabs*, who brought the style to high perfection.] A species of architectural ornamentation for enriching flat surfaces, either painted, inlaid, or wrought in low relief, often consisting of fanciful figures, human or animal, combined with floral forms.—**Arabian**, a-rā'bi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Arabia.—*n.* A native of Arabia; an Arab.—**Arabic**, ar'ab-ik, *a.* Belonging to Arabia or the language of its inhabitants.—*n.* The language of the Arabians.

**Arable**, ar'a-bl, *a.* [*Fr. arable*, *L.*

*arabilis*, from *aro*, I plough, from root seen also in *A.Sax. erian*, *E. to ear*, *Icel. erja*, *Goth. erjan*, *Lith. arti*, *Rus. orati*, to plough, to till; *Ir.* and *W. ar*, tillage; *W. aru*, to plough.] Fit for ploughing or tillage.

**Arachnida**, a-rak'ni-da, *n. pl.* [*Gr. arachné*, a spider.] A class of annulose, wingless animals, intermediate between the insects and the Crustacea, including spiders, mites, and scorpions.—**Arachnoid**, a-rak'noid, *a.* Resembling a spider's web.

**Aramaic**, ar-a-mā'ik, *n.* [*From Aram*, a son of Shem, the supposed ancestor of the Chaldeans and Syrians.] A language or group of languages anciently spoken in Syria, the earliest specimens being the Chaldean passages in the Old Testament and Apocrypha; Chaldaic; Chaldee.

**Araneid**, a-rā'nē-id, *n.* [*L. aranea*, a spider.] An animal of the spider family.

**Araucaria**, ar-a-kā'ri-a, *n.* [*From the Araucanos*, a tribe of Indians in Chili.] The generic name of some fine coniferous trees found chiefly in South America, but now also commonly grown in Britain.

**Arbalest**, **Arbalest**, ar'bal-ist, ar'bal-est, *n.* [*O.Fr. arbaleste*, from *L. arcus*, a bow, and *ballista*, *ballista*, an engine to throw stones.] A kind of powerful cross-bow formerly used.—**Arbalester**, ar'bal-ist-ēr, *n.* A crossbow-man.

**Arbiter**, ar'bit-ēr, *n.* [*L.*, an arbiter, umpire, judge.] A person appointed or chosen by parties in controversy to decide their differences; one who judges and determines without control; one whose power of deciding and governing is not limited; an arbitrator.—**Arbitrage**, ar'bi-trāj, *n.* The calculation of the best mode by which advantage may be taken of differences in the value of money, stocks, &c., at different places in the same time; the dealing in bills of exchange, stocks, &c., for the purpose of making profit by such calculations.—**Arbitrament**, ar'bi-trament, *n.* Determination; decision; settlement; award (the arbitrament of the sword).—**Arbitrary**, ar'bi-tra-ri, *a.* [*L. arbitrarius*.] Given, adjudged, or done according to one's will or discretion; exercised according to one's will or discretion; capricious; despotic; imperious; tyrannical; uncontrolled.—**Arbitrate**, ar'bi-trāt, *v.i.*—*arbitrated*, *arbitrating*. [*L. arbitror, arbitratus*.] To act as an arbiter or umpire; to hear and decide in a dispute.—*v.t.* To hear and decide on.—**Arbitration**, ar'bi-trā'shon, *n.* The act of arbitrating; the hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties.—**Arbitrator**, ar'bi-trāt-ēr, *n.* One who arbitrates; an arbiter.

**Arblast**, ār'blast, *n.* A cross-bow; an arbalest.

**Arbor**, ār'bor, *n.* [L., a tree, a wooden bar, &c.] The principal spindle or axis of a machine, communicating motion to the other moving parts.—**Arboreous**, **Arboreal**, ār-bō're-us, ār-bō're-al, *a.* Pertaining to trees; living on or among trees; having the character of a tree.—**Arboretum**, ār-bo-rē-tum, *n.* [L.] A place in which a collection of different trees and shrubs is cultivated for scientific or educational purposes.

**Arboriculture**, ār-bo-ri-kul'tūr, *n.* [L. *arbor*, a tree, and *cultura*, cultivation. CULTURE.] The cultivation of trees; the art of planting, dressing, and managing trees and shrubs.

**Arbor-vitæ**, ār'bor-vi'tē, *n.* [L., the tree of life.] A common name of certain coniferous trees; a tree-like arrangement which appears in the medullary substance of the brain when the cerebellum is cut vertically.

**Arbour**, ār'bēr, *n.* [O.E. *herber*, O.Fr. *herbier*, L. *herba*, herb; the spelling influenced by L. *arbor*, tree.] A seat in the open air sheltered by intertwining branches or climbing plants; a bower.

**Arbutus**, ār'bū-tus, *n.* [L., the strawberry-tree.] The generic name of an evergreen tree or shrub, with bright red or yellow berries, somewhat like the strawberry, having an unpleasant taste and narcotic properties.

**Arch**, ār'k, [L. *arcus*, a bow. ARCH.] *Geom.* a curve line forming or that might form part of the circumference of a circle; formerly also an arch; *elect.* a discharge, continuous or alternating, of electricity through a gas, accompanied by a brilliant light and partial volatilization of the electrodes.—*Arc lamp*, a lamp the intense light from which is produced by an electric arc.

**Arcade**, ār-kād', *n.* [Fr., L.L. *arcata*, L. *arcus*, an arch.] A series of arches supported on pillars, often used as a roof support or as an ornamental dressing to a wall; a covered-in passage containing shops or stalls.

**Arcadian**, ār-kā'di-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Arcadia*, a mountainous district in southern Greece; hence, rustic; rural; pastoral.

**Arcanum**, ār-kā-num, *n.* pl. **Arcana**, ār-kā'na. [L.] A secret; a mystery; generally used in the plural (the *arcana* of nature).

**Arch**, ār'ch, *n.* [Fr. *arche*, L.L. *archia*, from L. *arcus*, a bow, arch, arc.] A structure composed of separate wedge-shaped pieces, arranged on a curved line, so as to retain their position by mutual pressure; a covering, or structure, of a bow shape; a vault.—*Court of arches*, an ecclesiastical court of appeal pertaining to the archbishopric of Canterbury, anciently held in the church of St. Mary-le-

bow, called also St. Mary-of-the-arches.—*v.t.* To cover or span with an arch; to curve or form into the shape of an arch.—**Archway**, ār'ch-wā, *n.* A passage under an arch.

**Arch**, ār'ch, *a.* [From next word, from being often used in such phrases as *arch wag*, *arch rogue*.] Cunning, sly, shrewd; waggish; mischievous for sport; roguish.—**Archly**, ār'ch'li, *adv.* In an arch or roguish manner.

**Arch**, ār'ch, *a.* [From Gr. *archi*, in compound words, from stem of *archē*, power or rule.] Chief; of the first class or rank; principally used in composition as the first part of many words; as, *archbishop*, *archpriest*, &c.

**Archæan**, ār-kē'an, *a.* [Gr. *archaios*, ancient.] *Geol.* applied to the oldest rocks of the earth's crust, crystalline in character, and embracing granite, syenite, gneiss.

**Archæology**, ār-kē-ol'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of antiquities, especially prehistoric antiquities, which investigates the history of peoples by the remains belonging to the earlier periods of their existence.—**Archæological**, ār-kē-ol'o-jī'kal, *a.* Pertaining to archæology.—**Archæologist**, ār-kē-ol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in archæology.

**Archæopteryx**, ār-kē-op'tēr-lks, *n.* [Gr. *archaios*, ancient, and *pteryx*, wing.] A fossil bird of the size of a rook, having two claws representing the thumb and fore-finger projecting from the wing, and about twenty tail vertebrae prolonged as in mammals.

**Archaic**, ār-kā'ik, *a.* [Gr. *archaios*, old-fashioned, from *archaios*, ancient.] Old-fashioned; obsolete; antiquated.—**Archaism**, ār-kā-izm, *n.* An ancient or obsolete word or idiom; antiquity of style or use; obsolescence.

**Archangel**, ār-ān'jel, *n.* An angel of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy.

**Archbishop**, ār-bish'up, *n.* A bishop who has the supervision of other bishops (the sees of whom form his province), and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.—**Archbishopric**, ār-bish'up-rik, *n.* The jurisdiction, office, or see of an archbishop.

**Archdeacon**, ār'ch-dē'kn, *n.* In England, an ecclesiastical dignitary, who has jurisdiction, under the bishop, either over a part of or over the whole diocese.—**Archdeaconate**, **Archdeaconry**, ār'ch-dē'kn-āt, ār'ch-dē'kn-ri, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.

**Archduke**, ār'ch-dūk', *n.* Formerly, a prince belonging to the reigning family of the Austrian empire.—**Archducal**, ār'ch-dūk'al, *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.—**Archduchess**, ār'ch-duch'es, *n.* The wife of an archduke.

**Archer**, ār'ch'ēr, *n.* [Fr. *archer*, from *arc*, L. *arcus*, a bow. ARCH.] One who uses, or is skilled in the use of the bow and arrow; a Bowman.—**Archery**, ār'ch'ēr-i, *n.* The practice, art, or skill of shooting with a bow and arrow.—**Archer-fish**, *n.* A small fish of Asia which shoots drops of water at insects, causing them to fall into the water and become its prey.

**Archetype**, ār'kē-tip, *n.* [Gr. *archetypōn*—*archē*, beginning, and *typos*, form.] A model or first form; the original pattern after which a thing is made, or to which it corresponds.

**Archidiaconal**, ār'ki-di-ak'-on-al, *a.* [Gr. *archi*, chief, *diakonos*, deacon.] Pertaining to an archdeacon.

**Archiepiscopacy**, **Archiepiscopate**, ār'ki-ē-pis'kō-pa-si, ār'ki-ē-pis'kō-pāt, *n.* The dignity, office, or province of an archbishop.—**Archiepiscopal**, ār'ki-ē-pis'kō-pal, *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.

**Archil**, ār'kil, *n.* A violet, mauve, or purple colouring matter obtained from lichens growing on rocks in the Canary and Cape Verde Islands.

**Archimandrite**, ār-ki-man'drit, *n.* [Gr. *archi*, chief, *mandra*, a monastery.] Greek Ch. an abbot, or abbot-general, who has the superintendence of other abbots and convents.

**Archimedean**, ār'ki-mē-dē'an, *a.* Pertaining to *Archimedes*, the Greek philosopher.—**Archimedean screw**, an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a flexible tube round a cylinder in the form of a screw; being placed in an inclined position, and the lower end immersed in water, by causing the screw to revolve the water is raised to the upper end.

**Archipelago**, ār-ki-pel'-a-gō, *n.* [Gr. *archi*, chief, and *pelagos*, the sea.] Originally the *Ægean Sea*, which is studded with a number of small islands; hence any water space interspersed with many islands; a group of many islands.

**Architect**, ār'ki-tek't, *n.* [Fr. *architecte*, L. *architectus*, Gr. prefix *archi*, chief, and *tekton*, a workman.] A person skilled in the art and science of building; one who makes it his occupation to form plans and designs of buildings, and superintend their erection; a former or maker.

—**Architectonic**, ār'ki-tek-tog'-ik, *a.* Pertaining to or skilled in architecture.—**Architectonics**, ār'ki-tek-ton'iks, *n.* The science of architecture.—**Architectural**, ār'ki-tek'tūr-al, *a.* Pertaining to architecture or the art of building.

—**Architecture**, ār'ki-tek-tūr, *n.* [L. *architectura*.] The art or science of building; that branch of the fine arts which has for its object the designing of beautiful buildings; construction.

**Architrave**, ār'ki-trāv, *n.* [L. *architrave*—prefix *archi*, chief, and *trave*, from L. *trabs*, a beam.] *Arch.* the lower division of an entablature, or

that part which rests immediately on the column.

**Archive**, ăr'kiv, *n.* [L.L. *archivum*, a place for keeping public records, from Gr. *archeion*, a government building, from *archē*, rule, government.] A record or document preserved in evidence of something; almost always in plural and signifying documents or records relating to the affairs of a family, corporation, community, city, or kingdom.—**Archivist**, ăr'kiv-ist or ăr'kiv-ist, *n.* The keeper of archives or records.

**Archon**, ăr'kon, *n.* [Gr.] One of the chief magistrates of ancient Athens chosen to superintend civil and religious concerns.

**Arctic**, ăr'k'ik, *a.* [L. *arcticus*; Gr. *arktikos*, from *arktos*, a bear, the northern constellation Ursa Major.] Northern; surrounding or lying near the north pole. The *arctic* circle is a circle parallel to the equator, 23° 28' from the north pole.

**Arcturus**, ăr'k-tū'rus, *n.* [Gr. *arktos*, a bear, and *oura*, tail.] A fixed star of the first magnitude near the tail of the Great Bear.

**Arcuate**, ăr'kū-ăt, *a.* [L. *arcuatus*, from *arcus*, a bow.] Bent or curved in the form of a bow.

**Ardent**, ăr'dent, *a.* [L. *ardens*, *ardentis*, ppr. of *ardeo*, I burn, am eager.] Burning; causing a sensation of burning; warm: applied to the passions and affections; vehement; passionate; eager; fervent; fervid; zealous.—*Ardent spirits*, alcoholic drinks, as brandy, whisky, rum, &c.—**Ardour**, ăr'dēr, *n.* [L. *ardor*.] Heat in a literal sense; warmth or heat, as of the passions and affections; eagerness.

**Arduous**, ăr'dū-us, *a.* [L. *arduus*; allied to Ir. and Gael. *ard*, high.] Steep, and therefore difficult of ascent; hard to climb; attended with great labour; difficult; hard (task or employment).

**Are**, ăr, *the present tense plural of the verb to be.*

**Are**, ăr or ăr, *n.* [L. *area*.] The unit of French superficial or square measure, containing 100 square metres or 1076.44 English square feet.

**Area**, ăr-rē-a, *n.* [L. *area*, a threshing-floor, then any level open piece of land.] Any plain surface within boundaries, as the floor of a hall, &c.; a space sunk below the general surface of the ground before windows in the basement story of a building; a yard; the superficial contents of any space; a surface, as given in square inches, feet, yards, &c.

**Areca**, a-rē'ka, *n.* [The Malabar name.] A genus of palms, including the betel-nut and cabbage-trees.

**Arena**, ăr-rē-na, *n.* [L. *arena*, lit. sand, a sandy place.] The inclosed space (usually covered with sand) in the central part of the Roman amphitheatres; hence, the scene or theatre of exertion or contest of any kind.

**Areola**, a-rē'ō-la, *n. pl.* **Areolæ**, a-rē'ō-læ. [L., dim. of *area* (which see).] A small area or space; a small interstice; the coloured circle or halo surrounding the nipple or surrounding a pustule.

**Areometer**, ar-ē-om'et-ēr, *n.* [Gr. *areios*, rare, thin, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids; a hydrometer.

**Areopagus**, ar-ē-op'a-gus, *n.* [Gr., lit. hill of Ares or Mars.] A tribunal at ancient Athens, so called because held on a hill of this name.—**Areopagite**, ar-ē-op'a-jit, *n.* A member of the Areopagus.

**Argal**, **Argol**, ăr'gal, ăr'gol, *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar; a hard crust formed on the sides of vessels in which wine has been kept.

**Argali**, ăr'ga-li, *n.* [Mongolian name.] A species of wild Asiatic sheep with very large horns, nearly as bulky as a moderately sized ox.

**Argand-lamp**, ăr'gand-lamp, *n.* [From name of inventor.] A lamp with a circular hollow wick, allowing an outside and inside current of air, which greatly increases the brilliancy of the flame.—**Argand burner**, a gas-burner in a similar form.

**Argent**, ăr'jent, *n.* [Fr., from L. *argentum*, silver; cog. Gr. *argyros*, silver, *argos*, white; Ir. *arg*, white, *airgid*, silver, money.] Silver; whiteness, like that of silver; *her*, the white colour in coats of arms, intended to represent silver, &c.—*a.* Resembling silver; bright like silver; silvery.

**Argil**, ăr'jil, *n.* [L. *argilla*, white clay, allied to *argementum*, silver. **ARGENT.** Clay or potter's earth; sometimes, pure clay or alumina.

**Argillaceous**, ăr-jil-lă'shus, *a.* Partaking of the nature of argil or clay; clayey.

**Argon**, ăr'gon, *n.* [Gr. *argos*, inert.] A gas existing in the atmosphere in very small quantities; an inert chemical element.

**Argonaut**, ăr'gō-năt, *n.* [Gr. *Argō*, and *nautes*, a sailor.] One of the persons who, in the Greek legend, sailed with Jason, in the ship *Argo*, in quest of the golden fleece; a kind of cuttle-fish, the paper-nautilus or paper-sailor of the Mediterranean, the female having a boat-like shell, in which its eggs are received. It was said to float with its arms extended to catch the breeze, and with other arms as oars.—**Argonautic**, ăr-gō-năt'ik, *a.*

**Argosy**, ăr'go-si, *n.* [From *Ragusa*.] A large merchantman or other ship, especially if richly laden. [Poetical.]

**Argot**, ăr-gō, *n.* [Fr.] Slang.

**Argue**, ăr'gū, *v.i.*—*argued*, *arguing*. [L. *arguo*, I show, argue, make clear.] To offer reasons to support or overthrow a proposition, opinion, or measure; to reason; to discuss; to debate; to dispute.—*v.t.* To debate or discuss (*argue* a cause in court); to prove, show, or evince; to cause to be inferred (his conduct

*argued* suspicion).—**Arguable**, ăr'gū-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being argued.—**Argument**, ăr'gū-ment, *n.* [L. *argumentum*, proof, theme, subject-matter.] The subject of a discourse or writing; an abstract or summary of a book or section of a book; a reason offered for or against something; a debate, controversy, or discussion; a process of reasoning.—*Argumentum ad hominem*, an argument which presses a man with consequences drawn from his own principles and concessions, or his own conduct.—**Argumentative**, ăr'gū-ment'a-tiv, *a.* Consisting of argument; addicted to argument, disputing, or debating.

**Argus**, ăr'gus, *n.* A being in Greek mythology having a hundred watchful eyes; hence, any watchful person; a species of pheasant having its plumage marked with eye-like spots.—**Argus-eyed**, *a.* Vigilant; watchful; extremely observant.

**Argute**, ăr-gūt', *a.* [L. *argutus*.] Subtle; shrewd; ingenious; sagacious.

**Aria**, ăr'i-a, *n.* [It. *aria*.] A song; an air; a tune.—**Arietta**, ăr-i-et'ta, *n.* A short song or air.

**Arian**, ăr'i-an, *n.* One maintaining the doctrines of *Arius* (fourth century A.D.), who held Christ to be a created being inferior to God.—**Arian**, ăr'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Arius or to his doctrines.—**Arianism**, ăr'i-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Arians.

**Arid**, ar'id, *a.* [L. *aridus*.] Dry; exhausted of moisture; parched with heat.—**Aridity**, a-rid'i-ti, *n.* The state of being arid; dryness; want of interest.

**Aries**, ăr'i-ēz, *n.* [L. *aries*, a ram.] The Ram, a northern constellation, the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the vernal equinox.

**Aright**, a-rit', *adv.* In a right way or form; properly; correctly; rightly.

**Aril**, ăr'il, *n.* [L. *arere*, to be dry, because it falls off when dry.] An extra covering of the seed of some plants (as the nutmeg) outside of the true seed-coats, falling off spontaneously.

**Arise**, a-ri'z, *v.i.*—*arose* (pret.), *arisen* (pp.), *arising*. [Prefix *a*, and rise; A.Sax. *drisan*.] **RISE.** To move to a higher place; to mount up; to ascend; to come into view; to get out of bed, or quit a sitting or lying posture; to spring; to originate; to start into action; to rise.

**Aristocracy**, ar-is-tok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *aristokratia*—*aristos*, best, and *kratos*, rule.] Government by the nobility or persons of rank in the state; the nobility or chief persons in a state.—**Aristocrat**, a-ri's-to-krat, *n.* A member of the aristocracy; one who favours an aristocracy; one who apes the aristocracy.—**Aristocratic**, **Aristocratical**, a-ri's-to-krat'ik, a-ri's-to-krat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the aris-



tocracy or to the rule of aristocrats; resembling the aristocracy.

**Aristotelian**, a-ris'to-tê'lli-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Aristotle* (born 384 B.C.), the celebrated Greek philosopher, and founder of the Peripatetic school.—*n.* A follower of *Aristotle*; a peripatetic.—**Aristotelianism**, a-ris'to-tê'lli-an-izm, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of *Aristotle*.

**Arithmetical**, a-rith'met-ik, *n.* [Gr. *arithmētikē*, from *arithmos*, number.] The science of numbers or the art of computation by figures or numerals.—**Arithmetical**, ar-ith-met'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to arithmetic; according to the rules or methods used in arithmetic.—*Arithmetical progression*, series of numbers showing increase or decrease by a constant quantity, as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.—9, 7, 5, 3: opposed to *geometrical progression*, *q.v.*—**Arithmetically**, ar-ith-met'ik-al-lī, *adv.* By the rules or methods of arithmetic.—**Arithmetician**, a-rith-met-i'shan, *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

**Ark**, ārk, *n.* [A.Sax. *arc*, from L. *arca*, a chest.] A small chest or coffer; *Scrip*. the repository of the covenant or tables of the law, over which was placed the golden covering or mercy-seat; the large floating vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge; hence, a place of safety or shelter.

**Arm**, ārm, *n.* [A.Sax. *arm*, *earm* = Goth. *arms*, Icel. *armr*, G. Fris. D. Dan. and Sw. *arm*; cog. L. *armus*, the shoulder; Gr. *armos*, a fitting, from *arō*, I fit.] The limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand; an anterior limb; anything projecting from a main body, as a branch of a tree, a narrow inlet of waters from the sea; *fig.* power, might, strength.—**Armful**, ārm'fūl, *n.* As much as the arms can hold; that which is embraced by the arms.—**Armless**, ārm'les, *a.* Without arms.—**Armlet**, ārm'let, *n.* A little arm; a piece of armour for defending the arm; an ornament worn on the arm; a bracelet.—**Arm-chair**, *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.—**Arm-hole**, *n.* A hole for the arm in a garment.—**Arm-pit**, *n.* The cavity under the shoulder or upper arm.

**Arm**, ārm, *n.* [Fr. *arme*, a weapon, from L. *arma*, arms.] A weapon; a branch of the military service; *pl.* war; the military profession; armour; armorial bearings.—*Small arms*, arms that can be carried by those who use them, a term usually confined to rifles and pistols.—*Side-arms*, arms worn at the side, as a sword or bayonet.—*A stand of arms*, a complete set of arms for one soldier.—*v.t.* To furnish or equip with arms or weapons; to cover or provide with whatever will add strength, force, or security; to fortify.—*v.i.* To provide oneself with arms; to take arms.—**Arma-**

**da**, ār-mā'da, *n.* [Sp.] A fleet of armed ships; a squadron: usually applied to the Spanish fleet intended to act against England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1588.—**Armadillo**, ār-ma-dil'lō, *n.* [Sp. dim. of *armado*, one who is armed, so called from its bony shell.] A mammal peculiar to South America, covered with a hard bony shell, divided into belts, composed of small separate plates like a coat of mail.—**Armaments**, ār-ma-ments, *n.pl.* Munitions of war, especially great guns and the ammunition for them.—**Armature**, ār-ma-tūr, *n.* Armour; hence, anything serving as a defence, as the prickles and spines of plants; a piece of iron connecting the two poles of a magnet; *elect.* that part of a dynamo or motor which carries the conductors in which the generation of electricity takes place, or in which the main currents act.

**Armenian**, ār-mē'nī-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Armenia*, a country in Asia.—*n.* A native of Armenia; the language of the country; an adherent of the Christian Church of Armenia.

**Arminian**, ār-min'ī-an, *n.* A member of the Protestant sect who follows the teaching of *Arminius*, a Dutch theologian (died 1609), specially opposed to the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination.—*a.* Pertaining to Arminius or his principles.—**Arminianism**, ār-min'ī-an-izm, *n.* The peculiar doctrines or tenets of the Arminians.

**Armistice**, ār-mis-tis, *n.* [L. *arma*, arms, *sisto*, I stand still.] A temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement of the parties; a truce.

**Armoric**, **Armorican**, ār-mor'ik, ār-mor'ik-an, *a.* [Celt. *ar*, upon, and *mor*, the sea.] Pertaining to the north-western part of France, formerly called *Armorica*, now Brittany.—*n.* The language of the Celtic inhabitants of Brittany, allied to the Welsh.

**Armour**, ār'mēr, *n.* [O.E. *armure*, O.Fr. *armeure*, from L. *armatura*, armour, from *armare*, to arm.] Defensive arms; any covering worn to protect the body in battle: also called *Harness*; the steel or iron covering intended as a protection for a ship of war.—**Armorial**, ār-mō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to armour, or to the arms or escutcheon of a family.—**Armourer**, ār'mēr-ēr, *n.* A maker of armour or arms, or one who keeps them in repair; one who has the care of arms and armour.—**Armoury**, ār'mēr-i, *n.* A place where arms and instruments of war are made or deposited for safe-keeping; a collection of arms.

**Armour-bearer**, *n.* One who carries the armour of another.—**Armour-plate**, *n.* An iron or steel plate of great thickness attached to the side of a ship, or the outer wall of a fort, with the view of rendering them shot-proof.—**Armour-plated**, **Armoured**,

ār'mērd, *a.* Covered or protected by armour-plates; iron-clad.

**Army**, ār'mī, *n.* [Fr. *armée*, an armed force or army, from *armer*, to arm. ARM, a weapon.] A collection or body of men armed for war, and organized in regiments, brigades, or similar divisions, under proper officers; a host; a vast multitude; a great number.—**Army corps**, *n.* Section of army, complete in itself, embracing infantry, cavalry, artillery.—**Army council**, *n.* Body consisting of five military and five civil members of the War Office, presided over by the Secretary of State for War, established 1904.—**Army list**, *n.* Monthly official publication, with names of officers, stations of regiments, &c.

**Arnatto**, ār-nat'tō, *n.* ARNOTTO.

**Arnaut**, ār'nout, *n.* A native of Albania; an Albanian.

**Arnica**, ār'nī-ka, *n.* A composite plant, otherwise called mountain-tobacco. The roots yield tannin, and a tincture of the plants is used as an application to wounds and bruises.

**Arnotto**, **Annotto**, ār-not'tō, ān-not'tō, *n.* A small tropical American tree, the seeds of which yield an orange-red dye-stuff, also called *arnotto*. Called also *Annotta*, *Annatto*, *Arnatto*.

**Aroma**, a-rō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *arōma*, spice, sweet herb.] An agreeable odour; fragrance; perfume; *fig.* delicate intellectual quality; flavour.—**Aromatic**, ar-ō-mat'ik, *a.* Giving out an aroma; fragrant; sweet-scented; odorous.

**Around**, a-round', *prep.* About; on all sides; encircling; encompassing.—*adv.* In a circle; on every side.

**Arouse**, a-rouz', *v.t.*—*aroused*, *arousing*. [Prefix *a*, with intens. force, and *rouse*.] To excite into action that which is at rest; to stir or put in motion or exertion; to rouse; to animate; to awaken.

**Arousal**, a-rouz'al, *n.* The act of arousing.

**Arow**, a-rō', *adv.* In a row; successively; one after the other.

**Arpeggio**, ār-ped'jē-ō, *n.* [It., from *arpa*, a harp.] The distinct sound of the notes of a chord, heard when the notes are struck in rapid succession.

**Arquebus**, ārkwē-bus, *n.* [Fr. *arquebuse*, corrupted from D. *haakbus*, a gun fired from a rest, from *haak*, a hook, a forked rest, and *bus*, a gun = E. *hagbut*, *hackbut*.] An old-fashioned hand-gun fired from a rest.

**Arrack**, ār'ak, *n.* [Ar. *araq*, juice, spirits, from *araqāq*, to sweat.] A spirituous liquor distilled in the East Indies from rice, the juice of the coconut, and other palms, &c.

**Arraign**, a-rān', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *arraigner*, *aresner*, &c., to arraign—L. *ad*, to, and *ratio*, rationis, account, a pleading in a suit. REASON.] To call or set at the

bar of a court of justice; to call before the bar of reason or taste; to accuse or charge; to censure publicly; to impeach.

**Arrange**, a-rânj, *v.t.*—*arranged, arranging*. [Fr. *arranger*—*ar* = *L. ad*, and *ranger*, to range, from *rang*, a rank. RANGE, RANK.] To put in proper order; to dispose or set out; to give a certain collocation to; to adjust; to settle; to come to an agreement or understanding regarding.—*v.i.* To make or come to terms; to come to a settlement or agreement.—**Arrangement**, a-rânjment, *n.* The act of arranging; disposition in suitable form; that which is arranged; preparatory measure; preparation; settlement; adjustment.

**Arrant**, ar'ant, *a.* [A form of *errant*, wandering, hence vagrant, vagabond, thorough, in a bad sense.] Notorious; thorough; out-and-out; downright.

**Arras**, ar'as, *n.* [From *Arras*, in France, where this article was manufactured.] Tapestry; hangings, consisting of woven stuffs ornamented with figures.

**Array**, a-râ, *n.* [O.Fr. *arrai*, order, arrangement, dress—prefix *ar-* (*L. ad*, to), and *rai*, order, from the Teutonic root seen in E. *ready*.] A collection or assemblage of men or things disposed in regular order, as an army in order of battle; raiment; dress; apparel.—*v.t.* To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle; to marshal; to deck or dress; to attire.

**Arrear**, a-rêr, *n.* [Fr. *arrière*, behind—*L. ad*, to, and *retro*, behind.] The state of being behindhand; that which remains unpaid or undone when the due time is past: usually in the plural.

**Arrest**, a-rest', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *arrest*, Fr. *arrêter*—*L. ad*, to, and *restare*, to remain. REST.] To check or hinder the motion or action of; to stop; to seize or apprehend by virtue of a warrant from authority; to seize and fix (attention); to engage; to secure; to catch.—*n.* The act of arresting; apprehension; stoppage; stay; restraint.

**Arrive**, a-riv', *v.i.*—*arrived, arriving*. [Fr. *arriver*, from *L.L. adripare*, to come to shore—*L. ad*, to, and *ripa*, Fr. *rive*, the shore or bank.] To come to a certain place or point; to get to a destination; to reach a point or stage; to attain to a certain result or state: followed by *at*.—**Arrival**, a-riv'al, *n.* The act of arriving; a coming to or reaching; attainment; the person or thing which arrives.

**Arrogance**, a'rō-gans, *n.* [*L. arrogantia*, *arrog*, *arrogatum*—*ad*, to, and *rogo*, I ask or desire.] The character of being arrogant; the disposition to make exorbitant claims of rank, dignity, or estimation; the pride which exalts one's own importance; pride with contempt of others; presumption; haughtiness; disdain.—**Arrogant**,

a'rō-gant, *a.* Making exorbitant claims on account of one's rank, power, worth; presumptuous; haughty; overbearing; proud and assuming.—**Arrogate**, a'rō-gāt, *v.t.*—*arrogated, arrogating*. To claim or demand unduly or presumptuously; to lay claim to in an overbearing manner.

**Arrondissement**, â-rōn-dēs-mân, *n.* [Fr.] In France, an administrative district forming a subdivision of a department.

**Arrow**, a'rō, *n.* [A.Sax. *arewe*, *arwe*; allied to A.Sax. *earu*, swift, Icel. *ör*, pl. *örvar*, an arrow, *ör*, swift.] A missile weapon, straight, slender, pointed, and barbed, to be shot from a bow; anything resembling this.—**Arrow-root**, *n.* A flour or starch obtained from the rootstocks of several West Indian reed-like plants, and much used as an article of food.

**Arsenal**, âr'se-nal, *n.* [Fr. *arsenal*, Sp. *arsenal*, from an Ar. word.] A repository or magazine of arms and military stores for land or naval service; a public establishment where arms or warlike equipments are manufactured or stored.

**Arsenic**, âr'sen-ik, *n.* [From Ar.] A chemical element of a steel-blue colour, quite brittle. Combined with oxygen it forms arsenious oxide, which is the white arsenic, or simply arsenic, of the shops, a well-known virulent poison.—**Arsenical**, âr'sen-ik-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to arsenic; containing arsenic.

**Arsis**, âr'sis, *n.* [Gr. *arsis*, from *airō*, I elevate.] Elevation of the voice at a word or syllable, in distinction from *thesis*, or its depression; *pros*, a greater stress or force on a syllable.

**Arson**, âr'son, *n.* [O.Fr. *arson*, from *L. ardeo*, *arsum*, to burn.] The malicious burning of a house, shop, church, or other building, agricultural produce, ship, &c., which by the common law is felony.

**Art**, ârt, *n.* [*L. ars*, *artis*, art, from same root as Gr. *arō*, I join, fit. ARM.] The use or employment of things to answer some special purpose; the employment of means to accomplish some end: opposed to *nature*; a system of rules to facilitate the performance of certain actions; skill in applying such rules (the *art* of building or of engraving; the fine arts): opposed to *science*; one of the fine arts or the fine arts collectively, that is those that appeal to the taste or sense of beauty, as painting, sculpture, music; the profession of a painter or sculptor; the special skill required by those who practise these arts; artistic faculty; skill; dexterity; knack; artfulness; cunning; duplicity.—**Art union**, an association for encouraging art, an object which it mainly pursues by disposing of pictures, sculptures, &c., by lottery among subscribers.—**Artful**, ârt'ful, *a.* Cunning; sly; deceitful; crafty.—**Artfully**,

ârt'ful-li, *adv.* In an artful manner; cunningly; craftily.—**Artfulness**, ârt'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being artful.—**Artless**, ârt'les, *a.* Devoid of art, skill, or cunning; natural; simple.—**Artlessly**, ârt'les-li, *adv.* In an artless manner; naturally; simply.—**Artlessness**, ârt'les-nes, *n.* Naturalness; simplicity; ingenuousness.

**Artery**, ârt'êr-l, *n.* [*L. arteria*, Gr. *arteria*.] One of a system of cylindrical vessels or tubes, which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body, to be brought back again by the veins.—**Arterial**, ârt'êr-i-al, *a.* Pertaining to or contained in an artery or the arteries.—**Arterialization**, ârt'êr-i-al-iz-â'shon, *n.* The conversion of the venous into the arterial blood.

**Artesian**, ârt'êz-i-an, *a.* [Fr. *artésien*, lit. pertaining to *Artois*.] Term descriptive of a kind of well formed by a perpendicular boring into the ground, often of great depth, through which water rises to the surface of the soil by natural gravitation, producing a constant flow or stream.

**Arthritis**, âr-thr'i-tis, *n.* [Gr., from *arthron*, a joint.] Any inflammation of the joints; the gout.—**Arthritic**, âr-thr'i-tik, *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the joints; pertaining to the gout.

**Artichoke**, ârt'û-chōk, *n.* [It. *articocho*, probably of Ar. origin.] A composite plant somewhat resembling a thistle, cultivated in gardens for the thick and fleshy receptacle (or part supporting the flower), which is eaten. The *Jerusalem artichoke* is quite different, being a species of sunflower whose roots are used like potatoes. See GIRASOLE.

**Article**, ârt'i-kl, *n.* [*L. articulus*, a joint, division, part, or member, dim. of *artus*, a joint.] A single clause, item, point, or particular; a point of faith, doctrine, or duty; a prose contribution to a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical; a particular commodity or substance; a part of speech used before nouns to limit or define their application—in English *a* or *an* and *the*.—*v.t.*—*articled, articling*. To draw up under distinct heads or particulars; to bind, as an apprentice; to indenture.—**Articular**, ârt-ik'û-lêr, *a.* [*L. articularis*.] Belonging to the joints or to a joint.—**Articulate**, ârt-ik'û-lâ'ta, *n.pl.* According to the arrangement of Cuvier, all the invertebrate animals with an external skeleton forming a series of rings articulated together and enveloping the body, such as the crustaceans, insects, worms, &c.—**Articulate**, ârt-ik'û-lât, *a.* [*L. articulatus*, jointed, distinct.] Jointed; formed with joints (an *articulate* animal); formed by the distinct and intelligent movement of the organs of speech; pronounced distinctly; expressed

clearly; distinct (*articulate* speech or utterance).—*n.* One of the *Articulate*.—*v.t.*—*articulated, articulating.* To joint; to unite by means of a joint; to utter by intelligent and appropriate movement of the vocal organs; to enunciate, pronounce, or speak.—*v.i.* To utter articulate sounds; to utter distinct syllables or words.—*Articulation*, ärt-ik'ü-lä'shon, *n.* The act or manner of articulating or being articulated; a joining or juncture, as of the bones; a joint; a part between two joints.

**Artifact**, ärt-i-fakt, *n.* [*L. ars, art, facere, to make.*] *Archæology*, a product of human workmanship.

**Artifice**, ärt'i-fis, *n.* [*L. artificium—ars, artis, art, and facio, I make.*] Artful, skilful, or ingenious contrivance; a crafty device; trick; shift; stratagem; deception; cunning; guile; fraud.—**Artificer**, ärt-i-fis-ër, *n.* A skilful or artistic workman; a constructor; a maker; a contriver; an inventor; a mechanic or handicraftsman.—**Artificial**, ärt-i-fish'al, *a.* Made or contrived by art, or by human skill and labour; feigned; fictitious; assumed; affected; not genuine or natural.—**Artificial silk**, *n.* A fabric manufactured from wood-pulp or cotton-cellulose by forcing it through capillaries and allowing it to dry.—**Artificiality**, ärt-i-fish'al'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being artificial.

**Artillery**, ärt'il-lër-i, *n.* (No pl.) [*Fr. artillerie, from artiller, to work with art, to fortify, from L. ars, artis, art.*] Cannon; great guns; ordnance; ordnance and its equipment both in men and material; the men and officers that manage the guns; the science which treats of the use and management of great guns.

**Artiodactyle**, ärt'i-ö-dak'til, *n.* [*Gr. artios, even-numbered, and daktylos, a toe.*] A hoofed mammal in which the number of toes is even (two or four), as the ox and other ruminants, the pig, &c.

**Artisan**, ärt'i-zan, *n.* [*Fr. artisan, It. artigiano, L.L. artitlanus, from L. ars, artis, art.*] One skilled in any art or trade; a handicraftsman; a mechanic.

**Artist**, ärt'ist, *n.* [*Fr. artiste, It. artista, from L. ars, artis, art.*] One skilled in an art or profession, especially, one who professes and practises one of the fine arts, as painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture; specifically, and most frequently, a painter.—**Artiste**, ärt-ëst, *n.* [*Fr.*] One who is peculiarly skilful in almost any art, as a public singer, an operadancer, and even a cook.—**Artistic, Artistical**, ärt-tist'ik, ärt-tist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to art or artists; trained in art; conformable to or characterized by art.

**Arum**, ä'rüm, *n.* [*L. arum, Gr.*

*aron.*] The generic name of certain plants, one of which, the common arum, wake-robin, or lords-and-ladies, is abundant in woods and hedges in England and Ireland.

**Arundinaceous**, a-run'di-nä'shus, *a.* [*L. arundo, a reed.*] Pertaining to reeds; resembling a reed.

**Arundineous, Arundinose**, a-run-din'ë-us, a-run'din-ös, *a.* Abounding with reeds.

**Aryan**, äri'an or ä'ri-an, *n.* [*Skr. ärya, noble, eminent.*] An Indo-European; a member of that division of the human race which includes the Hindus and Persians and most Europeans (except Turks, Hungarians, Finns, &c.).—*a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Aryans; Indo-European.

**Aryl**, äri'l, *n.* A certain type of univalent aromatic hydrocarbon radical, such as phenyl (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>). *As, az, adv. and conj.* [*Contr. from A.Sax. eallswä, that is, all so, through the forms alswa, also, alse, als, ase; similarly G. also, also, als.*] A word expressing equality, similarity of manner or character, likeness, proportion, accordance; in the same manner in which (ye shall be as gods; I live as I did); while; when (he whistled as he went); for example; for instance; thus; because; since (as the wind was fair we set sail); often equivalent to the relative that after such (give us such things as you please).

**As, as**, *n. pl. Asses, as'ez.* A Roman weight of 12 oz.; also, a Roman copper or bronze coin.

**Asafetida, Asafetida**, as-a-fë'tid-a, *n.* [*Per. aza, gum, and L. fœtidus, fetid.*] A fetid inspissated sap from a large umbelliferous plant found in Central Asia, used in medicine as an anti-spasmodic, in flatulency, hysteric paroxysms, &c. **Asbestos**, as-bes'tos, *n.* [*Gr. asbestos, inextinguishable—a, neg., and sbennyni, I extinguish.*] A fibrous variety of several members of the hornblende family, having fine, elastic, flexible, flaxy-like filaments, which are incombustible, and are made into fire-proof cloth, paper, &c.

**Ascend, as-cend', v.i.** [*L. ascendo—ad, to, and scando, I climb. SCAN.*] To move upwards; to mount; to go up from a lower to a higher place; to rise; to proceed from an inferior to a superior degree, from mean to noble objects, from particulars to generals, &c.; to pass from a grave tone to one more acute.—*v.t.* To go or move upwards upon; to climb; to move upwards along; to go towards the source of (a river).—**Ascendant**, as-send'ant, *n.* An ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degrees of kindred; superiority or commanding influence; predominance.—**Ascendancy**, as-send'an-si, *n.* Governing or controlling influence; power; sway; control.—**Ascen-**

**sion**, as-sen'shon, *n.* [*L. ascensio.*] The act of ascending; a rising; the ascension, the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.—**Ascension Day**, the day on which the ascension of the Saviour is commemorated, falling on the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.—**Right ascension** of the sun or of a star, the arc of the equator intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which comes to the meridian at the same instant with the star.—**Ascent**, as-sent', *n.* The act of rising; motion upwards; rise; the way by which one ascends; acclivity; an upward slope; the act of proceeding from an inferior to a superior degree, from particulars to generals, &c. **Ascertain**, as-sër-tän, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. ascertainer—as for ad, to, certain, from L. certus, sure. CERTAIN.*] To make certain; to make sure or find out by trial or examination; to establish; to determine with certainty.—**Ascertainable**, as-sër-tän'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being ascertained or certainly known.

**Ascetic**, as-set'ik, *a.* [*Gr. askētos, exercised, disciplined, from askō, I exercise.*] Excessively strict or rigid in devotions or mortifications; severe; austere.—**Ascetic, as-set'ik, n.** One who retires from the world and devotes himself to a strictly devout life; one who practises excessive rigour and self-denial; a hermit; a recluse.—**Asceticism**, as-set'i-sizm, *n.* The condition or practice of ascetics. **Asclan**, as'si-an, *n.* [*L. asclius, Gr. askios—a, priv., and skia, a shadow.*] One who has no shadow; an inhabitant of the torrid zone when the sun is in the zenith.

**Ascidian**, as-sid'i-an, *n.* [*Gr. askidian, a little bottle.*] One of certain marine molluscous animals of a low type, having frequently the shape of a double-necked bottle, often found on the beach at low water or attached to rocks, shells, &c.; a sea-squirt, a tunicate animal.

**Ascites**, as-si'tëz, *n.* [*Gr. askos, a bladder.*] *Med.* dropsy of the abdomen, or of the peritoneal cavity.—**Ascitic, Ascitical**, as-sit'ik, as-sit'ik-al, *a.* Relating to ascites; dropsical.

**Ascribe, a-scrib', v.t.—ascribed, ascribing.** [*L. ascribo—ad, to, and scribo, I write. SCRIBE.*] To attribute, impute, or refer, as to a cause; to assign; to set down; to attribute, as a quality or appurtenance.—**Ascribable, a-scrib'a-bl, a.** Capable of being ascribed or attributed.—**Ascription, a-scrip'shon, n.** The act of ascribing.

**Aseptic**, a-sep'tik, *a.* [*Gr. a, without, septos, putrefying.*] Free from disease germs; especially in aseptic surgery.

**Asexual, a-seks'ü-al, a.** [*Prefix a, neg., sexual.*] Not sexual; having no distinctive organs of sex, or



imperfect organs; performed without the union of males and females.

**Ash**, ash, *n.* [A.Sax. *æsc* = Icel. *askr*, Sw. and Dan. *ask*, D. *esch*, G. *esche*.] A well-known tree cultivated extensively for its hard and tough timber; the timber of this tree.—**Ash**, **Ashen**, ash, ash'en, *a.* Pertaining to or like the ash; made of ash.

**Ash**, ash, *n.* [A.Sax. *æscse*, *asce*—a word common to the Teutonic tongues.] What remains of a body that is burnt; the dust or powdery substance to which a body is reduced by the action of fire; generally used in the plural; incombustible residue; the remains of a human body when burnt or otherwise decayed; *fig.* a corpse.—*Ash Wednesday*, the first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the heads of penitents on that day.—**Ashy**, ash'i, *a.* Composed of or resembling ashes; lifeless and pale.—**Ash-pit** *n.* Pit for ashes.

**Ashamed**, a-shām', *v.t.*—*ashamed*, *ashaming*. [Prefix *a*, intens., for *of*, and *shame*.] To make ashamed; to shame.—**Ashamed**, a-shāmd', *p.* and *a.* Affected or touched by shame; feeling shame; exhibiting shame (an *ashamed* look): with *of* before the object.

**Ashlar**, ash'lér, *n.* [O.Fr. *aisselle*, *aissil*, a shingle, from L. *asula*, a small board, a chip or splinter.] Common freestones rough from the quarry; a facing made of such stones on the front of buildings; hewn stone for such facing.

**Ashore**, a-shōr', *adv.* On the shore, bank, or beach; on the land adjacent to water; to the shore.

**Asian**, á-shi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Asia, one of the continents of the globe.—**Asiatic**, á-shi-át'ik, *a.* Belonging to Asia or its inhabitants.—*n.* A native of Asia.

**Aside**, a-síd', *adv.* On or to one side; to or at a short distance off; apart; away from some normal direction; out of one's thoughts, consideration, or regard; away; off (to lay cares *aside*); so as not to be heard, or supposed not to be heard, by some one present.—**Aside**, a-síd', *n.* Something spoken and not heard, or supposed not to be heard, by some one present, as something uttered by an actor on the stage.

**Asinine**, Under Ass.

**Ask**, ask, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *ascian*, *ascian*, *axlan* = Dan. *aske*, D. *eischen*, O.Fris. *askia*, O.G. *eiscôn*.] To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition (with *if* before the person); to require, expect, or claim; to demand; to interrogate or inquire of; to question; to inquire concerning; to seek to be informed about (to *ask* the way); to invite. [This verb may take two objectives: as, to *ask* a person the time.]—*v.i.* To make a request or petition

(with *for* before an object); to inquire or seek by request (often followed by *after*).

**Askance**, a-skans', *adv.* [Etymology doubtful; perhaps *It. scansare*, to slip aside.] Sideways; obliquely; out of one corner of the eye.

**Askew**, a-skú', *adv.* In an oblique or skew position; obliquely; awry.

**Aslant**, a-slant', *a.* or *adv.* Slantwise; on one side; obliquely; not perpendicularly or at right angles.

**Asleep**, a-slēp', *a.* or *adv.* In or into a state of sleep; at rest.

**Aslope**, a-slōp', *a.* or *adv.* Sloping; deflected from the perpendicular.

**Asp**, asp, *n.* [L. and Gr. *aspis*, an asp.] A deadly species of viper found in Egypt; also, a species of viper found on the continent of Europe.

**Asparagus**, as-par'a-gus, *n.* [Gr. *asparagos*.] A perennial herb of the lily family cultivated in gardens, the young shoots being used at table.

**Aspect**, as'pekt, *n.* [L. *aspectus*, from *aspicio*, I look on—*ad*, to, and *specio*, I see or look.] Look; view; appearance to the eye or the mind (to present a subject in its true *aspect*); countenance; look or particular appearance of the face; mien; air (a severe *aspect*); view commanded; prospect; outlook (a house with a southern *aspect*); *astrol.* the situation of one planet with respect to another.

**Aspen**, asp'en, *n.* [A.Sax. *aspen*, *æspe*, the aspen; D. *esp*, Icel. *ösp*, Sw. and Dan. *asp*, G. *espe*, the aspen-tree.] A species of poplar that has become proverbial for the trembling of its leaves, which move with the slightest impulse of the air.

**Asperity**, as-per'i-ti, *n.* [L. *asperitas*, from *asper*, rough.] The quality or state of being rough; roughness or harshness to the touch, taste, hearing, or feelings; tartness; crabbedness; severity; acrimony.

**Asperse**, as-pers', *v.t.*—*asperseed*, *aspering*. [L. *aspergo*, *aspergus*—*ad*, and *spargo*, I scatter or sprinkle.] To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges; to slander or calumniate.—**Aspersions**, as-pér'shon, *n.* The spread of calumnious reports or charges; calumny; censure.

**Asphalt**, as-falt', *n.* [Gr. *asphaltos*, from the Phœnician.] The most common variety of bitumen; mineral pitch; a black or brown substance which melts readily and has a strong pitchy odour; a mixture of asphalt or bitumen and sand or other substances, used for pavements, floors, the lining of tanks, &c.

**Asphodel**, as'fō-del, *n.* [Gr. *asphodelos*.] The name given to various species of plants of the lily family: the asphodel of the older English poets is the daffodil.

**Asphyxia**, as-fik'si-a, *n.* [Gr. *asphyxia*—*a*, priv., and *sphysis*, the pulse, from *sphyzō*, I throb.] Suspended animation or loss of consciousness, with temporary stoppage of the heart's action, caused by interrupted respiration, particularly from suffocation or drowning, or the inhalation of irrespirable gases.—**Asphyxiate**, as-fik'si-át, *v.t.* To bring to a state of asphyxia; to cause asphyxia in.

**Asphyxiation**, as-fik'si-át'shon, *n.* The act of causing asphyxia; a state of asphyxia.

**Aspic**, as'pik, *n.* [Fr.; origin unknown.] A dish consisting of a clear, savoury, meat jelly, and containing fowl, game, fish, &c.

**Aspidistra**, as'pi-dis'tra, *n.* [Gr. *aspis*, shield, and *astron*, star.] A flowering plant with variegated leaves, originally from China and Japan.

**Aspire**, as-pir', *v.i.*—*aspired*, *aspiring*. [L. *aspiro*, I breathe—*ad*, to, and *spiro*, I breathe, endeavour after (in *expire*, *respire*, &c.).] **SPIRIT.** To desire with eagerness; to pant after a great or noble object; to aim at something elevated or above one; to be ambitious; followed by *to* or *after*; to ascend; to tower; to point upward; to soar.—**Aspirant**, as-pir'ant, *n.* One who aspires or seeks with eagerness; a candidate.—**Aspirate**, as'pi-rát, *v.t.*—*aspirated*, *aspirating*. To pronounce with a breathing or audible emission of breath; to pronounce with such a sound as our letter *h* has; to add an *h*-sound to (the word *horse* is aspirated, but not the word *hour*).—*n.* An aspirated sound like that of *h*; the letter *h* itself, or any mark of aspiration.—**Aspiration**, as-pi-rá'shon, *n.* The act of aspirating; an aspirated sound; the act of aspiring or of ardently desiring; an ardent wish or desire chiefly after what is great and good.

**Aspirin**, as-pi-rin, *n.* A febrifuge prepared by treating salicylic acid with acetic anhydride.

**Asquint**, a-skwiñt', *adv.* In a squinting manner; not in the straight line of vision; obliquely.

**Ass**, as, *n.* [A.Sax. *assa*, a male ass, *assen*, the female, also *esol*, *asal*; Goth. *asilus*, D. *ezel*, G. *esel*, Icel. *asni*, Gael. *asal*, W. *asyn*, L. *asinus*; ultimate origin unknown.] A well-known quadruped of the horse family, supposed to be a native of Asia, in parts of which vast troops roam in a wild state; from the supposed slowness and want of spirit of the domestic ass, the type of obstinacy and stupidity; hence, a dull, stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.—**Asinine**, as'i-nin, *a.* [L. *asininus*, from *asinus*, an ass.] Belonging to or having the qualities of an ass; absurdly stupid or obstinate.

**Assail**, as-säl', *v.t.* [Fr. *assaillir*,

from *L. assilio*, I leap or rush upon—*ad*, to, and *salio*, I leap, rise. ASSAULT.] To fall upon with violence; to set upon; assault; attack, with actual weapons or with arguments, censure, abuse, criticism, entreaties, or the like.—**Assailant**, as-sāl'ant, *n.* One who assails, attacks, or assaults.

**Assassin**, as-sas'sin, *n.* [Ar. *hashshin*, *hashshin*, one who murders when infuriated by *hashish*, a maddening drink made from hemp.] One of a strange sect in Palestine in the time of the Crusades, the followers of the Old Man of the Mountain, distinguished for their secret murders; one who kills or attempts to kill by surprise or secret assault; a secret murderer; a cut-throat.—**Assassinate**, as-sas'sin-āt, *v.t.*—*assassinated*, *assassinating*. To kill or attempt to kill by surprise or secret assault; to murder by sudden violence.—*n.* [Fr. *assassinat*.] An assassin; assassination.—**Assassination**, as-sas'sin-ā'shon, *n.* The act of assassinating; a killing or murdering by surprise or secret assault.

**Assault**, as-salt', *n.* [O.Fr. *assault* (Fr. *assaut*), from *L.L. assaltus*, from *L. ad*, to, and *saltus*, a leap, from *salio*, I leap.] An attack or violent onset; an onslaught; a violent attack with the intention of injuring a person; specifically, a sudden and vigorous attack on a fortified post; a storm.—*v.t.* To fall upon by violence or with a hostile intention; to fall on with force; to assail.

**Assay**, as-sā', *n.* [O.Fr. *assai*, *essay*, a trial, examination, *essayer*, to test, from *L. exagium*, Gr. *exagion*, a weighing—*ex*, out, *agō*, I bring. *Essay* is the same word.] Examination; trial; the trial of the goodness, purity, weight, value, &c., of metals or metallic substances, especially gold and silver, their ores and alloys.—**Assay**, as-sā', *v.t.* To make any assay of; to examine by trial; to test the purity or metallic constituents of; to attempt, endeavour, *essay* [Shak.].—**Assayer**, as-sā'ēr, *n.* One who assays.

**Assagal**, as-se-gā, *n.* [Pg. *azagaia*.] A Kaffir spear.

**Assemble**, as-sem'bl, *v.t.*—*assembled*, *assembling*. [Fr. *assembler*, from *L.L. assimulo*, I assemble—*L. ad*, to, and *simul*, together; akin *similar*, *simulate*, *assimilate*, &c.; same root as *E. same*.] To collect into one place or body; to bring or call together; to convene; to congregate; to fit together (pieces of mechanism).—*v.i.* To meet or come together; to gather; to convene.—**Assemblage**, as-sem'blā, *n.* The act of assembling, or state of being assembled; a collection of individuals or of particular things; a gathering or company.—**Assembly**, as-sem'blī, *n.* [Fr. *assemblée*.] A company or collection

of human beings in the same place, usually for the same purpose; the name given to the legislative body or one of the divisions of it in various states; a ball, especially a subscription ball.—*General Assembly*, the chief ecclesiastical court of the Church of Scotland. **Assent**, as-sent', *n.* [O.Fr. *assent*—*L. ad*, and *sentio*, I think (also in *consent*, *dissent*, *sense*, &c.).] The act of the mind in admitting or agreeing to the truth of a proposition; consent; concurrence; acquiescence; agreement to a proposal; accord; agreement; approval.—*Royal assent*, the approbation given by the British sovereign in parliament to a bill which has passed both houses, after which it becomes law.—*v.i.* To express an agreement of the mind to what is alleged or proposed; to concur; to acquiesce.

**Assert**, as-sert', *v.t.* [L. *asero*, *assertum*—*ad*, to, and *sero*, *sertum*, to join, connect, bind, from root of *series*.] To support the cause or claims of (rights, liberties); to vindicate a claim or title to; to affirm positively; to asseverate; to aver; *refl.* to come forward and assume one's rights, claims, &c.—**Assertion**, as-sert'shon, *n.* The act of affirming; the maintaining of a claim; a positive declaration or averment; an affirmation.

**Assess**, as-ses', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *assesser*, *L.L. assessare*, from *L. assideo*, *assessum*, to sit beside, and hence to act as assessor—*ad*, to, and *sedeo*, I sit; akin *assiduus*, *reside*, *sedentary*, &c.] To set, fix, or charge a certain sum upon (a person), by way of tax; to value, as property or the amount of yearly income, for the purpose of being taxed; to settle or determine the amount of (damages).

—**Assessable**, as-ses-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being assessed; liable to be assessed.—**Assessment**, as-ses'ment, *n.* The act of assessing; a valuation of property, profits, or income, for the purpose of taxation; a tax or specific sum charged on a person or property.—**Assessor** as-ses'ēr, *n.* One appointed to make assessments; an officer of justice who sits to assist a judge. **Asset**, as'set, *n.* [O.Fr. *aset*, *assetz*, Fr. *assez*, enough, from *L. ad*, to, and *satis*, enough.] An article of goods or property available for the payment of a person's obligations or debts; generally used in the plural; any portion of the entire effects belonging to a person.

**Asseverate**, as-sev'er-āt, *v.t.*—*asseverated*, *asseverating*. [L. *assevero*, *asseveratum*—*ad*, to, and *severus*, serious, severe.] To affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.—**Asseveration**, as-sev'er-ā'shon, *n.* The act of asseverating; positive affirmation or assertion.

**Assiduous**, as-sid'ū-us, *a.* [L. *assiduus*, from *assideo*, to sit close—*ad*, and *sedeo*, I sit. **Assess**.]

Constant in application; attentive; devoted; unremitting; performed with constant diligence or attention.—**Assiduosity**, as-sid'ū-us-ness, as-si-dū'ī-ti, *n.* The quality of being assiduous; constant or diligent application to any business or enterprise; diligence.

**Assign**, as-sin, *v.t.* [Fr. *assigner*, *L. assigno*—*ad*, and *signo*, I allot, mark out, from *signum*, a mark (whence *sign*, *consign*, &c.).] To mark out as a portion allotted; to apportion; to allot; to fix or specify; *law*, to transfer or make over to another.—*n.* A person to whom property or an interest is transferred; an assignee.—**Assignable**, as-sin'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being assigned.—**Assignment**, as-sig-nā'shon, *n.* The act of assigning or allotting; the act of fixing or specifying; a making over by transfer of title; an appointment of time and place for meeting; used chiefly of love-meetings.—**Assignee**, as-sin-ē', *n.* A person to whom an assignment is made; a person appointed or deputed to perform some act or business, or enjoy some right.—**Assignment**, as-sin'ment, *n.* The act of assigning, fixing, or specifying; the writing by which an interest is transferred.

**Assimilate**, as-sim'il-āt, *v.t.*—*assimilated*, *assimilating*. [L. *assimilo*—*ad*, to, and *similis*, like. **ASSEMBLE**.] To make alike; to cause to resemble; to absorb and incorporate (food) into the system; to incorporate with organic tissues; to liken or compare.—*v.i.* To become similar; to harmonize; to become incorporated with the body; to perform the act of converting food to the substance of the body.—**Assimilable**, as-sim'il-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being assimilated.—**Assimilation**, as-sim'il-ā'shon, *n.* The act or process of assimilating or being assimilated; the process by which animals and plants convert and absorb nutriment so that it becomes part of the substances composing them.

**Assist**, as-sist', *v.t.* [Fr. *assister*, to stand by, help; *L. assisto*—*ad*, to, and *sisto*, I stand.] To help; to aid; to succour.—*v.i.* To lend aid; to be present; to take part in a ceremony or discussion.—**Assistance**, as-sist'ans, *n.* Help; aid; succour; a contribution in aid.—**Assistant**, as-sist'ant, *a.* Helping; lending aid or support; auxiliary.—*n.* One who aids or assists another; one engaged to work along with another; an auxiliary.

**Assize**, as-siz', *n.* [Fr. *assises*, *assizes*, *assise*, a fixed rate, a tax, from *L. assidere*, to be an assessor. **ASSESS**.] The periodical sessions held at stated intervals by at least two judges in each of the counties of England and Wales (except Middlesex), for the purpose of

trying criminal and certain other cases before a jury; generally in the plural.

**Associate**, as-sô'shi-ât, *v.t.*—*associated, associating*. [*L. associatio, associatum*—*ad, to, and socius, a companion*.] To join in company (another with ourselves); to adopt as a partner, companion, and the like; to join or connect intimately (things together); to unite; to combine.—*v.i.* To unite in company; to join in a confederacy or association.—*a.* Joined in interest, object, office, &c.; combined together; joined with another or others.—*n.* A companion; a mate; a fellow; a partner; a confederate; an accomplice; an ally.—**Association**, as-sô'shi-â'-shon, *n.* The act of associating or state of being associated; connexion; union; a society, the members of which are united by mutual interests or for a common purpose; *philos.* the tendency which one idea, feeling, &c., has for one reason or another to recall another.—*Association football*, one of the two principal varieties of football, played by eleven men a side, with a round ball, handling (except by the goalkeeper) being forbidden.

**Assol**, as-soil', *v.t.* [*O.Fr. assolier, from L. absolvo, I absolve.*] To solve; to release; to acquit.—**Assolzie**, as-soil'yê, *v.t.* *Scots law*, to acquit; to pronounce innocent; to absolve.

**Assonant**, as-sô-nant, *a.* [*L. assonans, ppr. of assono*—*ad, to, and sonare, to sound*.] Having a resemblance of sounds; *pros.* rhyming only so far as the vowels are concerned.—**Assonance**, as-sô-nans, *n.* Resemblance of sounds; *pros.* a species of imperfect rhyme which consists in using the same vowel with different consonants.

**Assort**, as-sort', *v.t.* [*Fr. assortir, to sort, to assort*—*as for L. ad, to, and sors, sortis, a lot*.] **Sort**. To separate and distribute into sorts, classes, or kinds; to furnish with a suitable variety of goods (to assort a cargo); to adapt or suit.—*v.i.* To agree; to suit together; to associate; to keep company.—**Assortment**, as-sort'-ment, *n.* The act of assorting; a collection of things assorted.

**Assuage**, as-swâj', *v.t.*—*assuaged, assuaging*. [*O.Fr. assouager, assouagier, from L. ad, to, and suavis, sweet*.] To allay, mitigate, ease, or lessen (pain or grief); to moderate; to appease or pacify (passion or tumult).

**Assume**, as-sûm', *v.t.*—*assumed, assuming*. [*L. assumo*—*ad, to, and sumo, I take, also seen in consume, presume, sumptuous, &c.*] To take upon oneself; to take on; to appear in (assume a figure or shape); to appropriate; to take for granted; suppose as a fact; to pretend to possess; to put on (assume a wise air).—*v.i.* To be

arrogant; to claim more than is due; *law*, to undertake or promise.—**Assuming**, as-sûm'-ing, *a.* Putting on airs of superiority; haughty; arrogant; overbearing.—**Assumption**, as-sûm'-shon, *n.* [*L. assumptio*.] The act of assuming; a taking upon oneself; the act of taking for granted; supposition; the thing supposed; a postulate or proposition assumed.

**Assure**, a-shôr', *v.t.*—*assured, assuring*. [*Fr. assurer, O.Fr. assûier, L.L., assicure*—*L. ad, to, and securus, secure*.] To make (a person) sure or certain; to convince (to assure a person of a thing); to declare or affirm solemnly to; to confirm; to ensure; to secure (to assure success to a person); to insure (one's life or property); to embolden or make confident [*N.T.*]; to affiancé or betroth [*Shak.*].—**Assurable**, a-shôr'-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being assured; suitable for insurance.—**Assurance**, a-shôr'-ans, *n.* The act of assuring; a pledge furnishing ground of full confidence; firm persuasion; certain expectation; undoubting steadiness; intrepidity; excess of boldness; impudence; laudable confidence; self-reliance; insurance.—**Assured**, a-shôrd', *a.* Certain; convinced; not doubting or doubtful; bold to excess; confident; having life or goods insured (in this sense often a noun, sing. or pl.).—**Assuredly**, a-shôrd'-ed-li, *adv.* Certainly; indubitably.—**Assurer**, a-shôr'-er, *n.* One who assures; an insurer or underwriter.

**Assyrian**, as-sir'-i-an, *a.* Pertaining or relating to Assyria or to its inhabitants.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Assyria; the language of the Assyrians.—**Assyriologist**, as-sir'-i-ol'-ô-jist, *n.* One skilled in the antiquities, language (as exhibited in the cuneiform inscriptions), &c., of ancient Assyria.

**Aster**, as'têr, *n.* [*Gr. astêr, a star*.] A large genus of composite plants, the flowers of which somewhat resemble stars.—**Asterid**, as'têr-id, *n.* A star-fish.—**Asterisk**, as'têr-isk, *n.* [*Gr. asteriskos, a little star*.] The figure of a star, thus \*, used in printing and writing, as a reference to a note or to fill the space where something is omitted.

**Astern**, a-stêrn', *adv.* In or at or toward the stern of a ship; behind a ship; backward; with the stern foremost.

**Asteroid**, as'têr-oid, *n.* [*Gr. astêr, a star, and eidos, form*.] One of the small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

**Asthma**, as'ma, *n.* [*Gr. asthma, short-drawn breath*.] A chronic disorder of respiration, characterized by difficulty of breathing, a cough, and expectoration.—**Asthmatic**, **Asthmatical**, ast-mat'ik, ast-mat'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to asthma; affected by

asthma.—*n.* A person troubled with asthma.

**Astigmatism**, a-stig'mat-izm, *n.* [*Gr. a, neg., and stigma, stigmatis, a mark*.] A malformation of the lens of the eye, such that rays of light are not brought to converge in the same point.

**Astir**, a-stêr', *adv. or a.* On the stir; on the move; stirring; active; not used attributively.

**Astonish**, as-ton'ish, *v.t.* [Partly from *O.Fr. estonner, L.L. extonare, lit. to make thunder-struck, from ex, intens., and tonare, to thunder*; partly from *A.Sax. astunian*—*d, intensive, and stunian, to stun*.] To strike or impress with wonder, surprise, or admiration; to surprise; to amaze; to stunt; to confound.—**Astonishing**, as-ton'ish-ing, *a.* Calculated to astonish; amazing; wonderful.—**Astonishment**, as-ton'ish-ment, *n.* The state or feeling of being astonished; amazement; great surprise; a cause or matter of astonishment [*O.T.*].—**Astound**, as-tôund', *v.t.* [*For old astoune, A.Sax. astunian, with d added, as in sound, expound*.] To astonish; to strike dumb with amazement.—**Astounding**, as-tôund'-ing, *a.* Flitted or calculated to astound; causing terror; astonishing.

**Astraddle**, a-strad'l, *adv.* Straddling; with one leg on either side; astride.

**Astragal**, as'tra-gal, *n.* [*Gr. astragalos, a huckle-bone, a moulding*.] A small semicircular moulding separating the shaft of a column from the capital; one of the bars which hold the panes of a window; the huckle or ankle bone; the upper bone of the foot.

**Astrakhan**, as'tra-kan, *n.* [From *Astrakhan* in Russia.] The pelt of still-born or young lambs from Astrakhan in Russia, which is black with small tight curls; a rough kind of cloth with a curled pile.

**Astral**, as'tral, *a.* [*L. astralis, from astrum, a star*.] Belonging to the stars; starry.—**Astral body**. An ethereal body supposed by theosophists to exist along with, but more or less independently of, an ordinary material body.

**Astray**, a-strâ', *adv.* Having strayed; out of the right way or proper place.

**Astride**, a-strîd', *adv.* With one leg on each side; with the legs wide apart.

**Astringent**, as-trin'jent, *a.* Contracting; especially contracting the organic tissues and canals of the body, and thereby checking or diminishing excessive discharges.—*n.* An astringent substance, as alum, catechu, &c.

**Astrolabe**, as'trô-lâb, *n.* [*Gr. astêr, a star, and root lab, seen in lambanô, I take*.] An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea, now superseded by the quadrant and sextant.



**Astrology**, as-trol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *logos*, discourse, theory.] The pseudo-science which pretends to enable men to discover effects and influences of the heavenly bodies on human and other mundane affairs and to foretell the future; astronomy†.—**Astrologer**, as-trol'o-jēr, *n.* One who practises astrology; an astronomer†.—**Astrological**, as-trō-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to astrology.—**Astrologize**, as-trol'o-jīz, *v.t.* To practise astrology.

**Astronomy**, as-tron'o-mī, *n.* [Gr. *astron*, a star, and *nomos*, a law or rule.] The science which treats of the celestial bodies, their nature, magnitudes, motions, distances, periods of revolution, &c.; astrology [Shak.]†.—**Astronomer**, as-tron'o-mēr, *n.* One who is versed in astronomy; an astrologer [Shak.]†.—**Astronomic**, **Astronomical**, as-trō-nom'ik, as-trō-nom'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to astronomy.—*Astronomical unit*. A unit of length used in astronomy, equal to the mean distance of the earth from the sun.

**Astro-physics**, as-trō-fiz'iks, *n.* [Gr. *astron*, star, *physis*, nature.] The science which treats of the physics and chemistry of the heavenly bodies.

**Astute**, as-tūt', *a.* [L. *astutus*, from *astus*, craft, subtlety.] Of a shrewd and penetrating turn; cunning; sagacious; keen.—**As-tutely**, as-tūt'li, *adv.* In an astute manner; shrewdly; sharply; cunningly.—**Astuteness**, as-tūt'nes, *n.* The quality of being astute; cunning; shrewdness.

**Asunder**, a-sun'dēr, *adv.* In sunder; apart; into parts; separately.

**Asylum**, a-si'lum, *n.* [L. *asylum*, Gr. *asylon*—*a*, priv., and *syloā*, I strip, plunder.] A sanctuary or place of refuge; any place of retreat and security; an institution for receiving and maintaining persons labouring under certain bodily defects or mental maladies; a refuge for the unfortunate.

**Asymmetry**, a-sim'met-ri, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., and *symmetria*, symmetry.] The want of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing.—**Asymmetrical**, a-sim'met'rik-al, *a.* Not having symmetry; inharmonious; not reconcilable.

**Asymptote**, as'im-tōt, *n.* [Gr. *asymptōtos*, not falling together.—*a*, priv., *syn*, with, and *piptō*, I fall.] *Math.* A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but though infinitely extended would never meet it.—**Asymptotic**, as-im-tot'ik, *a.* Belonging to or having the character of an asymptote.

**Asyndeton**, a-sin'de-ton, *n.* [Gr. *a*, priv., *syn*, together, *deō*, I bind.] A figure of speech by which connectives are omitted: as, *veni, vidi, vici*; I came, I saw, I conquered.

**At**, at, *prep.* [A.Sax. *æt*, Goth. O.Sax. *lcel*, *at*, Dan. *ad*, O.H.G. *az*; allied to L. *ad*, to, Skr. *adhi*, upon.] Denoting coincidence or contiguity: *in time* (at first); *in space* (at home, at church); *in occupation or condition* (at work, at prayer); *in degree or condition* (at best, at the worst); *in effect*, as coincident with the cause (at the sight); *in relation*, as existing between two objects (at your command); *in value* (at a shilling a head); also, *direction towards* (fire at the target).—*At large*, at liberty, unconfined; also, generally; as a whole (the country at large).

**Atavism**, at'a-vizm, *n.* [L. *atavus*, an ancestor.] The resemblance of offspring to a remote ancestor; the return or reversion among animals to the original type.

**Atchivement**, at-chēv'ment, *n.* A hatchment.

**Atelier**, at-lē-ā, *n.* [Fr., a workshop.] A workshop; specifically, the workroom of sculptors and painters.

**Athanasian**, ath-a-nā'si-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Athanasius*, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century.—*Athanasian creed*, a creed of the Christian church, erroneously attributed to *Athanasius*, and also ascribed to *Hilary*, bishop of Arles (about A.D. 430). It defines the doctrines of the trinity and the incarnation in very precise and emphatic language, declaring damnation to be the lot of those who do not hold the right faith.

**Atheism**, ā-thē-izm, *n.* [Gr. *atheos*, an atheist—*a*, priv., and *theos*, God.] The disbelief of the existence of a God or Supreme intelligent Being.—**Atheist**, ā-thē-ist, *n.* One who professes atheism or disbelief in God.—**Atheistic**, **Atheistical**, ā-thē-ist'ik, ā-thē-ist'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to, implying, or containing atheism; disbelieving the existence of a God.

**Atheling**, **Ætheling**, ath'el-ing, eth'-el-ing. [A.Sax. *ætheling*, from *æthele*, noble = G. *edel*, noble.] In Anglo-Saxon times, a prince; one of the royal family; nobleman.

**Athenæum**, ath-e-nē-um, *n.* [L. from Gr. *Athēnē*, the goddess of wisdom.] An institution for the encouragement of literature and art, where a library, periodicals, &c., are kept for the use of the members.

**Athenian**, a-thē-ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Athens*, in Greece.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of *Athens*.

**Athirst**, a-thēr'st', *a.* or *adv.* Thirsty; wanting drink; having a keen appetite or desire (with *for*).

**Athlete**, ath'lēt, *n.* [Gr. *athlētēs*, from *athlon*, a contest.] One trained to exercises of agility and strength.—**Athletic**, ath-lēt'ik, *a.* Pertaining to athletes or such exercises as are practised by athletes; strong; robust; vigorous.—**Athletics**, ath-lēt'iks, *n.pl.* Athletic exercises.—**Athleticism**, ath-lēt'i-sizm, *n.* The

practice of athletics; the profession of an athlete.

**Athwart**, a-thwärt', *prep.* Across; from side to side of; *naut.* across the line of a ship's course.—*adv.* In a manner to cross and perplex; crossly; wrong. [Shak.]

**Atilt**, a-tilt', *adv.* In the manner of a tilter; in the manner of a cask tilted up.

**Atlas**, at'las, *n.* [Gr. *Atlas*, one of the Titans, who, according to the legend, bore the earth on his shoulders.] A collection of maps in a volume; a volume of plates or tables illustrative or explanatory of some subject; the first vertebra of the neck (so named because it supports the head).—**Atlantean**, at-lan-tē-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Atlas*; resembling *Atlas*.—**Atlantes**, at-lan-tēz, *n.pl.* [Gr., *pl.* of *Atlas*.] Sculptured figures or half figures of men used in the place of columns or pilasters in buildings, supporting or seeming to support some mass above them.—**Atlantic**, at-lan'tik, *a.* Pertaining to that division of the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west (named from *Mt. Atlas*).

**Atmosphere**, at-mo-sfēr, *n.* [Gr. *atmos*, vapour, and *sphaira*, a sphere.] The whole mass of aeriform fluid surrounding the earth, and generally supposed to extend to the height of 40 or 50 miles above its surface; any similar gaseous envelope or medium; the amount of pressure of a column of the atmosphere on a square inch (= 15 lb.); *fig.* pervading influence (to live in an atmosphere of doubt).—**Atmospheric**, **Atmospherical**, at-mo-sfēr'ik, at-mo-sfēr'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to, existing in, or consisting of the atmosphere; caused, produced, or operated on by the atmosphere.—**Atmospherics**, *n.pl.* *Wireless tel.* disturbances, resembling actual signals, produced in the receiving circuits by electrical action in the atmosphere or in the earth's crust.

**Atoll**, a-tol', *n.* [Name in the Maldivian group.] A coral island, consisting of a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon or lake: such islands are very common in the Pacific Ocean.

**Atom**, at'om, *n.* [L. *atomus*, Gr. *atomos*, an atom, lit. what is indivisible—*a*, not, and *temnō*, I cut.] An extremely minute particle of matter; a molecule; a particle of matter so minute as to admit of no division either mechanical or chemical; hence, anything extremely small; a minute quantity (not an atom of sense).—**Atomic**, a-tom'ik, *a.* Pertaining to atoms; consisting of atoms; extremely minute.—*Atomic heat*. The product of the specific heat and atomic weight of an element, equal to about 6.4 for practically all elements.—*Atomic number*. *Phys.* and *chem.* a number marking the place of an element in the periodic table, and having important relations to

the properties of the element. It is supposed to be the net number of unit positive charges in the nucleus of the atom.—*Atomic philosophy*, a system of philosophy which taught that atoms, by virtue of their own properties, brought all things into being without the aid of a Creator.—*Atomic theory*, the theory that all chemical combinations take place in a definite manner between the ultimate particles or atoms of bodies.—*Atomic volume*. Chem. The number obtained by dividing the atomic weight of an element by its density.—*Atomizer*, at'om-iz-ēr, *n.* One who or that which atomizes or reduces to atoms; an apparatus for reducing a liquid into spray for disinfecting, cooling, perfuming, &c.

**Atone**, a-tōn', *v.i.*—*atoned*, *atoning*. [Compounded of *at* and *one*, often found together in such phrases as 'to be at one', 'to set at one'.] To be at one; to agree or accord [Shak.]; to make reparation, amends, or satisfaction, as for an offence or a crime.—*v.t.* To expiate; to answer or make satisfaction for; to reconcile, as parties at variance.†—**Atonable**, a-tōn'-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being atoned for; reconcilable.—**Atonement**, a-tōn'ment, *n.* The act of atoning, reconciling, or making reparation; reconciliation after enmity or controversy; specifically, the reconciliation of God with man through Christ; satisfaction; expiation.

**Atop**, a-top', *adv.* On or at the top.

**Atrabilarious**, Atrabilarious, at'-ra-bi-lā'-ri-an, at'-ra-bi-lā'-ri-us, *a.* [L. *atra bilis*, black bile.] Affected with melancholy, which the ancients attributed to black bile; very bilious.

**Atrip**, a-trip', *a.* Of anchor loosed from bottom by means of a cable; of sails turned from horizontal to vertical position.

**Atrium**, ā'tri-um, *n.* [L.] The entrance-hall and usually the most splendid apartment of an ancient Roman house; zool. the chamber into which the intestine opens in ascidians.

**Atrocious**, a-trō'shus, *a.* [L. *atrox*, atrocis, fierce, cruel.] Extremely heinous, criminal, or cruel; enormously or outrageously wicked; enormous; horrible.—**Atrociousness**, a-trō'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being atrocious.—**Atrocity**, a-tros'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being atrocious; enormous wickedness or cruelty; a specific act of extreme heinousness or cruelty.

**Atrophy**, at'ro-fi, *n.* [Gr. *atrophia*—*a*, priv., and *trephō*, I nourish.] A wasting of the flesh with loss of strength; emaciation.

**Atropin**, Atropine, at'rō-pin, *n.* A very poisonous substance obtained from the deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*).

**Attach**, at-tach', *v.t.* [Fr. *attacher*, same word as *attaquer*, to attack,

from Arm. *tach*, Ir. *taca*, a peg, a nail=E. *tack*, a small nail.] To make to adhere; to tie, bind, or fasten; to connect or associate; to gain over, win, charm, or attract; to arrest or seize (a person or goods) by lawful authority, as in case of debt, &c.—*v.i.* To be attached or connected; to be joined or bound up with; to belong with to (interest attaches to a subject).—**Attachable**, at-tach'-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being attached.—**Attaché**, ā-tā'shā, *n.* [Fr.] One attached to an embassy or legation to a foreign court.—**Attaché case**, *n.* A travelling case, similar to a suitcase but smaller, and suitable for carrying books or papers.—**Attachment**, at-tach'ment, *n.* The act of attaching; the state of being attached; close adherence or affection; any passion or liking which binds one person to another or to a place, &c.; love; regard; that which attaches one object to another; the object attached; an adjunct; law, a taking of a person or goods by legal means to secure a debt.

**Attack**, at-tak', *v.t.* [Fr. *attaquer*. **ATTACH**.] To assault; to fall upon with force or violence; to make a hostile onset on; to assail; to endeavour to injure by an act, speech, or writing; to come or fall upon; to seize, as a disease.—*v.i.* To make an attack or onset; to begin an assault.—*n.* A falling on, with force or violence, or with calumny, satire, &c.; an onset; an assault; a seizure by a disease.

**Attain**, at-tān', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *atteinre*, Fr. *atteindre*, L. *attingere*—*ad*, to, and *tango*, I touch.] To reach by effort; to achieve or accomplish; to acquire; to gain: said of an end or object; to come to; to arrive at; to reach: said of a place.—*v.i.* To reach; to come or arrive: followed by *to*.—**Attainable**, at-tān'-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being attained, reached, achieved, or accomplished.—**Attainment**, at-tān'ment, *n.* The act of attaining; that which is attained; an acquisition; an acquirement.

**Attainder**, at-tān'dēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *atteindre*, *atteindre*, to touch or reach, as with law; to attain, from L. *attingo*. **ATTAIN**, *v.t.*] The act or legal process of subjecting a person to the consequences of judgment of death or outlawry pronounced in respect of treason or felony; forfeiture of civil privileges.

**Attar**, at'tār, *n.* [Ar. *atr*, perfume.] A perfume from flowers.—*Attar* or *otto* of roses, an essential oil made from various species of roses, which forms a valuable perfume.

**Attempt**, at-tem't, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *attempter*, from L. *attemperare*—*ad*, to, and *tempto*, I try.] To make an effort to effect; to endeavour to perform; to undertake; to try; to attack; to make an effort upon (a person's life); to try to win or

seduce.—*n.* An essay, trial, or endeavour; an effort to gain a point; an attack, onset, or assault.

**Attend**, at-tend', *v.t.* [Fr. *attendre*, L. *attendo*, I turn my mind to, I turn to—*ad*, to, and *tendo*, I stretch. **TEND**.] To accompany or be present with, as a companion or servant; to be present at or in for some purpose (church, a concert, &c.); to accompany or follow in immediate sequence, especially from a causal connexion (a cold attended with fever); to wait for.—*v.i.* To pay regard or heed; to be present, in pursuance of duty; to act as an attendant; to be concomitant: by itself or followed by *on* or *upon*.—**Attendance**, at-tend'-ans, *n.* The act of attending or attending on; the act of waiting on or serving; service; ministry; the persons attending for any purpose; a train; a retinue.—**Attendant**, at-tend'-ant, *a.* Accompanying; being present or in attendance upon; connected with, or immediately following.—*n.* One who attends or accompanies another; one who belongs to a person's retinue; a follower; one who is present or regularly present; that which accompanies or is consequent on.—**Attention**, at-ten'shon, *n.* [L. *attentio*, *attentio*, from *attendo*.] The act of attending or heeding; the application of the ear to sounds, or of the mind to objects presented to its contemplation; heedfulness; observation; an act of civility or courtesy.—**Attentive**, at-ten'tiv, *a.* Paying or giving attention; heedful; intent; observant; regarding with care; mindful; habitually heedful or mindful; sedulous.

**Attenuate**, at-ten'ü-ät, *v.t.*—*attenuated*, *attenuating*. [L. *attenuo*, *attenuatum*—*ad*, and *tenuo*, I make thin, *tenuis*, thin; same root as in E. *thin*, *tender*.] To make thin, fine, or slender; to reduce the thickness of either liquids or solid bodies; to reduce the strength of; to render meagre or jejune.—*v.i.* To become thin, slender, or fine; to diminish; to lessen.

**Attest**, at-test', *v.t.* [Fr. *attester*, L. *attestor*—*ad*, and *testor*, I witness. To bear witness to; to certify; to affirm to be true or genuine; to declare the truth of; to manifest (one's joy, &c.).—**Attestation**, at-test-ā'shon, *n.* The act of attesting; a solemn declaration, verbal or written, in support of a fact; evidence; testimony.

**Attic**, at'tik, *a.* [L. *Atticus*, Gr. *Attikos*.] Pertaining to *Attica*, in Greece, or to its principal city, Athens; marked by the qualities characteristic of the Athenians: as, *Attic wit*, *Attic salt*, a delicate wit for which the Athenians were famous.—*n.* The dialect spoken in Attica or Athens; the chief literary and the purest dialect of ancient Greece; arch. a low story erected over a principal; an apartment in the uppermost part of a house, with

windows in the cornice or the roof; a garret.

**Attire**, at-tîr', v.t.—*attired, attiring*. [O.Fr. *attirer*, to array, from prefix *at*, *L. ad*, to, and same word as *G. zier*, ornament, A.Sax. *tîr*, splendour, Dan. *ziir*, ornament.] To dress; to deck; to array; to adorn with elegant or splendid garments.—*n.* (no pl.). Dress; clothes; garb; apparel.

**Attitude**, at-tî-tûd, n. [Fr., from *it. attitudine*, fitness, posture, *L.L. aptitudo*, fitness, *L. aptus*, fit. *APT.*] Posture or position of a person, or the manner in which the parts of his body are disposed; state, condition, or conjuncture, as likely to have a certain result; aspect (the attitude of affairs).—**Attitudinize**, at-tî-tûd'in-îz, v.i.—*attitudinized, attitudinizing*. To assume affected attitudes, airs, or postures.

**Attorney**, at-têr'nî, n. [O.Fr. *atorné*, pp. of *attorner*, to transfer—at, *L. ad*, to, and O.Fr. *torner*, to turn. *TURN.*] One appointed by another to act in his place or stead; *law*, one who is appointed or admitted in the place of another to transact any business for him; one who acts for another, as in a court of law; a solicitor; a law-agent.—*Letter or power of attorney*, a formal instrument by which one person authorizes another to do some act or acts for him.—**Attorney-general**, n. The first ministerial law officer of the British crown; the public prosecutor on behalf of the crown.

**Attract**, at-trakt', v.t. [*L. attraho, attractum*—*ad*, to, and *traho*, I draw, whence *tract, treat, trace*, &c.]. To draw to or toward, either in a physical or mental sense; to cause to draw near or close to by some influence; to invite or allure; to entice; to win.—*v.i.* To possess or exert the power of attraction; to be attractive or winning.

**Attraction**, at-trak'shon, n. The act, power, or property of attracting; *physics*, the tendency, force, or forces through which all particles of matter, as well as all individual masses of matter, are attracted or drawn towards each other; the inherent tendency in bodies to approach each other, to unite and to remain united; the power or act of alluring, drawing to, inviting, or engaging; allurements; enticement; that which attracts; a charm; an allurements.—**Attractive**, at-trakt'iv, a. [Fr. *attractif*.] Having the quality of attracting; having the power of charming or alluring; inviting; engaging; enticing.—*n.* That which attracts; a charm or allurements.—**Attractiveness**, at-trakt'iv-nes, n. The quality of being attractive or engaging.

**Attribute**, at-trib'üt, v.t.—*attributed, attributing*. [*L. attribuo, attributum*—*ad*, and *tribuo*, I assign.] To ascribe; to impute; to consider as belonging to as due; to assign.—

**Attribute**, at-trib'üt, n. Any property, quality, or characteristic that can be ascribed to a person or thing; *fine arts*, a symbol of office or character added to any figure (thus the eagle is the attribute of Jupiter).—**Attributable**, at-trib'üt-a-bl, a. Capable of being, or liable to be attributed; ascribable; imputable.—**Attribution**, at-trib'üt-shon, n. The act of attributing; that which is ascribed; attribute.

**Attrition**, at-trî'shon, n. [*L. attritio*, from *attero*, *attritum*, to rub down—*ad*, to, and *tero*, *tritum*, to rub.] The act of wearing or rubbing down; the state of being worn down or smoothed by friction; abrasion.

**Attune**, at-tûn', v.t.—*attuned, attuning*. [Prefix *at* for *ad*, to, and *tune*.] To tune or put in tune; to adjust one sound to another; to make accordant; *fig.* to arrange fitly; to bring into harmony, concord, or agreement.

**Auburn**, a'bêrn, a. [*L.L. alburnus*, whitish, from *L. albus*, white.] Reddish brown or rich chestnut; generally applied to hair.

**Auction**, ak'shon, n. [*L. auctio*, from *augeo*, *auctum*, to increase (from the rising in successive bids); allied to *lcel. auka*, Goth. *aukan*, *E. eke*, to increase.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder.—*v.t.* To sell by auction.—**Auctioneer**, ak-shon-êr', n. One whose business it is to sell things by auction.—*v.t.*† To sell by auction.

**Audacious**, a-dâ'shus, a. [*L. audax, audacis*, from *audeo*, I dare.] Over bold or daring; bold in wickedness; insolent; impudent; shameless; unabashed.—**Audacity**, a-dâs'i-tî, n. The quality of being audacious; impudence; effrontery; insolence.

**Audible**, a'dî-bl, a. [*L. audibilis*, from *audio*, I hear; same root as in *E. ear*.] Capable of being heard; perceivable by the ear; loud enough to be heard.—**Audibility**, a-dî-bil'i-tî, n. The quality of being audible.—**Audience**, a'dî-ens, n. [*L. audientia*.] The act of listening; a hearing; liberty or opportunity of being heard before a person or assembly; an assembly of hearers.

**Audit**, a'dî-t, n. [*L. audit*, he hears, or *auditus*, a hearing, from *audio*, I hear. *AUDIBLE*.] An examination into accounts or dealings with money or property by proper officers, or persons appointed for that purpose; hence, a calling to account; an examination into one's actions; also, an audience or hearing.—*v.t.* To make audit of; to examine, as an account or accounts.—**Audition**, a-dî'shon, n. [*L. auditio*, a hearing.] The act of hearing; a hearing or listening.—**Auditor**, a'dî-têr, n. [*L.*] A hearer; a listener; a person appointed and authorized to audit or examine an account or accounts.—**Auditorium**, a-dî-tô'ri-um, n.

[*L.*] In an opera-house, public-hall, &c., the space allotted to the hearers.—**Auditory**, a'dî-to-rî, a. [*L. auditorius*.] Relating to hearing or to the sense or organs of hearing.

**Augean**, a-jê'an, a. Of or pertaining to the mythical *Augeas*, King of Elis, in Greece.—*Augean stable*, the stable of this king, in which he kept 3000 oxen, and the cleaning out of which, after it had remained uncleaned for thirty years, was assigned as a task to Hercules, who accomplished it in a single day. Hence cleaning the Augean stables became a synonym for the removal of accumulated nuisances, abuses, &c.

**Auger**, a-gêr, n. [For *nauger*, initial *n* having been lost (as in *adder, apron*), this word being lost from A.Sax. *nafê-gâr, nafu-gâr*, from *nafu, nafa*, the nave of a wheel; and *gâr*, a sharp-pointed thing, a dart or javelin.] An instrument for boring holes larger than those bored by a gimlet, chiefly used by carpenters, joiners, &c., and made in a great many forms; instruments on the same plan are used for boring into the soil.

**Aught**, at, n. [A.Sax. *dwîht*, from *d* for *dn*, one, and *wîht* = *E. whit, wight*; lit. a whit, its negative being *naught*, not a whit.] Anything, indefinitely; any part or quantity; anywhit.

**Augment**, ag-ment, v.t. [Fr. *augmenter*, *L. augmento*, from *augmentum*, increase, from *augeo*, I increase. *AUCTION.*] To increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to swell; to make bigger.—*v.i.* To increase; to grow larger.—**Augment**, ag-ment, n. Increase; enlargement by addition;† *gram.* an increase at the beginning of certain inflectional forms of a verb, as the *e* prefixed in certain tenses of the Greek verb.—**Augmentation**, ag-men-tâ'shon, n. The act of augmenting; the act of adding to or enlarging; the state or condition of being made larger; increase; enlargement; accession; the thing added by way of enlargement; addition.

**Augur**, a-gêr, n. [*L. augur*, from *avis*, a bird, and *L. garrio*, I chatter.] Among the ancient Romans one whose duty was to derive signs concerning future events from the flight or other actions of birds, &c., hence, one who foretells future events by omens; a soothsayer; a prophet.—*v.i.* To guess; to conjecture, as from signs or omens; to be a sign; to bode (to *augur* well or ill for a project).—*v.t.* To guess or conjecture; to predict; to anticipate: said of persons; to betoken; to forebode: said of things.—**Augury**, a-gû-ri or a-gêr-i, n. The art or practice of an augur; that which forebodes; that from which a prediction is drawn; a prognostication.

**August**, a-gust', a. [*L. augustus*, from *augeo*, I increase, the same word as the name *Augustus*.]



Grand; magnificent; majestic; impressing awe; inspiring reverence. **August**, a'gust, *n.* [L. *Augustus*, from the Roman Emperor Augustus.] The eighth month of the year, containing thirty-one days.—**Augustan**, a-gust'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Emperor *Augustus*: as, the *Augustan* age, which was the most brilliant period in Roman literature; hence, any brilliant period in the literary history of other countries, as the reign of Queen Anne in England.

**Augustin**, Augustine, a-gust'in, *n.* A member of one of the fraternities who follow rules framed by St. Augustine or deduced from his writings. Also *Augustinian*.

**Auk**, ak, *n.* [Dan. *alke*, Icel. *alka*, *alka*, an auk.] The name of one or two swimming birds found in the British seas, having their legs placed so far back as to cause them to stand nearly upright, and with very short wings more useful for swimming and diving than for flight.

**Aulic**, a'lik, *a.* [L. *aulicus*, from *aula*, Gr. *aulē*, a court.] Pertaining to a royal court.

**Aunt**, änt, *n.* [O.Fr. *ante*, from L. *amita*, contracted in the same way as *emmet* is contracted into *ant*.] The sister of one's father or mother, a term correlative to nephew or niece.

**Aunt Sally**, änt sal'i, *n.* A dummy figure at which sticks are thrown, the object being to knock a pipe out of its mouth; any person or institution which becomes a mark for popular abuse.

**Aura**, a'ra, *n.* [L. *aura*, a breath of air.] An air; an effluvia or odour; an exhalation; the symptoms immediately preceding attacks of certain diseases, especially epilepsy and hysteria.

**Aural**, a'ral, *a.* [L. *auris*, the ear.] Relating to the ear (*aural* surgery).—**Auriform**, a'ri-form, *a.* Ear-shaped; having the form of the human ear.—**Aurist**, a'rist, *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear, or who professes to cure them.

**Aureate**, a'rē-ät, *a.* [L. *aureatus*.] Golden; gilded.

**Aureole**, a'rē-öl, *n.* [Fr. *aureole*, from L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden, from *aurum*, gold.] Painting, an illumination surrounding a holy person, as Christ, a saint, &c.; a halo.

**Auricle**, a'ri-kl, *n.* [L. *auricula*, dim. from *auris*, the ear.] The external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head; either of the two cavities in the mammalian heart, placed above the two ventricles, and resembling in shape the external ear.—**Auricula**, a-rik'ü-la, *n.* A garden flower of the primrose family, found native in the Swiss Alps, and sometimes called bear's ear from the shape of its leaves.—**Auricular**, a-rik'ü-lär, *a.* Pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing, or to an auricle; confided

to one's ear, especially privately confided to the ear of a priest (*auricular* confession).

**Aurochs**, a'roks, *n.* [G.] A species of wild bull or buffalo, once abundant on the continent of Europe, but now reduced to a few herds inhabiting the forests of Lithuania.

**Aurora**, a-rō'ra, *n.* [L., the goddess of morning, the dawn; same root as L. *uro*, I burn, *aurum*, gold.] The dawn, or morning twilight; the goddess of the morning, or dawn deified; the *aurora borealis* (in this sense with the plural *auroræ*).—*Aurora borealis*, the northern lights or streamers, a luminous meteoric phenomenon of varying brilliancy seen in the northern heavens, and in greatest magnificence in arctic regions, believed to be electric in origin.—*Aurora australis*, the *aurora* of the southern hemisphere, a similar phenomenon to that of the north.—**Auroral**, a-rō'ral, *a.* Belonging to or resembling the dawn; belonging to or resembling the polar lights; roscate; rosy.

**Auspice**, a'spis, *n.* [L. *auspicium*, from *auspex*, an augur—*avis*, a bird, and *specio*, I view.] An augury from birds; an omen or sign in general; protection; favourable influence.—**Auspicious**, a-spi'shus, *a.* Having omens of success, or favourable appearances; propitious; favourable; prosperous; happy.

**Austere**, a-stēr, *a.* [L. *asterus*, Gr. *astēros*, harsh.] Harsh; tart; sour; rough to the taste; *fig.* severe; harsh; rigid; rigorous; stern.—**Austerely**, a-stēr'li, *adv.* In an austere manner; severely; rigidly; harshly.—**Austerity**, a-ste'ri-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being austere; severity; rigour; strictness; harshness.

**Austral**, a's'tral, *a.* [L. *australis*, from *auster*, the south wind, or south.] Southern; lying or being in the south.—**Australasian**, a's'tral-ä'shi-an, *a.* [From *austral* and *Asia*.] Relating to Australasia, that is, to Australia, New Zealand, and the adjacent islands.—*n.* A native of Australasia.—**Australian**, äs'trä-li-an, *a.* Pertaining to Australia.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Australia.

**Autarky**, a'tar-ki, *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *arkein*, to suffice.] Self-sufficiency; ability to stand on one's own feet. (Often mis-spelled *autarchy*, through mistaken derivation from Gr. *archē*, rule.)

**Authentic**, a-then'tik, *a.* [L. *authenticus*, from Gr. *authentikos*, original, genuine, from *authentēs*, one who does anything with his own hand.] Being what it purports to be; not false or fictitious; genuine; valid; authoritative; reliable.—**Authenticate**, a-then'ti-kät, *v.t.*—*authenticated*, *authenticating*. To render authentic; to give authority to by proof, attestation, &c.; to prove authentic; to determine as genuine.—**Authentication**, a-then'ti-kä'-

shon, *n.* The act of authenticating; the giving of proof or authority.—**Authenticity**, a-then-tis'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being authentic; the quality of being genuine; genuineness.

**Author**, a'thor, *n.* [O.F. *auteur*, L. *actor*, improperly written *autor*, *author*, from *augeo*, *auctum*, to increase, to produce. AUGMENT.] The beginner, former, or first mover of anything (*author* of our being); the originator or creator; efficient cause; the original composer of a literary work; the writer of a book or other literary production.—**Authoress**, a'thor-es, *n.* A female author.—**Authoritative**, a'thor-i-tä-tiv, *a.* Having authority; having the sanction or appearance of authority; positive; peremptory; dictatorial.—**Authority**, a'thor-i-ti, *n.* [O.Fr. *authorité*.] Power or right to command or act; dominion; control; the power derived from opinion, respect, or esteem; influence conferred by character, station, mental superiority, &c.; a person or persons exercising power or command; generally in the plural (the civil and military *authorities*); that to which or one to whom reference may be made in support of any fact, opinion, action, &c. (a person's *authority* for a statement); credit or credibility (a work of no *authority*).—**Authorize**, a'thor-iz, *v.t.*—*authorized*, *authorizing*. To give authority, warrant, or legal power to; to give a right to act; to empower; to make legal; to establish by authority or by usage or public opinion (an *authorized* idiom); to warrant; to sanction; to justify.—**Authorization**, a'thor-iz-ä'shon, *n.* The act of authorizing.—**Authorship**, a'thor-ship, *n.* The character or state of being an author; the source from which a work proceeds.

**Autobiography**, a'tō-bi-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and E. *biography*.] Biography or memoirs of a person written by himself.—**Autobiographer**, a'tō-bi-og'ra-fēr, *n.* One who writes an autobiography.—**Autobiographic**, **Autobiographical**, a'tō-bi-og'raf'ik, a'tō-bi-og'raf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing autobiography.

**Autocthon**, a-tok'thōn, *n. pl.* **Autocthones**, a-tok'thōn-ēz, [Gr. *autocthōnē*—*autos*, self, and *chthōn*, the earth.] One of the primitive inhabitants of a country; an aboriginal inhabitant; that which is original to a particular country.

**Autoclave**, a'tō-kläv, *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, L. *clavis*, a key.] A strong metallic vessel, used for heating liquids under high pressure.

**Autocracy**, a-tok'ra-si, *n.* [Gr. *autokratai*—*autos*, self, and *kratos*, power.] Supreme power invested in a single person; the government or power of an absolute monarch.—**Autocrat**, a'tō-krat, *n.* [Gr. *autokratēs*.] An absolute sovereign;

a monarch who governs without being subject to restriction: a title formerly assumed by the emperors of Russia; hence, one who is invested with or assumes unlimited authority in any relation.—**Auto-cra-tic**, a-tō-krat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to autocracy; absolute; holding unlimited powers of government.

**Auto-de-fe**, ou'tō-de-fā', *n.* pl. **Autos-de-fe**, ou'tōs-de-fā'. [Sp. lit. act (in sense of decree, judgment, sentence) of faith—*auto* = *L. actum*, an act, *de*, of, and *fe* = *L. fides*, faith.] A public solemnity, formerly held by the courts of the Inquisition in Spain and Portugal and their dependencies at the execution of heretics condemned to the stake.—**Auto-da-fe**, ou'tō-dā-fā', is the Portuguese form.

**Autograph**, a'tō-graf, *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *graphē*, writing.] A person's own handwriting; an original manuscript or signature.

**Automatic**, **Automatical**, a-tō-mat'ik, a-tō-mat'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *automatos*, self-acting—*autos*, self, and root, *ma*, to strive.] Belonging to or proceeding by spontaneous movement; having the power of self-motion; self-acting: said especially of mechanism; not depending on the will; instinctive: applied to actions.—**Automatic**, *n.* A pistol (Colt, Browning, &c.) with magazine in the butt, and reloaded by means of the recoil.—**Automatic guns**, guns that after the first shot fire others in rapid succession.—**Automatism**, a-tō-mat'izm, *n.* Automatic action; theory regarding automatic actions.—**Automaton**, a-tō-mat'on, *n.* pl. **Automata**, **Automatons**, a-tō-mat'a, a-tō-mat-onz. That which is self-moving; a self-acting machine; a mechanical contrivance which imitates the arbitrary or voluntary motions of living beings; a person who acts mechanically.

**Automobile**, a'tō-mō-bēl' or a'tō-mō'bil, *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, *MOBILE*.] A motor-car or similar vehicle.

**Autonomy**, a-tō-nō-mi, *n.* [Gr. *autonomia*—*autos*, self, and *nomos*, law, rule.] The power or right of self-government.

**Autopsy**, a'top-si, *n.* [Gr., from *autos*, self, and *opsis*, sight.] Personal observation; ocular view; *med.* post-mortem examination.

**Autosuggestion**, a'tō-suj-jest'yon, *n.* [Gr. *autos*, self, and *suggestion*.] *Psych.* suggestion, akin to hypnotic suggestion, made to oneself with a view to producing a desired frame of mind or bodily condition. The practice may be almost unconscious, and either beneficial or harmful.

**Autumn**, a'tum, *n.* [*L. autumnus*, for *autumnus*, the season of increase, from *augeo*, *autum*, to increase. **AUGMENT**.] The third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter, popularly regarded as comprising Aug., Sept., and Oct., but astronomically beginning at the autumnal equinox, 23rd Sept., and

ending at the winter solstice, 21st Dec.—**Autumnal**, a-tum'nal, *a.* Belonging to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn; *fig.* belonging to the period past the middle stage of life.

**Auxiliary**, ag-zil'i-a-ri, *a.* [*L. auxiliarius*, from *auxilium*, aid, from *augeo*, I increase, whence also *auction*, *augment*, *autumn*, &c.] Confer-ring aid or support; helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary.—**Auxiliary**, ag-zil'i-a-ri, *n.* A helper; an assistant; an associate in some undertaking; *pl.* foreign troops in the service of a nation at war; *gram.* a verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs: as, *have*, *may*, *shall*, and *will*.

**Avail**, a-vāl', *v. t.* [O.Fr. *valeir*, to be worth, from *L. valeo*, I am strong, with prefix *a* for *L. ad*.] To be for the advantage of; to assist or profit; to benefit.—*To avail oneself of*, to turn to one's profit or advantage; to take advantage of.—*v. i.* To be of use, benefit, or advantage; to answer a purpose; to have strength, force, or efficacy sufficient.—*n.* Advantage tending to promote success; benefit; service; utility; efficacy: used in such phrases as, of little *avail*; of much *avail*.—**Avail-able**, a-vāl'a-bl, *a.* Advantageous; having efficacy; capable of being used; attainable; accessible.

**Avalanche**, av'a-lansh, *n.* [Fr. *avalanche*, from *aval*, to descend—*à*, to, *val*, a valley.] A vast body of snow or ice sliding down a mountain, or over a precipice.

**Avarice**, av'a-ris, *n.* [*L. avaritia*, from *avarus*, greedy, from *aveo*, I covet.] An inordinate desire of gaining and possessing wealth; covetousness; cupidity; greediness.—**Avaricious**, av-a-rī'shus, *a.* Characterized by avarice; greedy of gain; miserly; covetous.

**Avast**, a-vast', *exclam.* [From *D. houd vast*, hold fast, stop.] *Naut.* the order to stop, hold, cease, or stay in any operation: sometimes used colloquially, without reference to ships.

**Avatar**, av-a-tār', *n.* [Skr. *avatāra*—*ava*, down, and root *tri*, to go.] A descent from heaven; the incarnation of the Hindu deities, or their appearance in some manifest shape upon earth.

**Avant**, a-vant', *interj.* [Fr. *avant*, *en avant*, forward, march—from *L. ab*, from, *ante*, before. *Van* is the same word.] Begone; depart: an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

**Ave**, ā'vē, *interj.* [*L.*] Hail! farewell! God bless you! Sometimes used as a noun for an Ave-Maria.—**Ave-Maria**, ā'vē-ma-ri'a, *n.* [*L.* = hail Mary!—the first words of Gabriel's salutation to the Virgin Mary.] Devotional words often repeated in the Roman Catholic Church, chaplets and rosaries being divided into a certain number of *ave-marias* and paternosters.

**Avenge**, a-venj', *v. t.*—*avenged*,

*avenging*. [O.Fr. *avengier*—prefix *a*, and *L. vindicare*, to avenge, vindicate.] To vindicate by inflicting pain or evil on the wrong-doer; to deal punishment for injury done to: with a person as object; to take satisfaction for, by pain or punishment inflicted on the injuring party; to deal punishment on account of: with a thing as object.—**Avenger**, a-venj'ēr, *n.* One who avenges; one who takes vengeance.

**Avens**, av'enz, *n.* The popular name of several species of roseaceous plants growing wild: common *avens* is also called herb-bennet.

**Avenue**, av'e-nū, *n.* [Fr., from *avenir*, to arrive. *L. advenio*, **AD-VE-NE**, **ADVENT**.] A passage; a way or opening for entrance; a wide straight roadway or street; an alley or walk planted on each side with trees; *fig.* means of access or attainment.

**Aver**, a-ver', *v. t.*—*averred*, *averring*. [Fr. *averer*, from *L. ad*, to, and *verus*, true.] To affirm with confidence; to declare in a positive or peremptory manner; to assert.

**Average**, av'er-ā, *n.* [Fr. *avarie*, Sp. *averia*, damage sustained by goods at sea; from Ar. *avār*, defect, flaw, modified by the influence of *L. L. averagium*, the carriage of goods by *averia* or draught-cattle, a contribution towards loss of things carried, from O.Fr. *aver*, a work-horse, from *L. habere*, to have.] A contribution falling on the owners of a ship's freight and cargo, in proportion to their several interests, to make good a loss that has been sustained; a sum or quantity intermediate to a number of different sums or quantities; a mean or medial amount; a general estimate based on comparison of a number of diverse cases; a medium.—*a.* Exhibiting a mean proportion or mean quality; forming an average; medium; not extreme; ordinary; *com.* estimated in accordance with the rules of average.—*v. t.*—*aver-aged*, *averaging*. To find the average of; to reduce to a mean sum or quantity; to show or have as an average or mean (trees average 50 feet in height).

**Averruncator**, av-e-rung-kāt-ēr, *n.* An implement for pruning trees when their branches are beyond easy reach of the hand.

**Avert**, a-vert', *v. t.* [*L. averto*, *avertum*, to turn away—*a*, from, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn, whence *verse*, *convert*, *converse*, *diverse*, &c.] To turn or direct away from; to turn or to cause to turn off or away (the eyes, calamity, &c.).—**Averse**, a-vers', *a.* [*L. aversus*, turned from, pp. of *averto*.] Turned away from; averted [*Mil.*]; unwilling; having repugnance: now regularly followed by *to*, not by *from*.—**Averse-ness**, a-vers'nes, *n.* The state of being averse.—**Aversion**, a-ver'shon, *n.* Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; disinclination; reluctance; hatred: used abso-



lutely or with *to*; the cause of dislike; the object of repugnance.

**Avesta**, a-ves'ta, *n.* The sacred writings attributed to Zoroaster; the Zendavesta.—**Avestan**, a-ves'tan, *n.* The language of the Avesta; Zend.

**Avian**, ávi-an, *a.* [*L. avis*, a bird.] Pertaining to birds.—**Aviary**, ávi-a-ri, *n.* [*L. aviarius*.] A building or inclosure for the breeding, rearing, and keeping of birds.—**Aviation**, ávi-a-sh'on, *n.* Aerial navigation by machines heavier than air.—**Aviator**, ávi-a-tér, *n.* One who engages in aviation.—**Aviculture**, ávi-kul'túr, *n.* The breeding and rearing of birds.

**Avid**, av'id, *a.* [*L. avidus*, from *aveo*, I desire; akin *avarice*.] Eager; greedy; with *of*.—**Avidity**, a-vid-i-ti, *n.* [*L. aviditas*.] Greediness; strong appetite; eagerness; intensity of desire.

**Avizandum**, av-i-zan'dum. In Scotland, the private consideration by a judge of a case that has been heard in court.

**Avocado-pear**, av-ô-ká-dô-pâr, *n.* [Corrupted from Mexican name.] The fruit of a small tree of the laurel family, common in tropical America and the West Indies; also called *Alligator-pear*.

**Avocation**, av-ô-ká'shon, *n.* That which calls a man away from his proper business; a distraction; a hindrance; a man's business, pursuit, or occupation; vocation or calling.

**Avoid**, a-void', *v.t.* [Originally to empty; from prefix *a*, and *void*.] To make void (in legal phraseology); to shun; to keep away from; to eschew; to evade; to elude (expense, danger, bad company).—*v.i.* To become void or vacant; to retire; to withdraw.—**Avoidable**, a-void-a-bl, *a.* That may be vacated or annulled; capable of being avoided, shunned, or escaped.

—**Avoidance**, a-void'ans, *n.* The act of annulling or making void; the act of avoiding or shunning.

**Avoidupois**, av-ér'dü-poiz', *n.* [*O.Fr. avoir du poids*, to have weight.—*L. habeo*, I have, *pensum*, something weighed out.] A system of weight of which 1 lb. contains 16 oz., in distinction to troy weight, which has only 12—the system by which commodities in general are weighed.

**Avoset**, av'ô-set, *n.* [*Fr. avocette*, *It. avocetta*.] A wading-bird of the size of a lapwing, with very long legs, feathers variegated with black and white, and a long slender bill bent upwards towards the tip.

**Avouch**, a-vouch', *v.t.* [Prefix *a* (= *L. ad*, to), and *vouch*; *O.Fr. avochier*, *avocher*.] To affirm openly; to avow; to maintain, vindicate, or justify (a statement); to establish; guarantee; substantiate.

**Avow**, a-vou', *v.t.* [*Fr. avouer*—*a* (from *L. ad*, to), and *vouer*, to vow. Vow.] To declare openly, with a view to justify, maintain, or defend (sentiments, &c.); to acknow-

ledge; to own.—**Avowal**, a-vou'al, *n.* An open declaration; frank acknowledgment.—**Avowed**, a-voud', *a.* Declared; open (an *avowed* enemy).

**Avuncular**, a-vung'kü-lér, *a.* [*L. avunculus*, an uncle.] Of or pertaining to an uncle.

**Await**, a-wât', *v.t.* To wait for; to look for or expect; to be in store for; to be ready for (a reward *awaits* him).

**Awake**, a-wák', *v.t.*—*awoke* or *awaked* (pret. & pp.), *awaking*. [Prefix *a*, intens., and *wake*; *A.Sax. dwacan*, pret. *dwóc*, also *dwacian*, to awake. **WAKE**.] To rouse from sleep or from a state resembling sleep; to put into action or new life.—*v.i.* To cease to sleep; to bestir or rouse oneself from a state resembling sleep.—*a.* [*A.Sax. dwacen*, pp. of *dwacan*.] Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

—**Awaken**, a-wák'n, *v.i.* [*A.Sax. dwacnan*, *dwacnian*, to awake (intrants).] To become awake; to awake.—*v.t.* To rouse from sleep; to awake.—**Awakening**, a-wák'ning, *n.* Act of awaking from sleep; a revival of religion.—*a.* Rousing; alarming.

**Award**, a-wârd', *v.t.* [*O.Fr. awarder*, to have under ward, to inspect, to pronounce as to the sufficiency of. **WARD**.] To adjudge; to assign judicially or by sentence (as an arbitrator pronouncing upon the rights of parties).—*v.i.* To make an award.—*n.* Judgment; decision; the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them.

**Aware**, a-wâr', *a.* [Prefix *a*, and *ware* (as in *beware*); *A.Sax. gewâr*, wary, cautious; *G. gewahr*, aware. **WARE**, **WARY**.] Apprised; cognizant; informed; conscious; followed by *of*.

**Away**, a-wâ', *adv.* [*A.Sax. onweg*—*on*, on, and *weg*, way.] Absent; at a distance; apart; to a distance (to go *away*). It is often used elliptically (whither *away* so fast?). With many verbs it conveys a notion of using up or consuming (to squander *away*, to idle or loiter *away*); it has also merely an intensive force (eat *away*, laugh *away*).—*int.* Begone! depart! go *away*!

**Awe**, é, *n.* [*O.E. aghe*, *eghe*, *A.Sax. ege*, fear, dread; *Icel. agi*, awe, terror; *Goth. agis*, fear; allied to *Gael. agh*, fear; *Gr. achos*, anguish—from root seen in *anguish*, *anger*, &c. **ANGER**.] Dread or great fear; fear mingled with admiration or reverence; reverential fear; feeling inspired by something sublime.

—*v.t.*—*awed*, *awing*. To strike with awe; to influence by fear, reverence, or respect.—**Awful**, á'ful, *a.* Striking or inspiring with awe; filling with dread, or dread mingled with profound reverence; proceeding from awe; extraordinary or highly remarkable (colloq.).

**Aweather**, a-weeth'ér, *a. or adv.* On or to the weather side of a ship: opposed to *alee*.

**Awhile**, a-whíl', *adv.* [*O.E. ane hwile*, a while.] For a space of time; for some time.

**Awkward**, ák'wêrd, *a.* [*O.E. awk*, *awke*, wrong, backwards, reverse, and term. *ward*. *Awk* corresponds to *Icel. ofgr*, *ofgrug*, *Sw. ofvig*, turned the wrong way, from *af* = *E. off*.] Wanting dexterity in the use of the hands or of instruments; bungling; clumsy; ungraceful in manners; uncouth.

**Awl**, ál, *n.* [*A.Sax. awul*, *ael*, *dl*; *Icel. alr*, *G. ahle*.] A pointed instrument for piercing small holes in leather, wood, &c.

**AWN**, an, *n.* [*Icel. ógn*, *Dan. avne*, *Sw. agne*, chaff, husk; akin to *Gr. achné*, chaff.] The bristle or beard of corn or grass, or any similar bristle-like appendage.

**Awning**, an'ing, *n.* [*L.G. havenung*, a shelter, from *haven*, a haven.] A covering of canvas or other cloth spread over any place as a protection from the sun's rays.

**Awry**, a-ri', *a. or adv.* In a wry position; turned or twisted towards one side; askint; crooked; perverse.

**Axe**, aks, *n.* [*A.Sax. ax*, *æx*, *Icel. áx*, *Dan. øxe*, *D. aakse*, *G. ax*, *axt*; allied to *Gr. axiné*, *L. ascia* for *ascia*—an axe. From root *ac*, *ak*, a point. **ACID**.] An instrument, consisting of a head, with an arching edge of steel in the plane of the sweep of the tool, attached to a handle, and used for hewing timber and chopping wood.—**Axe-head**, *n.* The head or iron of an axe.—**Axe-stone**, *n.* The mineral nephrite or jade.

**Axiom**, aks'i-om, *n.* [*Gr. axiōma*.] A self-evident truth or proposition; a proposition whose truth is so evident at first sight that no process of reasoning or demonstration can make it plainer; an established principle in some art or science; a principle universally received.—**Axiomatic**, aks'i-ô-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or having the character of an axiom.

**Axis**, aks'is, *n. pl. Axes, aks'éz. [*L.*] The straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body or magnitude, on which it revolves, or may be supposed to revolve; *bot.* the central line or column about which other parts are arranged; *anat.* the second vertebra of the neck.*

**Axle**, **Axle-tree**, aks'l, aks'l-tré, *n.* [*A dim. from A.Sax. eax*, *ex*, an axle; same root as *L. axis*, namely, *ag*, to drive. **ACRE**.] A piece of timber or bar of iron on which the wheels of a vehicle, &c., turn.

**Axle-nut**, *n.* A screw-nut on the end of an axle to keep the wheel in place.—**Axle-pin**, *n.* Same as *Linch-pin*.

**Axolotl**, aks'o-lotl, *n.* [Mexican name.] A remarkable member of the tailed amphibians found in Mexican lakes, possessing four limbs resembling those of a frog,



and usually having throughout life both lungs and gills, but sometimes losing the latter.

**Ay, Aye, i, adv.** [Of doubtful origin.] Yes; yea; a word expressing assent or affirmation; truly; certainly; indeed.—*n.* The word by which assent is expressed in Parliament; hence, an affirmative vote.—*The ayes have it*, the affirmative votes are in a majority.

**Ayah, ā'yā, n.** In India, &c., a native waiting-woman or lady's-maid.

**Aye, ā, adv.** [Icel. *ei*, aye, ever; A.Sax. *d*, always; allied to *L. ævum*, Gr. *aiōn*, age, *aiet*, ever.] Always; for ever; continually; for an indefinite time: used mostly in poetry.

**Aye-aye, i-i, n.** [From its cry.] A nocturnal quadruped, about the size of a hare, found in Madagascar,

allied to the lemurs, and in its habits resembling the sloth.

**Azalea, a-zā'lē-a, n.** [Gr. *azaleos*, dry, from inhabiting dry localities.] The generic name of certain plants belonging to the heath family, remarkable for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers, and distinguished from the rhododendrons chiefly by the flowers having five stamens instead of ten.

**Azimuth, az'i-muth, n.** [Ar. *as-sumuth*, pl. of *as-sam*, a way, a path. *Zenith* has the same origin.] *Astron.* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the centre of a celestial object and the zenith.

**Azo dyes, ā'zō.** Synthetic organic colouring compounds, containing nitrogen combined in a special way.

## B

**B**, the second letter and the first consonant in the English and most other alphabets; *mus.* the seventh note of the model diatonic scale or scale of C.

**Baa, bā, n.** [Imitation of the sound.] The bleating of a sheep.

**Baal, bā'al, n.** [Heb. *ba'al*, lord.] A deity worshipped among the Canaanites, Phenicians, &c., and supposed to represent the sun.

**Babbitt-metal, bab'it-met-al, n.** [From the name of the inventor.] An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, used for obviating friction in the bearing of cranks, axles, &c.

**Babble, bab'bl, v.i.** [From *ba*, a sound uttered by an infant; D. and G. *babbeln*, Icel. *babbla*, Dan. *bable*, Fr. *babiller*.] To utter words imperfectly or indistinctly; to talk idly or irrationally; to make a continuous murmuring sound; to prate; to tell secrets.—*v.t.* To utter idly or irrationally.—*n.* Idle talk; senseless prattle; murmur as of a stream.—**Babbler, bab'blér, n.** One who babbles; a teller of secrets.

**Babe, Baby, bāb, bā'bi, n.** [From the Celtic; W. Ir. and Gael. *baban*, Gael. and Ir. *bab*, child, infant.] An infant; a young child of either sex.—**Babyish, bā'bi-ish, a.** Like a babe; childish.—**Babyhood, bā'bi-hyud, n.** The state of being a baby; infancy.—**Baby-farmer, n.** One who receives infants, generally illegitimate, along with a sum of money for their bringing up, and whose object is to get rid of the children, by neglect or ill usage, as soon as possible.—**Baby-farming, n.** The system or practices of a baby-farmer.

**Babel, bā'bel, n.** The city mentioned in Scripture where the confusion of tongues took place; any great city where confusion may be supposed to prevail; a confused

mixture of sounds; confusion; disorder.

**Baboo, Babu, ba-bō', n.** A Hindu title of respect paid to gentlemen, equivalent to master, sir.—*Babu-English*, the flowery and oriental English of Bengal.

**Baboon, ba-bōn', n.** [Fr. *babouin*.] A term applied to certain quadrumanous animals of the Old World having elongated muzzles like a dog, strong canine teeth, short tails, cheek-pouches, small deep eyes with huge eyebrows, and naked callosities on the hips.

**Baby, &c. BARE.**

**Babylon, bab'i-lōn, n.** Type of any great or evil city; capital of Chaldean Empire.

**Babyrussa, Babyroussa, ba-i-rōs'sa, n.** A species of the swine family with long curved tusks in the upper jaw, inhabiting the islands of the Eastern Archipelago and the Malayan Peninsula, and allied to the wild boars of Europe.

**Baccarat, bak'ka-rat or bak-ka-rā, n.** [Fr.] A game of cards played by any number of players.

**Bacchanal, Bacchanalian, bak'a-nal, bak-a-nā'li-an, a.** [L. *bacchanalis*, from *Bacchus*, the god of wine.] Revelling in or characterized by intemperate drinking; riotous; noisy.—**Bacchanalia, bak-a-nā'li-a, n, pl.** [L.] Feasts or festive rites in honour of Bacchus.—**Bacchante, ba-kan'tē, n.** [It. *baccante*.] A priestess of Bacchus, or one who joined in the feasts of Bacchus, one in a state of Bacchic frenzy.—**Bacchic, Bacchical, bak'ik, bak'i-kal, a.** Relating to Bacchus; jovial; drunken; mad with intoxication.

**Bachelor, bach'el-ér, n.** [O.Fr. *bachelier*, *bachiller*, Fr. *bachelier*, from L.L. *baccalarius*, the owner of a small farm or a herd of cows, a vassal, from *bacca*, for *L. vacca*, a cow.] Formerly, a young man in the

**Azole, a-zō'ik, a.** [Gr. *a*, priv., and *zōē*, life.] Destitute of any vestige of organic life: applied to rocks, especially some very old rocks, in which no fossils have as yet been found.

**Aztec, az'tek, n. and a.** One of or pertaining to the Aztecs, the ruling tribe in Mexico at the time of the Spanish invasion.

**Azure, ā'zhūr, a.** [Fr. *azur*, L.L. *azurum*, *lazurum*, &c., from Arab. *lazwerd*, blue.] Resembling the clear blue colour of the sky; sky-blue.—*n.* The fine blue colour of the sky; a name common to several sky-coloured or blue pigments, as ultramarine or smalt; the sky or vault of heaven.—*v.t.* To colour blue.—

**Azurite, ā-žūr-it, n.** A blue mineral, an ore of copper, composed chiefly of hydrous carbonate; called also *Azure-stone*.

first or probationary stage of knighthood; hence, a man who has not been married; one who has taken the degree below that of Master or Doctor in Arts, Science, or other subjects at a university.—*Knight bachelor*, a man who has been knighted without being made a member of any of the orders of knighthood, as the Bath.

**Bacillus, ba-sil'us, n. pl. Bacilli, ba-sil'i.** [L., a little rod.] A microscopic organism that often swarms in the blood of animals in morbid states; a bacterium.

**Back, bak, n.** [A.Sax. *bæc*, Icel. *Sw.* and *L.G. bak*.] The posterior part of the trunk; the region of the spine; the hinder part of the body in man and the upper in other animals; that which is behind or farthest from the face or front; the rear (the *back* of a house); that which is behind or in the farthest distance; the part which comes behind in the ordinary movements of a thing, or when it is used (the *back* of the hand, a knife, saw, &c.); a reserve or secondary resource; a support or second; in football, hockey, &c., a player stationed in a defensive position, usually near his own goal; *pl.* among leather dealers the thickest and best-tanned hides.—*Behind one's back*, in secret, or when one is absent.—*adv.* [Short for *aback*, A.Sax. *on bæc*, back.] To or toward a former place, state, or condition; not advancing; in a state of restraint or hindrance (to keep *back*); toward times or things past (to look *back*); again; in return (to give *back*); away from contact; by reverse movement; in withdrawal or resilement from an undertaking or engagement (to draw *back*).—*To go or give back*, to retreat, to recede; to give way; to succumb.—*a.* Belonging to the back; lying in the rear; remote; in a

backward direction: chiefly in compounds.—*v.t.* To furnish with a back or backing; to support; to second or strengthen by aid (often with *up*); to bet or wager in favour of; to get upon the back of; to mount; to write something on the back of; to endorse; to put backward; to cause to move backwards or recede.—*v.i.* To move or go back; to move with the back foremost; *meteor*, to shift in a counter-clockwise direction, said of wind; the opposite of *veer*.—**Backer**, bak'ēr, *n.* One who backs or gets on the back; one who supports another; one who bets in favour of a particular party in a contest.—**Backing**, bak'ing, *n.* Something put at or attached to the back of something else by way of support or finish.

**Backbite**, bak'bit, *v.t.*—*backbit* (pret.), *backbit* or *backbitten* (pp.), *backbiting*. To censure, slander, or speak evil of, in the absence of the person traduced.—**Backbiter**, bak'bit-ēr, *n.* One who backbites; a calumniator of the absent.—**Backbiting**, bak'bit-ing, *n.* Secret calumny.

**Back-blocks**, bak'blokz, *n.pl.* [Australia and New Zealand.] Interior parts of a country.

**Backboard**, bak'bōrd, *n.* A board for the back; a board used to support the back and give erectness to the figure.

**Backbone**, bak'bōn, *n.* The bone of the back; the spine; the vertebral column; *fig.* firmness; decision of character; resolution.

**Back-chat**, bak-chat, *n.* Interchange of facetious or insolent remarks between two persons; impudence.

**Backdoor**, bak'dōr, *n.* A door in the back part of a building.

**Backgammon**, bak-gam'mon, *n.* [Dan. *bakke*, a tray, *gammen*, mirth.] A game played by two persons upon a table or board made for the purpose, with pieces or men, dice-boxes, and dice.

**Background**, bak'ground, *n.* The part of a picture represented as farthest from the spectator; *fig.* a situation little seen or noticed; a state of being out of view (to keep a fact in the background).

**Backhand**, bak'hand, *n.* Writing sloping backwards or to the left.—**Backhand**, **Backhanded**, bak'hand, bak'hand-ēd, *a.* With the hand turned backward (*a backhanded blow*); unfair; oblique; indirect; sloping back or to the left (of writing).—**Backhander**, bak'hand-ēr, *n.* A blow with the back of the hand. [Colloq.]

**Backshish**, **Backsheesh**, bak'shēsh, *n.* Same as **BAKSHISH**.

**Backside**, bak'sid, *n.* The back part of anything; the side opposite to the front or behind that which is presented to the spectator.

**Back-sight**, *n.* The rear sight of a gun.

**Backslide**, bak'slid, *v.i.* (conjugated

as *slide*). To slide back; to fall off or turn away from religion or morality; to apostatize.—**Backslider**, bak'slid-ēr, *n.* One who backslides; one who falls away from religion or morality.—**Backsliding**, bak'slid-ing, *a.* Apostatizing from faith or practice.

**Backstair**, **Backstairs**, bak'stār, bak'stār, *n.* A stair or stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs.—*a.* Of or pertaining to backstairs; private stairs.—*a.* Of or pertaining to backstairs; hence, indirect; underhand; secret and unfair (*backstairs influence*).

**Backward**, **Backwards**, bak'wērd, bak'wērdz, *adv.* [Back and ward, denoting direction.] With the back in advance; toward the back; in a direction opposite to forward; toward past times or events; from a better to a worse state; in a contrary or reverse manner, way, or direction.—**Backward**, *a.* Being in the back or at the back; turned or directed back (*a backward look*); unwilling; reluctant; slow; dull; not quick of apprehension; late; behind in time.—**Backwardation**, bak-wērd-ā'shon, *n.* A consideration paid to purchasers for an extension of time by speculators on the Stock Exchange unable to supply the stock or shares they have contracted to deliver.—**CONTANGO**.—**Backwater**, *n.* Currentless water beside a stream; metaphorically, a stagnant place.

**Backwoods**, bak'wudz, *n.pl.* Woody or forest districts of a country situated back or away from the more thickly settled parts; more especially used in regard to the United States and Canada.—**Backwoodsman**, bak'wudz-man, *n.* An inhabitant of the backwoods; a reactionary voter in House of Lords, only appearing on special occasions.

**Bacon**, bak'n, *n.* [O.Fr. *bacon*, from O.D. *baken*, bacon, from *bak*, *bake*, a pig; G. *bache*, a wild sow.] Swine's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

**Bacteriology**, bak-tē'ri-ol'ō-jī, *n.* The doctrine or study of bacteria.—**Bacteriologist**, bak-tē'ri-ol'ō-jist, *n.* One who investigates the phenomena of bacteria, especially in relation to disease.—**Bacterium**, bak-tē'ri-um, *n.pl.* **Bacteria**, bak-tē'ri-a. [Gr. *baktērion*, a stick.] A name applied to certain very minute organisms which appear in infusions of organic matter, in fluids exposed to the air, in diseased animal tissues, &c.

**Bad**, bad, *a.*, compar. (from quite a different root) worse, superl. worst. [Perhaps of Celtic origin; comp. Corn. *bad*, Gael. *baadh*, *baath*, vain, foolish, &c.] The opposite of good; wanting good qualities, physical or moral; not coming up to a certain type or standard or the average of individuals of the particular class; wicked, unprincipled, depraved, immoral, vicious; pernicious, de-

basing, corrupting (influence, habits); ill, infirm (health); unwholesome, noxious (air, climate, food); defective, insufficient (work, crop); infertile, sterile (soil); unfortunate or unhappy (result, marriage); incompetent (workman), &c. &c.—*n.* That which is bad.—*To go to the bad*, to fall into bad company, bad ways, or bad circumstances; to fall into vicious courses and ruin one's life.—**Baddish**, bad'ish, *a.* Somewhat bad; indifferent. [Colloq.]—**Badly**, bad'li, *adv.* In a bad manner; not well; unskilfully.—**Badness**, bad'nes, *n.* The state of being bad; want of good qualities, physical or moral.

**Badge**, baj, *n.* [L.L. *bagia*, a sign, probably from O.Sax. *bāg*, A.Sax. *bedg*, Icel. *baugr*, a bracelet, ring, garland.] A mark, sign, token, or cognizance worn to show the relation of the wearer to any person, occupation, or order.

**Badger**, baj'ēr, *n.* [For *bladger*, from O.Fr. *blaage*, store of corn (the animal being supposed to steal corn), from L.L. *bladum*, wheat (Fr. *blé*), lit. grain carried off the field; L. *ablatum*—*ab*, from, and *latum*, carried.] A plantigrade carnivorous mammal belonging to a family intermediate between the bears and the weasels, living in a burrow, nocturnal in habits, and feeding on vegetables, small quadrupeds, &c.—*v.t.* To attack (a person), as the badger is attacked when being drawn or baited; to assail (as with importunities, commands, &c.); to worry; to pester.

**Badian**, bad'i-an, *n.* The fruit of the Chinese anise tree used as a condiment.

**Badinage**, bad'i-nāj or bā-dē-nāzh, *n.* [Fr., from *badin*, facetious.] Light or playful discourse.

**Badminton**, bad'min-ton, *n.* [From a residence of the Dukes of Beaufort.] A game similar to lawn-tennis but played with shuttlecocks; a kind of claret-cup or summer beverage.

**Baffle**, baf'fl, *v.t.*—*baffled*, *baffling*. [Origin unknown.] To elude; to foil; to frustrate; to defeat; to thwart; to subject to indignities! [Shak.]—*v.i.*† To struggle ineffectually (as a ship in a storm).—**Baffle**, baf'fl, *n.* *Engin*, a plate or wall for deflecting or checking the flow of gases or liquids.

**Baffy**, baf'i, *n.* A wooden golf club used for lofting a ball.

**Bag**, bag, *n.* [Icel. *baggi*, *bāgg*, a bag, a bundle; comp. O.Fr. *bague*, a bundle, Gael. *bag*, a bag.] A sack; a wallet; a pouch; what is contained in a bag (as the animals shot by a sportsman); a definite quantity of certain commodities.—*v.t.*—*bagged*, *bagging*. To put into a bag; to distend; to swell; to shoot or otherwise lay hold of (game).—*v.i.* To swell or hang like a bag.—**Bagging**, bag'ing, *n.* The cloth or other materials for bags.—**Baggy**, bag'i, *a.* Having the ap-

pearance of a bag; puffy.—**Bagginess**, bag'ī-nes, *n.* Character of being baggy.—**Bagman**, bag'man, *n.* A name sometimes given to a commercial traveller.—**Bagpipe**, bag'pīp, *n.* A wind-instrument consisting of a leathern bag which receives the air from the mouth or from a bellows, and of pipes into which the air is pressed from the bag by the performer's elbow.—**Bagpiper**, bag'pīp-ēr, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.—**Bag-wig**, *n.* A wig with a sort of purse attached to it.

**Bagatelle**, bag-a-tel', *n.* [Fr., from *It. bagatella*, a dim. of *bagata*, a trifle, *L.L. бага*, a bundle, a bag.] A trifle; a thing of no importance; a game played on a board having at the end nine holes, into which balls are to be struck with a cue or mace.—**Bagatelle-board**, *n.* The board or table on which to play at bagatelle.

**Baggage**, bag'āj, *n.* [Fr. *bagage*, baggage, *O.Fr. bague*, a bundle. *BAG.*] The necessities of an army, or other body of men on the move; luggage; things required for a journey.

**Bagasse**, bag'āj, *n.* [Fr. *bagasse*, *It. bagascia*, *Sp. bagazo*, a strumpet.] A low worthless woman; a strumpet; now usually a playful epithet applied familiarly to any young woman.

**Bagnio**, bān'yo, *n.* [It. *bagno*, from *L. balneum*, a bath.] A bath; a brothel; a stew.

**Bah**, bā, *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt, disgust, or incredulity.

**Bahadur**, ba-hā'dur, *n.* [Hindu, gallant.] Title of officers in Indian army.

**Bail**, bāl, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *bailler*, to bail, to guard, from *L. bajulus*, a bearer, later a tutor or governor. Hence *baillif*.] To liberate from arrest and imprisonment, upon security that the person liberated shall appear and answer in court.—*n.* The person or persons who procure the release of a prisoner from custody by becoming surety for his appearance in court; the security given for the release: not used with a plural termination (we were his bail).

**Bailable**, bāl'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being admitted to bail; admitting of bail (a bailable offence).—**Bailee**, bāl-ē', *n.* A person to whom goods are committed, for the purposes of a trust.—**Bailer**, bāl'ēr, *n.* One who or that which bails.—**Bail-bond**, *n.* A bond given for the appearance in court of a person who is bailed.

**Bail**, bāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *baille*, a palisade, from *L. baculum*, a rod or staff.] A little stick laid on the tops of the stumps in playing cricket: the two bails and the three stumps together form a wicket.

**Bail**, bāl, *v.t.* [Fr. *baille*, a bucket, *Armor. bal*, a tub.] To free (a boat) from water with a bucket or other utensil.

**Baillif**, bāl'if, *n.* [O.Fr. *baillif*,

*bailli*, from *baillir*, *bailler*, to hold, to govern, *L. bajulare*, to bear, *bajulus*, a porter. *BAIL*, to liberate.] A civil officer or functionary, subordinate to some one else; an overseer or under-steward on an estate.—*Water bailiffs*, officers who protect rivers from poachers, and from being fished at illicit seasons.—**Baillie**, *Baillie*, bāl'li, *n.* A magistrate in Scotland corresponding to an *alderman* in England.

**Bairam**, *Beiram*, bā'ram, bī'ram, *n.* The name of two Mohammedan festivals, one held at the close of the fast Ramazan, the other seventy days after.

**Bairn**, bārn, *n.* [A.Sax. *bearn*, *Icel.* and *Goth. barn*; from *bear*, to bring forth.] A child. [Prov. E. and Sc.]

**Bait**, bāt, *v.t.* [From *Icel. beita*, to make to eat, to feed, to bait a hook—a causative of *bíta*, *E. bite*.] To give a portion of food and drink to a beast when travelling; to furnish with a piece of flesh or other substance which acts as a lure to fish or other animals (to bait a hook); to provoke and harass by dogs (as a bull, badger, or bear); to annoy.—*v.i.* To take a portion of food and drink for refreshment on a journey.—*n.* A portion of food and drink, or a refreshment taken on a journey; any substance used as a lure to catch fish or other animals; an allurement; enticement.

**Balze**, bāz, *n.* [A modified plural; *O.E. bayes*, *Fr. baie*, coarse woollen cloth, originally of a bay colour; from *L. badius*, bay-coloured.] A coarse woollen stuff with a long nap, sometimes friezed on one side.

**Bajan**, bā-jan, *n.* [Fr. *bec jaune*, yellow beak. *G. Gelbschnabel*.] A first-year student at mediæval universities, still used at Paris, Aberdeen, St. Andrews.

**Bake**, bāk, *v.t.*—*baked*, *baking* (old pp. *baken*). [A.Sax. *bacan*=*Icel.* and *Sw. baka*, *Dan. bage*, *D. bakken*, *G. backen*.] To dry and harden by heat, in an oven, kiln, or furnace, or by the solar rays (as bread, bricks, pottery); to prepare in an oven.—*v.i.* To do the work of baking; to dry and harden in heat.—**Baker**, bāk'ēr, *n.* One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c.—**Baker's dozen**, Thirteen, the extra as retailer's profit.—**Bakery**, bāk'ēr-ī, *n.* A place used for the business of baking bread, &c.; a bake-house.—**Baking**, bāk'ing, *n.* A quantity baked at once.—**Baked-meat**, *Bake-meat*, *n.* Meat cooked in an oven; a meat-pie.—**Bake-house**, *n.* A house or building for baking.

**Bakelite**, bāk'līt, *n.* [Named after its inventor, *L. H. Baekeland*.] Trade name for a hard, insoluble, infusible substance derived by heat treatment from phenol and formaldehyde; it is valuable as an insulator, and has many other uses.

**Bakshish**, *Bukshish*, bāk'shēsh, buk'shēsh, *n.* [Per., from *bak-*

*shidan*, to give.] A present or gratuity of money; used in Eastern countries.

**Balalaika**, bal'a'-li-kā, *n.* An instrument of the guitar family, often used by gypsies.

**Balance**, bal'ans, *n.* [Fr., from *L. bilanx*=*bis*, double, and *lanx*, a dish, the scale of a balance.] An instrument for ascertaining the weight of bodies, consisting in its common form of a beam or lever suspended exactly at the middle, and having a scale or basin hung to each extremity of exactly the same weight, so that the beam rests horizontally when nothing is in either scale or when they are loaded with equal weights; the excess by which one thing is greater than another; surplus; the difference of two sums; the sum due on an account; an equality of weight, power, advantage, and the like; the part of a clock or watch which regulates the beats; the balance-wheel.—*v.t.*—*balanced*, *balancing*. To bring to an equipoise; to keep in equilibrium on a small support; to poise; to compare by estimating the relative importance or value of; to weigh; to serve as a counterpoise to; to settle (an account) by paying what remains due; to examine (a merchant's books) by summations and show how debits and credits stand.—*v.i.* To be in equipoise; to have equal weight or importance; to be employed in finding balances on accounts.—**Balancer**, bal'ans-ēr, *n.* One who or that which balances; an organ of an insect useful in balancing the body.—**Balance-sheet**, *n.* A statement of the assets and liabilities of a trading concern.—**Balance-wheel**, *n.* That part of a watch or chronometer which, like a pendulum, regulates the beat or strike.

**Balas**, bal'as or ba-las', *n.* [From *Ar. balakhsh*, from *Badakhshan*, in Central Asia.] A variety of spinel ruby, of a pale rose-red colour, sometimes inclining to orange.

**Balata**, ba-lā'ta, *n.* A gum obtained from a S. American tree, used for purposes similar to those of india-rubber, and in the United States as a chewing-gum.

**Balcony**, bal'kō-nī (since c. 1825), bal'kō'nī (previously), *n.* [It. *balcone*, from *balco*, a scaffold, from *O.H.G. balcho*, *G. balken*=*E. balk*, a beam.] A platform projecting from the front of a building, supported by columns, pillars, or consoles, and encompassed with a balustrade, railing, or parapet; a projecting gallery in the interior of a building, as of a theatre.

**Bald**, bāld, *a.* [O.E. *balled*, lit. marked with a white spot; of Celtic origin, comp. *Armor. bal*, a white mark on an animal's face; *Ir.* and *Gael. bal*, a spot.] Having white on the face, (said of animals); destitute of hair, especially on the top and back of the head; destitute of the natural or usual covering of the



head or top; destitute of appropriate ornament; unadorned (said of style or language); *bot.* destitute of beard or awn.—**Baldly**, *bald'li*, *adv.* Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.—**Baldness**, *bald'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being bald.—**Bald-eagle**, *n.* The white-headed eagle or sea-eagle of America.

**Baldachin**, **Baldachino**, **Baldaquin**, *bal'da-kin*, *bal-da-kē'nō*, *bal'da-kin*, *n.* [*It. baldacchino*, *Sp. baldaquino*, from *Baldacco*, Italian form of *Bagdad*, where the cloth was manufactured.] A canopy or covering; a canopy on four poles held over the pope; a canopy on four columns over an altar; a canopy over a throne.

**Balderdash**, *bal'dēr-dash*, *n.* [*W. baldordus*, *prattling*, *baldordd*, *prattle*.] Senseless prate; a jargon of words; noisy nonsense.

**Baldric**, *bal'd'rik*, *n.* [*O.E. baudric*, *baldric*, &c., *O.Fr. baudric*, from *O.G. balderic*, from *balz*, a belt. *BELT*.] A broad belt, stretching from the right or left shoulder diagonally across the body, either as an ornament or to suspend a sword, dagger, or horn.

**Bale**, *bāl*, *n.* [*O.Fr. bale*, the same word as *ball*, meaning originally a round package.] A bundle or package of goods.—*v.t.*—*baled*, *baling*. To make up into a bale or bundle.

**Bale**, *bāl*, *v.t.*—*baled*, *baling*. To free from water; to bail.

**Bale**, *bāl*, *n.* [*A.Sax. bealu*, *O.Sax. balu*, *Icel. bāl*, calamity, sorrow.] Misery; calamity; that which causes ruin, destruction, or sorrow.—**Baleful**, *bāl'ful*, *a.* Full of bale, destruction, or mischief; destructive; pernicious; calamitous; deadly.

**Baleen**, *ba-lēn'*, *n.* [*Fr. baleine*, from *L. balæna*, a whale.] The whalebone of commerce.

**Bale-fire**, *bāl'fir*, *n.* [*A.Sax. bael*, fire, flame, a funeral pile; *Icel. bál*, flame, a funeral pile.] A signal-fire; an alarm-fire.

**Balk**, *bāk*, *n.* [*A.Sax. balca*, a balk or ridge, a beam; *Icel. bálkr*, *Sw. balk*, a balk, a partition; *Dan. bjelke*, *G. balken*, a beam.] A ridge of land left unploughed; an uncultivated strip of land serving as a boundary; a beam or piece of timber of considerable length and thickness; a barrier or check; a disappointment.—*v.t.* To bar the way off; to disappoint; to frustrate.—*v.i.* To turn aside or stop in one's course (as a horse).

**Ball**, *bāl*, *n.* [*Fr. balle*, from *O.H.G. balla*, *G. ball*, *Icel. bállr*, *ball*. *Bale*, a package, is another form, and *balloon*, *ballot* are derivatives.] A round body; a small spherical body often covered with leather and used in many games; any part of a thing that is rounded or protuberant; *farriery*, a form of medicine, corresponding to the term *bolus* in pharmacy; *metal*, a mass of half-melted iron; a loop; the projectile of a

firearm; a bullet (in this sense also used collectively).—*Ball-and-socket joint*, a joint (as in the human hip) formed by a ball or rounded end playing within a socket so as to admit of motion in all directions.

—*Ball bearing*, a bearing in which the revolving part turns upon loose hardened steel balls rolling in a race.—**Ball**, *bāl*, *v.t.* To make into a ball.—*v.i.* To form or gather into a ball.—**Ball-cartridge**, *n.* A cartridge containing a bullet, in contradistinction to *blank-cartridge*.

—**Ball-cock**, *n.* A kind of self-acting stop-cock opened and shut by means of a hollow sphere or ball of metal floating on the surface of a liquid, and attached to the end of a lever connected with the cock.—**Ball-proof**, *a.* Impenetrable by bullets.

**Ball**, *bāl*, *n.* [*Fr. bal*, *L.L. ballare*, to dance, to shake, from *Gr. ballizō*, I dance. Akin *ballad*, *ballet*.] A social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing.

**Ballad**, *bal'lad*, *n.* [*Fr. ballade*, from *L.L. (and It.) ballare*, to dance. *BALL*, a dance, *BALLET*.] A short narrative poem, especially such as is adapted for singing; a poem partaking of the nature both of the epic and the lyric.—**Ballade**, *bal'ad*, *n.* [*Fr. ballade*.] Poem consisting in its normal form of three stanzas of eight lines each, with a closing stanza or envoy of four lines, the rhymes throughout being not more than three.—**Ballad-monger**, *n.* A dealer in ballads; an inferior poet; a poetaster.—**Ballad-opera**, *n.* An opera in which only ballads are sung.

**Ballast**, *bal'ast*, *n.* [*D. ballast*, ballast, literally worthless load (being worthless in itself), from *bal* (akin to *E. bale*, misery), bad, and *last*, a load. (*LAST*.) In Danish it was modified to *baglast*, lit. a back-load—bag, back, after, and *last*, load.] Heavy matter, as stone, sand, or iron, carried in the bottom of a ship or other vessel, to prevent it from being readily overset (the vessel being said to be in *ballast* when she sails without a cargo); sand carried in bags in the car of a balloon to steady it, and enable the aeronaut to lighten the balloon by throwing part of it out; material filling up the space between the rails on a railway in order to make it firm and solid; *fig.* that which confers steadiness on a person.—*v.t.* To place ballast in or on (a ship, a railway track); *fig.* to steady; to counterbalance.

**Ballet**, *bal-lá* or *bal'lét*, *n.* [*Fr. ballet*, *It. balletto*. *BALL*, a dance.] A dance, more or less elaborate, in which several persons take part; a theatrical representation, in which a story is told by gesture, accompanied with dancing, scenery, &c.

**Ballista**, **Ballista**, *bal-lis'ta*, *bal-lis'ta*, *n. pl.* **Ballistæ**, **Ballistæ**, *bal-lis'tæ*, *bal-lis'tæ*. [*L.*, from *Gr. ballō*, I throw.] A military engine used by the ancients for discharging heavy

stones or other missiles especially against a besieged place.—**Ballistic**, *bal-lis'tik*, *a.* Pertaining to the ballista or its use.—*Ballistic pendulum*, a kind of pendulum made to vibrate by the impact of a shot for ascertaining the velocity of military projectiles, and consequently the force of fired gunpowder.—**Ballistics**, the science which deals with projectiles in motion.

**Balloon**, *bal-lōn'*, *n.* [*Fr. ballon*, an aug. of *balle*, a ball. *BALL*.] A large hollow spherical body; a very large bag, usually made of silk or other light fabric, varnished with caoutchouc, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, or any other gaseous fluid lighter than common air, the contained gas causing it to rise and float in the atmosphere.—**Ballonet**, *bāl'o-net*, *n.* The name of the separate bags, or small balloons, that contain the gas within the envelope of a dirigible; used in pairs, deflated or inflated as desired, to give the balloon the necessary position in its flight.—**Balloon-fish**, *n.* A curious tropical fish, having the power of distending itself by swallowing air and making it pass into cavities beneath the skin, causing its spines to erect themselves.

**Ballot**, *bāl'lot*, *n.* [*Fr. ballotte*, a ball used in voting, dim. of *balle*, a ball. *BALL*.] A ball, ticket, paper, or the like, by which one votes, and which gives no indication of who the voter is; the system of voting by means of this kind.—*v.i.* To vote or decide by ballot: frequently with *for*.—**Ballot-box**, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

**Ballyhoo**, *bal-li-hū'*, *n.* Noisy demonstration to attract attention; sensational propaganda.

**Balm**, *bām*, *n.* [*O.Fr. baulme*, *Fr. baume*; a contr. of *balsam*.] A name common to several species of odoriferous or aromatic trees or shrubs, and to the fragrant medicinal exudations from them: any fragrant or valuable ointment; anything which heals, soothes, or mitigates pain.—**Balm**, *bām*, *v.t.* To anoint as with balm or with anything fragrant or medicinal; to soothe; to mitigate; to assuage; to heal.—**Balmly**, *bām'lī*, *a.* Having the qualities of balm; aromatic; fragrant; healing; soothing; assuaging; refreshing.

**Balsam**, *bal'sam*, *n.* [*L. balsamum*, *Gr. balsamon*, a fragrant gum.] An oily, aromatic, resinous substance, flowing spontaneously or by incision from certain plants and used in medicine and perfumery; balm.

**Baluster**, *bal'us-tēr*, *n.* [*Fr. balustre*, *It. balaustrò*, a baluster, from *L. balustium*, *Gr. balouston*, the flower of the wild pomegranate, being so called from some resemblance of form.] A small column or pilaster, of various forms and dimensions, used for balustrades.—**Balustrade**, *bal-us-trād*, *n.* [*Fr. balustrade*.] A row of small columns or pilasters,

joined by a rail, serving as an inclosure for altars, balconies, staircases, terraces, &c., or used merely as an ornament.

**Bambino**, bam-bē'nō, *n.* [It., a child.] In Roman Catholic countries the figure of our Saviour represented as an infant in swaddling-clothes, often surrounded by a halo, and watched over by angels.

**Bamboo**, bam-bō', *n.* [Malay.] A tropical plant of the family of the grasses, with large jointed stems, the thickest being much used in India, China, &c., for building purposes, and the slenderest for walking-canes.

**Bambooze**, bam-bō'z'l, *v.t.* [Origin doubtful.] To impose or practise upon; to hoax; to humbug; to deceive.

**Ban**, ban, *n.* [A.Sax. *ban*, *gebann*, interdict, proclamation, edict; *D. ban*, excommunication; *Icel.* and *Sw. ban*, proclamation; *Dan. band*, a ban, *bande*, to curse. *Akin bandit, banish, abandon*, &c.] An edict or proclamation in general; an edict of interdiction or proscription; interdiction; prohibition; curse; excommunication; anathema; *pl.* proclamation of marriage (BANNS).—*v.t.*—*banned, banning.* To curse; to excommunicate; to prohibit; to interdict.—*v.i.* To curse.

**Banal**, ban'al, *a.* [Fr.] Hackneyed; commonplace; vulgar.

**Banana**, ba-nā'na, *n.* [Sp., from the native name.] A herbaceous plant closely allied to the plantain, and extensively cultivated in tropical countries for its soft luscious fruit, which is the staple food of millions of people; an Australian from Queensland.

**Band**, band, *n.* [A.Sax. *bend*, a band, from *bindan*, to bind; *D. Icel. Sw.* and *G. band*. In sense of body of men, from *Fr. bande*, *G. bande*, from same root. *BIND*.] That which binds together; a bond or means of attachment in general; a fetter or similar fastening; a narrow strip or ribbon-shaped ligature, tie, or connexion; a fillet; a border or strip on an article of dress; that which resembles a band, tie, or ligature; *pl.* the linen ornament about the neck of a clergyman, with the ends hanging down in front; a company of persons united together by some common bond, especially a body of armed men; a company of soldiers; an organized body of instrumental musicians; an orchestra.—*v.t.* To bind with a band; to mark with a band; to unite in a troop, company, or confederacy.—*v.i.* To associate or unite for some common purpose.

**Bandage**, band'aj, *n.* A fillet, roller, or swathe used in dressing and binding up wounds, restraining hemorrhages, &c.;—a band or ligature in general; that which is bound over something else.—*v.t.*—*bandaged, bandaging.* To put a bandage on.—**Band-box**, band'-box, *n.* A box made of pasteboard,

or thin flexible pieces of wood and paper, for holding bands, bonnets, or other light articles.—**Band-master**, *n.* The conductor and trainer of a band of musicians.—**Band-saw**, *n.* A saw formed of a long flexible belt of steel revolving on pulleys.—**Bandsman**, bandz'-man, *n.* A player in a band of musicians.

**Bandana**, **Bandanna**, ban-dan'a, *n.* [Hind. *bāndhā*, to tie.] An Indian silk handkerchief having a pattern formed by tying little bits so as to keep them from being dyed; hence, a silk or cotton handkerchief having a somewhat similar pattern, that is, a uniform ground, usually of bright red or blue, with white or yellow figures of simple form.

**Bandeau**, band'ō, *n. pl. Bandeaux*, band'ō. [Fr., dim. from *bande*, a band.] A fillet worn round the head; a headband.

**Banderole**, band'ē-rōl, *n.* [Fr. *banderole*, Sp. *banderola*, a little banner, from *bandera*, a banner, from *G. band*, *BAND*.] A little flag or streamer affixed to a mast, a military weapon, or a trumpet; a pennon; *arch.* stone band with inscription.

**Bandicoot**, band'i-kyut, *n.* [Corruption of the Telinga name *pandikoku*, lit. pig-rat.] A large species of rat, attaining the weight of 2 or 3 lb., a native of India and Ceylon, where its flesh is a favourite article of food among the coolies.

**Bandit**, band'it, *n. pl. Bandits*, **Banditti**, band'its, band'it-ti. [It. *bandito*, pp. of *bandire*, L.L. *bandire*, to banish. *BAN*, *BANISH*.] An outlaw; more commonly a robber; a highwayman.

**Bandolier**, band-dō-lēr', *n.* [Sp. *bandolera*, Fr. *bandoulière*, from Sp. *banda*, a sash.] A shoulder-belt for carrying cartridges.

**Bandy**, band'i, *n.* [Fr. *bandé*, bent, from *bander*, to bend a bow, to bind, to swathe, from *G. band*, a band. *BAND*.] A club bent at the end for striking a ball at play; a game played with such clubs.—*v.t.*—*bandied, bandying.* To beat to and fro, as a ball in play; to toss from one to another; to exchange contentiously; to give and receive reciprocally (words, compliments).—*v.i.* To contend; to strive. [Shak.]—**Bandy**, band'i, *a.* Bent, especially having a bend or crook outwards; said of a person's legs.—**Bandy-legged**, *a.* Having bandy or crooked legs.

**Bane**, bān, *n.* [A.Sax. *banā*, destruction, death, bane; *Icel. bani*, *Dan.* and *Sw. bane*, O.H.G. *banā*; allied to *Gr. phanos*, murder.] Any fatal cause of mischief, injury, or destruction; ruin; destruction; deadly poison.—**Baneful**, bān'fūl, *a.* Destructive; pernicious; poisonous.—**Bane-wort**, *n.* A poisonous plant; belladonna or deadly-nightshade.

**Bang**, bang, *v.t.* [Comp. *Icel. bang*, a knocking; *G. bāngel*, a club, the clapper of a bell; *D. bangel*, a bell.]

To beat, as with a club or cudgel; to thump; to cudgel; to beat or handle roughly or with violence [Shak.]; to bring a loud noise from or by, as in slamming a door, and the like.—*v.i.* To resound with a loud noise; to produce a loud noise; to thump violently.—*n.* A loud, sudden, resonant sound; a blow as with a club; a heavy blow.

**Bangle**, bang'gl, *n.* [Hind. *bangri*.] An ornamental ring worn upon the arms or ankles in India, Africa, and elsewhere.

**Banian**, **Banyan**, ban'yan, *n.* [Hind. *banyā*, a merchant.] An Indian trader or merchant; a Hindu trader strict in regard to food.—*Banian* days, days in which sailors get no flesh-meat; days of poor fare.

**Banish**, ban'ish, *v.t.* [Fr. *bannir*, ppr. *bannissant*, to banish, from L.L. *bannire*, to proclaim, denounce, from O.H.G. *bannan*, to proclaim. *BAN*.] To condemn to exile; to send (a person) from a country as a punishment; to drive away; to exile; to cast from the mind (thoughts, care, business).—**Banishment**, ban'ish-ment, *n.* The act of banishing; the state of being banished; enforced absence; exile.

**Banister**, **Bannister**, ban'is-tēr, *n.* [Form of *baluster*.] A baluster; an upright in a stair rail.

**Banjo**, ban'jō, *n.* [Negro corruption of *bandore*.] A musical instrument having six strings, a body like a tambourine, and a neck like a guitar.

**Bank**, bangk, *n.* [A.Sax. *banca*, a bank, a hillock, also *benc*, a bench; *Sw.* and *Dan. bank*, *bānk*, *Icel. bakki* (for *banki*), *D.* and *G. bank*, a bank, a bench. In sense of establishment dealing in money the word is directly from the *Fr. banque*, a banking establishment; *It. banco*, a bench, counter, a bank, this being from the German. *Bench* is the same word.] A mound or heap of earth; any steep acclivity, as one rising from a river, the sea, or forming the side of a ravine or the like; a rising ground in the sea, partly above water or covered everywhere with shoal water; a shoal; the face of coal at which miners are working; a bench or seat for the rowers in a galley; one of the rows of oars; an establishment which trades in money; an establishment for the deposit, custody, remittance, and issue of money; the office in which the transactions of a banking company are conducted; the funds of a gaming establishment; a fund in certain games at cards.—*v.t.* To inclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; to embank; to lay up or deposit in a bank.—*v.i.* To deposit money in a bank.—*To bank (upon)*, to stake or rest hopes upon an event (recent use).—**Banker**, bangk'ēr, *n.* One who keeps a bank; one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c.—**Banking**, bangk'ing, *n.* The business or profession of a



banker; the system followed by banks in carrying on their business; the tilting up of an aeroplane at a sharp angle sideways when flying swiftly round a curve, on the same principle as that on which a cycle track is 'banked' steeply at corners rounded at high speed.—**Bank-agent**, *n.* A person employed by a bank to conduct its banking operations in a branch office.—**Bank-book**, *n.* The book given to a customer, in which the officers of the bank enter his debits and credits.—**Bank Holiday**, one of the five statutory annual holidays, on which the banks are closed.—**Bank-note**, *n.* A promissory note issued by a banking company payable at the bank on demand.

**Bankrupt**, bank'rupt, *n.* [*Bank*, a bench, and *L. ruptus*, broken, lit. one whose bench has been broken, the bench or table which a merchant or banker formerly used in the exchange having been broken on his bankruptcy.] A person declared by legal authority unable to pay his debts; popularly, one who has wholly or partially failed to pay his debts; one who has compounded with his creditors; an insolvent.—*a.* Insolvent; unable to meet one's obligations.—**Bankruptcy**, bank'rupt-si, *n.* The state of being a bankrupt; inability to pay all debts; failure in trade.

**Banner**, ban'ér, *n.* [*Fr. bannière*, *L.L. bandiera*, from *bandum*, banner, standard, from *G. band*, a band or strip of cloth, from *binden*, to bind.] A piece of cloth usually bearing some warlike or heraldic device or national emblem, attached to the upper part of a pole or staff; an ensign; a standard; a square flag.—**Banneret**, ban'ér-et, *n.* A knight of a rank between a baron and an ordinary knight, raised to this rank for bravery on the field.

**Bannock**, ban'ok, *n.* [*A. Sax. bannuc*, *Gael. bannach*.] An unleavened cake of oatmeal or other meal baked at an open fire, and generally on an iron plate. [*Scots.*]

**Banns**, banz, *n.pl.* [*See BAN.*] The proclamation in church previous to a marriage, made by calling over the names of the parties intending matrimony.

**Banquet**, bank'kwet, *n.* [*Fr. banquet*, dim. of *banque*, a bench, a seat, and hence a feast.] A feast; a rich entertainment of meat and drink; *fig.* something specially delicious or enjoyable.—*v.t.* To treat with a feast or rich entertainment.—*v.i.* To feast; to regale oneself; to fare daintily.

**Banshee**, ban'shë, *n.* [*Ir. bean-sith*, *Gael. ban-sith*, from *Ir.* and *Gael. bean*, *ban*, woman, and *sith*, fairy.] A kind of female fairy believed in Ireland and some parts of Scotland to attach herself to a particular house, and to appear before the death of one of the family.

**Bantam**, ban'tam, *n.* A small but spirited breed of domestic fowl

with feathered shanks, first brought from the East Indies, and supposed to derive its name from *Bantam* in Java; a soldier under the regulation height.—*Bantam weight*, in boxing, 8st. 6 lb.

**Banter**, ban'tér, *v.t.* [*Origin unknown.*] To address humorous railery to; to attack with jokes or jests; to make fun of; to rally.—*n.* (no pl.). A joking or jesting; humorous railery; pleasantry with which a person is attacked.

**Banting**, ban'ting, *n.* Method for treating or reducing obesity, from *William Banting*, 1797-1878.

**Bantling**, ban'tling, *n.* A young child; an infant: a term carrying with it a shade of contempt.

**Banyan**, **Banyan-tree**, ban'yan, *n.* [*From the connexion of one such tree with certain banyans or Indian merchants.*] An Indian tree of the fig genus, remarkable for its horizontal branches sending down shoots which take root when they reach the ground and enlarge into trunks, which in their turn send out branches; the tree in this manner covering a prodigious extent of ground.

**Baobab**, bá'ô-bab, *n.* [*The name in Senegal.*] A large African tree, usually from 40 to 70 feet high and often 30 feet in diameter, having an oblong pulpy fruit called monkey-bread; the sour-gourd or calabash-tree.

**Bap**, bap, *n.* A small roll of bakers' bread, made of various sizes and shapes in different parts of Scotland and Ulster.

**Baphomet**, bá'ô-met, *n.* [*A corruption of Mahomet.*] The imaginary idol or symbol which the Templars were accused of worshipping or employing in their mysterious rites.

**Baptism**, bapt'izm, [*Gr. baptisma*, from *baptizô*, I baptize, from *baptô*, I dip in water.] The application of water by sprinkling or immersion to a person, as a sacrament or religious ceremony.—**Baptist**, bapt'ist, *n.* [*Gr. baptistês.*] One who administers baptism: specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ; as a contraction of *Ana-baptist*, one who objects to infant baptism.—**Baptistery**, bapt'is-tér-i, *n.* A building or a portion of a building in which is administered the rite of baptism.—**Baptize**, bapt'iz, *v.t.*—*baptized*, baptizing. [*Gr. baptizô.*] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.

**Bar**, bár, *n.* [*Fr. barre*; from the Celtic; *W. and Armor. bar*, the top branch of a tree, a rail, a bar.] A piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness; a pole; a connecting piece in various positions and structures, often for a hindrance or obstruction; anything which obstructs, hinders, or impedes; an obstruction; an obstacle; a barrier; a bank of sand, gravel, or earth forming an obstruction at the mouth of a river or harbour; the railing

inclosing the place which counsel occupy in courts of justice; the place in court where prisoners are stationed for arraignment, trial, or sentence; all those who can plead in a court; barristers in general; the profession of barrister; the railing or partition which separates a space near the door from the body of either house of parliament; a tribunal in general; the inclosed place of a tavern, inn, or other establishment where liquors, &c., are served out; the counter over which such articles are served out; military mark of distinction, added to medal; *music*, a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff dividing it into equal measures of time; the space and notes included between two such lines.—*v.t.*—*barred*, *barring*. To fasten with a bar or as with a bar; to hinder; to obstruct; to prevent; to prohibit; to restrain; to except; to exclude by exception; to provide with a bar or bars; to mark with bars; to cross with one or more stripes or lines.—**Bar-maid**, *n.* A maid or woman who serves at the bar of an inn or other place of refreshment.

**Bar-room**, *n.* The room in a public-house, hotel, &c., containing the bar or counter where refreshments are served out.—**Bar-shot**, *n.* A double shot, consisting of two round-shot united by a bar.

**Bar**, bár, *n.* [*Gr. baros*, weight.] A standard unit of barometric pressure, equal to a million dynes per square centimetre.

**Barb**, bárb, *n.* [*Fr. barbe*, *L. barba*, beard.] The sharp point projecting backwards from the penetrating extremity of an arrow, fish-hook, or other instrument for piercing, intended to prevent its being extracted; a barbel; a beard; one of the flattened branches of a feather.—*v.t.* To shave or dress the beard; to furnish with barbs, as an arrow.

**Barb**, bárb, *n.* [*Contr. from Barbary.*] A horse of the Barbary breed, remarkable for speed, endurance, and docility.

**Barbarian**, bár-bá'ri-an, *n.* [*L. barbarus*, from *Gr. barbaros*, one whose language is unintelligible, a foreigner.] A foreigner; [*N.T.*]; a man in his rude savage state; an uncivilized person; a cruel, savage, brutal man; one destitute of pity or humanity.—*a.* Of or pertaining to savages; rude; uncivilized; cruel; inhuman.—**Barbaric**, bár-bar'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of a barbarian; uncivilized; savage; wild; ornate without being in accordance with sound taste.—**Barbarism**, bár'bárizm, *n.* An uncivilized state; want of civilization; rudeness of manners; an act of barbarity, cruelty, or brutality; an outrage; an offence against purity of style or language; any form of speech contrary to correct idiom.—**Barbarity**, bár-bá'ri-ti, *n.* The state of being barbarous; barbarousness;



savageness; ferociousness; inhumanity; a barbarous act.—**Barbarization**, bār'bār-iz-'shon, *n.* The act or process of rendering barbarous or of becoming barbarous.—**Barbarize**, bār'bār-iz, *v.i.* To become barbarous.—*v.t.* To make barbarous.—**Barbarous**, bār'bar-us, *a.* Unacquainted with arts and civilization; uncivilized; rude and ignorant; pertaining to or characteristic of barbarians; barbaric; cruel; ferocious; inhuman.—**Barbarously**, bār'bar-us-lī, *adv.* In a barbarous manner; without knowledge or arts; savagely; cruelly; ferociously; inhumanly.—**Barbarousness**, bār'bar-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being barbarous; barbarity.

**Barbecue**, † bār'bē-kū, *n.* [Conjectured to be from Fr. *barbe-de-queue*, from beard to tail; more probably from Carib *barbacoa*, a kind of large gridiron.] A grate on posts; a hog or other large animal dressed whole; a terrace partly or wholly surrounding a house.—*v.t.*—*barbecued*, *barbecuing*. To dress and cook whole by splitting to the backbone and roasting on a gridiron.

**Barbel**, bār'bel, *n.* [O.Fr. *barbel*, from L. *barbus*, a barbel (the fish), from *barba*, a beard. In sense of appendage it is rather for *barbule*.] A fresh-water fish having four beard-like appendages on its upper jaw; a vermiform process appended to the mouth of certain fishes, serving as an organ of touch.

**Barber**, bār'bēr, *n.* [Fr. *barbier*, from *barbe*, L. *barba*, a beard.] One whose occupation is to shave the beard or to cut and dress hair.—*v.t.* To shave and dress the hair of. [Shak.]

**Barberry**, bār'bē-ri, *n.* [Fr. *berberis*, from Ar. *barbāris*, the barberry, but the spelling has been modified so as to give the word an English appearance.] A shrubby plant bearing small acid and astringent, red berries, common in hedges.

**Barbette**, bār'bet', *n.* [Fr. *barbette*.] A fixed armoured shelter on a warship, inside which a gun revolves on a turn-table.

**Barbican**, bār'bi-kan, *n.* [Fr. *barbacane*, It. *barbacane*, from Ar. *bāb-khānah*, a gateway or gatehouse.] A kind of watch-tower, an advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or fortified town, as before the gate or drawbridge.

**Barcarolle**, bār'ka-rōl, *n.* [Fr., from It. *barcarolo*, a boatman, from *barca*, a boat or barge.] A simple song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers; a piece of instrumental music composed in imitation of such a song.

**Bard**, bārd, *n.* [Celtic.] A poet and singer among the ancient Celts; a poet generally.—**Bardic**, bārd'ik, *a.* Pertaining to bards or to their poetry.

**Bare**, bār, *a.* [A.Sax. *bær*, Icel. *ber*,

Sw. Dan. *bar*, D. *baar*, G. *bar*, *baar*, probably from root meaning shining seen in Skr. *bhās*, to shine.] Naked; without covering; laid open to view; detected; no longer concealed; poor; destitute; indigent; ill-supplied; empty; unfurnished; unprovided; often followed by *of* (*bare of money*); threadbare; much worn.—*v.t.*—*bared*, *baring*. To strip off the covering from; to make naked.—**Barely**, bār'il, *adv.* In a bare manner; nakedly; poorly; without decoration; scarcely; hardly.—**Bareness**, bār'nes, *n.* The state of being bare; want of clothing or covering; nakedness; deficiency of appropriate covering, ornament, and the like; poverty; indigence.—**Barebacked**, bār'bakt, *a.* Having the back uncovered; unsaddled.—**Bareboned**, bār'bōnd, *a.* Having the bones scantily covered with flesh; very lean.—**Barefaced**, bār'fäst, *a.* Having the face uncovered; hence undisguised; unreserved; shameless; impudent; audacious (*barefaced robbery*).—**Barefacedness**, bār'fäst-nes, *n.* Effrontery; assurance.—**Barefoot**, **Barefooted**, bār'fut, bār'fut-ed, *a.* and *adv.* With the feet bare; without shoes or stockings.

**Bargain**, bār'gin, *n.* [O.Fr. *bargain*, L.L. *barcania*, a bargain, traffic; believed to be from L.L. *barca*, a bark.] A contract or agreement between two or more parties; a compact settling that something shall be done, sold, transferred, &c.; the thing purchased or stipulated for; what is obtained by an agreement; something bought or sold at a low price.—*v.i.* To make a bargain or agreement; to make an agreement about the transfer of property.—*v.t.* To sell; to transfer for a consideration; generally followed by *away*.

**Barge**, bārj, *n.* [O.Fr. *barge*, L.L. *barigia*, *barga*, *barca*, bark. BARQUE.] A vessel or boat elegantly fitted up and decorated, used on occasions of state and pomp; a flat-bottomed vessel for loading and unloading ships or conveying goods from one place to another.—*v.i.* Barge (*about*), to sail idly up and down (recent use).

—**Bargee**, bārj'ē, *n.* One of the crew of a barge or canal-boat.

**Barilla**, ba-ril'la, *n.* [Sp.] An impure soda or carbonate and sulphate of soda obtained in Spain and elsewhere by burning several species of plants; a kind of kelp; Spanish soda.

**Baritone**, bar'i-tōn, *n.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy, and *tonos*, tone.] A male voice ranging between tenor and bass; a man with a voice of this compass.

**Barium**, bār'i-um, *n.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy. BARYTA.] The metallic basis of baryta (which is an oxide of barium); a metal as yet obtained in very small quantities.

**Bark**, bārk, *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *bark*, Icel. *börkr*, G. *borke*, bark.] The

outer rind of a tree, shrub, &c.; the exterior covering of exogenous plants, composed of cellular and vascular tissue.—*v.i.* To strip bark off; to peel; to apply bark to; to treat with bark in tanning.

**Bark**, bārċ, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *beorcan*.] To emit the cry of a dog, or a similar sound.—*n.* The cry of the domestic dog; a cry resembling that of the dog.

**Barley**, bār'li, *n.* [O.E. *barlic*, *berlic*, from A.Sax. *bere* (=Sc. *beir*), barley, and *leac*, a plant (also a leek); comp. *garlic*.] A kind of grain commonly grown and used especially for making malt; the plant yielding the grain.—**Barley-corn**, bār'li-korn, *n.* A grain of barley; a measure equal to the third part of an inch.—*John Barley-corn*, a personification of malted drink.—**Barley-sugar**, *n.* Sugar boiled till it is brittle (formerly with a decoction of barley), and candied.—**Barley-water**, *n.* A decoction of pearl barley used in medicine as an emollient.

**Barm**, bārm, *n.* [A.Sax. *beorma* = Sw. *bärma*, Dan. *bärme*, L.G. *barme*, G. *bärme*, barm; from root of *brew*.] Yeast.—**Barmy**, bārm'i, *a.* Containing or consisting of barm; frothy, as beer; silly; mad.

**Barmicide**, bār'me-sid, *a.* Disappointing; fallacious.—**Barmicide feast**, rich apparent feast given in the *Arabian Nights*, by prince to guest, with nothing but names for the dishes.

**Barn**, bārn, *n.* [A.Sax. *berern*—*bere*, barley, and *ern*, a house.] A covered building for securing grain, hay, or other farm produce.—*v.t.* To store up in a barn.—**Barn-owl**, *n.* The common white owl often found in barns.

**Barnacle**, bār'na-kl, *n.* [Fr. *ber-nacle*, *barnacle*, L.L. *bernacula*, for *pernacula*, dim. of L. *perna*, a ham, a kind of shell-fish. In sense of goose origin doubtful.] A stalked cirriped, often found on the bottoms of ships, on timber fixed below the surface of the sea, &c.; a species of goose found in the northern seas, but visiting more southern climates in winter.

**Barnacles**, bār'na-klz, *n.pl.* [Origin unknown.] An instrument to put upon a horse's nose, to confine him for shoeing, bleeding, or dressing; a cant name for a pair of spectacles.

**Barometer**, ba-rom'et-ēr, *n.* [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, consisting ordinarily of a glass tube containing a column of mercury, its lower end dipping into a cup containing the same metal; the mercury in the tube, having a vacuum above it, rises and falls according to the varying pressure of the air on the mercury in the cup. In the aneroid barometer no fluid is used.

**Baron**, bar'on, *n.* [Fr. *baron*, from O.H.G. *bar*, a man, from *beran* = E.

to bear, the original sense being probably that of one who could bear, as being strong and robust.] In Great Britain, a title or degree of nobility; one who holds the lowest rank in the peerage; a title of certain judges or officers: as, *barons of the exchequer*, the judges of the court of exchequer.—*Baron of beef*, two sirloins not cut asunder.—**Baronage**, bar'on-aj, *n.* The whole body of barons or peers; the dignity or condition of a baron.—**Baroness**, bar'on-es, *n.* A baron's wife or lady; a holder of the title in her own right.—**Baronet**, bar'on-et, *n.* [Dim. of *baron*.] One who possesses a hereditary rank or degree of honour next below a baron, and therefore not a member of the peerage; one belonging to an order founded by James I. in 1611.—**Baronetcy**, bar'on-et-si, *n.* The title and dignity of a baronet.—**Baronial**, bar-ô-ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to a baron or a barony.—**Barony**, bar'on-i, *n.* The title or honour of a baron; also the territory or lordship of a baron; in Ireland, a territorial division, corresponding nearly to the English hundred.

**Barouche**, ba-rôsh', *n.* [From *G. barutsche*, from *It. baroccio, birocchio*, from *L. birotus*, two-wheeled—*bis*, double, and *rota*, a wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage with a falling top.

**Barque**, bârk, *n.* [Fr. *barque*, *L.L. barca*, a barque, through a *dim. form barca*, from *Gr. baris*, a skiff. *Barge* is a form of this word.] A sailing vessel of any kind; *naut.* a three-masted vessel with only fore-and-aft sails on the mizzen-mast, the other two masts being square-rigged.—**Barquantine**, bârk-an-tin, *n.* [From *barque*, in imitation of *brigantine*.] A three-masted vessel square-rigged in the foremast and fore-and-aft rigged in the main and mizzen masts.

**Barrack**, bar'ak, *n.* [Fr. *baraque*, *It. baracca*, from *L.L. barra*, a bar, from the Celtic; comp. *Ir. barrachad*, a hut or booth.] A hut or house for soldiers, especially in garrison; permanent buildings in which both officers and men are lodged; a large building, or a collection of huts for a body of work-people: generally in pl.—*v.i.* (*cricket slang*). To cheer derisively or jeer at a team in order to put them off their game.—**Barrack-master**, *n.* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers.

**Barrage**, bar'aj, *n.* [Fr. *barre*.] Damming up, chiefly on the Nile.—**Barrage-fire**, *n.* The discharge of artillery in such a manner as to keep a selected zone under continuous fire, with a view to preventing the passage of reinforcements through the line. Also called *curtain-fire*.

**Barrator**, bar'a-tor, *n.* [O.Fr. *barateur*, a cheater, *barate*, deceit.] One who frequently excites suits at law; an encourager of litigation; the master or one of the crew of a ship

who commits any fraud in the management of the ship or cargo, by which the owners, freighters, or insurers are injured.—**Bartray**, bar'a-tri, *n.* The act or practice of a barrator; the exciting and encouraging of lawsuits and quarrels; fraud in a shipmaster to the injury of the owners, freighters, or insurers, as by running away with the ship, sinking, or deserting her.

**Barrel**, bar'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *barail*, *Fr. baril*, from *Celt.*; comp. *W. baril*, *Gael. barail*, a barrel; so called because made of *bars* or staves. *BAR.*] A somewhat cylindrical wooden vessel made of staves and bound with hoops; a cask; anything resembling a barrel in shape; a hollow cylinder or tube (as the barrel of a gun).—*v.t.*—*barrelled, barreling*. To put in a barrel.—**Barrel-organ**, *n.* An organ in which a barrel or cylinder furnished with pegs or staples, when turned round, opens a series of valves to admit a current of air to a set of pipes, or acts on wires like those of the piano, so as to produce a tune.

**Barren**, bar'en, *a.* [From O.Fr. *baraigne, brehaigne, brehaigne*, sterile, possibly from *Armor. brec'han*, sterile.] Incapable of producing its kind; not prolific: applied to animals and vegetables; unproductive; unfruitful; sterile: applied to land; *fig.* not producing or leading to anything (*barren speculation, barren of ideas*); unsuggestive; un-instructive.—**Barrenness**, bar'en-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being barren; sterility; want of fertility, instructiveness, interest, or the like (*barrenness of invention*).

**Barret cap**, bar'et, *a.* [Fr. *barrette*.] Flat cap, or brette.

**Barricade**, bar-i-kād', *n.* [From *Sp. barricada*, blocking with *barricas* or casks.] A temporary fortification made of trees, earth, stones, or anything that will obstruct the progress of an enemy or serve for defence or security against his shot; a fence around or along the side of a space to be kept clear; any barrier or obstruction.—*v.t.*—*barricaded, barricading*. To stop up by a barricade; to erect a barricade across; to obstruct.

**Barrier**, bar-i-ër, *n.* [Fr. *barrière*, a barrier, from *barre*, a bar. *BAR.*] A fence; a railing; any obstruction; what hinders approach, attack, or progress; what stands in the way; an obstacle; a limit or boundary of any kind; a line of separation.

**Barrister**, bar'is-tër, *n.* [From *bar.*] A counsellor or advocate admitted to plead at the bar of a court of law in protection and defence of clients: a term more especially used in England and Ireland, the corresponding term in Scotland being *advocate*, in the United States *counsellor*.

**Barrow**, bar'ô, *n.* [A.Sax. *berewe*, a barrow, from *beran*, E. to bear, to carry; comp. *bier*.] A light small

carriage, moved or carried by hand: when having a wheel it is a *wheelbarrow*.

**Barrow**, bar'ô, *n.* [A.Sax. *beorg, beorh, berg*, a hill or funeral mound; Dan. Sw. *G. berg*, a hill; allied to *burgh*.] A prehistoric or at least ancient sepulchral mound formed of earth or stones, found in Britain and elsewhere, and met with in various forms: often containing remains of the dead, implements, &c.

**Barter**, bâr'tër, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *barreter, barater*, to cheat, to barter, *barat*, *barate*, deceit, barter; origin doubtful.] To traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another (and not for money).—*v.t.* To give in exchange; to exchange, as one commodity for another.—*n.* The act of exchanging commodities; the thing given in exchange.

**Barton**, bar'ton, *n.* [O.E. *bere tun*; *bere*, barley, *tun*, inclosure.] That part of the farm retained by the owner and not let to the tenant.

**Baryta**, ba-ri'ta, *n.* [Gr. *barys*, heavy, *barytês*, weight.] Oxide of barium, called sometimes *heavy-earth*, generally found in combination with sulphuric and carbonic acids, forming sulphate and carbonate of baryta, the former of which is called *heavy-spar*. Baryta is a grey powder with a sharp caustic alkaline taste.—**Barytes**, ba-ri'téz, *n.* A name of baryta or its sulphate (*heavy-spar*).

**Basalt**, ba-salt', *n.* [Gr. *basaltês*, of unknown origin.] A well-known igneous dark-gray or black rock occurring in the ancient trap and the recent volcanic series, and remarkable as often assuming the form of regularly prismatic columns, such as are to be seen at Fingal's Cave in Staffa, or the Giant's Causeway in the north of Ireland.—**Basaltic**, ba-salt'ik, *a.* Pertaining to basalt; formed of or containing basalt.

**Basinet**, bas'i-net, *n.* [O.Fr. *basinet, bacinet*, dim. of *bassin, bacin*, a helmet in the form of a basin.] A light helmet, originally without a vizor.

**Base**, bâs, *a.* [Fr. *bas*, low, from *L.L. bassus*, low, short, allied to *Ir. bass*, *W. bas*, *Armor. baz*, shallow.] Of little or no value; coarse in comparison (the *base* metals); worthless; fraudulently debased in value; spurious (*base coin*); of or pertaining to humble or illegitimate birth; of low station; lowly; of mean spirit; morally low; showing or proceeding from a mean spirit; deep; grave: applied to sounds.—**Basely**, bâs'li, *adv.* In a base manner or condition; meanly; humbly; vilely.—**Baseness**, bâs-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being base; meanness; lowness; vile-ness; worthlessness.—**Base-born**, *a.* Born in a base condition; of illegitimate birth.—**Base-court**, *n.* The court or yard at the back of a house.

**Base**, bâs, *n.* [Fr. *base*, *L. basis*, a base, a pedestal, from *Gr. basis*, a

going, a foot, a base, from *bainō*, I go.] The bottom of anything, considered as its support, or the part of a thing on which it stands or rests; the opposite extremity to the apex; *arch*, the part between the bottom of a column and the pedestal or the floor; *chem*, one of those compound substances which unite with acids to form salts; *dyeing*, a mordant; *geom*, the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; *mus*, the bass; *milit*, a tract of country from which the operations of an army proceed; the place from which racers or tilers start; a starting-post; the game of baseball or prisoner's base, or an old game somewhat similar.—*v.t.*—*based*, *basing*. To lay the base or foundation of; to place on a basis; to found.—*Baseless*, *bās'les*, *a*. Without a base; without grounds or foundation (a *baseless* rumour).—*Basement*, *bās'ment*, *n*. *Arch*, the lowest story of a building, whether above or below the ground.—*Basic*, *bās'ik*, *a*. Relating to a base; *chem*, performing the place of a base in a salt, or having the base in excess.—*Basic-slag*, *n*. The slags or refuse matter got in making basic-steel, a valuable fertilizer from the phosphate of lime it contains.—*Basic-steel*, *n*. Steel made in a Bessemer converter, which is lined with lime or other substance to absorb the phosphorus in the iron.—*Base-ball*, *n*. A game somewhat similar to *rounders*, played with a short bat and a ball by two parties or sides.—*Base-line*, *n*. A line adopted as a base or foundation from which future operations are carried on, or on which they depend or rest, as in surveying, military affairs, &c.

**Bash**, *bash*, *v.t.* [*Scand.*: Dan. *bask*, a slap, *baske*, to slap; akin to *box*, to fight.] To beat violently; to knock out of shape. [*Colloq.*]

**Bashaw**, *ba-shā'*, *n*. [*Per.* *bāshā*, *pāshāh*.] A pasha.

**Bashful**, *bash'ful*, *a*. [*For* *abashful*.] Easily put to confusion; modest to excess; diffident; shy.

**Bashi-bazouk**, *bash'ē-ba-zōk'*, *n*. [*Turk.*] A kind of irregular soldier in the Turkish army, a member of a corps collected hastily in a time of emergency.

**Basil**, *baz'il*, *n*. [*O.Fr.* *bisel*, perhaps from *L. bis*, denoting doubleness. *Bezel* is the same word.] The slope at the edge of a cutting tool, as of a chisel or plane.—*v.t.* To grind the edge (of a tool) to an angle.

**Basil**, *baz'il*, *n*. [Shortened from *O.Fr. basilic*, from *Gr. basilikos*, royal, *basileus*, a king.] A plant, a native of India, cultivated in Europe as an aromatic pot-herb, and used for flavouring dishes.

**Basilica**, *ba-zil'ik-a*, *n*. [*L.*, from *Gr. basilikē*, a colonnade; *lit.* a royal colonnade or porch, from *basileus*, a king.] Originally, the name applied by the Romans to their public halls:

usually of rectangular form, with a middle and two side aisles and an apse at the end. The ground-plan of these was followed in the early Christian churches, and the name is now applied to some of the churches in Rome by way of distinction, or to other churches built in imitation of the Roman basilicas.

**Basilisk**, *baz'il-isk*, *n*. [*Gr. basiliskos*, *lit.* little king, from *basileus*, king.] A fabulous creature formerly believed in, and variously regarded as a kind of serpent, lizard, or dragon, and sometimes identified with the cockatrice; a name of several reptiles of the lizard tribe with a crest or hood; a large piece of ordnance formerly used.

**Basin**, *bā'sn*, *n*. [*Fr. bassin*, *O.Fr. bacin*, a dim. of *bac*, a wide open vessel, same as *E. back*, a brewer's vat. *BACK*.] A vessel or dish of some size, usually circular, rather broad and not very deep, used to hold water for washing, and for various other purposes; any reservoir for water, natural or artificial; the whole tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries; *geol.* an aggregate of strata dipping towards a common axis or centre; strata or deposits lying in a depression in older rocks.

**Basis**, *bās'is*, *n. pl. Bases*, *bās'ēz*. [*L.* and *Gr. basis*, the foundation. *BASE*.] A base; a foundation or part on which something rests; *fig.* grounds or foundation. *BASE*.

**Bask**, *bask*, *v.i.* [Formerly to bathe, a word of Scandinavian origin = *Icel. batha silk*, to bathe oneself—*sik* being the reflexive pronoun. *Busk* is a similar form.] To lie in warmth; to be exposed to genial heat; *fig.* to be at ease and thriving under benign influences. — **Basking-shark**, *n*. A species of shark, so called from its habit of lying on the surface of the water basking in the sun.

**Basket**, *bas'ket*, *n*. [Possibly of Celtic origin; comp. *W. basged* or *basgawd*, *lr. bascaid*, a basket; *W. basg*, a netting or piece of wicker-work.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, thin strips of wood, or other flexible materials interwoven; as much as a basket will hold.—*v.t.* To put in a basket.—**Basket-ball**, *n*. A game played with an inflated ball which is tossed into goals resembling baskets.

**Basque**, *bāsk*, *n*. A language of unknown affinities spoken in parts of France and Spain on both sides of the Pyrenees at the angle of the Bay of Biscay, supposed to represent the tongue of the ancient Iberians, the primitive inhabitants of Spain; Biscayan or Euskarian.—*a*. Pertaining to the people or language of Biscay.

**Bas-relief**, *Basso-rilievo*, *bas'* or *bā'rē-lēf*, *bās'sō-rē-lyā'vō*, *n*. [*Fr. bas*, *lit. basso*, low, and *relief*, *lit. rilievo*, relief.] A sculpture in low relief; a mode of sculpturing figures on a flat surface, the figures being raised above the surface, but not so

much as in high relief or *alto-rilievo*.

**Bass**, *bās*, *n*. [A corruption of *barse*, *A.Sax. bærs*, *G. bars*, *D. baars*, a perch.] The name of various British and American sea-fishes allied to the perch, some of them of considerable size and used as food.

**Bass**, *bās*, *n*. [Same as *bast*, the *t* being dropped or changed to *s*. *BAST*.] The American linden or lime tree; a mat made of bast; a hassock.

**Bass**, *bās*, *n*. [*It. basso*, deep, low. *BASE*, *a.*] *Mus.* the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition, whether vocal or instrumental; the lowest male voice.—*a*. *Mus.* low; deep; grave.—**Bass-clef**, *n*. The character shaped like an inverted *C* put at the beginning of the bass-staff.—**Bass-staff**, *n*. The staff on which are written the notes belonging to the bass of a harmonized composition.—**Bass-viol**, *n*. A violoncello.

**Basset**, *bas'set* or *bas-set'*, *n*. [*Fr. bassette*; *It. bassetta*.] An old game at cards, resembling *faro*.

**Basset**, *bas'set*, *n*. [*From* *Fr. bas*, low.] A small, short-legged hound, of French origin.

**Basset-horn**, *bas'set-horn*, *n*. [*It. bassetto*, somewhat low, and *E. horn*.] A musical instrument, a sort of clarinet of enlarged dimensions and extended compass.

**Bassinet**, *bas'i-net*, *n*. [Probably a dim. from *Fr. berceau*, a cradle.] A wicker-basket with a covering or hood over one end, in which young children are placed by way of cradle; a perambulator of similar shape.

**Bassoon**, *bas-sōn'*, *n*. [*Fr. basson*; *It. bassone*, aug. of *basso*, low.] A musical wind-instrument of the reed order, blown with a bent metal mouthpiece, and holed and keyed like the clarinet. It serves for the bass among wood wind-instruments, as hautboys, flutes, &c. **Bast**, *bast*, *n*. [*A.Sax. bæst* = *Icel. Sw. D. Dan.* and *G. bast*, bark, perhaps from root of *bind*.] The inner bark of exogenous trees, especially of the lime, consisting of several layers of fibres; rope or matting made of this.

**Bastard**, *bas'tērd*, *n*. [*O.Fr. bastard*, from *bast* (*Fr. bât*), a pack-saddle, with the common termination *-ard* added to it, referring to the old location *filis de bast*, son of a pack-saddle, the old saddles being often used by way of beds or to serve as pillows.] A natural child; a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an illegitimate or spurious child; what is spurious or inferior in quality.—*a*. Begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate; spurious; not genuine; false; adulterate; impure; not of the first or usual order or character.

**Baste**, *bāst*, *v.t.*—*basted*, *basting*. [*Allied to* *Icel. beysta*, to strike, to beat, *Dan. bōste*, to beat. As term in cookery the origin may be dif-



ferent.] To beat with a stick; to cudgel; to give a beating to; to drip butter or fat upon meat in roasting it.

**Baste**, *bást*, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *bastir*, lit. to sew with *baste*, the fibres of bast having been used as thread. **BAST**.] To sew with long stitches, and usually to keep parts together temporarily; to sew slightly.—**Basting**, *bást'ing*, *n.* The long stitches by which pieces of garments are loosely attached to each other.

**Bastinado**, *bas-ti-ná'dó*, *n.* [Sp. *bastonada*, from *baston*, a stick, a *baton*.] A sound beating with a stick or cudgel; a mode of punishment in oriental countries, especially Mohammedan, by beating the soles of the feet with a rod.—*v.t.* To beat with a stick or cudgel; to beat on the soles of the feet, as a judicial punishment.

**Bastion**, *bas'ti-on*, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *bastion*, from O.Fr. and Sp. *bastir*, Fr. *bâti*, to build.] *Fort*. a huge mass of earth, faced with sods, brick, or stones, standing out with an angular form from the rampart at the angles of a fortification.

**Bat**, *bat*, *n.* [A Celtic word: Ir. and Armor. *bat*, a stick.] A heavy stick or club; a piece of wood shaped somewhat like the broad end of an oar, and provided with a round handle, used in driving the ball in cricket and similar games; a batsman or batter; a piece of a brick; a brickbat.—*v.i.*—*batted*, *batting*. To manage a bat or play with one in cricket.—**Batsman**, *bats'man*, *n.* *Cricket*, the player who wields the bat.

**Bat**, *bat*, *n.* [Corruption of O.E. *back*, *bak*.] One of a group of mammals possessing a pair of leathery wings which extend between the fore and the posterior limbs, the former being specially modified for flying, the bones of the fore-feet being extremely elongated.

**Batavian**, *ba-tá'vi-an*, *a.* [From L. *Batavi*, a people anciently inhabiting an island at the mouth of the Rhine.] Pertaining to Holland or its inhabitants, or to Batavia in Java, the capital of the Dutch East Indies.—*n.* A Dutchman or inhabitant of Batavia.

**Batch**, *bach*, *n.* [From the verb to *bake*.] The quantity of bread baked at one time; any quantity of a thing made at once; a number of individuals or articles similar to each other.

**Bate**, *bát*, *v.t.*—*bated*, *batting*. [Abrev. of *abate*.] To abate, lessen, or reduce; to leave out; to take away; to weaken, dull, or blunt [Shak.].—*v.i.* To grow or become less; to lessen.—**Bating**, *bát'ing*, *ppr.* used as *prep.* Abating; taking away; deducting; excepting.

**Bath**, *báth*, *n.* [A.Sax. *báth*, a bath = Icel. *báth*, Dan. *D. G. bad*; from root of *bake*; *bask* is akin.] The immersion of the body or a part of it in water or other fluid or

medium; a vessel for holding water in which to plunge, or wash the body; an apparatus or contrivance for exposing the surface of the body to water or other diffusible body (as oil, medicated fluids, steam, &c.); a building in which people may bathe; an apparatus for regulating the heat in chemical processes, by interposing a quantity of sand, water, &c., between the fire and the vessel to be heated.—*Knights of the Bath*, a British order of knighthood instituted at the coronation of Henry IV in 1399, and revived by George I in 1725. It received this name from the candidates for the honour being put into a bath the preceding evening, to denote a purification or absolution from evil deeds.—**Bathe**, *báth*, *v.t.*—*bathed*, *batting*. [A.Sax. *bathian*, from *bath*, a bath = Icel. *báth*, Dan. *bade*, D. and G. *baden*. **BATH**.] To subject to a bath; to immerse in water, for pleasure, health, or cleanliness; to wash, moisten, or suffuse with any liquid; to immerse in or surround with anything analogous to water.—*v.i.* To take a bath; to be or lie in a bath; to be in water or in other liquid; to be immersed or surrounded as if with water.—**Bathing-box**, *n.* A fixed covered shed in which bathers dress and undress.—**Bathing-machine**, *n.* A covered vehicle, driven into the water, in which bathers dress and undress.—**Bath-room**, *n.* A room for bathing in.

**Bath**, *báth*, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew liquid measure, the tenth part of a homer.

**Bath-brick**, *báth'brik*, *n.* [From the town of *Bath*, in Somersetshire.] A preparation of siliceous earth in the form of a brick, used for cleaning knives, &c.—**Bath-bun**, *n.* A sort of light sweet roll or bun, generally mixed with currants, &c.—**Bath-chair**, *n.* A small carriage capable of being pushed along by an attendant: used by invalids.—**Bath-metal**, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc in nearly equal proportions.—**Bath-stone**, *n.* A species of limestone extensively worked near *Bath*, and belonging to the oolite formation.

**Bathometer**, *ba-thom'et-ér*, *n.* [Gr. *bathos*, depth, and *metron*, a measure.] An apparatus for taking soundings, especially one in which a sounding-line is dispensed with.

**Bat-horse**, *ba'hors*, *n.* [Fr. *bât*, a pack-saddle.] A pack-horse; a baggage-horse.

**Bathos**, *báthos*, *n.* [Gr. *bathos*, from *bathys*, deep.] A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech; a sinking; anti-climax.

**Bathysius**, *ba-thib'us*, *n.* [Gr. *bathys*, deep, and *bios*, life.] A name for masses of animal matter (or what appears to be so) found covering the sea-bottom at great depths, and similar to protoplasm.

**Batist**, *Batiste*, *bá-tést'*, *n.* [Fr. *batiste*, from its inventor *Baptiste*.] A fine linen cloth made in Flanders and Picardy, a kind of cambric.

**Batman**, *bat'man*, *n.* [Fr. *bât*, a pack-saddle.] An officer's servant.

**Baton**, *bat'on*, *n.* [Fr. *báton*, O.Fr. *baston*; akin *baste*, to beat.] A staff or club; a truncheon, the official badge of various officials of widely different rank; the stick with which a conductor of music beats time.

**Batrachia**, *ba-trá'ki-a*, *n.pl.* [Gr. *batrachos*, a frog.] Frog-like animals; a group of amphibious animals, otherwise known as the tailless Amphibia, or frogs, toads, &c.

**Batalion**, *bat-tal'yon*, *n.* [Fr. *ba-taillon*, It. *battaglione*, aug. of *bataglia*, a battle or body of soldiers.] A body of infantry, varying from about 300 to 1000 men.

**Batten**, *bat'n*, *v.t.* [Icel. *batna*, to grow better, from root *bat*, bet in better.] To fatten; to make fat; to make plump by plenteous feeding.—*v.i.* To grow or become fat; to feed greedily; to gorge.

**Batten**, *bat'n*, *n.* [Fr. *báton*, a stick.] A long piece of wood from 1 inch to 7 inches broad, and from 1 inch to 2½ inches thick; a plank; *naut.* one of the slips of wood used to keep a tarpaulin close over a hatchway; *weav.* a lathe.—*v.t.* To fasten with battens (to *batten* down the hatches).

**Batter**, *bat'ér*, *v.t.* [Fr. *battre*, It. *battere*, from L.L. *batere*, a form of L. *batuere*, to beat, whence also *batle*.] To beat with successive blows; to beat with violence, so as to bruise or dent; to assail by a battering-ram or ordnance; to wear or impair, as by beating, long service, or the like (usually in pp.).—*v.i.* To make attacks, as by a battering-ram or ordnance.—**Batter**, *bat'ér*, *n.* A mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, &c., beaten together with some liquor into a paste, and used in cookery.

**Battering-ram**, *n.* An engine formerly used to beat down the walls of besieged places, consisting of a large beam, with a head of iron somewhat resembling the head of a ram, whence its name.—**Battery**, *bat'ér-i*, *n.* [Fr. *batterie*.] The act of battering; a small body of cannon for field operations, with complement of wagons, gunners, &c.; a number of guns placed near each other and intended to act in concert; *elect.* an apparatus for originating an electric current; a series of connected Leyden jars that may be discharged together; *law*, the unlawful beating of a person.

**Battle**, *bat'l*, *n.* [Fr. *bataille*, from L.L. *batalla*, *batualla*, a fight; from L. *batuere*, to beat, to fence. **BATER**.] A fight or encounter between enemies or opposing armies; an engagement; more especially a general engagement between large bodies of troops; a combat, conflict, or struggle.—*To give battle*, to

attack; to join battle, to meet in hostile encounter.—*v.i.*—*battled, battling.* To join in battle; to contend; to struggle; to strive or exert oneself.—**Battlement**, bat'l-ment, *n.* [Perhaps from O.Fr. *bastille*, a fortress, *bastiller*, to fortify, to embattle, modified by the influence of *E. battle*.] A notched or indented parapet, originally constructed for defence, afterwards for ornament.—**Battled**, bat'l'd, *a.* Furnished or strengthened with battlements.

**Battledore**, bat'l-dör, *n.* [From Sp. *batidor*, a beater, from *batir*, to beat.] An instrument with a handle and a flat board or palm, used to strike a ball or shuttlecock; a racket.

**Bauble**, ba'b'l, *n.* [O.Fr. *babole*, a toy or baby-things; from same Celtic root as *babe*.] A short stick with a fool's head, anciently carried by the fools attached to great houses; a trifling piece of finery; something showy without real value; a gew-gaw; a trifle.

**Bawbee**, ba-bë, *n.* [Fr. *bas billion*.] A halfpenny in Scottish money.

**Bawd**, bād, *n.* [O.Fr. *baud*, bold, wanton, from G. *bold* = *E. bold*.] A person who keeps a house of prostitution or acts as a go-between in illicit amours.—**Bawdry**, bād'ri, *n.* Lewdness; obscenity; fornication.—**Bawdy**, bād'i, *a.* Obscene; lewd; indecent; smutty; unchaste.

**Bawl**, bāl, *v.i.* [A word imitative of sound; akin *bell*, *bellow*; *L. bālo*, I bleat.] To cry out with a loud full sound; to make vehement or clamorous outcries; to shout.—*v.t.* To proclaim by outcry; to shout out.—*n.* A vehement cry or clamour.

**Bay**, bā, *n.* [Fr. *baie*, *L.L. baia*, a bay; of doubtful origin.] A rather wide recess in the shore of a sea or lake; the expanse of water between two capes or headlands; a gulf; any recess resembling a bay.—**Bay-rum**, bā-rum', *n.* A spirituous liquor containing the oil of a species of pimento, and used for the hair.—**Bay-window**, *n.* A window forming a recess or bay in a room, and projecting outwards on a generally polygonal plan.

**Bay**, bā, *n.* [Fr. *baie*, *L. bacca*, a berry.] The laurel-tree, noble laurel, or sweet-bay; a garland or crown bestowed as a prize for victory or excellence, consisting of branches of the laurel; hence, fame or renown; laurels; in this sense chiefly in plural.

**Bay**, bā, *n.* [O.Fr. *abai*, *abbai*, a barking, *abbayer*, to bark; Mod.Fr. *aboi*, a barking, *aux abois*, at bay; comp. Fr. *bayer*, to gape, or stand gaping.] The bark of a dog; especially, a deep-toned bark.—*At bay*, so hard pressed by enemies as to be compelled to turn round and face them from impossibility of escape.—*v.i.* To bark; to bark with deep sound.—*v.t.* To bark at; to follow

with barking [Shak.]; to express by barking.

**Bay**, bā, *n.* [Fr. *bai*, *L. badius*, brown or chestnut coloured; akin *baize*.] Red or reddish, inclining to a chestnut colour.

**Baya**, bā'ya, *n.* [Hind.] The weaver-bird, an East Indian bird somewhat like the bullfinch which weaves a pendulous nest.

**Bayonet**, bā'on-et, *n.* [O.Fr. *bayonnette*, Fr. *baïonnette*, usually derived from *Bayonne* in France, because bayonets are said to have been first made there.] A short sword or dagger, made so that it may be fixed upon the muzzle of a rifle.—*v.t.* To stab with a bayonet; to compel or drive by the bayonet.

**Bazaar**, ba-zār, *n.* [Per. *bāzār*.] In the East, a place where goods are exposed for sale, usually consisting of small shops or stalls in a narrow street or series of streets; a series of connected shops or stalls in a European town; a sale of miscellaneous articles in furtherance of some charitable or other purpose; a fancy fair.

**Bdellium**, del'li-um, *n.* [L. *bdellium*, Gr. *bdellion*, from Heb.] An aromatic gum-resin.

**Be**, bē, *v.i.* *substantive verb*, pres. *am*, *art*, *is*, *are*; pret. *was*, *wast* or *wert*, *were*; subj. pres. *be*; pret. *were*; imper. *be*; pp. *been*; ppr. *being*.] To have a real state or existence; to exist in the world of fact, whether physical or mental; to exist in or have a certain state or quality; to become; to remain. . . The most common use of the verb *to be* is to assert connexion between a subject and a predicate, forming what is called the copula: as, he is good; John was at home; or to form the compound tenses of other verbs.—**Being**, bē'ing, *n.* Existence, whether real or only in the mind; that which has life; a living existence; a creature.

**Beach**, bēch, *n.* [Origin doubtful; comp. Icel. *bakki*, Sw. *backe*, Dan. *bakke*, a bank, the shore; or from old *beach*, to belch, alluding to the washing up of pebbles, &c.] That part of the shore of a sea or lake which is washed by the tide and waves; the strand.—*v.t.* to run (a vessel) on a beach.—**Beach-comber**, bēch-kōm'ēr, *n.* Pacific islands inhabitant; a long rolling wave breaking on beach.

**Beacon**, bē'kn, *n.* [A.Sax. *bēcn*, *bedcen*, a beacon; hence *beck*, *beckon*.] An object visible at some distance, and serving to notify the presence of danger, as a light or signal shown to notify the approach of an enemy, or to warn seamen of the presence of rocks, shoals, &c.; hence, anything used for a kindred purpose.

**Bead**, bēd, *n.* [A.Sax. *bed*, *bead*, a prayer, from *biddan*, to pray. From beads being used to count prayers (as in the rosary), the word which originally meant prayer came to mean what counted the prayers.

**Bead**.] A little perforated ball of gold, amber, glass, &c., strung with others on a thread, and often worn round the neck as an ornament, or used to form a rosary; any small globular body, as a drop of liquid and the like; *arch.* and *joinery*, a small round moulding sometimes cut so as to resemble a series of beads or pearls.—*v.t.* To mark or ornament with beads.—**Beaded**, bēd'ed, *a.* Furnished with beads; beady.—**Beady**, bēd'i, *a.* Consisting of or containing beads; bead-like.—**Bead-roll**, *n.* A list of persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers is to be said; hence, any list or catalogue.—**Beadsman**, *n.* A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another; one privileged to claim certain alms or charities.

**Beadle**, bē'd'l, *n.* [A.Sax. *bydel*, a herald, a beadle, from *beddan*, to bid. **Bead**.] A messenger or crier of a court; a parish officer whose business is to punish petty offenders; a church officer with various subordinate duties.

**Beagle**, bē'gl, *n.* [Comp. Ir. and Gael. *beag*, little.] A small smooth-haired, hanging-eared hound, kept to hunt hares.

**Beak**, bēk, *n.* [Fr. *bec*, from the Celtic—Armor. *bek*, *beg*, Ir. and Gael. *bec*, a beak.] The bill or neb of a bird; anything in some way resembling a bird's bill; the bill-like mouth of some fishes, reptiles, &c.; a pointed piece of wood fortified with brass, fastened to the prow of ancient galleys, and intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy; a similar, but infinitely more powerful appendage of iron or steel in modern war-ships; a magistrate [Colloq.].—**Beaked**, bēkt, *a.* Having a beak or something resembling a beak; beak-shaped; rostrate.

**Beaker**, bēk'ēr, *n.* [Icel. *bikarr*, D. *beker*, G. *becher*, from *L.L. bicarium*, a cup, from Gr. *bikos*, a wine-jar.] A large drinking cup or glass.

**Beam**, bēm, *n.* [A.Sax. *bedm*, a beam, a post, a tree, a ray of light; D. *boom*, G. *baum*, a tree.] A long straight and strong piece of wood or iron, especially when holding an important place in some structure, and serving for support or consolidation; a horizontal piece of timber in a structure; the part of a balance from the ends of which the scales are suspended; the pole of a carriage which runs between the horses; a cylindrical piece of wood, making part of a loom, on which the warp is wound before weaving; one of the strong timbers stretching across a ship from one side to the other to support the decks and retain the sides at their proper distance; the oscillating lever of a steam-engine forming the communication between the piston-rod and the crank-shaft; a ray of light, or more strictly a collection of parallel rays emitted from the sun

or other body.—*v.i.* To emit rays of light or beams; to give out radiance; to shine.

**Bean**, *bĕn*, *n.* [A.Sax. *bedn* = Icel. *baun*, Sw. *böna*, Dan. *bønne*, D. *boon*, G. *bohne*.] A name given to several kinds of valuable leguminous seeds contained in a bivalve pod, and to the plants producing them, as the common bean, cultivated both in fields and gardens for man and beast, the French-bean, the kidney-bean, &c.—**Bean-feast**, *n.* Employer's annual feast to work-people.—**Bean-goose**, *n.* A species of wild goose which winters in Britain.—**Bean-king**, *n.* The person who presided as king over the Twelfth-night festivities, attaining this dignity through getting the bean buried in the Twelfth-night cake.

**Bear**, *bār*, *v.t.* pret. *bore* (formerly *bare*); pp. *borne*; ppr. *bearing*. [A.Sax. *beran* = Icel. *bera*, Dan. *bære*, to bear, to carry, to bring forth; D. *baren*, G. (*ge*)*bären*, to bring forth; cog. L. *ferre*, Gr. *pherein*, Skr. *bhri*, to bear, to support. Akin are *birth*, *burden*, *bairn*, *barrow*.] To support, hold up, or sustain, as a weight; to suffer, endure, undergo, or tolerate, as pain, loss, blame, &c.; to carry or convey; to have, possess, have on, or contain; to bring forth or produce, as the fruit of plants or the young of animals. [*Born* is the passive participle in the sense of brought forth by a female, as the child was *born*; but we say actively, she has *borne* a child. *Born* is also used attributively, *borne* is not.]—*To bear down*, to overcome by force.—*To bear out*, to give support or countenance to (a person or thing); to uphold, corroborate, establish, justify.—*To bear up*, to support; to keep from sinking.—*To bear a hand*, to lend aid; to give assistance.—*To bear in mind*, to remember.—*v.i.* To suffer, as with pain; to be patient; to endure; to produce (fruit); to be fruitful; to lean, weigh, or rest burdensomely; to tend; to be directed or move in a certain way (to *bear back*, to *bear out* to sea, to *bear down* upon the enemy); to relate; to refer; with *upon*; to be situated as to some point of the compass, with respect to something else.—*To bear up*, to have fortitude; to be firm; not to sink.—*To bear with*, to tolerate; to be indulgent; to forbear to resent, oppose, or punish.—**Bearable**, *bār'-ā-bl*, *a.* Capable of being borne, endured, or tolerated.—**Bearer**, *bār'ēr*, *n.* One who or that which bears, sustains, supports, carries, conveys, &c.—**Bearing**, *bār'ing*, *n.* The act of one who bears; manner in which a person comports himself; carriage, mien, or behaviour; import, effect, or force (of words); that part of a shaft or axle which is in connexion with its support; the direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen; relative

position or direction; a figure on a heraldic shield.—**Bearing-rein**, *n.* The rein by which the head of a horse is held up in driving.

**Bear**, *bār*, *n.* [A.Sax. *bera*, a bear = D. *beer*, G. *bär*, Icel. *bera*.] A name common to various quadrupeds of the carnivorous order and of the plantigrade group, having shaggy hair and a very short tail, the most notable being the brown or black bear of Europe, the grisly bear of the Rocky Mountains, the white or Polar bear, &c.; the name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Greater and Lesser Bear; *fig.* a rude or uncouth man; in stock-exchange slang, a person who does all he can to bring down the price of stock in order that he may buy cheap: opposed to a *bull*, who tries to raise the price that he may sell dear.—**Bearish**, *bār'ish*, *a.* Resembling a bear; rude; violent in conduct; surly.—**Bear-baiting**, *n.* The sport of baiting bears with dogs.—**Bear-garden**, *n.* A place in which bears are kept for sport, as bear-baiting, &c.; *fig.* a place of disorder or tumult.

**Beard**, *bērd*, *n.* [A.Sax. *beard*, a beard = D. *baard*, G. *bart*; L. *barba*, W. and Armor. *barf*—beard.] The hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the face of male adults; anything resembling this; a hairy, bristly, or thread-like appendage of various kinds, such as the filaments by which some shell-fish attach themselves to foreign bodies, &c.; the awn on the ears of grain; a barb, as of an arrow.—*v.t.* To take by the beard; to oppose to the face; to set at defiance.

**Beast**, *bēst*, *n.* [O.Fr. *beste*, from L. *bestia*, a beast.] Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; as opposed to *man*, any irrational animal; a brutal man; a disgusting person.—**Beastliness**, *bēst'li-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being beastly; brutality; filthiness.—**Beastly**, *bēst'li*, *a.* Like a beast; brutish; brutal; filthy; contrary to the nature and dignity of man.

**Beat**, *bēt*, *v.t.* pret. *beat*; pp. *beat*, *beaten*; ppr. *beating*. [A.Sax. *bedtan* = Icel. *bauta*, *bjóta*, O.H.G. *pōzan*, to beat; akin *butt*, *abut*, *beetle* (a mallet).] To strike repeatedly; to lay repeated blows upon; to knock, rap, or dash against often; to pound; to strike for the purpose of producing sound (a drum); to shape by hammer; to scour with bustle and outcry in order to raise game; to overcome, vanquish, or conquer in a battle, contest, competition, &c.; to surpass or excel; to be too difficult for; to be beyond the power or skill of; to baffle; to fatigue utterly; to prostrate; to flutter (the wings).—*To beat back*, to compel to retire or return.—*To beat down*, to dash down by beating or battering, as a wall; to

lay flat; to cause to lower a price by importunity or argument; to lessen the price or value of; to depress or crush.—*To beat off*, to repel or drive back.—*To beat out*, to extend by hammering.—*To beat up*, to attack suddenly; to alarm or disturb, as an enemy's quarters.—*To beat time*, to regulate time in music by the motion of the hand or foot.—*To beat a retreat*, to give a signal to retreat by a drum; hence, generally, to retreat or retire.—*v.i.* To strike or knock repeatedly; to move with pulsation; to throb (as the pulse, heart, &c.); to dash or fall with force or violence (as a storm, flood, &c.); to summon or signal by beating a drum; *naut.* to make progress against the direction of the wind by sailing in a zig-zag.—*To beat about*, to make search by various means or ways.—*To beat up for*, to go about in quest of (recruits); to search earnestly or carefully for.—*n.* A stroke; a blow; a pulsation; a throb; a footfall; a round or course which is frequently gone over, as by a policeman, &c.; *music*, the beating or pulsation resulting from the joint vibrations of two sounds of the same strength, and all but in unison.—**Beaten**, *bēt'n*, *p.* and *a.* Made smooth by beating or treading; worn by use; conquered; vanquished; exhausted; baffled.—**Beater**, *bē'tēr*, *n.* One who or that which beats; an instrument for pounding or comminuting substances; the striking part in various machines.

**Beatify**, *bē-at'i-fi*, *v.t.*—*beatified*, *beatifying*. [Fr. *beatifier*, L. *beatificare*—*beatus*, blessed, and *facere*, to make.] To make happy; to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment; *R. Cath. Ch.* to declare that a person is to be revered as blessed, though not canonized.—**Beatific**, *bē-at'i-fik*, *a.* Blessing or making happy; imparting bliss.—**Beatification**, *bē-at'i-fi-kā'shon*, *n.* The act of beatifying; the state of being blessed; blessedness; *R. Cath. Ch.* an act of the pope by which he declares a person beatified; an inferior kind of canonization.—**Beatitude**, *bē-at'i-tūd*, *n.* [L. *beatitudo*.] Blessedness; felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss; felicity; one of the declarations of blessedness to particular virtues, made by our Saviour in the Sermon on the Mount.

**Beau**, *bō*, *n. pl.* **Beaux**, *bōz*. [Fr. *beau*, O.Fr. *bel*, from L. *bellus*, beautiful.] One whose great care is to deck his person according to the first fashion of the times; a fop; a dandy; a man who attends or is suitor to a lady; a male sweetheart or lover.

**Beauty**, *bū'ti*, *n.* [O.Fr. *biaute*, Fr. *beauté*, beauty, from L.L. *bellitas*, *bellitatis*, beauty, from L. *bellus*, beautiful.] An assemblage of perfections through which an object is rendered pleasing to the eye;



those qualities in the aggregate that give pleasure to the æsthetic sense; qualities that delight the eye, the ear, or the mind; loveliness; elegance; grace; a particular grace or ornament; that which is beautiful; a part which surpasses in beauty that with which it is united; a beautiful person, especially, a beautiful woman.—**Beauteous**, bū'tē-us, *a.* Possessing beauty; beautiful.—**Beautification**, bū'ti-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of beautifying or rendering beautiful; decoration; adornment; embellishment.—**Beautifier**, bū'ti-fi-ēr, *n.* One who or that which makes beautiful.—**Beautiful**, bū'ti-fūl, *a.* Having the qualities that constitute beauty; highly pleasing to the eye, the ear, or the mind (a beautiful scene, melody, poem, character, but not a beautiful taste or smell); beauteous; lovely; handsome; fair; charming; comely.—*The beautiful*, all that possesses beauty; beauty in the abstract.—**Beautify**, bū'ti-fi, *v.t.*—*beautified, beautifying.* To make or render beautiful; to adorn; to deck; to decorate; to embellish.

**Beaver**, bē'vēr, *n.* [A.Sax. *befer*—*D. bever*, Dan. *bæver*, Sw. *bäver*, Icel. *bjǫr*, G. *biber*, L. *fiber*.] A rodent quadruped valued for its fur, about 2 feet in length, haunting streams and lakes, now found in considerable numbers only in North America, and generally living in colonies, with large webbed hindfeet and a flat tail covered with scales on its upper surface; beaverfur; a hat or cap made of beaverfur.

**Beaver**, bē'vēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *bavlere*, a child's bib, a beaver, *bave*, slaver.] The face-guard of a helmet, so constructed with joints or otherwise that the wearer could raise or lower it to eat and drink; a visor.

**Becalm**, be-kām', *v.t.* To render calm, still, or quiet (the sea, passions, &c.).†; to keep from motion for want of wind (as a ship); to delay (a person) by a calm.

**Because**, be-kāz', *conj.* [Be for by, and cause; O.E. *bicause*, *bicause* by or for the cause that.] By cause, or by the cause that; on this account that; for the cause or reason next explained; as, he fled because (as the reason given) he was afraid.

**Becafico**, bek-a-fē'kō, *n.* [It., lit. fig-pecker.] A bird resembling the nightingale; the greater petty-chap or garden-warbler, a summer visitor to England.

**Bêche-de-mer**, bâsh-de-mer, *n.* [Fr. lit., sea-spade, from its shape when dried and pressed.] The trepang, a species of sea-slug or sea-cucumber obtained in Eastern seas, and eaten by the Chinese; the jargon or trade speech of Melanesia.

**Beck**, bek, *n.* A small stream; a brook.

**Beck**, bek, *v.i.* [Shortened form of *beckon*.] To nod or make a signifi-

cant gesture.—*v.t.* To call by a nod; to intimate a command or desire to by gesture.—*n.* A nod of the head or other significant gesture intended as a sign or signal.

**Becket**, bek'et, *n.* A contrivance in ships for confining loose ropes, &c.

**Beckon**, bek'n, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *bēcnian*, *bēcnian*, to beckon, from *bēcn*, *bēcn*, a beacon.] To make a sign to another by a motion of the hand or finger, &c., intended as a hint or intimation.—*v.t.* To make a significant sign to; to direct by making signs (*beckon* him to us).

**Become**, be-kum', *v.i.*—*became* (pret.), *become* (pp.), *becoming*. [A.Sax. *becuman*, *bicuman*, to arrive, happen, turn out—prefix *be=* by, and *cuman*, to come, to happen.] To pass from one state to another; to change, grow, or develop into (the boy *becomes* a man).—*To become* (usually with *what* preceding), to be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final or subsequent condition.—*v.t.* To suit or to be suitable to (anger *becomes* him not); to befit; to accord with, in character or circumstances; to be worthy of, or proper to; to grace or suit as regards outward appearance (a garment *becomes* a person).—**Becoming**, be-kum'ing, *a.* Suitable; meet; proper; appropriate; befitting; seemly.

**Bed**, bed, *n.* [A.Sax. *bed*=*D. bed*, *bedde*, Dan. *bed*, Goth. *badi*, G. *bett*.] That on or in which one sleeps, or which is specially intended to give ease to the body at night; formerly, a large flat bag filled with feathers or other soft materials: the word may include or even be used for the bedstead; a plat or piece of tilled ground in a garden; the bottom of a river or other stream, or of any body of water; a layer; a stratum; an extended mass of anything, whether upon the earth or within it; that on which anything lies, rests, or is supported.—*v.t.*—*bedded, bedding.* To place in, or as in, a bed; to plant, as flowers in beds.—**Bedding**, bed'ing, *n.* A bed and its furniture; materials of a bed.—**Bedridden**, bed'rid-n, *a.* [A.Sax. *bed-rida*, lit. a bedrider.] Long confined to bed by age or infirmity.

**Bedstead**, bed'sted, *n.* The framework of a bed.—**Bed-clothes**, *n. pl.* Blankets, coverlets, &c., for beds.—**Bed-linen**, *n.* Sheets, pillow-covers, &c., for beds.—**Bedplate**, bed'plāt, *n.* *Engin.* A foundation plate of an engine or other machine.—**Bed-post**, *n.* One of the posts forming part of the framework and often supporting the canopy of a bed.—**Bed-room**, *n.* A room intended for sleeping in; a sleeping-room or bed-chamber.—**Bed-sore**, *n.* A sore liable to occur on bed-ridden persons on the parts of the body subjected to most pressure.

**Bedaub**, be-dāb', *v.t.* To daub over;

to soil with anything thick, slimy, and dirty.

**Bedazzle**, be-daz'l, *v.t.*—*bedazzled, bedazzling.* To dazzle; to blind by excess of light.

**Bedeck**, be-dek', *v.t.* To deck; to adorn; to grace.

**Bede guar**, bed'ē-gār, *n.* [Fr. *bédegar*, *bédegar*, from Per.] A spongy excrescence or gall found on roses, especially the sweet-brier, produced by insects.

**Bedell**, **Bedel**, bē'dl, be-del', *n.* [L.L. *bedellus*=*E. beadle*.] A beadle in a university or connected with a law-court.

**Bedew**, be-dū', *v.t.* To moisten with or as with dew.

**Bedim**, be-dim', *v.t.*—*bedimmed, bedimming.* To make dim; to obscure or darken.

**Bedizen**, be-diz'n, *v.t.* [DIZEN.] To deck or trick out; especially, to deck in a tawdry manner or with false taste.

**Bedlam**, bed'lam, *n.* [Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious house in London, afterwards converted into a hospital for lunatics.] A mad-house; a place appropriated for lunatics; hence, any scene of wild uproar and madness.

**Bedlington**, bed'ling-tun, *n.* A medium-sized terrier, with gray, crisp coat.

**Bedouin**, bed'ū-in, *n.* [Ar. *bedāwi*, dwellers in the desert.] A nomadic Arab living in tents in Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and elsewhere.

**Bedraggle**, be-drag'l, *v.t.*—*bedraggled, bedraggling.* To soil by dragging; to soil by drawing along on mud.

**Bee**, bē, *n.* [A.Sax. *beo*, *bī*=Icel. *bý*, Sw. Dan. *bí*, *D. bij*, *bije*, O. and Prov. G. *beie*, Ir. and Gael. *beach*, a bee.] An insect, of which there are numerous species, the honey or hive bee being the most familiar and typical species, having been kept in hives from the earliest periods for its wax and honey.—

**Bee-hive**, *n.* A case or box intended as a habitation for bees, and in which they may store honey for the use of their owners.—

**Bee-line**, *n.* The direct line or nearest distance between two places.—

**Bees'-wax**, *n.* The wax secreted by bees, and of which their cells are constructed.—**Bees'-wing**, *n.* A gauzy film in port-wines indicative of age.

**Beech**, bēch, *n.* [A.Sax. *bēce*, from *bōc*, a beech, a book=*Icel. bōk*, Dan. *bøg*, *D. beuk*, G. *buche*, a beech; cog. L. *fagus*, a beech; Gr. *phēgos*, the esculent oak, from root seen in Gr. *phagēin*, Skr. *bhag*, to eat, from its nuts being eaten. *BOOK*.] A large-sized tree with a smooth bark yielding a hard timber made into tools, &c., and nuts from which an oil is expressed.—**Beechen**, bēch'en, *a.* Consisting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.—**Beech-mast**, *n.* The mast or nuts of the beech-tree.—**Beech-**

**nut**, *n.* One of the nuts or fruits of the beech.

**Beef**, *bēf*, *n.* [Fr. *bœuf*, from *L. bos*, *bovis*, an ox; cog. *Ir.* and *Gael. bo*, *W. buw*, *Skr. go*, a cow.] Originally an animal of the ox kind in the full-grown state (in this sense with the plural *beefes*, but the singular is no longer used); the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow when killed.—**Beef-eater**, *bēf'ēt-ēr*, *n.* [Fr. *buffetier*.] A yeoman of the royal guard (of England), a body of men who attend the sovereign at state banquets and on other occasions; an African bird that picks the larvae of insects from the hides of oxen.—**Beef-steak**, *n.* A steak or slice of beef for broiling.—**Beef-tea**, *n.* A nutritious soup made from the flesh of the ox which, from being easy of digestion, is recommended for invalids and convalescents.—**Beef-wood**, *n.* The timber of some Australian trees of a reddish colour, hard, and with dark and whitish streaks, chiefly used in ornamental work.

**Beer**, *bēr*, *n.* [A.Sax. *beór*=D. and *G. bier*; origin doubtful.] A fermented alcoholic liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from malted barley flavoured with hops, and yielding a spirit on being distilled; a fermented drink prepared with various substances, as ginger, molasses, &c.

**Beestings**, *bēst'ingz*, *n.pl.* [A.Sax. *býsting*, *býst*, *beoðt*, D. *biest*, *biestemelk*, *G. biestmilch*.] The first milk given by a cow after calving.

**Beet**, *bēt*, *n.* [A.Sax. *bēte*, D. *biet*, *G. beete*, from *L. beta*, *beet*.] A plant of various species cultivated for its thick fleshy roots, the red varieties of which are much used as a kitchen vegetable, while the white varieties yield a widely used variety of sugar.—**Beet-root**, *n.* The root of the beet plant; the plant itself.

**Beetle**, *bētl'*, *n.* [A.Sax. *být*, *bitel*, a mallet, from *beatan*, to beat; *L.G. betel*, *bötel*.] A heavy wooden mallet used to drive wedges, consolidate earth, &c.—*v.t.* To use a beetle on; to beat with a heavy wooden mallet as a substitute for mangling.

**Beetle**, *bētl'*, *n.* [A.Sax. *bitel*, from *bitan*, to bite.] A general name of many insects having four wings, the anterior pair of which are of a horny nature and form a sheath or protection to the posterior pair; a coleopterous insect.

**Beetle**, *bētl'*, *v.i.* [From A.Sax. *bitel*, sharp, hence prominent, from *bitan*, to bite.] To be prominent (as a cliff, a battlement); to hang or extend out; to overhang; to jut.—**Beetling**, *bētl'ing*, *a.* Standing out from the main body; jutting; overhanging: said of cliffs, &c.

**Befall**, *be-fal'*, *v.t.*—*befell*, *befallen*, *befalling*. [A.Sax. *befeallan*=prefix *be*, and *feallan*, to fall.] To happen to; to occur to.—*v.i.* To happen; to come to pass.

**Befit**, *be-fit'*, *v.t.*—*befitted*, *befitting*. [Prefix *be*, and *fit*.] To be fitting for; to suit; to be suitable or proper to.

**Befog**, *be-fog'*, *v.t.*—*befogged*, *befogging*. To involve in fog; hence, to confuse.

**Befool**, *be-föl'*, *v.t.* To fool; to make a fool of; to delude or lead into error.

**Before**, *be-för'*, *prep.* [A.Sax. *be-foran*=prefix *be*, and *foran*, fore.] In front of; preceding in space; in presence of; in sight of; under the cognizance or consideration of (a court, a meeting); preceding in time; earlier than; ere; in preference to; prior to; having precedence of in rank, dignity, &c.—*Before the mast*, in or into the condition of a common sailor, the portion of a ship behind the mainmast being reserved for the officers.—*adv.* Further onward in place; in front; in the forefront; in time preceding; previously; formerly; already.—**Beforehand**, *be-för'-hand*, *a.* In good pecuniary circumstances; having enough to meet one's obligations and something over.—*adv.* In anticipation; in advance.

**Befriend**, *be-frend'*, *v.t.* To act as a friend to; to aid, benefit, or assist.

**Beg**, *beg*. Same as *Bey*, a Turkish title.

**Beg**, *beg*, *v.t.*—*begged*, *begging*. [Contr. it is believed from A.Sax. *bedegian* or *bedecian*, to beg; from stem of *bid*, A.Sax. *biddan*, to beg, to ask; comp. Goth. *bidagwa*, a beggar, from same root.] To ask or supplicate in charity; to ask for earnestly (alms); to ask earnestly (a person); to beseech; to implore; to entreat or supplicate with humility; to take for granted; to assume without proof. [The phrase *I beg* to is often used as a polite formula for introducing a question or communication; as, *I beg to inquire*, *I beg to state*. It may be regarded as elliptical for *I beg leave to*.]—*v.i.* To ask alms or charity; to live by asking alms.—**Beggar**, *beg'ēr*, *n.* One that begs; a person who lives by asking alms; one who supplicates with humility; a petitioner.—*v.t.* To reduce to beggary; to impoverish; to exhaust the resources of (to *beggar* description); to exhaust.—**Beggarly**, *beg'ēr-li*, *a.* Like or belonging to a beggar; poor; mean; contemptible.—**Beggary**, *beg'ēr-i*, *n.* The state of a beggar; a state of extreme indigence.—**Beggar-my-neighbour**, *n.* A child's game at cards.

**Begot**, *be-get'*, *v.t.*—*begot*, *begat* (pret., the latter now almost obsolete), *begot*, *begotten* (pp.), *begetting*. [A.Sax. *begitan*, *bigitan*=prefix *be*, and *gitan*, to get.] To procreate, as a father or sire; to produce, as an effect; to cause to exist; to generate.

**Begin**, *be-gin'*, *v.i.*—*began* (pret.), *begun* (pp.), *beginning*. [A.Sax. *beginnan*, to begin=prefix *be*, and

*ginnan*, to begin.] To take rise; to originate; to commence; to do the first act; to enter upon something new; to take the first step.—**Begin**, *be-gin'*, *v.t.* To do the first act of; to enter on; to commence.—**Beginner**, *be-gin'ēr*, *n.* A person who begins or originates; the agent who is the cause; one who first enters upon any art, science, or business; a young practitioner; a novice; a tyro.—**Beginning**, *be-gin'ing*, *n.* The first cause; origin; the first state; commencement; entrance into being; that from which a greater thing proceeds or grows.

**Begone**, *be-gon'*, *interj.* Go away; hence!—the imperative *be* and *pp. gone* combined.

**Begonia**, *bē-gō'ni-a*, *n.* [From *M. Begon*, a French botanist.] The generic name of tropical plants much cultivated in hothouses for the beauty of their leaves and flowers.

**Begrudge**, *be-gruj'*, *v.t.*—*begrudged*, *begrudging*. To grudge; to envy the possession of: with two objects (to *begrudge* a person something).

**Beguide**, *be-gil'*, *v.t.*—*beguided*, *beguiling*. To practise guile upon; to delude; to deceive; to cheat; to trick; to dupe; to impose on by artifice or craft; to dispel or render unfelt by diverting the mind (cares); to while away (time).

**Begum**, *bē'gum*, *n.* A Hindu princess or lady of high rank.

**Behalf**, *be-häl'*, *n.* [Prefix *be*, and *half*, in old sense of side.] Interest; profit; support; defence: always in such phrases as *in or on behalf of*, in my, his, some person's behalf.

**Behave**, *be-häv'*, *v.t.*—*behaved*, *behaving*. [Prefix *be*, and *have*.] To conduct oneself; to demean oneself; used refl.—*v.i.* To act; to conduct oneself.—**Behaviour**, *be-häv'yēr*, *n.* Manner of behaving; conduct; deportment; mode of acting (of a person, a machine &c.).

**Behead**, *be-hed'*, *v.t.* To cut off the head of; to sever the head from the body of.

**Behest**, *be-hest'*, *n.* [Prefix *be*, and *hest*; A.Sax. *behaes*.] A command; precept; mandate. [Poetical.]

**Behind**, *be-hind'*, *prep.* [A.Sax. *behindan*, behind=prefix *be*, and *hindan*, behind.] On the side opposite the front or nearest part of, or opposite to that which fronts a person; at the back of; towards the back or back part of; remaining after; later in point of time than; farther back than; in an inferior position to.—*adv.* At the back; in the rear; out of sight; not exhibited; remaining; towards the back part; backward; remaining after one's departure.—**Behindhand**, *be-hind'hand* *adv.* or *a.* In a state in which means are not adequate to the supply of wants in arrear; in a backward state; not sufficiently advanced; not equally advanced with another; tardy.

**Behold**, *be-höld'*, *v.t.*—*beheld* (pret.

& pp.), *beholding*. [A.Sax. *behealdan*—prefix *be*, and *healdan*, to hold.] To fix the eyes upon; to look at with attention; to observe with care; to contemplate, view, survey, regard, or see.—*v.i.* To look; to direct the eyes to an object; to fix the attention upon an object; to attend or fix the mind: in this sense chiefly in the imperative, and used interjectionally.—**Beholden**, *be-hôld'n*, *a.* Under obligation; bound in gratitude; obliged; indebted.—**Beholder**, *be-hôld'ér*, *n.* One who beholds; a spectator.

**Behoof**, *be-hôf'*, *n.* [A.Sax. *behoef*=D. *behoef*, G. *behuft*—prefix *be*, and word equivalent to Icel. *höf*, measure, moderation.] That which is advantageous to a person; behalf; interest; advantage; profit; benefit: always in such phrases as in or for behoof of, for a person's behoof.—**Behove**, *be-hôv'*, *v.t.*—*behoved*, *behoving*. [A.Sax. *behôfian*, from the noun.] To be fit or meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience; to be necessary for: used impersonally (it behoves us, or the like).

**Beige**, *bâzh*, *n.* A fabric made of unbleached or undyed wool; a greyish-brown colour.

**Belabour**, *be-lâ'bër*, *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *labour*; comp. G. *bearbeiten*, to labour, and to beat soundly—prefix *be*, and *arbeit*, work.] To beat soundly; to deal blows to; to thump.

**Belate**, *be-lât'*, *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *late*.] To make too late; to be night: generally used in pp. *belated*, with sense of having lingered or remained till late; being out late; overtaken by darkness; benighted.

**Belaud**, *be-lâd'*, *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *laud*.] To laud; to praise highly.

**Belay**, *be-lâ'*, *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *lay*.] *Naut.* To make fast by winding round something.—**Belaying-pin**, *n.* *Naut.* A pin for belaying ropes to.

**Belch**, *belsh*, *v.t.* [O.E. *belken*, *belke*, A.Sax. *belcican*, to belch.] To throw out or eject with violence, as from the stomach or from a deep hollow place; to cast forth (a volcano belches flames or ashes).—*v.i.* To eject wind from the stomach; to issue out, as with eructation.—*n.* The act of one who or that which belches; eructation.

**Beldam**, **Beldame**, *bel'dam*, *bel'dâm*, *n.* [Fr. *belle*, fine, handsome, and *dame*, lady; it was at one time applied respectfully to elderly females.] An old woman in general, especially an ugly old woman; a hag.

**Beleaguer**, *be-lëg'ër*, *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *leaguer*.] To besiege; to surround with an army so as to preclude escape; to blockade.

**Belemnite**, *bel'em-nit'*, *n.* [Gr. *belemnôn*, a dart or arrow, from *belos*, a dart, from the root of *ballô*, I throw.] A straight, tapering, dart-shaped fossil, the internal bone or shell of animals allied to the cuttle-

fishes, common in the chalk formation; the animal to which such a bone belonged.

**Belfry**, *bel'fri*, *n.* [O.Fr. *belfroi*, *belfroit*, &c., a watch-tower, from O.G. *bervrit*, *bercruit*, a tower or castle for defence, from *bergen*, to protect, and *frid*, a strong place (Mod.G. *friede*, peace). False etymology connected the word with *bell*, hence its modern English meaning.] A bell-tower, generally attached to a church or other building; that part of a building in which a bell is hung.

**Belie**, *be-lî'*, *v.t.*—*belied*, *belying*. [Prefix *be*, and *lie*, to speak falsely; like G. *belügen*, to belie.] To tell lies concerning; to calumniate by false reports; to show to be false; to be in contradiction to (his terror *belies* his words); to fail to equal or come up to; to disappoint (*belie* one's hopes).

**Believe**, *be-lëv'*, *v.t.*—*believed*, *believing*. [O.E. *bileve*, *believe*, from A.Sax. *gelyfan*, *gelifan*, to believe, the initial particle being changed;—*lieve* is akin to *lief* and *leave*, *n.*] To credit upon the ground of authority, testimony, argument, or any other circumstances than personal knowledge; to expect or hope with confidence.—*v.i.* To be more or less firmly persuaded of the truth of anything.—*To believe in*, to hold as an object of faith; to have belief of.—**Belief**, *be-lëf'*, *n.* An assent of the mind to the truth of a declaration, proposition, or alleged fact, on the ground of evidence, distinct from personal knowledge; *theol.* faith, or a firm persuasion of the truths of religion; the thing believed; the object of belief; the body of tenets held by the professors of any faith; a creed.—**Believer**, *be-lëv'ër*, *n.* One who believes; an adherent of a religious faith; a professor of Christianity.

**Belike**, *be-lik'*, *adv.* [Prefix *be* for *by*, and *like*.] Perhaps; probably.

**Belittle**, *be-lit'l'*, *v.t.* To make smaller; to lower; speak disparagingly of.

**Bell**, *bel*, *n.* [A.Sax. *belle*; allied to *bellan*, to bellow, E. to *bell*, as a deer; akin *bellow*, and G. *bellen*, to bark.] A metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, musical, ringing sound on being struck, generally cup-shaped; anything in form of a bell; *pl.* the phrase employed on shipboard to denote the divisions of daily time, from their being marked by strokes on a bell each half-hour.—*To bear the bell*, to be the first or leader, in allusion to the bell-wether of a flock.—*v.t.* To put a bell on.—**Bell-bird**, *n.* A South American passerine bird, and also an Australian insectorial bird: so named from their bell-like notes.—**Bell-buoy**, *n.* A buoy on which is fixed a bell, which is rung by the heaving of the sea.—**Bell-hanger**, *n.* One who fixes up bells in houses.—**Bell-man**, *n.* A public crier who uses a bell.—**Bell-metal**, *n.* An

alloy of copper and tin, used for making bells.—**Bell-mouthed**, *a.* Gradually expanded at the mouth in the form of a bell.—**Bell-pull**, *n.* That by which a bell is made to ring; a bell-rope.—**Bell-wether**, *n.* A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

**Bell**, *bel*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *bellan*, Icel. *belja*, to bellow. **BELLOW.**] To roar; to bellow, as a bull or a deer in rutting-time.

**Belladonna**, *bel-la-don'nâ*, *n.* [It., beautiful lady.] A perennial plant of the potato family, a native of Britain and throughout Europe. The whole plant is poisonous, but it yields a useful and powerful medicine.

**Belle**, *bel*, *n.* [Fr., from L. *bellus*, beautiful.] A young lady; a lady of superior beauty and much admired.

**Belles-lettres**, *bel-let-tr'*, *n.pl.* [Fr. *BELLE* and *LETTER*.] Polite or elegant literature, a term including rhetoric, poetry, history, criticism, with the languages in which the literature is written.

**Bellicose**, *bel'li-kôs*, *a.* [L. *bellicosus*, from *bellum*, war.] Inclined to war; warlike; pugnacious; indicating warlike feelings.

**Belligerent**, *bel-lij'ër-ent*, *a.* [L. *bellum*, war, and *gerens*, *gerentis*, carrying on.] Waging war; carrying on war; pertaining to war or warfare.—*n.* A nation, power, or state carrying on war; one engaged in fighting.

**Bellow**, *bel'loz*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *bylgean*, to bellow, allied to *bellan*, to bell, Icel. *belja*, to bellow.] To utter a hollow, loud sound, as a bull; to make a loud noise or outcry; to roar.—*n.* A loud outcry; roar.

**Bellows**, *bel'loz*, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Really a plural form of the word *belly*, A.Sax. *bælg*, *belg*, *bælg*, a bag, a belly, bellows.] An instrument for producing a strong current of air, and principally used for blowing fire, either in private dwellings or in forges, furnaces, mines, &c., or for supplying the pipes of an organ with wind.

**Belly**, *bel'i*, *n.* [A.Sax. *bælg*, *belg*, *bælg*, bag, belly=Icel. *belgr*, D. *balg*, Dan. *bælg*, G. *balg*, the belly; akin to *bulge*; comp. Gael. and Ir. *bolg*, *balg*, the belly, a bag, bellows.] That part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels; the abdomen; the corresponding part of a beast; the part of anything which resembles the human belly in protuberance or cavity.—*v.t.*—*belied*, *bellying*. To fill; to swell out.—*v.i.* To swell and become protuberant like the belly.

**Belong**, *be-long'*, *v.i.* [Prefix *be*, and O.E. *long*, to belong (to extend in length to), from the adjective *long*; comp. D. and G. *belangen*, to concern, from *lang*, long.] To be the property of; to appertain; to be the concern or affair; to be appendant or connected; to be



suitable; to be due; to have a settled residence; to be domiciliated; to be a native of a place; to have original residence: in all senses followed by *to*.—**Belonging**, be-long'ing, *n.* That which belongs to one: used generally in plural; qualities, endowments, property, possessions, appendages.

**Beloved**, be-luv'ed, *a.* Loved; greatly loved; dear to the heart.

**Below**, be-lo', *prep.* [Prefix *be*, and *low*.] Under; in place; beneath; not so high as; inferior to in rank, excellence, or dignity.—*adv.* In a lower place, with respect to any object; beneath; on the earth, as opposed to the heavens; in hell, or the regions of the dead; in a court of inferior jurisdiction.

**Belt**, belt, *n.* [A.Sax. *belt* = Dan. *bælte*, Icel. *belti*, a belt, a girdle, from *L. balteus*, a belt; comp. *Ir.* and Gael. *bait*, a border, a welt.] A girdle; a band, usually of leather, in which a sword or other weapon is hung; anything resembling a belt; a strip; a stripe; a band; a band passing round two wheels, and communicating motion from one to the other.

**Beltane**, bel'tan, *n.* [A Celtic word: Gael. *bealltainn*, *Ir.* *bealltaine*; the first of May; origin unknown.] The name of a sort of festival formerly observed among all the Celtic tribes of Europe. It was celebrated in Scotland on the first of May (o.s.), and in Ireland on 21st June, by kindling fires on the hills and eminences.

**Beluga**, bê-lû'ga, *n.* [Rus. *bieluga*, from *bielyi*, white.] A kind of whale found in northern seas, the white whale or white fish, from 12 to 18 feet in length, killed for its oil and skin.

**Bemaul**, be-mal', *v.t.* To maul or beat severely.

**Bemaze**, be-máz', *v.t.* To bewilder.

**Bemire**, be-mîr', *v.t.*—*be-mired*, *be-miring*. To drag or stall in the mire; to soil by mud or mire.

**Bemoan**, be-môn', *v.t.* To moan or mourn for; to lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.

**Bemock**, be-mok', *v.t.* To treat with mockery; to mock.

**Bemused**, be-mûz'd', *a.* Originally, overcome with musing; sunk in reverie; hence, muddled; stupefied.

**Ben**, ben, *n.* A tree of India, called also horse-radish tree, having seeds or nuts that yield an oil (*oil of ben*) which keeps without becoming rancid for many years.

**Bench**, bench, *n.* [A.Sax. *benc*, a bench = Dan. *bank*, a parallel form with *bank*. *BANK*.] A long seat; a strong table on which carpenters or other mechanics prepare their work; the seat on which judges sit in court; the seat of justice; the persons who sit as judges; the court.—*Bench of bishops*, or *episcopal bench*, a collective designation of the bishops who have seats in the House of Lords.—*King's* (or *Queen's*) *Bench*,

a superior English court of civil and criminal jurisdiction, now incorporated in the High Court of Justice.—**Bencher**, bench'ér, *n.* One of the senior barristers in an inn of court, who have the government of the society.

**Bend**, bend, *v.t.*—*bended* or *bent* (pret. & pp.), *bending*. [A.Sax. *bendan*, to bend, lit. to bend and keep bent by the string, from *bend*, a band; comp. *Fr.* *bander* *un arc*, to bend a bow, from *bande*, a string.] To curve or make crooked; to deflect from a normal condition of straightness; to direct to a certain point (one's mind, course, steps); to subdue; to cause to yield.—*v.i.* To be or become curved or crooked; to incline; to lean or turn; to be directed; to bow or be submissive.—*n.* A curve; a crook; a turn; flexure; incurvation.

**Benedict**, be-nêth', *prep.* [A.Sax. *be-neoth*, *beneothen*—prefix *be*, and *neoth*, below.] Under; lower in place than something which rests above; burdened or overburdened with; lower than in rank, dignity, or excellence; below the level of.—*adv.* In a lower place; below.

**Benedick**, Benedict, ben'e-dik, ben'e-dikt, *n.* A sportive name for a married man, especially one who has been long a bachelor: from one of the characters (*Benedick*) in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*.

**Benedictine**, ben-e-dik'tin, *a.* Pertaining to the monks of St. Benedict.—*n.* A Blackfriar; a member of the order of monks founded at Monte Casino about the year 530 by St. Benedict, and wearing a loose black gown with large wide sleeves, and a cowl on the head; a liqueur made by the Benedictine monks at Fécamp, in Normandy, consisting of spirits containing juices of certain plants.

**Benediction**, ben-e-dik'shon, *n.* [*L. benedictio*—*bene*, well, and *dictio*, speaking.] The act of invoking a blessing; blessing, prayer, or kind wishes uttered in favour of any person or thing; a solemn or affectionate invocation of happiness.

**Benefaction**, ben-e-fak'shon, *n.* [*L. benefactio*, from *benefacio*, I do good to one. *BENEFICE*.] The act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred, especially a charitable donation.—**Benefactor**, ben-e-fak'tér, *n.* One who confers a benefit.

**Benefice**, ben'e-fis, *n.* [*Fr. bénéfice*, a benefice, from *L. beneficium*, a kindness, in late *L.* an estate granted for life—*bene*, well, and *facio*, I do.] An ecclesiastical living; a church endowed with a revenue for the maintenance of divine service, or the revenue itself.—**Beneficed**, ben'e-fist, *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment.—**Beneficence**, be-nêf'i-sens, *n.* [*L. beneficentia*.] The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.—**Beneficent**, be-nêf'i-sent, *a.* Doing good; performing

acts of kindness and charity.—**Beneficial**, ben-e-fî'shal, *a.* Contributing to a valuable end; conferring benefit; advantageous: useful; profitable; helpful.—**Beneficially**, ben-e-fî'shal-li, *adv.* In a beneficial manner; advantageously; profitably; helpfully.—**Beneficiary**, ben-e-fî'shi-a-ri, *a.* Connected with the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages.—*n.* One who holds a benefice; one who is in the receipt of benefits, profits, or advantages; one who receives something as a free gift.

**Benefit**, ben'e-fit, *n.* [*O.E. benefite*, *bienfete*, *O.Fr. bienfet*, from *L. benefactum*, a benefit.] An act of kindness; a favour conferred; whatever is for the good or advantage of a person or thing; advantage; profit; a performance at a theatre or other place of public entertainment, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors, or towards some charitable object.—*v.t.* To do good to; to be of service to; to advantage.—*v.i.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.

**Benevolence**, be-nêv'ô-lens, *n.* [*L. benevolentia*—*bene*, well, and *volens*, *volens*, prp. of *volo*, I will or wish.] The disposition to do good; the love of mankind, accompanied with a desire to promote their happiness; good-will; kindness; charitableness; an act of kindness; a contribution or tax illegally exacted by arbitrary kings of England.—**Benevolent**, be-nêv'ô-lent, *a.* Possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness; inclined to charitable actions.

**Bengalee**, Bengali, ben-gal-ê', *n.* The language or dialect spoken in Bengal.—**Bengalese**, ben-gal-êz', *a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal.—*n.* *sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Bengal.—**Bengal-light**, *n.* A species of fireworks used as signals by night or otherwise, producing a steady and vivid blue-coloured fire.

**Benight**, be-nit', *v.t.* To shroud with the shades of night; to shroud or involve in gloom; to overtake with night: in this sense usually in past participle; *fig.* to involve in moral darkness or ignorance (the benighted heathen).

**Benign**, bê-nin', *a.* [*L. benignus* for *benigenus*, kind—*benus* for *bonus*, good, and *genus*, born.] Of a kind disposition; gracious; kind (our *benign* sovereign); proceeding from or expressive of gentleness, kindness, or benignity; salutary (*benign* influences); *med.* mild; not severe or violent.—**Benignant**, bê-nig'nant, *a.* Kind; gracious; favourable; frequently, like *benign*, used of the kindness of superiors; but *benign* is more a poetical word.—**Benignity**, bê-nig'ni-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being benign or benignant; kindness of nature; graciousness; beneficence.

**Benison**, ben'i-zn, *n.* [*O.Fr. benison*, from *L. benedictio*, a benediction. *Benediction* is thus the same

word.] A blessing uttered by a person; a benediction.

**Bent**, bent, pret. & pp. of *bend*.—*n.* Originally, a condition of being bent (as a bow); flexure; hence, *fig.* turn; inclination; disposition; natural tendency; leaning or bias of the mind.

**Bent**, *Bent-grass*, bent, bent'gras, *n.* [A.Sax. *beonet* = *G. binse*, a rush.] A wiry grass, such as grows on commons or neglected ground; any wild piece of land.—**Benty**, bent'tl, *a.* Abounding in or resembling bent.

**Benumb**, be-num', *v.t.* [NUMB.] To make numb or torpid; to deprive of sensation; to stupefy; to render inactive.

**Benzene**, ben'zēn, *n.* A colourless liquid obtained in the destructive distillation of coal, a hydrocarbon (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) important in organic chemistry as the basis of numerous compounds.

**Benzine**, ben'zēn, *n.* [From *benzoin*.] Petrol, or motor spirit, derived by distillation from crude petroleum, and quite distinct from coal-tar benzene.

**Benzoin**, *Benzoine*, ben-zō'in or ben'zoin, *n.* [Of Ar. origin = *Fr. benjoin*, *Pg. bejôim*.] Gum benjamin; a concrete resinous juice or balsam flowing from incisions made in the stem of a tree of Sumatra, &c., chiefly used in cosmetics and perfumes, and in incense, having a fragrant and agreeable smell.

**Bepraise**, be-prāz', *v.t.*—*bepraised*, *bepraising*. To praise greatly or extravagantly; to puff.

**Bequeath**, be-kwēth', *v.t.* [A.Sax. *becwethan*—prefix *be*, and *cwethan*, to say.] To give or leave by will; to devise by testament; to hand down; to transmit.—**Bequest**, be-kwest', *n.* The act of bequeathing or leaving by will; something left by will; a legacy.

**Berate**, be-rāt', *v.t.*—*berated*, *berating*. To rate or chide vehemently; to scold.

**Berber**, bër'bër, *n.* A person belonging to, or the language spoken by, certain tribes of North Africa (Barbary).

**Bere**, bër, *n.* [A.Sax. *bere*, barley. *BARLEY*.] A species of barley having six rows in the ear.

**Bereave**, be-rév', *v.t.*—*bereaved* or *bereft* (pret. & pp.), *bereaving*. [Prefix *be*, and *reave*; A.Sax. *bered-fian*.] To deprive of something that is prized; to make destitute; to rob; to strip: with of before the thing taken away.—**Bereavement**, be-rév'mēt, *n.* The act of bereaving, or state of being bereaved; deprivation, particularly the loss of a friend by death.

**Beret**, be'ri, *n.* [Fr.] A flat woollen cap, originally worn by Basque peasants.

**Bergamot**, bër'ga-mot, *n.* [Fr. *bergamote*, It. *bergamotta*, from *Bergamo*, in Italy.] A variety of pear; the lime or its fruit, the rind of which yields a fragrant oil.

**Beri-beri**, ber'i-ber'i, *n.* [Singhalese *beri*, weakness.] A dangerous disease endemic in parts of India and Ceylon, characterized by paralysis, difficult breathing, and other symptoms.

**Berlin**, bër'lin or bër-lin', *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle of the chariot kind, first made at *Berlin*.

**Berm**, bër'm, *n.* [O.Fr. *barne*, from *G. brame*, *brāme* = *E. brim*, *border*.] *Fort*. a space of ground of 3, 4, or 5 feet in width, between the rampart and the moat or fosse; the bank or side of a canal which is opposite to the towing-path.

**Berry**, be'ri, *n.* [A.Sax. *berie*, a berry; Icel. *ber*, Sw. and D. *bär*, *G. beere*, Goth. *basi*; root seen in Skr. *bhas*, to eat.] A succulent or pulpy fruit, containing many seeds, and usually of no great size, such as the gooseberry, the strawberry, &c.; what resembles a berry, as one of the eggs of the lobster.—**Berried**, be'rid, *a.* Furnished with berries.

**Bersaglieri**, ber-säl'yē-ā-rē, *n.pl.* The riflemen or sharpshooters in the Italian army.

**Berserk**, *Berserker*, bër'sërk, bër'sër-kër, *n.* [Icel. *berserk*, lit. 'bear-sark', or bear-shirt.] A frenzied Norse warrior; a person of extreme violence and fury.

**Berth**, bërth, *n.* [From the root of *bear*.] A station in which a ship lies or can lie; a small room in a ship set apart for one or more persons; a box or place for sleeping in a ship or railway-carriage; a post or appointment; a situation.—*v.t.* To assign a berth or anchoring ground to; to allot a berth or berths to.—**Berthage**, bërth'āj, *n.* A charge made on vessels occupying a berth in a dock or harbour.

**Beryl**, ber'il, *n.* [L. *beryllus*, Gr. *berýllos*, of Eastern origin.] A colourless, yellowish, bluish, or less brilliant green variety of emerald, the prevailing hue being green.

**Besech**, be-sëch', *v.t.*—*besought* (pret. & pp.), *beseching*. [O.E. *beseke*, *biseke*—prefix *be*, and *seek*.] To entreat; to supplicate; to implore; to beg eagerly for; to solicit.

**Besem**, be-sëm', *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *seem*, in old sense of become, be, seemly.] To become; to be fit for or worthy of.—**Beseeming**, be-sëm'ing, *a.* Becoming; fit; worthy of.

**Beset**, be-set', *v.t.*—*beset*, *besetting*. [A.Sax. *besettan*, to set near, to surround—prefix *be*, and *settan*, to set.] To distribute over; to intersperse through or among; to surround; to inclose; to hem in (*beset* with enemies, a city *beset* with troops); to press on all sides, so as to perplex (temptations that *beset* us); to press hard upon.—**Besetting**, be-set'ting, *a.* Habitually attending or assailing us (a *besetting* sin).

**Beshrew**, be-shrō', *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *shrew*.] *SHREWD*.] To wish a

curse to; to execrate; generally used impersonally in phrases intended as mild imprecations or maledictions (*beshrew me! beshrew the fellow*).

**Beshroud**, be-shroud', *v.t.* To cover with or as with a shroud; to hide in darkness.

**Beside**, be-sid', *prep.* [Prefix *be*, by, and *side*.] At the side of a person or thing; near to; apart from; not connected with (*beside* the present subject).—*To be beside oneself*, to be out of one's wits or senses.—**Beside**, *Besides*, be-sidz', *adv.*

Moreover; over and above; not included in the number, or in what has been mentioned. [*Besides* is now the commoner form.]—**Besides**, *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from; in addition to.

**Besiege**, be-sëj', *v.t.*—*besieged*, *besieging*. To lay siege to; to beset or surround with armed forces for the purpose of compelling to surrender; to beset; to harass (*besieged* with applications).

**Beslobber**, *Beslobber*, be-slob'ër, be-slub'ër, *v.t.* To soil or smear; to besmear.

**Besmeer**, be-smër', *v.t.* To smear all over; to bedaub; to overspread with some viscous, glutinous, or soft substance that adheres; to foul; to soil.

**Besom**, bë'zum, *n.* [A.Sax. *besema*, *besma*, a besom = *D. bezem*, *G. besem*, *besen*; root unknown.] A broom; a brush of twigs or other materials for sweeping.

**Besot**, be-sot', *v.t.*—*besotted*, *besotting*. To make sottish, as with drink; to infatuate; to stupefy; to make dull, stupid, or senseless.—**Besotted**, be-sot'ed, *a.* Made sottish by drink; indicating or proceeding from gross stupidity; stupid; infatuated.

**Bespangle**, be-spang'gl, *v.t.*—*bespangled*, *bespangling*. To adorn with spangles; to dot or sprinkle with something brilliant.

**Bespatter**, be-spāt'ër, *v.t.* To soil by spattering; *fig.* to asperse with calumny or reproach.

**Bespeak**, be-spëk', *v.t.*—*bespoke* (pret.), *bespoke*, *bespoken* (pp.), *bespeaking*. To speak for (something wanted) beforehand; to order or engage against a future time; to betoken; to indicate by outward appearance (an action that *bespoke* a kind heart).—*n.* Among actors, a benefit.

**Bespread**, be-spre'd', *v.t.* To spread over; to cover or form a coating over.

**Besprinkle**, be-spring'kl, *v.t.* To sprinkle over.

**Best**, best, *a. superl.* [A.Sax. *betest*, *best*, serving as the superl. of *gōd*, *good* = *D.* and *G. best*, Dan. *beste*, Icel. *bestr*, Sw. *bästa*. The root is *bat*, *bet*, seen also in *better*, Goth. *batista*, best. *BETTER*.] Most good; having good qualities or attainments in the highest degree; possessing the highest advantages.—*Best man*, the right-hand man or

supporter of the bridegroom at a wedding.—*adv.* In the highest degree.—*n.* Highest possible state of excellence [*Shak.*]; all that one can do, or show in oneself: often used in this sense with the possessive pronouns *my, thy, his, their, &c.*—*At best*, considered or looked at in the most favourable light.—*To make the best of*, to use to the best advantage; to get all that one can out of; to put up with as well as one can.

**Bestead**, be-sted', pp. of an obs. verb. Prefix *be*, and *stead*, place.] Placed, disposed, or circumstanced as to convenience, benefit, and the like; situated: now always with *ill, well, sore, &c.*

**Bestial**, bes'ti-al, *a.* [*L. bestialis*, from *bestia*, a beast.] Belonging to a beast or to the class of beasts; animals; having the qualities of a beast; brutal; brutish.

**Bestir**, be-ster', *v.t.* To stir; to put into brisk or vigorous action: usually *refl.*

**Bestow**, be-stô', *v.t.* To stow away; to lay up in store; to deposit; to lodge; to place (often *refl.*); to give; to confer; to impart: followed by *on* or *upon* before the recipient.—**Bestowal**, be-stô'al, *n.* The act of bestowing.

**Bestrew**, be-strô' or be-strô', *v.t.* To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strew.

**Bestride**, be-strid', *v.t.*—*bestrid*, *bestrode* (pret.), *bestrid*, *bestridden* (pp.), *bestriding*. To stride over; to stand or sit on with the legs on either side.

**Bet**, bet, *v.t.* and *i.*—*bet* or *betted*, *betting*. [A contraction of *abet*, to encourage, back up.] To lay or stake in wagering; to stake or pledge something upon the event of a contest; to wager.—*n.* A wager; that which is laid, staked, or pledged on any uncertain question or event; the terms on which a bet is laid.—**Better**, bet'er, *n.* One who lays bets or wagers.

**Betake**, be-tāk', *v.t.*—*betook* (pret.), *betaken* (pp.), *betaking*. [Prefix *be*, and *take*.] To repair; to resort; to have recourse: with the reflexive pronouns.

**Betel**, be'tl, *n.* [An Oriental word.] A species of pepper, a creeping or climbing plant, cultivated throughout India, the Malayan Peninsula and Islands, for the sake of its leaf, which is chewed with the betel-nut and lime.—**Betel-nut**, *n.* The kernel of the fruit of a beautiful palm-tree found in India and the East, which is eaten both in its unripe and mature state.

**Bethink**, be-think', *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *think*.] To call or recall to mind; to bring to consideration: always with a reflexive pronoun (to *bethink* oneself of a thing).

**Betide**, be-tid', *v.t.*—*betid*, *betided* (pret.), *betid* (pp.), *betiding*. [Prefix *be*, and *tide*, from A.Sax. *tidan*, to happen. *TIDE*.] To happen to; to befall; to come to.—*v.i.* To come to pass; to happen.

**Betimes**, be-timz', *adv.* [Prefix *be* for *by*, and *time*, with adverbial genitive termination.] Seasonably; in good season or time; early; at an early hour; soon; in a short time.

**Betoken**, be-tô'kn, *v.t.* To be or serve as a token of; to foreshow; to indicate as future by that which is seen.

**Betony**, bet'o-ni, *n.* [*L. betonica*.] A British plant formerly much employed in medicine, and sometimes used to dye wool of a fine dark yellow.

**Betray**, be-trā', *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and O.Fr. *traîr*, *Fr. trahir*, to betray, from *L. tradere*, to give up or over.] To deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery in violation of trust; to violate by fraud or unfaithfulness (to *betray* a cause or trust); to play false to; to reveal or disclose (secrets, designs); to let appear or be seen inadvertently (to *betray* ignorance).

**Betroth**, be-trôth', *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and *trôth*.] To contract to any one in order to a future marriage; to affiancé; to pledge one's troth to [*O.T.*].—**Betrothal**, be-trôth'al, *n.* The act of betrothing.

**Better**, bet'er, *a.* serving as the compar. of good. [A.Sax. *betera*, *betra*, with corresponding forms in the other Teutonic languages. *BEST*.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than another; preferable, in regard to use, fitness, or the like; improved in health.—*To be better off*, to be in improved or in superior circumstances.—*adv.* In a more excellent or superior manner; more correctly or fully; in a higher or greater degree; with greater advantage; more, in extent or amount (*better* than a mile).—*v.t.* To make better; to improve; to ameliorate; to increase the good qualities of (soil, &c.); to advance the interest or worldly position of; to surpass; to exceed; to improve on (as a previous effort).—*v.i.* To grow better; to become better; to improve.—*n.* A superior; one who has a claim to precedence: generally in the plural, and with possessive pronouns.—*The better*, a state of improvement: generally in adverbial phrase for *the better* (to alter a thing for the better); advantage; superiority; victory (to have or get *the better of*).—**Better-half**, *n.* A colloquial term for wife.

**Between**, be-twēn', *prep.* [A.Sax. *betwēdnun*, *betwēdnan*—prefix *be*, and dat. pl. of *twēon*, *twain*, from *twā*, two; akin *twain*, *twin*.] In the space, place, or interval of any kind separating; in intermediate relation to; from one to another of (letters passing *between* them); in partnership among (shared *between* them); so as to affect both of; pertaining to one or other of two (the blame lies *between* you).—**Betwixt**, be-twixst', *prep.* [A.Sax. *betwœox*, *betwœohs*—prefix *be*, and *twœoh*, from *twā*, two. The *t* is excrement as in

*amidst*, &c.] *Between*; passing between; from one to another.

**Bevel**, bev'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *bevel*; origin unknown.] The obliquity or inclination of one surface of a solid body to another surface of the same body; an instrument for drawing or measuring angles.—*a.* Having the form of a bevel; slant; not upright [*Shak.*].—*v.t.*—*bevelled*, *bevelled*. To cut to a bevel.—*v.i.* To slant or incline off to a bevel-angle.

**Beverage**, bev'er-ā, *n.* [O.Fr. *beuvrage*, from *boivre*, *bevre*, *L. bibere*, to drink.] Drink; liquor for drinking.

**Bevy**, bev'l, *n.* [Perhaps of similar origin with *beverage*, and originally a drinking company, or animals collected at a watering-place.] A flock of birds; a company of ladies.

**Bewail**, be-wāl', *v.t.* To wail or weep aloud for; to lament.

**Beware**, be-wār', *v.i.* [*Be*, imperative of verb to be, and *ware*=*wary*.] To be wary or cautious; to be suspicious of danger; to take care: now used only in imperative and infinitive, with of before the noun denoting what is to be avoided.

**Bewilder**, be-wil'dér, *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and old *wilder*, to lead astray. *WILD*.] To lead into perplexity or confusion; to perplex; to puzzle; to confuse.—**Bewilderment**, be-wil'dér-ment, *n.* State of being bewildered.

**Bewitch**, be-wich', *v.t.* To subject to the influence of witchcraft; to throw a charm or spell over; to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance.

**Bewray**, be-rā', *v.t.* [Prefix *be*, and A.Sax. *wreġan*, to disclose, accuse.] To disclose secretly; to betray; to divulge. [*N.T.*]

**Bey**, bā, *n.* [Turk. *beg*, pron. as *bey*.] A governor of a town or district in the Turkish dominions; also, a prince; a beg.

**Beyond**, be-yond', *prep.* [A.Sax. *begeond*, *begeondan*—prefix *be*, and *geond*, *yond*, *yonder*. *YON*.] On the further side of; out of reach of; further than the scope or extent of; above; in a degree exceeding or surpassing.

**Bezel**, bez'el, *n.* [A form of *basil*, *Fr. beseau*, a slope. *BASIL*.] The part of a finger ring which surrounds and holds fast the stone; the grooved flange or rim in which the glass of a watch is set.

**Bezieke**, be-zék', *n.* [*Fr.*] A game at cards, played by two, three, or four persons.

**Bezoar**, be'zôr, *n.* [O.Fr. *bezoar*, from Per. *pâdzahr*—*pâd*, dispelling, and *zahr*, poison.] A name for certain concretions found in the intestines of some animals (especially ruminants), formerly (and still in some places) supposed to be an antidote to poison.

**Bhang**, bang, *n.* An Indian variety of the common hemp, having highly narcotic and intoxicant properties; a drug prepared from the plant used as a narcotic, an anodyne, &c.



**Bias**, bi'as, *n.* [Fr. *biais*, from L.L. *bifax*, *bifacis*, two-faced—L. *bi*, double, and *facies*, the face.] A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line; that which causes the mind to incline towards a particular object or course; inclination; bent; prepossession.—*v.t.*—*biased* or *biased*, *biassing* or *biasing*. To give a bias or particular direction to; to prejudice; to prepossess.—*adv.* In a slanting manner; obliquely.

**Bib**, bib, *n.* A fish of the cod family, about a foot in length, found in the British seas.

**Bib**, [ *bib*, *v.t.* and *i.*—*bibbed*, *bibbing*. [L. *bibo*, *bibere*, to drink.] To sip; to tipple; to drink frequently.—*n.* [So called because protective of the child's dress when drinking.] A small piece of linen or other cloth worn by children over the breast.—**Bibber**, bib'ér, *n.* A tippler; a man given to drinking.—**Bibulous**, bib'ü-lus, *a.* [L. *bibulus*.] Having the quality of imbibing fluids; spongy; addicted to drinking intoxicants; pertaining to the drinking of intoxicants (*bibulous* propensities).

**Bibelot**, bib'lö, *n.* [Fr., origin doubtful.] A small object of vertu; a knick-knack.

**Bible**, bi'b'l, *n.* [Fr. *bible*, Gr. *biblia*, the books, pl. of *biblion*, dim. from *biblos*, papyrus, paper, a book.] Originally a book, but specifically restricted now to THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the sacred Scriptures, consisting of two parts, the Old Testament, originally written in Hebrew, the New Testament in Greek.—**Biblical**, bib'lik-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible or to the sacred writings.

**Bibliography**, bib-li-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *graphō*, I write.] A history or description of books or manuscripts, with notices of the different editions, the times when they were printed, &c.—**Bibliographer**, bib-li-og'ra-fér, *n.* One versed in bibliography; one who composes or compiles the history of books.—**Bibliographic**, **Bibliographical**, bib'li-ö-graf'ik, bib'li-ö-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to bibliography.

**Bibliolatry**, bib-li-ö'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *latreia*, worship.] Worship or homage paid to books; excessive reverence for any book, especially the Scriptures.

**Bibliomancy**, bib'li-ö-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination performed by means of a book; divination by means of the Bible.

**Bibliomania**, bib'li-ö-mä'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *mania*, madness.] Book-madness; a rage for possessing rare and curious books.

**Bibliophile**, bib'li-ö-fil, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *phileo*, I love.] A lover of books.

**Bibliopole**, bib'li-ö-pöl, *n.* [Gr. *biblion*, a book, and *poleō*, I sell.] A bookseller.

**Bicameral**, bi-kam'er-al, *a.* [L. prefix *bi*, twice, and *camera*, a chamber.] Pertaining to or consisting of two legislative or other chambers.

**Bicarbonate**, bi-kär'bon-ät, *n.* A carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base.

**Bice**, bis, *n.* [Fr. *bis*; etymology unknown.] A name given to two colours used in painting, one blue, the other green, and both native carbonates of copper.

**Bicentenary**, bi-sen'te-na-ri, *n.* [L. *bi*, twice, and E. *centenary*.] The period of two hundred years; the commemoration of an event that happened two hundred years before.—*a.* Relating to a bicentenary; occurring once in two hundred years.

**Biceps**, bi'seps, *n.* [L., from *bi*, double, and *caput*, the head.] A muscle having two heads or origins; the name of two muscles, one of the arm the other of the thigh.

**Bicker**, bik'er, *v.i.* [W. *bicra*, to fight, *bicre*, conflict.] To skirmish; to quarrel; to contend in words; to scold; to run rapidly; to move quickly with some noise, as a stream; to quiver; to be tremulous, like flame or water; to make a confused noise; to clatter.—*n.* A fight, especially a confused fight.

**Bicycle**, bi'si-kl, *n.* [L. prefix *bi*, two, and Gr. *kyklos*, a circle or wheel.] A vehicle consisting of two wheels, one behind the other, connected by a light metal frame carrying a seat, the vehicle being propelled by the feet of the rider pressing on treadles which in modern forms act through gearing.—**Bicyclist**, bi'sik-list, *n.* One who rides on a bicycle.

**Bid**, bid, *v.t.*—*bid* or *bade* (pret.), *bid*, *bidden* (pp.), *bidding*. [Partly from A.Sax. *biddan*, to pray, ask, declare, command = Icel. *bidja*, *G. bitten*, Goth. *bidjan*, to ask, to pray; partly from A.Sax. *beodan*, to offer, to bid = Goth. *biudan*, *G. bieten*, to offer, command.] To ask, request, or invite (a person); to pray; to wish; to say to by way of greeting or benediction (*to bid* good-day, farewell); to command; to order or direct; to enjoin: followed by an objective and infinitive without (*to bid* him come); to offer; to propose, as a price at an auction.—*n.* An offer of a price, especially at an auction.—**Bidder**, bid'ér, *n.* One who bids or offers a price.—**Bidding-prayer**, *n.* An old form of prayer used before sermon exhorting the people to pray for men of all conditions.

**Bide**, bid, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *bidan* = Icel. *bíða*, D. *beiden*, Goth. *beidan*. Hence *abide*.] To be or remain in a place or state; to dwell; to inhabit.—*v.t.* To endure; to suffer; to bear; to wait for (chiefly in phrase *to bide one's time*).

**Biennial**, bi-en'ni-al, *n.* [L. *biennium*, a space of two years—prefix *bi*, twice, *annus*, a year.] Happen-

ing or taking place once in two years; *bot.* continuing for two years and then perishing; taking two years to produce its flowers and fruit.—*n.* A biennial plant.—**Biennially**, bi-en'ni-al-li, *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

**Bier**, bër, *n.* [O.E. *beere*, *bere*, A. Sax. *bær*, a bier; from the root of *bear*, to carry.] A carriage or frame of wood for conveying a corpse to the grave.

**Biffin**, bi'fin, *n.* [From the resemblance of its flesh to beef.] An excellent kitchen apple cultivated in England and often sold in a dried and flattened condition.

**Bifurcate**, bi-fér'kät, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *furca*, a fork.] Forked; divided into two branches.

**Big**, big, *a.* [Etymology doubtful; perhaps connected with Sc. or North E. to *big*, Icel. *byggja*, Dan. *bygge*, to build.] Having size, whether large or small; more especially, great; large; bulky; great with young; pregnant; hence *fig.* full of something important; teeming; distended; full, as with grief or passion; tumid; haughty in air or mien; pompous; proud.—**Bigness**, big'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being big; size; bulk.—**Big-horn**, *n.* A large and very wild species of sheep with horns  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet long found in the western mountains of N. America; the Rocky Mountain sheep.—**Big-wig**, *n.* A person of great importance, consequence, or dignity; a great or notable personage. [Colloq.]

**Bigamy**, big'a-mi, *n.* [Prefix *bi*, twice, and Gr. *gamos*, marriage.] The crime, fact, or state of having two (or more) wives or husbands at once.—**Bigamist**, big'a-mist, *n.* One who has committed bigamy.—**Bigamous**, big'a-mus, *a.* Of or pertaining to bigamy; guilty of bigamy.

**Bigg**, big, *n.* [Icel. *bygg*, Dan. *byg*, barley.] A variety of barley having six rows of grains; bere.

**Biggin**, **Biggen**, big'in, **Bigonet**, big'o-net, *n.* [Fr. *béguin*, the cap of the *Beguines*.] A child's cap; a night-cap; a coif. [Shak.]

**Bight**, blt, *n.* [A.Sax. *byht*, from *bigan*, *bügan*, to bow or bend = L.G. Dan. Icel. *bugt*, a bending, a bay. Bow.] A bend in a coast-line; a bay; the double of a rope when folded; a bend anywhere except at the ends; a loop.

**Bignonia**, big-nö'ni-a, *n.* [After M. Bignon, librarian to Louis XIV.] The generic name of a number of plants, inhabitants of hot climates, usually climbing shrubs with beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers, hence their name of trumpet-flower.

**Bigot**, big'ot, *n.* [Fr. *bigot*, a bigot; It. *bigotto*, *bigozzo*. Etymology uncertain.] A person obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, or practice; a person blindly attached to any opinion, system, or party.—

**Bigotry**, big'ot-ri, *n.* The practice or tenets of a bigot; obstinate or blind attachment to a particular creed or to certain tenets; unreasoning zeal; intolerance.

**Bilander**, bi-lan-dér, *n.* [D. *bijlander*—*bi*, by, near, and *land*, land.] A small merchant vessel with two masts, used chiefly in the Dutch canals; a kind of hoy.

**Bilateral**, bi-lat'ér-al, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Two-sided.

**Bilberry**, bil'be-ri, *n.* [Dan. *bölle-bær*, bilberry—*bölle*, of doubtful meaning, and *bær*, a berry.] A dark blue or almost black berry, the fruit of a small shrub belonging to the cranberry family (akin to the heaths) growing on moors and woods in Britain; the shrub itself.

**Bilbo**, bil'bó, *n.* [From *Bilbao* in Spain, famous for their manufacture.] A rapier; a sword.—**Bilboes**, bil'böz, *n.pl.* Fetters.

**Bile**, bil, *n.* [Fr. *bile*, L. *bilis*, bile, also anger, spleen.] A yellow bitter liquid, separated from the blood by the action of the liver, and discharged into the gall-bladder, its most obvious use being to assist in the process of digestion; ill-nature; bitterness of feeling; spleen.

**Biliary**, bil'i-a-ri, *n.* Pertaining to or containing bile.—**Bilious**, bil'í-us, *a.* Consisting of, or affected by bile; having an excess of bile; having the health deranged from excess of bile in the system.—**Biliousness**, bil'í-us-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being bilious, or of suffering from an excessive secretion of bile.

**Bilge**, bil, *n.* [A different orthography of *bulge*.] The protuberant part of a cask; the breadth of a ship's bottom, or that part of her floor which approaches to a horizontal direction.—*v.i.* *Naut.* to spring a leak in the bilge.—**Bilgewater**, *n.* The water which enters a ship and lies upon her bilge or bottom.

**Bilingual**, bi-ling'gwal, *a.* [L. *bi-linguis*—*bi*, double, and *lingua*, a tongue, a language.] Containing, or expressed in, two languages (a *bilingual* dictionary).

**Bilk**, bilk, *v.t.* [Probably a form of *balk*.] To deceive or defraud by non-fulfilment of engagement; to leave in the lurch; to decamp without paying (a person).

**Bill**, bil, *n.* [A.Sax. *bile*, a beak.] The beak of a fowl.—*v.t.* To join bills or beaks, as doves; to caress fondly.

**Bill**, bil, *n.* [A.Sax. *bil*, *bill*, a bill, a sword, &c.; D. and G. *bille*, a pick; Dan. *bil*, D. *bijl*, G. *beil*, a hatchet; root in Skr. *bhil*, to split.] A cutting instrument hook-shaped towards the point, or with a concave cutting edge, used in pruning, &c.; a bill-hook; an ancient military weapon, consisting of a broad hook-shaped blade, having a short pike at the back and another at the summit, attached to

a long handle.—**Bill-hook**, *n.* A small variety of hatchet with a hook at the end of the cutting edge.

**Bill**, bil, *n.* [O.Fr. *bille*, a label or note, from L.L. *billa*, *bulia*, a seal, a letter, a roll, from L. *bulia*, a boss, a stud, whence *bull*, a papal edict.] A sheet or piece of paper containing a statement of certain particulars; a sheet containing a public notice or advertisement; a note of charges for goods supplied, work done, or the like, with the amount due on each item; a declaration of certain facts in legal proceedings; a written promise to pay or document binding one to pay a specified sum at a certain date; a bill of exchange (see below); a draft of a law presented to a legislature to be passed into an act; also applied to various measures that are really acts.

—**Bill of divorce**, a writing given by a husband to his wife among the Jews by which their marriage was dissolved.—**Bill of entry**, a written account of goods entered at the custom-house.—**Bill of exchange**, an order drawn by one person (the drawer) on another (the drawee) who is either in the same or in some distant country, requesting or directing him to pay money at a specified time to some person assigned (the payee), who may either be the drawer himself or some other person. The person on whom the bill is drawn becomes the 'acceptor' by writing his name on it as such.—**Bill of fare**, in a hotel, restaurant, &c., a list of refreshments ready to be supplied.—**Bill of health**, a certificate signed by consuls or other authorities as to the health of a ship's company at the time of her clearing any port, a *clean bill* being given when no disorder is supposed to exist, and a *foul bill* when it is known to exist.

—**Bill of lading**, a memorandum of goods shipped on board of a vessel, signed by way of receipt by the master of the vessel.—**Bill of mortality**, an official return of the number of deaths occurring in a place within a certain time.—**Bill of sale**, a formal instrument for the transfer of personal property (as furniture, the stock in a shop), often given in security for a debt, empowering the receiver to sell the goods if the money is not repaid at the appointed time.—**Bill-broker**, *n.* One who buys, negotiates, or discounts bills of exchange, promissory notes, and the like.—**Bill-poster**, **Bill-sticker**, *n.* One who posts or sticks up bills or placards in public places.

**Billet**, bil'et, *n.* [A dim. of *bill* = Fr. *billet*. **BILL**.] A small paper or note in writing; a short letter; a ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.—**Billet**, bil'et, *v.t.* To quarter or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses.—*v.i.* To be quartered; to lodge; specifically applied to soldiers.

**Billet**, bil'et, *n.* [Fr. *billot*, a log,

from *bille*, the stock of a tree, from the Celtic.] A small stick or round piece of wood used for various purposes.

**Billet-doux**, bil-le-dó, *n. pl.* **Billets-doux**, bil-le-dó. [Fr., lit. sweet billet or note.] A love note or short love-letter.

**Billiards**, bil'yérzd, *n.* [Fr. *billard*, the game of billiards, a billiard-cue, from *bille*, a piece of wood.] A game played on a long, rectangular, cloth-covered table, with cues and ivory balls, which the players strike against each other, and generally also drive into pockets at the sides and corners of the table.

**Billingsgate**, bil-ingz-gát, *n.* [From a fish-market of this name in London, celebrated for the use of foul language.] Profane or foul language; ribaldry.

**Billion**, bil'yón, *n.* [Fr., contr. from L. *bis*, twice, and *million*.] A million of millions.

**Billow**, bil'lo, *n.* [Icel. *bylgja*, Dan. *bølge*, Sw. *bölja*, a swell, a billow, from root of *bulge*, *belly*, *bellows*.] A great wave or surge of the sea.—*v.i.* To swell; to rise and roll in large waves or surges.—**Billowy**, bil'lo-i, *a.* Swelling into large waves; full of surges; belonging to billows; wavy.

**Billy**, bil'i, *n.* A tin can used as a camp kettle, &c. [Originally Australian.]

**Billy-boy**, bil'i-boi, *n.* A one- or two-masted, bluff-bowed vessel of light draught, especially built for the navigation of the Humber and its tributaries.—**Billycock**, bil'í-kok, *n.* Hat with round crown, cocked in the fashion of a *bully*.—**Billygoat**, bil'í-gót, *n.* A he-goat, after the man's name.

**Biltong**, bil'tong, *n.* An African name for lean meat cut in strips and dried.

**Bimanous**, bi'ma-nus, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, two, and *manus*, a hand.] Having two hands.

**Bimetallism**, bi-met'al-izm, *n.* That system of currency which recognizes coins of two metals, as silver and gold, as legal tender to any amount.—**Bimetallist**, bi-met'al-ist, *n.* One who favours bimetalism.

**Bin**, bin, *n.* [A.Sax. *bin*, *binn*, a bin, a hut; D. *ben*, G. *benne*, *binne*, a basket.] A box or inclosed place used as a repository of any commodity; one of the subdivisions of a cellar for wine-bottles.

**Binary**, bi'ná-ri, *a.* [L. *binus*, double, two and two.] Consisting or composed of two or of two parts; double; two-fold; dual.

**Bind**, bind, *v.t.*—*bound* (pret. & pp.), *binding*. [A.Sax. *bindan*, pret. *band*, pp. *bunden* = Icel. Sw. *binda*, Dan. *binde*, D. and G. *binden*, same root as Skr. *bandh*, to bind.] To tie or confine with a cord, or anything that is flexible; to fasten or encircle, as with a band or ligature; to put a ligature or bandage on; to put in bonds or fetters; to hold in,

confine, or restrain; to engage by a promise, agreement, vow, law, duty, or any other moral or legal tie; to form a border on, or strengthen by a border; to sew together and cover (a book).—*v.i.* To exercise an obligatory influence; to be obligatory; to tie up; to tie sheaves up; to grow hard or stiff (of soil).—**Binder**, bind'ér, *n.* A person who binds; one whose occupation is to bind books; one who binds sheaves; anything that binds, as a fillet, cord, rope, or band; a bandage.—**Binery**, bind'ér-i, *n.* A place where books are bound.—**Binding**, bind'ing, *a.* Serving to bind; having power to bind or oblige; obligatory; making fast; astringent.—*n.* The act of one who binds; anything which binds; the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work; something that secures the edges of cloth.—**Bind-weed**, *n.* The common name for twining or trailing plants of the convolvulus family, common in cornfields and waste places and overrunning hedges.

**Bing**, bing, *n.* [Dan. *binge*, Icel. *bingr*, *a* heap.] A large heap, as of corn, coal, ore, &c.

**Binnacle**, bin'a-kl, *n.* [Formerly, *hittacle*, from Fr. *habitable*, a little house for pilot and steersman, from L. *habitaculum*, an abode, from *habito*, I dwell.] The fixed case and stand in which the steering compass in any vessel is set.

**Binocular**, bi-nok'ü-lér, *n.* A field-glass.

**Binomial**, bi-nó'mi-al, *n.* [L. *bi*, two, twice, and *nomen*, a name.] *Alg.* an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (—).—*a.* Pertaining to binomials.—*Binomial theorem*, a celebrated theorem by Sir Isaac Newton, for raising a binomial to any power, or for extracting any root of it.

**Bio-chemistry**, bi'ô-kem'ist-ri, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life.] The study of chemical processes taking place in organisms.

**Biodynamics**, bi'ô-di-nam'iks, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *E. dynamics* (which see).] The doctrine of vital forces or energy.

**Biogenesis**, bi-ô-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *genesis*, generation.] The origin of what has life (vegetable or animal) from living matter; the doctrine which holds that living organisms can spring only from living parents.

**Biography**, bi-ô-gra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *graphô*, I write.] The history of the life and character of a particular person; a life; a memoir; biographical writings in general, or as a department of literature.—**Biographer**, bi-ô-gra-fér, *n.* One who writes a biography; a writer of lives.—**Biographic**, **Biographical**, bi-ô-graf'ik, bi-ô-graf'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to biography; containing biography.

**Biology**, bi-ô-lo-jí, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science of life, or which treats generally of the life of animals and plants, including their morphology, physiology, origin, development, and distribution.—**Biologic**, **Biological**, bi-ô-loj'ik, bi-ô-loj'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to biology.—**Biologist**, bi-ô-lo-jist, *n.* One skilled in or who studies biology.

**Bioplasm**, bi-ô-plazm, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and *plasma*, anything formed, from *plasse*, I form.] The albuminoid substance constituting the living matter of the elementary part or cell in plants and animals; germinal matter.

**Biparous**, bi-pa-rus, *a.* [L. *bi*, twice, and *pario*, I bear.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

**Bipartite**, bi-pár'tit, *a.* In two parts; having two correspondent parts; double.

**Biped**, bi'péd, *n.* [L. *bipes*—*bi*, twice, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal having two feet, as man.

**Bipennate**, bi-pen'nát, *a.* [L. *bi*, double, and *penna*, a wing.] Having two wings or organs resembling wings.

**Biplane**, bi'plân, *n.* [Prefix *bi*, and *plane*.] An aeroplane with an upper and an under plane or carrying surface.

**Biquadratic**, bi-kwod-rat'ik, *n.* [L. *bi*, double, twice, and *quadratus*, squared.] *Math.* the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square by itself; the square of the square.—*a.* Pertaining to this power.

**Birch**, bérch, *n.* [A Sax. *byrc*, *beorc* = Icel. and Sw. *björk*, Dan. and Sc. *birke* (comp. Sc. *kirk*, E. *church*), D. *berk*, G. *birke*, Rus. *bereza*, Lith. *berzas*, Skr. *bhurja*—a birch.] A graceful tree having small leaves, slender, often drooping branches, and a smooth whitish bark; an instrument of punishment used by schoolmasters, generally made of the tough, slender twigs of the common birch.—**Birchen**, bérch'en, *a.* Made of birch; consisting of birch.

**Bird**, bérđ, *n.* [A Sax. *brid*, a young bird, from the root of *brood*, *breed*.] *Fowl* was originally the word for bird in general.] A feathered, warm-blooded animal, with two legs and two wings, producing young from eggs; one of the feathered class (*Aves*) of the vertebrate animals.—*v.i.* To catch birds.

**Bird-call**, *n.* An instrument for imitating the cry of birds in order to attract or decoy them.—**Bird-lime**, *n.* A viscous substance prepared from holly-bark, &c., used for entangling birds, twigs being for this purpose smeared with it at places where birds resort.—*v.t.* To besmear with bird-lime.—**Bird-of-Paradise**, *n.* One of a family of conirostral birds found in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, the male birds being celebrated for their gorgeous plumage.

**Bird's-eye**, *n.* A kind of cut tobacco, the minute slices of the stems of which are marked somewhat like a bird's eye.—*Bird's-eye view*, a view or landscape shown as it might appear to a flying bird; hence, a rapid and comprehensive view of a subject.—**Bird's-foot**, *n.* A common name for several plants, having legumes somewhat resembling the claws of a bird.

**Bireme**, bi'rém, *n.* [L. *biremis*—*bi*, two, and *remus*, an oar.] An ancient Greek or Roman vessel with two banks or tiers of oars.

**Biretta**, bê-ret'ta, *n.* [It. *berretta*, L.L. *birettum*, *birretum*, dim. of *birrus*, a hood.] A square cap worn by ecclesiastics; priests have it black, bishops purple, cardinals red.

**Birr**, bir, *n.* [Imitative of the sound.] A whirring noise.—*v.t.* To make a whirring noise.

**Birth**, bérth, *n.* [A Sax. *beorth*, *byrth*, from *beran*, to bear; Goth. *gabaurths*, G. *geburt*.] The act or process of being born; the occasion of an individual's coming into life; the act of bearing or bringing forth; parturition; the condition in which a person is born; lineage; extraction; descent; that which is born or produced; origin; beginning.—**Birthday**, *n.* The day on which any person is born, or the anniversary of the day; day or time of origin.—**Birthmark**, *n.* Some congenital mark or blemish on a person's body.—**Birthplace**, *n.* The place of one's birth; place of origin.—**Birthright**, *n.* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth; right of primogeniture.

**Biscuit**, bis'ket, *n.* [Fr. *bis*, twice, and *cuit* (L. *coctus*), cooked.] A kind of hard, dry, flat bread, so prepared as not to be liable to spoil by being kept; a kind of small baked cake variously made; porcelain or earthenware after being first fired, and before the application of the glazing and embellishments; unglazed porcelain, of which small articles of statuary are made.

**Bisect**, bi-sekt', *v.t.* [L. *bi*, two, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] To cut or divide into two parts, more especially into two equal parts, as a line, &c.—**Bisection**, bi-sek'-shon, *n.* The act of bisecting; the division of a line, angle, &c., into two equal parts.

**Bishop**,bish'up, *n.* [A Sax. *biscop*, a bishop, from Gr. *episcopos*, an overseer—*epi*, over, and *skopeô*, I look. *Bishop* is the same word as Fr. *évêque* (a bishop), though they have not a letter in common.] A member of the highest order of the Christian ministry; a prelate having the spiritual direction and government of a diocese, the oversight of the clergy within it, and with whom rests the power of ordination, confirmation, and consecration; a piece in the game of chess having its upper section cleft in the form of a bishop's mitre.—**Bishopric**,bish'-



up-rik, *n.* [*Bishop*, and *ric*, jurisdiction = *A.Sax. rice*, *D. rijk*, *G. reich*, realm, dominion.] The office or realm of a bishop; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends; a diocese.

**Bismuth**, bi'smuth or biz'muth, *n.* [*G. bismuth*, *wismuth*.] Chemical sym. Bi; sp. gr. 9.8. A metal of a yellowish or reddish white colour and a lamellar texture, somewhat harder than lead and not malleable, used in the composition of pewter, and in various other metallic mixtures.

**Bison**, bi'son, *n.* [*L. bison*, *Gr. bison*, a name borrowed from the ancient Germans.] The name of two bovine quadrupeds, the European bison or aurochs, and the American bison, usually but improperly called the buffalo, having short, black, rounded horns, and on the shoulders a large hump.

**Bisque**, bisk, *n.* [*Fr.*] Unglazed white porcelain for making statuettes; biscuit.

**Bisque**, bisk, *n.* A point given to another player in golf and certain other games; the other player may take it when he chooses.

**Bissextile**, bis-seks'til, *n.* [*L. bissextilis* (annus), leap-year, from *bi*, twice, and *sextus*, sixth, because the sixth day before the calends of March (= our 24th Feb.) was reckoned twice every fourth year, a day (the *bissextus*) being intercalated.] Leap-year.—*a.* Pertaining to leap-year.

**Bistoury**, bis'ty-ri, *n.* [*Fr. bistouri*.] A surgical instrument for making incisions.

**Bistre**, Bister, bi'stér, *n.* [*Fr. bistre*.] A brown pigment prepared from the soot of wood, especially of the beech.

**Bisulcate**, bi-sul'kät, *a.* [*L. bi*, double, and *sulcus*, a furrow.] Cloven-footed.

**Bisulphate**, bi-sul'fat, *n.* In *chem.* a salt of sulphuric acid, in which one-half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

**Bit**, bit, *n.* [From the verbal stem *bite*. In sense of piece it is the *A.Sax. bita*, *bite*, *Icel. biti*, a bite, a morsel; in sense of part of a bridle it corresponds to *A.Sax. bitol*, *D. bit*, *Icel. bitill*, *G. gebiss*.] A small piece of anything; a piece, morsel, fragment, or part; any small coin (a threepenny-bit); the metal part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, and its appendages, to which the reins are fastened; a boring tool for wood or metal, fixed in a stock, brace, lathe, or the like; the part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers; the cutting blade of a plane.

**Bitch**, bich, *n.* [*A.Sax. bicece* = *Sc. bick*, *Icel. bikkja*, *Dan. bikke*.] The female of canine animals, as of the dog, wolf, and fox; a term of reproach for a woman.

**Bite**, bit, *v.t.*—*bit* (pret.), *bit*, *bitten* (pp.), *biting*. [*A.Sax. bitan* = *Icel.*

*bita*, *D. bijten*, *Goth. beitan*, *G. beissen*; allied to *L. fido*, *fidi*, *Skr. bhid*, to split. *Bit*, *bitter*, *beetle* are from this stem.] To cut, break, or crush with the teeth; to penetrate or seize with the teeth; to cause a sharp or smarting pain to (pepper *bites* the mouth); to pinch or nip as with frost; to blast or blight; to grip or catch into or on, so as to act with effect (as an anchor, a file, &c.); to corrode or eat into, by aqua fortis or other acid.—*v.i.* To have a habit of biting persons; to seize a bait with the mouth; to grip or catch into another object, so as to act on it with effect (the anchor *bites*).—*n.* The seizure of anything by the teeth or with the mouth; a wound made by the mouth; a mouthful; a bit; a cheat, trick, fraud; catch or hold of one object on another.—**Biter**, bit'er, *n.* One who or that which bites; an animal given to biting; one who cheats or deceives (in phrase now, 'the biter bit').—**Biting**, bit'ing, *a.* Sharp; severe; cutting; pungent; sarcastic.—**Bitingly**, bit'ing-li, *adv.* In a biting manner; sarcastically; sneeringly.

**Bit**, bit, *n.* [*Comp. Icel. biti*, a cross-beam or girder.] *Naut.* A piece of wood or frame secured to the deck, on which to make fast the cables.

**Bitter**, bit'er, *a.* [*A.Sax. biter*, from *bitan*, to bite, from causing the tongue to smart = *D. G. Dan.* and *Sw. bitter*, *Icel. bitr*.] Acrid, biting, pungent to taste; keen, cruel, poignant, severe, sharp, harsh, painful, distressing, piercing to the feelings or to the mind; reproachful, sarcastic, or cutting, as words.—**Bitterish**, bit'er-ish, *a.* Somewhat bitter, especially to the taste.—**Bitterly**, bit'er-li, *adv.* In a bitter manner; keenly, sharply, severely, intensely.—**Bitterness**, bit'er-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being bitter in all its senses, whether to the taste, feelings, or mind.—**Bitters**, bit'erz, *n.pl.* A liquor prepared with bitter herbs or roots, and used as a stomachic, &c.—**Bitter-sweet**, *n.* The woody nightshade.—**Bitter-wort**, bit'er-wert, *n.* Yellow gentian.

**Bittern**, bit'érn, *n.* [*O.E. bitore*, *bittor*, *bittour*; *Fr. butor*, *Sp. bitor*; origin uncertain.] A name given to several grallatorial or wading birds of the heron family: the common British species is celebrated for the singular booming or drumming noise it makes.

**Bitumen**, bi-tü'men, *n.* [*L.*] A mineral substance of a resinous nature and highly inflammable, appearing in a variety of forms which are known by different names, *naphtha* being the most fluid, *petroleum* and *mineral tar* less so, and *asphalt* being solid.—**Bituminous**, bi-tü'min-us, *a.* Having the qualities of bitumen; containing or yielding bitumen.

**Bivalve**, bi'valv, *n.* [*L. prefix bi*,

double, and *valva*, a valve.] An animal of the molluscous class, having two valves, or a shell consisting of two parts which open by an elastic hinge and are closed by muscles, as the oyster, cockle, mussel, &c.

**Bivouac**, biv'ók-ak, *n.* [*Fr. bivouac*, *bivac*, from *G. beiwache*; *lit. by or near-watch*.] An encampment of soldiers in the open air without tents, or under an improvised shelter, each remaining dressed and with his weapons by him; a similar encampment of travellers, hunters, &c.—*v.i.*—*bivouacked*, *bivouacking*. To encamp in bivouac; to pass the night in the open air without tents or with only an improvised covering.

**Bizarre**, bi-zär, *a.* [*Fr.*, from *Sp. bizarro*, gallant, of Basque origin.] Odd in appearance; fanciful; fantastical; formed of incongruous parts.

**Blab**, blab, *v.t.*—*blabbed*, *blabbing*. [*Allied to L.G. blabben*, *Dan. blabbre*, *G. plappern*, to gabble; *Gael. blabarán*, a stutterm; *blubber-lipped*, *blab*, &c.] To utter or tell in a thoughtless or unnecessary manner what ought to be kept secret; to let out (secrets).—*v.i.* To talk indiscreetly; to tattle; to tell tales.—**Blabber**, blab'er, *n.* A tattler; a tell-tale.

**Black**, blak, *n.* [*A.Sax. blac*, *blac*, black = *Icel. blakkr*, *O.H.G. plak*, black; *comp. D. and L.G. blaken*, to burn or scorch, *Gr. phlegō*, I burn, the original meaning perhaps referring to blackness caused by fire.] Of the darkest colour; the opposite of white; very dark in hue (though not absolutely incapable of reflecting light); destitute of light, or nearly so; dismal, gloomy, sullen, forbidding, or the like; destitute of moral light or goodness; mournful; calamitous; evil; wicked; atrocious.—*Black art*, the art of performing wonderful feats by supernatural means, or aided by evil spirits; necromancy; magic.—*Black beer*, a kind of beer of a black colour and syrupy consistence manufactured at Dantzic.—*Black cattle*, oxen, cows, &c., reared for slaughter, as distinguished from dairy cattle: used without reference to colour.—*Black death*, an oriental plague which first visited Europe in the fourteenth century, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots all over the skin.—*Black flag*, the flag formerly assumed by pirates.—*Black list*, a printed list circulated among commercial men, containing the names of persons who have become bankrupt or unable to meet their bills, &c.—*n.* The opposite of white; a black dye or pigment or a hue produced by such; a black part of something, as of the eye; a black dress or mourning; frequently in plural; a small flake of soot; a member of one of the dark-coloured races; a negro or other dark-skinned person.—*v.t.* To make black; to apply blacking to

(shoes); to blacken; to soil.—**Blacken**, blak'n, *v.t.* To make black; to polish with blacking; to sully; to stain; to defame; to vilify; to slander.—*v.i.* To become black or dark.—**Blacking**, blak'ing, *n.* A composition for polishing boots, shoes, harness, &c., consisting usually of a mixture of lamp-black, oil, vinegar, &c.—**Blackly**, blak'li, *adv.* In a black manner; darkly; gloomily; threateningly; angrily; atrociously.—**Blackness**, blak'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being black; black colour; darkness; gloominess; sombreness; sullen or severe aspect; atrocity.—**Blackamoor**, blak'a-mör, *a.* [*Black*, and *Moor*, in the old sense of black man or negro, formerly written also *blackmoor*.] A negro; a black man or woman.—**Black-and-tan**, *n.* A variety of terrier; a member of a force employed in Ireland in 1920 &c., to quell disorder. [Their uniforms were khaki and their belts and caps black.]—**Black-ball**, *v.t.* To reject, as a proposed member of a club; to exclude by vote.—**Black-beetle**, *n.* A cockroach.—**Blackberry**, *n.* The berry of the bramble.—**Blackbird**, blak'bërd, *n.* An inessential bird of the thrush family, the male bird being characterized by its black plumage and its rich mellow note; the merle.—**Blackboard**, *n.* A board painted black, used in schools and lecture-rooms for writing or drawing lines on for instruction.—**Black-body**, *Phys.* an ideal body with surface so constituted as to absorb all the radiation which falls on it, without reflecting any.—**Black-cap**, *n.* A denticrostral British bird of the warbler family; cap assumed by judge in passing death-sentence.—**Black-cock**, *n.* A bird of the grouse family, so called from the glossy black plumage of the male; the heath-cock or black grouse.—**Black-currant**, *n.* A well-known garden plant and its fruit, so called from its black berries.—**Black-draught**, *n.* A purgative medicine, consisting of the infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesia.—**Black-friar**, *n.* A friar of the Dominican order, so called from the colour of the dress; a Dominican.—**Black-guard**, blak'gård, *n.* [Formerly a name given to the scullions and lowest menials connected with a great household, who attended to the pots, coals, &c.] A man of coarse and offensive manners; a fellow of low character; a scamp; a scoundrel.—*v.t.* To revile in low or scurrilous language.—**Blackguardism**, blak'gård-izm, *n.* The conduct or language of a blackguard.—**Black-jack**, *n.* A capacious can, now made of tin, but formerly of waxed leather; the flag or ensign of a pirate.—**Black-lead**, *n.* Amorphous graphite; plumbago. **GRAPHITE**.—**Blackleg**, *n.* [Origin undecided.] One who systematically tries to win money by cheating in

connexion with races, or with cards, billiards, or other game; a rook; a swindler; anti-striker ('scab'), one who works for employer during a strike.—**Black-letter**, *n.* The old English or Gothic type used in early printed books, being an imitation of the written character in use before the art of printing, still in general use in German books.—**Blackmail**, *n.* [-mail is from Icel. *mæl*, stipulation, agreement, *mæla*, to stipulate.] Money or an equivalent, anciently paid, in the north of England and in Scotland, to certain men allied with robbers, to be protected by them from pillage; hence, extortion by means of intimidation, as by threats of accusation or exposure.—**Black-pudding**, *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood, suet thickened with meal, &c.—**Black-rod**, *n.* In England, the usher belonging to the order of the Garter, and one of the official messengers of the House of Lords.—**Black-sheep**, *n.* A member of a family or society distinguished from his fellows by low habits or loose conduct.—**Blacksmith**, blak'smith, *n.* A smith who works in iron and makes iron utensils; an ironsmith: opposed to a *whitesmith* or *tinsmith*.—**Black-thorn**, *n.* The sloe.—**Black Watch**, *n.* [From their dark tartan.] The 42nd Regiment, raised to protect the Highlands.—**Black-water**, *n.* An African fever in which the urine is dark-coloured.—**Bladder**, blad'ër, *n.* [*A.Sax.* *blædr*, *blæddre*, a bladder, pustule, blister = Icel. *blathra*, Sw. *blåddra*, L.G. *bladere*, *bledder*, O.H.G. *plātara*, a bladder; G. *blatter*, a pustule; the root is probably in E. to *blow*.] A thin membranous bag in animals, which serves as the receptacle of some secreted fluid, as the urine, the gall, &c.; any vesicle, blister, or pustule, especially if filled with air or a thin watery liquor; a hollow appendage in some plants.—**Blade**, blād, *n.* [*A.Sax.* *blad*, a leaf = D. *Dan.* Sw. *blad*, Icel. *blath*, G. *blatt*, a leaf; from root of to *blow*, and allied to *bloom*, *blossom*.] The leaf of a plant, especially the leaf or the young stalk or spire of grass or corn plants; a thing resembling a blade in shape, &c., as the cutting part of an instrument; the broad part of an oar; a dashing or rollicking fellow; a swaggerer; a rakish fellow.—*v.t.* To furnish with a blade.—**Blade-bone**, *n.* The scapula or upper-bone in the shoulder; the shoulder-blade.—**Blaeberry**, blä-ber'i, *n.* The whortleberry.—**Blain**, blän, *n.* [*A.Sax.* *blegen*, a blister.] A pustule; a blotch; a blister.—**Blame**, blām, *v.t.*—*blamed*, *blaming*. [*Fr.* *blāmer*, O.*Fr.* *blasmer*, from L.L. *blasphemare*, from Gr. *blasphēmōin*, to calumniate.] To express disapprobation of (a person or thing); to find fault with; to

censure; to reproach; to chide; to condemn; to upbraid.—*n.* An expression of disapprobation for something deemed to be wrong; imputation of a fault; censure; reproach; reprehension; that which is deserving of censure (the *blame* is yours); fault; crime; sin.—**Blamable**, blām'a-bl, *a.* Deserving of blame or censure; faulty; culpable; reprehensible; censurable.—**Blameful**, blām'fūl, *a.* Meriting blame; reprehensible; faulty; guilty; criminal.—**Blameless**, blām'les, *a.* Not meriting blame or censure; without fault; undeserving of reproach; innocent; guiltless.—**Blameworthy**, blām-wër-thī, *a.* Deserving blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible.—**Blanch**, blansh, *v.t.* [*Fr.* *blanchir*, to whiten, from *blanc*, white.] To whiten by depriving of colour; to render white, pale, or colourless (fear *blanches* the cheek); *hort.* to whiten or prevent from turning green by excluding the light, a process applied to kitchen vegetables, such as celery, lettuce, sea-kale, &c.; to whiten or make lustrous, as metals, by acids or other means.—*v.i.* To become white; to bleach.—**Blanc-mange**, bla-mānz'h, *n.* [*Fr.* *blanc*, white, and *manger*, food.] *Cookery*, a preparation of the consistency of a jelly, variously composed of dissolved isinglass, arrow-root, maize-flour, &c., with milk and flavouring substances.—**Bland**, bland, *a.* [*L.* *blandus*, mild.] Mild; soft; gentle (*bland* zephyrs); affable; suave (his manner is very *bland*); soothing; kindly.—**Blandish**, blān'dish, *v.t.* & *i.* [*O.Fr.* *blandir*, *blandissant*, L. *blandior*, I. *flatter*, from *blandus*, bland.] To render pleasing, alluring, or enticing; to caress, soothe, fawn, or flatter.—**Blandishment**, blān'dishment, *n.* Words or actions expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart; artful caresses; flattering attention; cajolery; endearment.—**Blank**, blangk, *a.* [*Fr.* *blanc*, white, blank, from G. *blank*, white, lustrous, blank, from *blinken*, to *blink*, to glimmer; cog. D. *Dan.* and Sw. *blank*, white. **BLINK**.] Void of written or printed characters, as paper; wanting something necessary to completeness; vacant; unoccupied; void; empty; pale from fear or terror; hence, confused; confounded; dispirited; dejected; unrhymed: applied to verse.—*n.* A piece of paper without writing or printed matter on it; a void space on paper or in any written or printed document; a document remaining incomplete till something essential is filled in; any void space; a void; a vacancy; a ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated; a lot by which nothing is gained; *archery*, the white mark in the centre of a butt or target to which an arrow is directed; hence,



the object to which anything is directed; aim; a piece of metal prepared to be formed into something useful by a further operation; a plate, or piece of gold or silver, cut and shaped, but not stamped into a coin.—**Blank-cartridge**, *n.* A cartridge filled with powder but having no bullet.

**Blanket**, blang'ket, *n.* [O.Fr. *blanket*, dim. from *blanc*, white. **BLANK.**] A soft thick cloth made of wool loosely woven, and used as a covering in beds; any similar fabric used as covering, &c.—*v.t.* To take the wind out of the sails of (another yacht) by sailing to windward of her.

**Blare**, blår, *v.i.*—*blared*, *blaring*. [Probably an imitative word; comp. *D. blaren*, *L.G. blarren*, *blaren*, *G. blarren*, *blårren*, to bellow, *bleat*, *blare*.] To give forth a loud sound like a trumpet; to give out a brazen sound; to bellow.—*v.t.* To sound loudly; to proclaim noisily.—*n.* Sound like that of a trumpet; noise; roar.

**Blarney**, blår'ni, *n.* [From Castle *Blarney*, near Cork, in the wall of which is a stone said to endow any one who kisses it with skill in the use of flattery.] Excessively complimentary language; gross flattery; smooth, deceitful talk; gammon. [Colloq.]

**Blasé**, blår-zå, [Fr.] Lost to the power of enjoyment; used up.

**Blasphe**, blas-fem', *v.t.*—*blasphemed*, *blaspheming*. [*L. blasphemare*, Gr. *blasphémēin*, to calumniate—from *blapsis*, injury, and *phēmī*, I speak.] To speak in terms of impious irreverence of; to revile or speak reproachfully of instead of reverentially; used of speaking against God or things sacred.—*v.i.* To utter blasphemy; to use blasphemous language.—**Blasphemous**, blas-fé-mus, *a.* Containing or exhibiting blasphemy; impiously irreverent or reproachful toward God.—**Blasphemy**, blas-fé-mi, *n.* The language of one who blasphemes; words uttered impiously against God; grossly irreverent or outrageous language.

**Blast**, blast, *n.* [A.Sax. *blaest*, a puff of wind, from *blasen*, to blow = Icel. *blástir*, Dan. *blæst*, a blowing; Icel. *blása*, Dan. *blæse*, *G. blasen*, to blow; same root as *E. blow*, *blase*.] A gust or puff of wind; a sudden gust of wind; the sound made by blowing a wind-instrument, as a horn or trumpet; the sound produced by one breath; a blight or sudden pernicious influence on animals or plants; a forcible stream of air from the mouth, bellows, &c.; a violent explosion of gunpowder or other explosive in splitting rocks, &c.—*v.t.* To injure by a blast; to cause to fade, shrivel, or wither; to blight or cause to come to nothing; to ruin; to split by an explosion.—*v.i.* To wither or be blighted. [Shak.]

**Blastoderm**, blas'tô-dèrm, *n.* [Gr. *derma*, a skin.] *Anat.* the germinal skin or membrane; the superficial layer of the embryo in its earliest condition.—**Blastomere**, blas'tô-mér, *n.* [Gr. *blastos*, a bud, *meros*, a part.] One of the cells into which a fertilized ovum divides.

**Blatant**, blát'ant, *a.* [From Prov.E. *blate*, to *bleat*, with suffix -*ant*, as in *errant*, &c.] Bellowing; bawling; noisy.

**Blaze**, bláz, *n.* [A.Sax. *blæse*, a blaze, a torch, from root of *blow*; comp. Icel. *blýs*, Dan. *blæs*, a torch; akin to *blast*.] The stream of light and heat from any body when burning; a flame; brilliant sunlight; effulgence; brilliance; a bursting out; an active or violent display (a *blaze* of wrath).—*v.i.*—*blazed*, *blazing*. To flame; to send forth or show a bright and expanded light.

**Blazer**, bláz'ér, *n.* That which blazes; a bright-coloured jacket or short coat suited for sports, &c.—

**Blazing**, bláz'ing, *a.* Emitting a blaze; flaming.

**Blaze**, bláz, *v.t.*—*blazed*, *blazing*. [A.Sax. *blasen*, to blow = Icel. *blása*, Dan. *blæse*, *G. blasen*, to blow, to sound as a trumpet. **BLAST**, **BLOW**.] To make known to all; to noise or bruit abroad; to proclaim.

**Blaze**, bláz, *n.* [D. *bles*, Icel. *blesi*, Dan. *blis*, a white spot or streak on the forehead.] A white spot on the forehead or face of a horse or other quadruped; a white spot on a tree made by removing the bark with a hatchet.—*v.t.* To set a blaze on, by paring off part of the bark; to indicate or mark out, as a path, by paring off the bark of a number of trees in succession.

**Blazon**, bláz'n, *n.* [O.E. *blasoun*, *blason*, Fr. *blason*, heraldry, *blasonner*, to blazon, from a *G.* word equivalent to *E. blaze*, to spread abroad or make known.] The drawing or representation on coats of arms; a heraldic figure; show; pompous display, by words or other means [Shak.].—*v.t.* To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck; to embellish; to adorn; to display; to publish; to celebrate.—**Blazonry**, bláz'n-ri, *n.* The art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper heraldic terms and method; emblazonry.

**Bleach**, bléch, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *blæcan*, from *blæc*, pale, white. **BLEAK.**] To make white or whiter by taking out colour; to whiten; to blanch; to whiten by exposure to the action of the air and sunlight or of chemical preparations.—*v.i.* To grow white in any manner.—**Bleacher**, bléch'ér, *n.* One who bleaches; one whose occupation is to whiten cloth.—**Bleachery**, bléch'ér-i, *n.* An establishment where bleaching textile fabrics or the like is carried on.—**Bleachfield**, bléch'fèld, *n.* A piece of ground where cloth or yarn is bleached, often connected with a bleachery.—**Bleaching**,

bléch'ing, *n.* The act or art of freeing textile fibres and fabrics and various other substances from their natural colour, and rendering them white.—**Bleaching-powder**, *n.* Chloride of lime made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine.

**Bleak**, blék, *a.* [A.Sax. *blæc* = Icel. *bleikr*, D. *bleek*, *G. bleich*, pale, pallid, white; allied to A.Sax. *blīcan*, Icel. *blíkja*, *G. blicken*, to shine, to gleam, *E. to blink*. *Bleach* is from this word.] Exposed to cold and winds (situation, tract of land); desolate; ungenial; cheerless; dreary; cold; chill (*bleak* winds).

**Bleak**, blék, *n.* [So called from the *bleak* or pale colour of its scales.] A small river fish, 5 or 6 inches long, belonging to the carp family, occurring in many European and English rivers.

**Blear**, blér, *a.* [L.G. *blarr*, *bleer*, *blear*; Sw. *blira*, Dan. *blire*, *plire*, to twinkle, to wink; Dan. *plirødt*, *blear-eyed*.] Sore, with a watery rheum: said of the eyes.—*v.t.* To make sore so that the sight is indistinct; to affect with soreness of eyes; to make rheumy and dim; fig. to hoodwink or deceive.—**Blear-eyed**, *a.* Having sore eyes; having the eyes dim with rheum; dim-sighted; wanting in perception or understanding.

**Bleat**, blét, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *blætan* = D. *blaten*, *bleeten*, L.G. *blaten*, *bleten*, to *bleat*, probably an imitative word.] To utter the cry of a sheep or a similar cry.—**Bleat**, **Bleating**, blét'ing, *n.* The cry of a sheep.

**Bleed**, bléd, *v.i.*—*bled* (pret. & pp.), *bleeding*. [A.Sax. *blēdan*, from *blōd*, blood = D. *blæden*, Icel. *blætha*, Dan. *bløde*, to *bleed*.] To lose blood; to be drained of blood; to run with blood; to let sap or other moisture flow from itself; to trickle or flow, as from an incision; to have money extorted, or to part with it freely to some wheedling or unworthy party [colloq.].—*v.t.* To take blood from by opening a vein; to emit or distil (a tree *bleeds* juice, sap, or gum); to extort or extract money from [colloq.].—**Bleeding**, bléd'ing, *n.* A running or issuing of blood; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery; the drawing of sap from a tree or plant.

**Blemish**, blem'ish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *blemir*, *blemissant*, to spot, to beat one blue, from Icel. *blíman*, the livid colour of a wound, from *blidr*, blue, livid. **BLUE.**] To injure or impair; to mar or make defective; to deface; to sully; to tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame.—*n.* A defect, flaw, or imperfection; something that mars beauty, completeness, perfection, or reputation.

**Blench**, blensh, *v.i.* [Probably a softened form of *blink*, in old sense to wink; hence, to turn aside, to flinch; *blench* seems to have been partly confounded with it.] To shrink; to start back; to give way;



to flinch; to turn aside, as from pain, fear, repugnance, &c.—*n.* A start back; a deviation; aberration. **Blend**, *blend*, *v.t.*—*blended* (pret.), *blended* or *blent* (pp.), *blending*. [*A. Sax. blandan*, to mix=Icel. and *Sw. blanda*, Dan. *blande*, to mix; allied to *blind*, originally turbid. **BLIND**.] To mix or mingle together; to confound so that the separate things mixed cannot be distinguished.—*v.i.* To be mixed; to become united; to merge insensibly the one into the other (as colours).—*n.* A mixture, as of liquids, colours, &c.; a mixture of spirits from different distilleries.

**Blende**, *blend*, *n.* [*G. blende*, *blend*, from *blenden*, to blind, to dazzle.] A native sulphide of zinc.

**Blenny**, *blen'ī*, *n.* [*L. blennius*, from *Gr. blennos*, slime.] The name of several small fishes frequenting rocky coasts.

**Bless**, *bles*, *v.t.*—*blessed* or *blest*, *blessing*. [*A. Sax. blietsian*, *bledsian*, to bless, from *blōd*, blood; originally perhaps to consecrate by sprinkling blood.] To invoke the divine favour on; to express a wish for the good fortune or happiness of; to bestow happiness, prosperity, or good things of any kind upon (*blest* with peace and plenty); to make and pronounce holy; to consecrate; to glorify for benefits received; to extol for excellences (to *bless* the Lord; to esteem or account happy with the reflexive pronoun.—*Bless me! bless my soul* expressions of surprise.—**Blessed**, *bles'ed*, *a.* [*As* pret. and pp. *blessed* is now commonly pronounced *blest*, and is also so written.] Enjoying happiness; favoured with blessings; highly favoured; happy; fortunate; enjoying spiritual blessings and the favour of God; fraught with or imparting blessings; sacred; hallowed; holy.—**Blessedness**, *bles'ed-nes*, *n.* The state of being blessed; happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favour of God.—*Single blessedness*, the unmarried state; celibacy.—**Blessing**, *bles'ing*, *n.* The act of one who blesses; a prayer or solemn wish imploring happiness upon another; a benediction; the act of pronouncing a benediction or blessing; that which promotes temporal prosperity and welfare or secures immortal felicity; any good thing falling to one's lot; a mercy.

**Blight**, *blit*, *n.* [Possibly from prefix *ble*, and *light*, the original meaning being perhaps to scorch or blast as by lightning.] Something that nips, blasts, or destroys plants; a diseased state of plants; smut, mildew, or other plant diseases; *fig.* something that frustrates, blasts, destroys, brings to nought, &c.—*v.t.* To affect with blight; to cause to wither or decay; to blast; to frustrate.—*v.i.* To injure or blast as blight does.

**Blighly**, *bli'tī*, *n.* [*Ar. vilāyat*, a foreign country, more particularly

Britain. Soldier-Hindustani, *blatty*, by Cockney pronunciation *blighly*.] Home, *going home* to *Blighly*, word and phrase in the Indian army, extended to home generally.

**Blind**, *blind*, *a.* [*A. Sax. D. Icel. Sw. Dan. G. blind*; originally meaning turbid or cloudy, and allied to *blend*, to mix.] Destitute of the sense of sight; not having sight; not having the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light; not easily discernible; dark; obscure (*blind* paths, *blind* mazes); indiscriminate; heedless (*blind* wrath); without openings for admitting light (*blind* window), or otherwise wanting something ordinarily essential; closed at one end; having no outlet (a *blind* alley).—*v.t.* To make physically, morally, or intellectually blind; to render incapable of clear vision (*blinded* by passion); to darken; to obscure to the eye or to the mind; to conceal ('to *blind* the truth'. *Tenn.*); to eclipse.—*n.* Something to hinder sight, to intercept a view, or keep out light; a screen of some sort to prevent too strong a light from shining in at a window, or to keep people from seeing in; something ostensible to conceal a covert design; a cover; a pretext.—**Blind-beetle**, *n.* A name for the cockchafer.—**Blinder**, *blind'ēr*, *n.* One who or that which blinds; a blinker on a horse's bridle.—**Blindfold**, *blind'fōld*, *a.* Having the eyes covered, as with a bandage; having the mental eye darkened [*Shak.*].—*v.t.* To cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing by binding something round the eyes.—**Blinding**, *blind'ing*, *a.* Making blind; preventing from seeing clearly; depriving of sight or of understanding.—**Blindly**, *blind'ly*, *adv.* In a blind manner; without sight or understanding; without examination; regardlessly; recklessly.—**Blindman's-buff**, *n.* A play in which one person is blindfolded and tries to catch some one of the company and tell who it is.—**Blindness**, *blind'nes*, *n.* State of being blind; want of bodily sight; mental darkness; ignorance.—**Blind-tooling**, *n.* In bookbinding, the ornamental impressions of heated tools upon leather without the interposition of gold-leaf, ink, &c.—**Blind-worm**, *n.* [So called because its eyes being very minute, it has popularly been supposed to be blind.] A small harmless worm-like reptile, called also slow-worm, connecting the serpents and lizards.

**Blink**, *blink*, *v.i.* [Same word as *D. blinken*, Dan. *blink*, *Sw. blinka*, *G. blinken*, to shine, glance, twinkle; allied to *A. Sax. blican*, to gleam, *D. blikken*, Dan. *blikke*, *G. blicken*, to glance, to glimpse, Akin *blank*, *bleach*.] To wink; to twinkle; to see with the eyes half shut or with frequent winking; to get a glimpse; to peep [*Shak.*]; to

intermit light; to glimmer.—*v.t.* To shut one's eyes to; to avoid or purposely evade (to *blink* a question or topic).—*n.* A glance of the eye; a glimpse; a gleam; a glimmer; the gleam or glimmer reflected from ice in the Arctic regions.—**Blinker**, *bling'kēr*, *n.* One who blinks; a leather flap placed on either side of a horse's head, to prevent him from seeing sideways or backwards.

**Bliss**, *blis*, *n.* [*A. Sax. blis*, *bliss*, joy, alacrity, exultation, from *blithe*, blithe. **BLITHE**.] The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity; often specifically heavenly felicity.—**Blissful**, *blis'ful*, *a.* Full of, abounding in, enjoying, or conferring bliss.

**Blister**, *blis'tēr*, *n.* [Connected with *blast*, to blow or puff, from same root as to *blow*; comp. *G. blase*, a blister, a bladder.] A thin vesicle on the skin, containing watery matter or serum; a pustule; an elevation made by the separation of an external film or skin, as on plants; something applied to the skin to raise a blister; a vesicatory.—*v.t.* To raise a blister or blisters on.—*v.i.* To rise in blisters or become blistered.

**Blithe**, *blith*, *a.* [*A. Sax. blithe*, blithe, joyful; *O. Sax. blithi*, clear, joyful; *Goth. bleiths*, merciful; *Icel. blithr*, Dan. *blid*, bland; *D. blijde*, blithe. Hence *bliss*.] Gay; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful; characterized by blitheness or joy.—**Blitheness**, *blith'nes*, *n.* The quality of being blithe; gaiety; sprightliness.—**Blithesome**, *blith'sum*, *a.* Full of blitheness or gaiety; gay; merry; cheerful.

**Blizzard**, *bliz'ard*, *n.* [Akin to *blaze*, *blast*.] A biting-cold snowstorm.

**Bloat**, *blōt*, *v.t.* [Allied to *Icel. blautr*, soaked and soft; *Sw. blōt*, soaked, *blōta*, to soak, to cure fish by soaking.] To make turgid or swollen, as with air, water, &c.—**Bloated**, *blō'ted*, *a.* Swelled out; puffed up; unwieldy, especially from over-indulgence in eating and drinking; unduly large; overgrown (*bloated* armaments).—**Bloater**, *blō'tēr*, *n.* A smoke-dried herring; probably the name was originally given to fish cured by soaking.

**Blob**, *blōb*, *n.* [Also in form *bleb*, and allied to *blab*, *blubber*.] A small globe of liquid; a dewdrop; a blister; a bubble; (*cricket slang*), a score of nothing; a duck's egg.

**Block**, *blok*, *n.* [Same word as *D. Dan. blok*, *G. and Sw. block*, a block, a log, a lump; *Ir. blog*, a fragment.] Any solid mass of matter, usually with one or more plane or approximately plane faces; a lump; a stock or stupid person; the mass of wood on which criminals lay their necks when they are beheaded; any obstruction or cause of obstruction; a stop; the state of being blocked or stopped up; a casing or shell containing

one or more pulleys over which a rope or chain works; a connected mass of buildings; a portion of a city inclosed by streets; a mould or piece on which something is shaped, or placed to make it keep in shape; a piece of wood on which an engraving is cut.—*v.t.* To hinder egress or passage from or to; to stop up or barricade; to obstruct; *cricket*, to stop (a ball) with the bat without striking it to a distance; to mould, shape, or stretch on a block; *bookbinding*, to ornament by means of brass stamps.—*To block out*, to begin to reduce to the required shape; to shape out.—**Blockade**, blok-ād', *n.* [Comp. such words as *barricade*, *stockade*, *palisade*, &c.] The shutting up of a place by surrounding it with hostile troops or ships with a view to compel a surrender, by hunger and want, without regular attacks.—*To raise a blockade*, to remove or break up a blockade.—*v.t.*—*blockaded*, *blockading*. To subject to a blockade; to prevent ingress to or egress from by warlike means; to shut up or in by obstacles of any kind; to obstruct.—**Blockhead**, blok'hed, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a stock; a person deficient in understanding.—**Block-house**, *n.* *Milit.* A strong building of one or more stories, so named because constructed chiefly of logs or beams of timber, having loopholes for musketry.—**Block-printing**, *n.* The process or art of printing from engraved blocks of wood.—**Block-system**, *n.* The system of working the traffic on a railway, according to which the line is divided into short sections, and no train is allowed to enter upon any one section till it is signalled wholly clear.

**Blond**, **Blonde**, blond, *a.* [Fr. *blond*, *blonde*, a word of Teutonic origin; comp. D. and G. *blond*, fair, flaxen; A.Sax. *blonden*, grayish or grizzled; allied to *blend*.] Of a fair colour or complexion.—*n.* A person (especially a woman) of very fair complexion, with light hair and light-blue eyes.

**Blood**, blud, *n.* [O.E. *blod*, *blode*, &c., A.Sax. *blōd* = Goth. *blōd*, Icel. *blót*, Dan. Sw. *blod*, L.G. *blood*, D. *bloed*, G. *blut*; root probably seen in *blow* (as a flower), *bloom*, from the brightness of its colour.] The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of the human body and that of other animals, and which is essential to life and nutrition—in man and the higher animals of a more or less red colour; relationship by descent from a common ancestor (allied by *blood*); consanguinity; lineage; kindred; family; birth; extraction; often high birth; good extraction; natural disposition; temper; spirit (to do a thing in hot *blood* or cold *blood*, that is in anger or deliberately); mettle; passion; anger (his *blood* was up).—*v.t.* To let blood; to bleed; to stain with

blood; to inure to blood; to give a taste of blood.—**Blood-horse**, *n.* A horse of a breed derived originally from a cross with the Arabian horse, combining lightness, strength, swiftness, and endurance.—**Blood-hound**, *n.* A large variety of dog with long smooth and pendulous ears, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to recover game or prey by scent.—**Bloodiness**, blud'ī-nes, *n.* The state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood; murderousness.—**Bloodless**, blud'les, *a.* Without blood; drained of blood; dead; without shedding of blood or slaughter (a *bloodless* victory); without spirit or activity.—**Blood-letting**, blud'let-ing, *n.* The act of letting blood by opening a vein.—**Blood-money**, *n.* Money earned by the shedding of blood or by laying, or supporting, a charge implying peril to the life of an accused person.—**Blood-relation**, *n.* One related by blood or descent.—**Bloodshed**, blud'shed, *n.* The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life.—**Blood-shot**, blud'shot, *a.* Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood-vessels: said of the eye.—**Blood-stone**, *n.* A stone worn as an amulet, to prevent bleeding at the nose; red hematite; a species of heliotrope dotted with spots of jasper.—**Blood-sucker**, *n.* Any animal that sucks blood, as a leech, a fly, &c.; a hard niggardly man; an extortioner.—**Bloodthirsty**, blud'thēr-ti, *a.* Desirous to shed blood; murderous.—**Blood-vessel**, *n.* Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein.—**Bloody**, blud'ī, *a.* Of or pertaining to blood; consisting of, containing, or exhibiting blood; blood-stained; cruel; murderous; given to the shedding of blood; attended with much bloodshed.

**Bloom**, blöm, *n.* [Same word as Icel. *blóm*, Sw. *blomma*, Dan. *blomme*, Goth. *bloma*, D. *bloem*, G. *blume*, a flower, from stem of *blow*, to blossom; akin *blossom*.] A blossom; the flower of a plant; the act or state of blossoming; fullness of life and vigour; a period of high success; a flourishing condition; the delicate rose hue on the cheek indicative of youth and health; a glow; a flush; a superficial coating or appearance upon certain things, as the delicate powdery coating upon certain fruits when newly gathered.—*v.i.* To produce or yield blossoms; to blossom; to flower; to show the beauty of youth; to glow.—**Blooming**, blöm'ing, *a.* Showing blossoms; glowing as with youthful vigour.

**Bloomer**, blöm'ēr, *n.* [After Mrs. Bloomer, an American lady, who originated the style of dress in 1849.] A costume for women, consisting of a short skirt, loose trousers, and a broad-brimmed hat.

**Blossom**, blos'om, *n.* [A.Sax. *blōstma*, a blossom, from same root as *bloom* (which see).] The flower of a plant, consisting of one or more coloured leaflets, generally of more delicate texture than the leaves; the bloom; blossoming state or period (the plant is in *bloom*).—*v.i.* To put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to flourish.

**Blot**, blot, *n.* [Same word as Icel. *blettir*, Dan. *plet*, a blot; Dan. dial. *blat*, a drop, a spot of something wet.] A spot or stain, as of ink on paper; a blur; an obliteration of something written or printed; a spot in reputation; a blemish.—*v.t.*—*blotted*, *blotting*. To spot, to stain, as with ink; to stain with infamy; to tarnish; to obliterate or efface: in this sense generally with *out*; to dry by means of blotting-paper or the like.—**Blotting-paper**, *n.* A species of unsized paper, serving to absorb the superfluous ink from newly written manuscript, &c.

**Blotch**, blotch, *n.* [For *blatch*, *blach*, a softened form of *black* (comp. *bleak*, *bleach*), the meaning being influenced by *batch*, a pustule.] A pustule or eruption on the skin.

**Blouse**, blouz, *n.* [Fr.] A light loose upper garment, resembling a smock-frock, made of linen or cotton, and worn by men as a protection from dust or in place of a coat; also, a dress of nearly the same form and of various materials worn by women and children.

**Blow**, blō, *v.i.*—*blew*, *blown*, *blowing*. [A.Sax. *blāwan*; allied to G. *blāhen*, to blow, Icel. *blása*, Goth. *blāsan*, G. *blasen*, to blow, to blow a wind-instrument; also to E. *blow*, to bloom, *bladder*, *blast*, &c., and L. *flo*, *flare*, to breathe or blow.] To make a current of air, as with the mouth, a bellows, &c.; to constitute or form a current of air; to be a wind: often used with an indefinite *it* for the subject (*it blew* strongly yesterday); to pant; to puff; to breathe hard or quick; to give out sound by being blown, as a horn or trumpet; to boast; to brag: in this sense colloq.—*To blow over*, to pass away after having spent its force (the storm *blew over*).—*To blow up*, to be broken and scattered by an explosion.—*To blow upon*, to bring into disfavour or discredit; to render stale, unsavoury, or worthless; also to inform upon.—*v.t.* To throw or drive a current of air upon; to drive by a current of air; to sound by the breath (a wind-instrument); to form by inflation (to *blow* a glass bottle); to swell by injecting air into; to put out of breath by fatigue; to scatter or shatter by explosives (to *blow up*, to *blow* to pieces).—*To blow out*, to extinguish by a current of air; to scatter (one's brains) by firearms.—*To blow up*, to fill with air; to swell; to inflate; to puff up; to blow into a blaze; to burst in pieces and scatter by explosion; to



scold; in this sense colloq.—*n.* A gale of wind; a blast; the breathing or spouting of a whale.—**Blowly**, blô'ly, *a.* Windy; gusty.—**Blow-fly**, *n.* A name of various species of flies (dipterous insects) which deposit their eggs on flesh, and thus taint it.—**Blow-hole**, *n.* The nostril of a cetacean, situated on the highest part of the head; a hole in the ice to which whales and seals come to breathe.—**Blow-pipe**, *n.* An instrument by which a current of air or gas is driven through a flame so as to direct it upon a substance, an intense heat being created by the rapid supply of oxygen and the concentration of the flame; a pipe or tube through which poisoned arrows are blown by the breath, used by South American Indians and natives of Borneo.

**Blow**, blôw, *v.i.*—blew, blown. [A. Sax. *blôwan*, to bloom or blossom; D. *bloeyen*, G. *blühen*, allied to the other verb to blow, and to L. *florere*, to bloom.] To flower; to blossom; to bloom, as plants.

**Blow**, blô, *n.* [Akin to O.D. *blauwen*, to strike; D. *blowen*, to beat flax; G. *blauen*, to cudgel, and perhaps also with *blau*.] *E.* A stroke with the hand or fist, or a weapon; a knock; an act of hostility; a sudden calamity; a sudden or severe evil; mischief or damage received.

**Blowze**, blouz, *n.* [From the same root as *blush*.] A ruddy fat-faced woman.

**Blubber**, blub'ér, *n.* [A lengthened form of *blub*, *blob*, *bleb*; perhaps from same root as that of *blow*, *bladder*.] The fat of whales and other large sea animals.—*v.i.* To weep, especially in such a manner as to swell the cheeks or disfigure the face.

**Bludgeon**, bluj'on, *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps allied to G. *blotzen*, to strike, D. *blutsen*, to bruise.] A short stick, with one end loaded or thicker and heavier than the other, and used as an offensive weapon.

**Blue**, blû, *n.* [Same as Sc. *blae*, Icel. *blár*, livid; Dan. *blaa*, D. *blauw*, G. *blau*, blue; connected with *blow*, a blow producing a blue colour. Akin *bleuish*.] One of the primary colours; the colour of the clear sky or deep sea; azure; what is blue; a dye or pigment of this hue; one who represents his University (especially Oxford and Cambridge) at rowing, cricket, football, &c.—*Dark-blue*, *Light-blue*, the colours of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.—*a.* Of the colour of blue; sky-coloured; azure.—*v.t.*—*blued*, *bluing*. To make blue; to dye of a blue colour.—**Blue-Beard**, *n.* Personage in mediæval tale, synonymous with wife-murderer.—**Blue-bell**, *n.* The popular name given in England to the wild hyacinth, and in Scotland to the harebell.—**Blue-bird**, *n.* A small

blueish bird with a red breast very common in the United States; the blue robin.—**Blue-book**, *n.* A name applied to British government official reports and other papers, because their covers are made of blue paper.—**Blue-bottle**, *n.* A fly with a large blue belly.—**Blue-coat**, *n.* A person wearing a blue coat as a special dress.—**Blue-coat boy**, a boy educated at Christ's Hospital, dressed in long, blue coat with yellow stockings.—**Blue-devils**, *n.pl.* A colloquial phrase for dejection, hypochondria, or lowness of spirits; also for delirium tremens. Often called simply *the blues*.—**Blue-gown**, *n.* The name of Scottish bedesmen, or licensed beggars.—**Blue-jacket**, *n.* A sailor.—**Blue-mould**, *n.* A name of a thread-like fungus growing on cheese, as also on dried sausages and rolled bacon.—**Blue-ointment**, *n.* Mercurial ointment.—**Blue-peter**, *n.* [A corruption of *blue-repeater*.] *Naut.* a blue flag having a white square in the centre, used as a signal for sailing, to recall boats, &c.—**Blue-pill**, *n.* Mercurial pill.—**Blue-print**, *n.* A print obtained by the action of light on prepared paper over which a transparent drawing is laid. The exposed part of the paper becomes covered with Prussian blue, and the drawing is shown in white.—**Blue-ribbon**, *n.* The broad, dark-blue ribbon worn by members of the order of the Garter over the left shoulder, and hanging down to the hip; hence, a member of this order; *fig.* what marks the attainment of an object of great ambition; the object itself.—**Blue-spar**, *n.* Azure—spar; lazulite.—**Blue-stocking**, *n.* A literary lady; applied usually with the imputation of pedantry—a term of disputed origin.

**Bluff**, bluf, *a.* [Perhaps from or allied to O.D. *blaf*, applied to a broad full face, also to a forehead rising straight up.] Broad and full; specially applied to a full countenance, indicative of frankness and good humour; rough and hearty; somewhat boisterous and unconventional; having a steep front (a *bluff* bank).—*v.t.* To deceive or impose upon, by boisterous talk or action.—*n.* A high bank with a steep front; a bold headland; bold words or acts intended to daunt or test an opponent.

**Blunder**, blun'dér, *v.i.* [Allied to Icel. *blunda*, to doze, *blundr*, slumber, Dan. and Sw. *blund*, a nap, also to *blind*, *blend*.] To make a gross mistake, especially through mental confusion; to err stupidly; to move without direction or steady guidance; to flounder; to stumble, literally or figuratively.—*n.* A mistake through precipitance or mental confusion; a gross and stupid mistake.

**Blunderbuss**, blun'dér-bus, *n.* [A humorous corruption of D. *donder-*

*bus*, a blunderbuss—*donder*, thunder, and *bus*, a tube, gun, originally a box.] A short gun or firearm, with a large bore and usually a bell muzzle.

**Blunt**, blunt, *a.* [Akin to Prov.G. *blunde*, a dull or blunt knife; Dan. *blunde*, Sw. and Icel. *blunda*, to doze, E. *blunder*.] Having a thick edge or point, as an instrument; dull; not sharp; dull in understanding; slow of discernment; abrupt in address; plain; uncereemonious.—*v.t.* To dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker; to impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of.—**Bluntly**, blunt'ly, *adv.* In a blunt manner; plainly; abruptly; without delicacy or the usual forms of civility.

**Blur**, blér, *n.* [Probably a form of *bluar*.] Something that obscures or soils; a blot; a stain; confused appearance, as produced by indistinct vision.—*v.t.*—*blurred*, *blurring*. To obscure without quite effacing; to render indistinct; to confuse and bedim; to cause imperfection of vision in; to dim; to sully; to stain; to blemish (reputation).

**Burb**, blérb, *n.* A brief epitome or eulogy of a book, often printed on its jacket.

**Blurt**, blért, *v.t.* [Perhaps imitative of abrupt sound made by the lips.] To utter suddenly or inadvertently; to divulge unadvisedly; commonly with *out*.

**Blush**, blush, *v.i.* [A. Sax. *blisian*, *blysan*, allied to Dan. *blusse*, to blaze, to blush, D. *blos*, a blush, *blozen*, to blush; akin *blaze*, *blow*.] To redden in the cheeks or over the face, as from a sense of guilt, shame, confusion, or modesty; to exhibit a red or rosy colour; to bloom.—*n.* The act of blushing; the suffusion of the cheeks or the face generally with a red colour through confusion, shame, diffidence, or the like; a red or reddish colour; a rosy tint.—*At the first blush*, at the first review or consideration of a matter.

**Bluster**, blus'tér, *v.i.* [A kind of intens. of *blow*; akin to *blast*, *blister*.] To roar and be tumultuous, as wind; to be boisterous; to be loud, noisy, or swaggering; to bully; to swagger.—*v.t.* To utter or effect in a blustering manner or with noise and violence: with *out*, or other prep.—*n.* A violent blast of wind; a gust; noisy talk; swaggering; boisterousness.

**Boa**, bó'a, *n.* [L., a water-serpent.] The generic and common name of certain serpents which have neither fangs nor poison, but with a prehensile tail, and including some of the largest species of serpents, the name being popularly given to any of the large serpents of similar habits, and so including the python and the anaconda; a long round article of dress for the neck, made of fur.

**Boar**, bôr, *n.* [A. Sax. *bár*=D. *beer*,



O.H.G. *pér*, M.H.G. *ber*, a boar; perhaps akin to *bear* (the animal). The male of swine: when applied to the wild species the term is used without reference to sex.

**Board**, *bôrd*, *n.* [A.Sax. *bord*, table, plank, deck or side of a ship=Icel. *Dan. G. bord*, Goth. *baurd*, D. *board*; allied probably to verb *bear*. *Border*, *broider* are akin.] A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness; a table; hence, what is served on a board or table; food; diet; specifically, daily food obtained for a stipulated sum at the table of another; a council table; a number of persons having the management, direction, or superintendence of some public or private office or trust; the deck or side of a ship or boat, or its interior part (on *board*, to fall over *board*); a flat rectangular piece of wood or other material designed for playing a game (chess, draughts, &c.) upon; a kind of thick stiff paper; a sheet of substance formed by layers of paper pasted together, usually in compounds (as, card-board, mill-board); one of the two stiff covers on the sides of a book.—*The boards*, the stage of a theatre.—*v.t.* To lay or spread with boards; to cover with boards; to place at board, or where food or food and lodging are to be had; to furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; to go on board a vessel; to enter a vessel by force in combat.—*v.i.* To live at board; to live as a boarder.—**Boarder**, *bôrd'ër*, *n.* One furnished with food or food and lodging at another's house at a stated charge; one who boards a ship in action.—**Boarding-house**, *n.* A house where board or board and lodging is furnished.—**Boarding-school**, *n.* A school which supplies board as well as tuition.—**Board-school**, *n.* A school under the management of a school-board.—**Board-wages**, *n.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

**Boast**, *bôst*, *v.i.* [Probably of Celtic origin; comp. W. *bost*, a boast, *bostio*, to boast, Corn. *bostye*, to boast.] To speak in high praise of oneself or belongings; to use exulting, pompous, or pretentious language; to brag; to exult; to glory; to vaunt; to bluster.—*v.t.* To display in ostentatious language; to speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation; to magnify or exalt (strength, genius); to vaunt; often *refl.*—*n.* A statement expressive of ostentation, pride, or vanity; a vaunting or bragging; a brag; the cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation.—**Boaster**, *bôst'ër*, *n.* One who boasts, glories, or vaunts with exaggeration or ostentatiously; a bragger.

**Boat**, *bôt*, *n.* [A.Sax. *bât*=Icel. *bát*, D. L.G. and G. *boot*, a boat. Similar forms occur also in Celtic,

as Ir. *W. bad*, Gael. *bata*.] A small open vessel or water-craft, usually moved by oars or rowing; any sailing vessel, but usually described by another word denoting its use or mode of propulsion: as, a packet-boat, steam-boat, &c.—*v.t.* To transport in a boat.—*v.i.* To go or sail in a boat.—**Boat-hook**, *n.* An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat.—**Boat-house**, *n.* A house or shed for protecting boats from the weather.—**Boatman**, *bôt'man*, *n.* A man who manages a boat: a rower of a boat.—**Boatswain**, *bô'ts-n*, *n.* [A.Sax. *bâtswân*=*bât*, boat, and *swân*, swain.] A ship's officer who has charge of the sails, rigging, anchors, cables, &c., and who pipes or summons the crew to their duty.

**Bob**, *bob*, *n.* [Perhaps imitative or suggestive of abrupt, jerky motion; in some of its senses allied to Gael. *babag*, *baban*, a tassel.] A general name for any small round object playing loosely at the end of a cord, line, chain, &c., as a knot of worms on a string used in fishing for eels, the ball or weight at the end of a pendulum, plumb-line, and the like; a short jerking action or motion; a shake or jog; a blow; the refrain or burden of a song.—**Bob**, *bob*, *n.* A shilling [colloq.]; *bell-ringing*, a peal of courses or sets of changes.—*v.t.*—*bobbed*, *bobbing*. To move in a short, jerking manner; to perform with a jerky movement; to cut short, as a horse's tail; to beat or strike; to deceive; to defraud of [*Shak.*].—*v.i.* To play backward and forward; to play loosely against anything; to make a quick, jerky motion, as a rapid bow or obeisance; to angle or fish with a bob, or by giving the hook a jerking motion in the water.

**Bobbin**, *bob'in*, *n.* [Fr. *bobine*, from L. *bombus*, a humming sound, or more probably connected with E. *bob*.] A small cylindrical piece of wood with a head or flange at one or both ends, on which thread or yarn is wound for use in sewing, weaving, &c.

**Bobolink**, *Boblink*, *bob'ô-link*, *bob'link*, *n.* The rice-bird or reed-bird of the United States: so called from its cry.

**Bode**, *bôd*, *v.t.*—*boded*, *boding*. [A. Sax. *bodian*, to announce, to proclaim, from *bod*, an edict, a message; Icel. *botha*, to proclaim; to bode; A.Sax. *boda*, D. *bode*, G. *bote*, a messenger; allied to *bid*.] To portend; to foreshow; to presage; to indicate something future by signs; to be the omen of.—*v.i.* To be ominous.

**Bodice**, *bôd'is*, *n.* [Formerly *bodies*, pl. of *body*, being originally in two pieces.] The body part of a woman's dress.

**Bodkin**, *bôd'kin*, *n.* [From W. *bidogyn*, a dagger, dim. of *bidog*, Gael. *biodag*, a short sword.] Originally a dagger; now a pointed pin of steel, ivory, or the like, for

piercing holes in cloth; a blunted needle for drawing a ribbon, cord, or string through a loop.

**Bodle**, *bod'l*, *n.* [Supposed to be from *Bothwell*, a mint-master.] A copper coin formerly current in Scotland, of the value of two pennies Scots, or the sixth part of an English penny.

**Body**, *bôd'i*, *n.* [A.Sax. *bodig*, a body—O.H.G. *potach*, later *botech*, *bodech*, body; comp. Gael. *bodhaig*, the body.] The frame or material organized substance of an animal, in distinction from the soul, spirit, or vital principle; the main central or principal part of anything, as distinguished from subordinate parts, such as the extremities, branches, wings, &c.; a person; a human being: now generally forming a compound with some or no preceding; a number of individuals spoken of collectively, united by some common tie or by some occupation; a corporation; any extended solid substance; matter; any substance or mass distinct from others; a united mass; a general collection; a code; a system; a certain consistency or density; substance; strength (as of liquors, paper, &c.).—*v.t.*—*bodied*, *bodying*. To produce in some form; to embody; to invest with a body.

**Bodiless**, *bôd'î-less*, *a.* Having no body or material form; incorporeal.—**Bodily**, *bôd'î-li*, *a.* Pertaining to or concerning the body; of or belonging to the body or to the physical constitution; not mental; corporeal.—**Body-guard**, *n.* The guard that protects or defends one's person; life-guard.—**Body-servant**, *n.* A servant that waits upon or accompanies his employer; a valet; a personal attendant.—**Body-snatcher**, *n.* One who robs burying-places of dead bodies; a resurrectionist.

**Bœotian**, *bê-ô'shun*, *a.* Of or relating to Bœotia, thick-witted, dull, in distinction from Attic, the inhabitants of Attica.

**Boer**, *bôr* or *bô'er*, *n.* [D. a peasant, farmer.] The name applied to the Dutch colonists of South Africa engaged in agriculture or cattle-breeding.

**Bog**, *bog*, *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *bog*, soft, moist, *bogan*, *bogach*, a quagmire.] A piece of wet, soft, and spongy ground, where the soil is composed mainly of decaying and decayed vegetable matter; a piece of mossy ground or where peat is found; a quagmire or morass.—*v.t.*—*bogged*, *bogging*. To whelm or plunge in mud or mire.—**Boggy**, *bog'î*, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a bog; full of bogs; marshy; swampy; miry.—**Bog-oak**, *n.* Trunks or large branches of oak-trees found in peat-bogs; it is of a deep black colour, and is used for carved ornaments, &c.

**Bogey**, *Bogy*, *bô'gî*, *n.* [W. *bwg*, *bwgan*, a hobgoblin, scarecrow, bugbear.] A hobgoblin; a wicked spirit.

**Bogey**, bō'gi, *n.* In *golf*, a fixed number of strokes for each hole, against which players compete.

**Boggle**, bog'l, *v.i.*—*boggled, boggling.* [Probably connected with *bogey*, Prov. E. *bogle*, a goblin.] To doubt; to hesitate; to stop, as if afraid to proceed or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; to waver; to shrink; to play fast and loose; to shilly-shally.—**Boggler**, bog'lēr, *n.* A doubter; a timorous man; a waverer; an inconstant person.

**Bogie, Bogey**, bō'gi, *n.* A four-wheeled truck supporting the front part of a locomotive, and turning beneath it by means of a central pivot.

**Bogus**, bō'gus, *a.* [A word of uncertain origin.] It first appeared in America, having been originally applied, it is said, in 1827, to an apparatus for coining spurious money.] Counterfeit; spurious; sham; pretended.

**Bohea**, bō-hē', *n.* [Said to be from a mountain in China called *Voo-y.*] An inferior kind of black tea: sometimes applied to black teas in general.

**Bohemian**, bō-hē'mi-an, *n.* [Fr. *Bohémien*, a gypsy, because the first of that wandering race that entered France were believed to be Hussites driven from Bohemia, their native country.] A person, especially an artist or literary man, who leads a free, often somewhat dissipated life, despising conventionalities generally.

**Boil**, boil, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *boillir*, Fr. *bouillir*, L. *bullare*, *bullire*, to boil, to bubble, from *bulla*, a bubble. *Bill* (a paper), *billet*, *bullet*, are of same origin.] To be in a state of ebullition; to bubble by the action of heat, as water or other fluids; to exhibit a swirling or swelling motion; to seethe, as waves; to be violently agitated or excited, as the blood; to be subjected to the action of boiling water in cooking, &c., as meat.—*v.t.* To put into a state of ebullition; to cause to be agitated or bubble by the application of heat; to collect, form, or separate by the application of heat, as sugar, salt; to subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid, as meat in cooking; to prepare in a boiling liquid; to seethe.—**Boiler**, boil'ēr, *n.* A person who boils; a vessel, generally a large vessel of iron, copper, &c., in which anything is boiled in great quantities; a strong metallic vessel, usually of wrought-iron or steel plates riveted together, in which steam is generated for driving engines or other purposes.—*Boiling point*, the degree of heat at which a fluid is converted into vapour with ebullition, as water at 212° Fahr., mercury at 662°, &c.

**Boil**, boil, *n.* [O.E. *bile*, *byle*, A.Sax. *byl*, a blotch, a sore; D. *buil*, G. *beule*, a boil; Icel. *bóla*, a blain or blister; Dan. *byld*, a boil.] An inflamed and painful suppurating tumour.

**Boisterous**, bois'tēr-us, *a.* [Probably from W. *bwythus*, brutal, ferocious, *bwyst*, wildness, ferocity; perhaps connected with *boast*.] Violent; stormy; turbulent; furious; tumultuous; noisy.

**Bold**, bōld, *a.* [A.Sax. *beald*, *bald*, bold, courageous=Icel. *ballr*, D. *bout*, O.H.G. *bal*, bold.] Daring; courageous; brave; intrepid; fearless, as a man; requiring or exhibiting courage in execution; executed with courage and spirit, as a deed; rude; forward; impudent; overstepping usual bounds; presuming upon sympathy or forbearance; showing liberty or licence; striking to the eye; markedly conspicuous; steep; abrupt; prominent.

**Boldly**, bōld'lī, *adv.* In a bold manner; courageously; intrepidly; forwardly; insolently; abruptly, &c.—**Boldness**, bōld'nes, *n.* The quality of being bold, in all the senses of the word; courage; bravery; confidence; assurance; forwardness; steepness; abruptness.

**Bole**, bōl, *n.* [From Icel. *bol*, *bul*, Dan. *bul*, trunk, stem of a tree; probably of same root as *bowl*, *bulge*, &c.] The body or stem of a tree.

**Bolero**, bo-lēr'o, *n.* [Sp., from *bola*, a ball.] A favourite dance in Spain; short coat worn by women.

**Boll**, bol, *n.* [G. *bolle*, a seed-vessel of flax, D. *bol*, a round body; same root as *bole*, a stem.] The pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax.

**Boll**, bol, *n.* [A form of *bowl*, A.Sax. *bolla*, a bowl, cup, measure.] An old Scotch dry measure containing six bushels.

**Bolshevik**, bol'she-vik, *n.* The Russian name for the majority party, as opposed to the minority (*menshevik*), in the 1903 split of the Social Democrats; revolutionists, extreme Socialists.

**Bolster**, bōl'ster, *n.* [A.Sax. D. Dan. and Sw. *bolster*, Icel. *bólstr*, G. *polster*, a cushion, a bolster; root *bol*, *bul*, as in *bulge*, &c., and term. *-ster*, as in *holster*.] A long pillow or cushion used to support the head of persons lying on a bed; something resembling a bolster more or less in form or application, as a pad or quilt used to prevent pressure; a compress; a cushioned or padded part of a saddle; the part of a cutting tool which joins the end of the handle; a hollow tool for punching holes, &c.—*v.t.* To furnish or support with a bolster, pillow, or any soft pad; to pad; to stuff; *fig.* to support; to maintain; usually implying support of an unworthy cause or object and generally with up (to *bolster* up his pretensions with lies).

**Bolt**, bōlt, *n.* [A.Sax. *bol*, an arrow, a bolt; Dan. *bolt*, a bolt, an iron peg, a fetter; G. *bolz*, *bolzen*, an arrow, a bolt or large nail.] An arrow; a thunderbolt; a stream of lightning; a stout metallic pin used for holding objects together, frequently screw-threaded at one extremity to receive a nut;

a movable bar for fastening a door, gate, window-sash, or the like; especially that portion of a lock which is protruded from or retracted within the case by the action of the key; an iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner; a shackle.—*v.t.* To fasten or secure with a bolt or iron pin, as a door, a plank, fetter, &c.; to swallow hurriedly or without chewing, as food [colloq.]; to start or spring game.—*v.i.* To shoot forth suddenly; to spring out with speed and suddenness; to start forth like a bolt; to run out of the regular path; to start and run off; to take flight; to make one's escape [colloq.].—**Bolt-upright**, *a.* or *adv.* As straight or upright as a bolt; erect or erectly.

**Bolt**, bōlt, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *buleter*, *bulter* (Mod.Fr. *bluter*), with change of *r* into *l*, from an older form *bureter*, from *bure*, the thick woollen cloth of which bolting-sieves are made, from L. *burra*, coarse cloth.] To sift or pass through a sieve so as to separate the coarser from the finer particles, as bran from flour; *fig.* to separate good from bad, &c.

**Bolus**, bō'lus, *n.* [L. *bolus*, a bit, a morsel, a lump, Gr. *bólōs*, a clod, a lump.] A soft round mass of anything medicinal to be swallowed at once, larger and less solid than an ordinary pill.

**Bomb**, bom, *n.* [Fr. *bombe*, a bomb, from L. *bombus*, Gr. *bombos*, a hollow deep sound. Probably imitative, like E. *bum*, *boom*, to make a deep hollow sound.] A missile thrown by hand, propelled by other means, or dropped, filled with some form of powerful explosive and constructed to detonate on impact, or fitted with a time-fuse.—**Bomb-proof**, *a.* Secure against the force of bombs; capable of resisting the shock or explosion of shells.—**Bombshell**, *n.* A spherical shell; a bomb.—**Bombard**, bom'bārd, *n.* [Fr. *bombarde*, a piece of ordnance.] A piece of short thick ordnance with a large mouth, formerly used; a barrel; a drinking vessel [Shak.].—*v.t.*, bom-bārd'. To attack with bombs; to fire shells at or into; to shell: sometimes used somewhat loosely for to assault with artillery of any kind.—**Bombardier**, bom-bārd-ēr, *n.* In the British army, a non-commissioned artillery officer of the lowest rank.—**Bombardment**, bom-bārd'ment, *n.* [The act of bombarding; the act of throwing shells and shot into a town, fortress, &c.—**Bombardon**, bom-bārd'on, *n.* [Fr., ultimately from L. *bombus*, a hollow sound.] A large-sized and grave-toned musical instrument of the trumpet kind.

**Bombazine, Bombazine**, bom-baz-ēn', *n.* [Fr. *bombasin*, *bombazine*, It. *bombicina*, bombasin, L. *bombycinus*, made of silk or cotton, from Gr. *bombyx*, *bombykos*, a silk-worm, silk.] A slight twisted fabric, of which the warp is silk (or cotton) and the weft worsted.



**Bombast**, bom'bast, *n.* [Originally padding made of cotton, of same origin as *bombasine*.] Cotton or other stuff of soft, loose texture used to stuff garments; hence, high-sounding words; inflated or turgid language; fustian; words too big and high-sounding for the occasion.—**Bombastic**, bom-bas'tik, *a.* Characterized by bombast; high-sounding; turgid; inflated.

**Bona fide**, bō'na fī'dē, [*L.*] With good faith; without fraud or deception.

**Bon-bon**, bon-bōn, *n.* [*Fr.*] Some article of confectionery.

**Bond**, bond, *n.* [A form of *bond*. **BAND**, **BIND**.] Anything that binds, fastens, confines, or holds things together, as a cord, a chain, a rope; hence, *pl.* fetters, chains, and so imprisonment, captivity; a binding power or influence; a uniting tie (the *bond* of affection); an obligation imposing a moral duty, as by a vow or promise; an obligation or deed by which a person binds himself, his heirs, &c., to do or not to do a certain act, usually to pay a certain sum on or before a certain day; *masonry*, the connexion of one stone or brick with another by lapping them over each other in building so that an inseparable mass may be formed, which could not be the case if every vertical joint were over that below it; the state of being bonded, as goods in bond, that is, stored in a bonded warehouse until customs or excise duties have been paid on them; *chem.* a unit of combining power, such as is possessed by the hydrogen or other univalent atom; represented in formulæ by a short line or dash.—*a.* [For *bound*.] In a state of servitude or slavery; captive.—*v.t.* To put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as goods liable for customs or excise duties, the duties remaining unpaid till the goods are taken out.—*Bonded warehouse*, a licensed warehouse or store in which goods liable to government duties may be lodged after bond has been given on behalf of the owners of the goods, for the payment of such duty on their removal for home consumption.—**Bondage**, bon'dāj, *n.* Slavery or involuntary servitude; thralldom; captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion.—**Bonder**, bon'dēr, *n.* One who bonds; one who deposits goods in a bonded warehouse; one of the stones which reach a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall for the purpose of binding it together.—**Bondmaid**, bond'mād, *n.* A female slave, or one bound to service without wages, in opposition to a hired servant.—**Bondsman**, bondz'man, *n.* [*Dan.* *bonde*, *pl.* *bōnder*, yeoman, peasant. Same as *A.S.* *bonda*, a householder, the *-band* of husband.] Serf, with mistaken meaning of one bound by bond. At the Norman Conquest the yeoman sank to a serf, and the

meaning changed to suit. A man slave, or one bound to service without wages.—**Bond-servant**, *n.* A slave; a bondman or bond-woman.—**Bond-service**, *n.* The condition of a bond-servant; slavery.

**Bone**, bōn, *n.* [*A.Sax.* *bān*, a bone; *cog. D.* and *Dan.* *been*, *icel.* and *G. bein*, a bone, the lower part of the leg.] One of the pieces of which the skeleton of an animal is composed; the substance of which the skeleton of vertebrate animals is composed; a firm hard substance of a dull white colour, more or less hollow or cellular internally, and consisting of earthy matters (chiefly phosphate of lime and some carbonate of lime) about 65 per cent, and animal matter 33 per cent; *pl.* pieces of bone held between the fingers somewhat after the manner of castanets, and struck together in time to music of the negro minstrel type.—*Bone of contention*, a subject of dispute and rivalry, probably from the manner in which dogs quarrel over a bone.—*To make no bones*, to make no scruple; a metaphor taken from a dog, which greedily swallows meat, bones included.—*v.t.*—*boned*, *boning*. To take out the bones from, as in cookery; to put whale-bone into (stays).—**Bony**, bō'ni, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling bone; having prominent bones.—**Bone-setter**, *n.* One whose occupation is to set broken and dislocated bones.—**Bone-shaker**, *n.* An early type of bicycle, before the invention of pneumatic tyres.

**Bonfire**, bon'fir, *n.* [From *Dan.* *baun*, a beacon, and *E.* *fire*; or from *W. bān*, conspicuous, lofty, whence *ban-flagl*, a lofty blaze, a bonfire.] A fire made as an expression of public joy and exultation.

**Bonito**, bō-nē'to, *n.* [*Sp.*] A fish of several species, one of which is the striped-bellied tunny.

**Bonnet**, bon'et, *n.* [*Fr.* *bonnet*, *Sp.* and *Pg.* *bonete*, *L.L.* *bonetus*, *boneta*, originally a sort of stuff so called; perhaps of Oriental origin.] A covering for the head worn by men; a cap; a covering for the head worn by women, and distinguished from a hat by details which vary according to the fashion; anything that covers the head or top of an object, as the cowl or wind-cap of a chimney, &c.; *engin.* a metal covering for a valve or other part; the metal shield over the engine of a motor-car.—*v.t.* To force the hat over the eyes of, with the view of mobbing or hustling.—*v.i.* To pull off the bonnet; to make obeisance. [*Shak.*]—**Bonnet-piece**, *n.* A gold piece with the head of James V of Scotland.

**Bonny**, bon'ni, *a.* [Doubtfully derived from *Fr.* *bonne*, good.] Handsome; beautiful; fair or pleasant to look upon; pretty; fine.

**Bonspiel**, bon'spel, *n.* [*Dan.* *bondespil*, a rustic game, from *bonde*, a rustic (*A.Sax.* *bonda*), and *spil*, *G.*

*spiel*, a game.] In Scotland, a match in the game of curling between parties belonging to different districts.

**Bonus**, bō'nus, *n.* [*L.* *bonus*, good.] A sum given or paid over and above what is required to be paid, as a premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company; an extra dividend or allowance to the shareholders of a joint-stock company, holders of insurance policies, &c., out of accumulated profits; a sum paid to an employee over and above his stated pay in recognition of successful exertions.

**Bonze**, bonz, *n.* [*Pg.*, a corruption of Japanese *busso*, a pious man.] The European name for a priest or monk of the religion of Fo or Buddha in China, Burmah, Japan, &c.

**Booby**, bō'bi, *n.* [*Sp.* *bobo*, a fool, the bird called the booby.] A dunce; a stupid fellow; a lubber; a bird allied to the gannet, and included in the pelican family, apparently so stupid as to allow itself to be knocked on the head by a stick or caught by the hand.

**Book**, buk, *n.* [*A.Sax.* *bōc*, a book, originally a beech-tree; *icel.* *bök*, a book, a beech; *D.* *boek*, a book, a beech; *G.* *buch*, a book, *buche*, a beech; *Slav.* *bukva*, a book, *buk*, a beech. The words *book* and *beech* are closely akin, beechen tablets or pieces of beech bark having probably formed the early books.] A number of sheets of paper or other material folded, stitched, and bound together on edge, blank, written, or printed; a volume; a particular part (generally including several chapters or sections) of a literary composition; a division of a subject in the same volume; a register or record; a register containing commercial transactions or facts in proper form.—*v.t.* To enter, write, or register in a book; to secure the transmission of by purchasing a ticket for coach, rail, steamer, or aeroplane.—**Bookish**, buk'ish, *a.* Given to reading or study; more acquainted with books than with the world; pertaining to, contained in, or learned from books; theoretical.—**Bookbinder**, buk'-bind-ēr, *n.* One whose occupation is to bind books.—**Bookbinding**, buk'-bind-ing, *n.* The act or practice of binding books; or of sewing the sheets and covering them with leather or other material.—**Book-case**, *n.* An upright case with shelves for holding books.—**Book-collector**, *n.* One who collects books, especially rare and fine editions; a bibliophile.—**Book-ing-office**, *n.* An office where passengers receive tickets for conveyance by railway or other means of transit, or where seats are engaged for concert or theatre.—**Book-keeper**, *n.* One who keeps accounts; a person who has the charge of entering or recording business transactions or items of



debit and credit in the regular set of books belonging to business houses.—**Book-keeping**, *n.* The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts in a book or set of books in such a manner as to give a permanent record of business transactions, so that at any time the true state of one's pecuniary affairs and mercantile dealings may be exhibited.—**Book-maker**, *n.* One who writes and publishes books; especially, a compiler; in betting phraseology, a person, generally a professional betting man, who wagers on the defeat of a specified horse or other competitor in a race; a layer as opposed to a backer.—**Book-seller**, buk'sel-ēr, *n.* One whose occupation is to sell books.—**Book-stall**, *n.* A stall on which books are placed which are offered for sale.—**Book-worm**, *n.* A worm or mite that eats holes in books; a person too much addicted to books or study.

**Boom**, bōm, *n.* [Akin to *beam*, from *D. boom*, a tree, a pole, a beam, *Dan. bom*, a rail or bar.] A long pole or spar run out from various parts of a vessel for extending the bottom of particular sails, as the jib-boom, main-boom, &c.; a strong beam, or an iron chain or cable, extended across a river or harbour to prevent ships from passing.

**Boom**, bōm, *v.i.* [An imitative word; comp. *D. bomme*, a drum, *bommen*, to drum; *L. bombus*, a humming sound. *BOMB*.] To make a sonorous, hollow, humming, or droning sound.—*n.* A deep hollow noise, as the roar of waves or the sound of distant guns: applied also to the cry of the bittern and the buzz of the beetle; a sudden briskness or rise in prices.

**Boomerang**, bōm'e-rang, *n.* A missile formed generally of a piece of hard wood, parabolic in shape, used by the Australian aborigines; when thrown to a distance it rises into the air, then returns to hit an object behind the thrower if skillfully handled.

**Boon**, bōn, *n.* [Icel. *bón*, a request, a boon, *Dan. and Sw. bøn*=*A.Sax. bēn*, Icel. *bæn*, a prayer.] Originally a prayer, petition, or request; hence, that which is asked; a petition, favour; a grant; a benefaction; a benefit; a blessing; a great privilege.

**Boon**, bōn, *a.* [Norm. Fr. *boon*, Fr. *bon*, from *L. bonus*, good.] Gay; jovial.

**Boor**, bōr, *n.* [A.Sax. (*ge*)*būr*, a countryman or farmer=D. *boer*, *G. bauer*; from A.Sax. *buan*, Icel. *búa*, to dwell, to inhabit, to cultivate; *D. bouwen*, *G. bauen*, to cultivate.] A countryman; a peasant; a rustic; a clown; hence, one who is rude in manners and illiterate.—**Boorish**, bōr'ish, *a.* Clownish; rustic; awkward in manners.

**Boose**, Bouse, bōz, *v.i.* [*D. buizen*,

to drink largely, to gulp.] To drink largely; to guzzle liquor; to tipple. Written also *Booze*, *Booze*.

**Boost**, bōst, *v.t.* To promote or advance the interests of.

**Boot**, bōt, *n.* [A.Sax. *bōt*, reparation, amends; Icel. *bōt*, remedy, amends; same root as in *better*.] Profit; gain; advantage; that which is given to supply the deficiency of value in one of the things exchanged.—*To boot* [A.Sax. *to-bōt*], in addition to; over and above; into the bargain.—*v.t.* To profit; to advance; to avail: used impersonally (it boots us little; what boots it?).—**Bootless**, bōt'les, *a.* Without boot, profit, or advantage; unprofitable; unavailing; useless.

**Boot**, bōt, *n.* [Fr. *botte*, a butt, and also a boot, from resemblance in shape. *BUTT*.] An article of dress, generally of leather, covering the foot and extending to a greater or less distance up the leg; an instrument of torture fastened on to the leg, between which and the boot wedges were introduced and hammered in, often crushing both muscles and bones; the luggage-box in a stage-coach, either on the front or the hind part; *pl.*, used as a singular noun, the servant in hotels who cleans the boots of the guests, or part of whose work was originally to do so.—*v.t.* To put boots on.—**Boot-jack**, *n.* An instrument for drawing off boots.—**Boot-lace**, *n.* The string or cord for fastening a boot.—**Bootlegging**, *n.* Illicit trafficking in liquor in a prohibition country.—**Boot-maker**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make boots.—**Boot-tree**, *n.* An instrument consisting of two wooden blocks, which together form the shape of the leg and foot, and which are inserted into a boot and then driven apart by a wedge to stretch the boot.

**Booth**, bōth, *n.* [Icel. *búth*, *Dan. and Sw. bod*, *G. bude*, a booth; allied to Gael. *buth*, Slav. *buada*, *buda*, Lith. *buda*, a booth, a hut.] A house or shed built of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials for a temporary residence, as for a show or the sale of goods in a fair or market.

**Booty**, bō'ti, *n.* [Same as Icel. *byti*, *Dan. bytte*, exchange, barter, booty, from *byta*, to divide into portions, to deal out.] Spoil taken from an enemy in war; that which is seized by violence and robbery; plunder; pillage.

**Booze**, bōz, *v.i.* Same as *Boose*.  
**Borage**, bor'āj, *n.* [*L.L. borrago*, *borago*, from *borra*, hair, from its hairy leaves.] A plant allied to the forget-me-not.

**Borax**, bō'raks, *n.* [*Sp. borax*, *Ar. bōrag*, saltpetre, from *barak*, to shine.] A salt formed by the combination of boracic acid with soda occurring in a crude state (tincal) in India, Persia, China, Peru, Chili, &c., or prepared from a solution

of boracic acid and of carbonate of soda combined and crystallized: used as a flux in soldering metals, and in making glass and artificial gems.—**Boracic**, bō-ras'ik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced from borax.—**Boracic acid**, a compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen.—**Boracite**, bō'ra-sit, *n.* A mineral consisting of borate and chloride of magnesium.—**Borate**, bō'rāt, *n.* A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base.

**Border**, bor'dēr, *n.* [Fr. *bordure*, *bord*, a border, *border*, to border, from the German. *BOARD*.] The outer part or edge of anything, as of a garment, piece of cloth, a country, &c.; margin; verge; brink; boundary; confine; frontier.—*v.i.* To have the edge or boundary adjoining; to be contiguous or adjacent; to approach; to come near: with *on* or *upon*.—*v.t.* To make a border to; to adorn with a border of ornaments; to form a border to; to touch at the edge or end; to be contiguous to; to limit.—**Border-land**, *n.* Land forming a border or frontier; an uncertain intermediate district.

**Bore**, bōr, *v.t.*—*bored*, *boring*. [A.Sax. *borian*; Icel. *bora*, *Sw. borra*, *Dan. bore*, *D. boren*, *G. bohren*, to bore; of same root with *L. foro*, *I. bore*.] To pierce or perforate and make a round hole in; to drill a hole in; to form by piercing or drilling (to bore a hole); to force a narrow and difficult passage through; to weary by tedious iteration or repetition; to tire by insufferable dullness; to tease; to annoy; to pester.—*v.i.* To pierce or enter by drilling, &c.; to push forward toward a certain point.—*n.* The hole made by boring; hence, the cavity or hollow of a gun, cannon, pistol, or other firearm; the calibre, whether formed by boring or not; a person that tires or wears, especially by trying the patience; a dull person who forces his company and conversation upon us; anything troublesome or annoying.—**Boredom**, bōr'dum, *n.* The domain of bores; bores collectively; the state of being bored or of being a bore.

**Bore**, bōr, *n.* [Icel. *bōra*, a wave or swell.] A sudden influx of the tide into the estuary of a river from the sea, the inflowing water rising and advancing like a wall, rushing with tremendous noise against the current for a considerable distance.

**Boreal**, bōr'ē-al, *a.* [*L. borealis*, from *boreas*, the north wind.] Northern; pertaining to the north or the north wind.

**Boron**, bō'ron, *n.* [From *borax*.] *Sym. B.* Chem. the characteristic element contained in borax, forming dark-coloured brilliant crystals, or sometimes a dark-brown powder.

**Borough**, bur'ō, *n.* [A.Sax. *burg*, *burh*, a fort, town, city; Icel. *Sw. Dan. borg*, Goth. *burgo*, *G. D. burg*; root in A.Sax. *georgan*, Goth.

*baigan*, *G. bergen*, to protect. From same root are *bury*, *borrow*, *burrow*, *barrow* (grave mound), &c.] A corporate town or township; a town with a properly organized municipal government. — **Borough-English**, *n.* *Law*, a customary descent of estates to the youngest son instead of the eldest, or, if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother.

**Borrow**, bor'ro, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *bor-gan*, properly to take on security, from *borg*, *borh*, security, from *beorgan*, to protect; *G. and D. borgen*, to borrow. **BOROUGH.**] To ask and obtain on loan, trust, or on credit, with the intention of returning or giving an equivalent for; to take or adopt from another or from a foreign source and use as one's own; to adopt; to appropriate; to imitate; to copy. — **Borrower**, bor'rō-ēr, *n.* One who borrows; one who takes what belongs to another and uses it as his own; a copier; an imitator; a plagiarist.

**Borstal**, bor'stal, *n.* [From *Borstal* in Kent.] A system of imprisonment for criminals, chiefly young, based on indeterminate sentences.

**Bort**, bort, *n.* Diamonds too coarse for ornamental setting, or small fragments of pure diamonds, used, when reduced to a powder, for polishing and grinding.

**Borzoï**, bor'zoi, *n.* A Russian wolf-hound.

**Bosh**, bosh, *n.* [Turk., empty, vain, useless.] Nonsense; absurdity; trash. **Bosom**, bō'zum, *n.* [A.Sax. *bōsm*, *D. boezem*, *G. busen*, probably from root of *bew*, meaning literally a swelling or protruding part.] The breast of a human being; the folds of the dress about the breast; the seat of the tender affections, passions, inmost thoughts, wishes, secrets, &c.; embrace or compass (the *bosom* of the church); something likened to the human bosom (the *bosom* of the earth, of a lake, &c.).

**Boss**, bos, *n.* [Fr. *bosse*, a swelling, from O.H.G. *bōzo*, a bunch or bundle, same root as *G. boszen*, to beat; *E. beat*.] A protuberant part; a round, swelling body; a projecting mass; a stud or knob; a protuberant ornament of silver, ivory, or other material, used on bridles, harness, &c.; *arch.* an ornament placed at the intersection of the ribs or groins in vaulted or flat roofs.

**Boss**, bos, *n.* [D. *baas*, a master.] An employer; a master; a superintendent; a chief man. [Originally American.]

**Botany**, bot'a-ni, *n.* [As if from a form *botanēla*, from Gr. *botanē*, herbage, a plant, from *bōskō*, I feed.] The science which treats of the vegetable kingdom, dealing with the forms, structure, and tissues of plants, the laws or conditions which regulate their growth or development, the functions of their various organs, the classification of the various specific forms of plants,

their distribution over the face of the globe, and their condition at various geological epochs. — **Botanic**, **Botanical**, bō-tan'ik, bō-tan'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to botany; relating to plants in general. — **Botanist**, bot'an-ist, *n.* One skilled in botany; one versed in the knowledge of plants or vegetables, their structure, and generic and specific differences. — **Botanize**, bot'an-iz, *v.i.* — *botanized*, *botanizing*. To study plants; to investigate the vegetable kingdom; to seek for plants with a view to study them.

**Botch**, boch, *n.* [O.E. *botche*, *botche*, a sore, a swelling, from O.Fr. *boce*, a boss, a botch, a boil, a parallel form of *boss*; comp. O.D. *buise*, a boil, a swelling.] A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection; a boil or blotch; a patch, or the part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner; a part in any work bungled or ill-finished; bungled work generally. — *v.t.* To mend or patch in a clumsy manner; to perform or express in a bungling manner. — **Botcher**, boch'ēr, *n.* One who botches; a clumsy workman at mending; a mender of old clothes; a bungler.

**Both**, both, *a. and pron.* [A Scandinavian word = Icel. *bothir*, *bothi*, Sc. *baith*, Dan. *baade*, Goth. *bajoths*, *G. beide*, both.] The one and the other; the two; the pair or the couple.

**Bother**, both'ēr, *v.t.* [Probably a word of Irish origin; comp. Ir. *buidhrit*, trouble, affliction; *buidhirim*, I vex, disturb; Ir. and Gael. *buair*, to vex, trouble.] To perplex; to perturb; to tease; to annoy. — *v.i.* To trouble or worry oneself; to make many words or much ado. — *n.* A trouble, vexation, or plague.

**Botheration**, both'ēr-ā-shon, *n.* The act of bothering, or state of being bothered; annoyance; trouble; vexation; perplexity.

**Bothie**, **Bothy**, both'i, *n.* [Gael. *bothag*, a cot, from same root as *booth*.] In Scotland, a farm building in which the unmarried male or female servants or labourers are lodged.

**Bottle**, bot'l, *n.* [Fr. *bouteille*, from L.L. *buticula*, a dim. from *butica*, a kind of vessel, from Gr. *boutis*, a flask.] A hollow vessel of glass, leather, or other material, with a narrow mouth, for holding and carrying liquors; the contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains; hence, *fig.* the bottle is used as equivalent to strong drink in general; the practice of drinking (to be fond of the bottle). — *v.t.* — *bottled*, *bottling*. To put into bottles. — **Bottler**, bot'l-ēr, *n.* One whose occupation it is to bottle wines, spirits, beer, or the like. — **Bottle-glass**, *n.* A coarse green glass used in the manufacture of bottles. — **Bottle-green**, *a.* Of a dark green colour like common bottle-glass. — **Bottle-holder**, *n.* One who attends upon another in a prize-fight; hence, a backer; a

second; a supporter in a conflict of any kind. — **Bottle-nose**, *n.* A whale measuring from 22 to 28 feet long, and having a beaked snout, occurring in high north latitudes; also, the caaing-whale. — **Bottle-nosed**, *a.* Having a nose bottle-shaped; with a nose full and swollen about the wings and end.

**Bottle**, bot'l, *n.* [O.Fr. *botel*, dim. of *botte*, a bundle, from O.H.G. *bōzo*, a bundle. *Boss*.] A quantity of hay or grass tied or bunched up for fodder.

**Bottom**, bot'om, *n.* [A.Sax. *botm*, bottom = D. *bodem*, Icel. *botn*, O.H.G. *podam*, Mod.G. *boden*, from same root as L. *fundus*, Gr. *pythmēn*, base, bottom.] The lowest or deepest part of anything, as distinguished from the top; that on which anything rests or is founded; utmost depth either literally or figuratively; base; foundation; the ground under any body of water; the lower or hinder extremity of the trunk of an animal; the buttocks; the portion of a chair for sitting on; the seat; low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river; a dale; a valley; the part of a ship below the wales; hence, the ship itself; power of endurance; stamina; native strength. — *a.* At the bottom; lowest; undermost; having a low situation; alluvial. — *v.t.* To found or build upon; to base; to furnish with a bottom. — **Bottomless**, bot'om-less, *a.* Without a bottom; hence, fathomless; whose bottom cannot be found by sounding. — **Bottomry**, bot'om-ri, *n.* The act of borrowing money, and pledging the bottom of the ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for the repayment of the money.

**Botulism**, bot'ū-lizm, *n.* [L. *botulus*.] A disease, of a contagious character, producing the effects of paralysis without facial distortion. Originally, but erroneously, connected with the theory of its origin in bad sausages.

**Boudoir**, bō-dwar, *n.* [Fr., from *bouder*, to pout, suik.] A small room to which a lady may retire to be alone, or in which she may receive her intimate friends.

**Bough**, bou, *n.* [A.Sax. *bóg*, *bōh*, an arm, a shoulder, a bough; Icel. *bogr*, Dan. *boug*, *bov*, the shoulder, a vessel's bow; allied to Gr. *pēchys*, the fore-arm, Skt. *bāhus*, the arm. *Bow* (of a ship) is the same word.] An arm or large branch of a tree.

**Bougie**, bō-zhē, *n.* [Fr., a wax-candle.] A slender flexible cylinder made of waxed linen or silk cord, or of caoutchouc, steel, German silver, &c., intended for introduction into the urethra, oesophagus, or rectum.

**Boulder**, bōl'dēr, *n.* [From Dan. *buldre*, E. dial. *bolder*, Sw. *bullra*, to make a loud noise, to thunder; Sw. dial. *bullersten* (*sten* = stone), a large pebble; lit. a stone that makes a thundering noise.] A water-worn roundish stone of considerable size, and larger than a pebble; *geol.* ap-

plied to ice-worn and smoothed blocks lying on the surface of the soil, or imbedded in the clays and gravels of the drift formation.—**Boulder-clay**, *n.* The stiff, unlamated, tenacious clay of the glacial or drift epoch or ice-age.

**Boulevard**, bö'l-vär, *n.* [Fr., older forms *boulevard*, *boulevere*, borrowed and altered from *G. bollwerk*.] Originally, a bulwark or rampart of a fortification or fortified town; hence, a public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications: now sometimes extended to any wide street or walk encircling a town.

**Bounce**, bouns, *v.t.*—**bounced**, *bouncing*. [O.E. *bounsens*, *bunsen*, to strike suddenly; L.G. *bunsen*, to knock; D. *bonzen*, to strike, bounce; *bons*, a bounce; imitative of the noise of a blow.] To make a sudden leap or spring; to jump or rush suddenly; to knock or thump; to boast or bluster; to brag.—*v.t.* To drive against anything suddenly and violently.—*n.* A heavy blow, thrust, or thump; a loud heavy sound; a sudden crack or noise; a boast; a piece of brag or bluster; boastful language; exaggeration; a bold or impudent lie.—**Bouncer**, bouns'-ér, *n.* One that bounces; a boaster; a bully; a bragging liar; a barefaced lie; something big or large of its kind.—**Bouncing**, bouns'ing, *a.* Vigorous; strong; stout; exaggerated; excessive; big.

**Bound**, bound, *n.* [O.Fr. *bodne*, *bonne*, a bound, limit (Fr. *borne*), from L.L. *bodina*, *bonna*, a boundary, from Armor. *boden*, a cluster of trees serving as a boundary.] That which limits or circumscribes; the external or limiting line of any object or of space (to pass beyond the bounds); hence, that which keeps in or restrains; limit (to set bounds to ambition).—*v.t.* To set bounds or limits to; to act as a bound or limit to; to limit; to terminate; to restrain or confine; to circumscribe.—**Boundary**, boun'da-ri, *n.* [From *bound*, with a Latin termination.] That which marks a bound or limit; a limit; a bound.—**Boundless**, bound'les, *a.* Without bounds or limits.

**Bound**, bound, *v.t.* [Fr. *bondir*, to leap, O.Fr. to ring, to echo; from L.L. *bombitare*, to resound, from L. *bombus*, a humming.] To leap; to jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps; to rebound.—*n.* A leap; a spring; a jump; a rebound.—**Bounder**, boun'dér, *n.* A loud-mannered and vulgar person [colloq.].

**Bound**, bound, *pp.* of *bind* (also pret.). Made fast by a band or by chains, fetters, &c.; hemmed in; kept back; tied; having a binding; obliged by moral ties; confined; restrained. Colloquially the word is often used as equivalent to certain, sure; as, he is bound to succeed; the town is bound to increase.

**Bound**, bound, *a.* [Formerly *bound*,

from Icel. *búinn*, *pp.* of *búa*, to till, prepare, get ready. The *d* is parasitic, as in *sound*, from L. *sonus*. Same root as *boor*, *bower*.] Prepared; ready; hence, going or intending to go (outward bound); destined: often with to or for (a ship bound for London).

**Bounden**, boun'den, *a.* [An old participle of *bind*.] Obligated or beholden; appointed; indispensable; obligatory (our bounden duty).

**Bounty**, boun'ti, *n.* [O.Fr. *bonteit*, Fr. *bonté*, goodness, favour, from L. *bonitas*, goodness, from *bonus*, good.] Liberality in bestowing gifts and favours; generosity; munificence; a favour bestowed from a benevolent disposition; that which is given bounteously; a free gift; a premium offered to induce men to enlist into the public service, or to encourage some branch of industry.—**Bounteous**, boun'té-us, *a.* Disposed to give freely; free in bestowing gifts; bountiful; liberal; generous; munificent.—**Bountiful**, boun'ti-fül, *a.* Liberal in bestowing gifts, favours, or bounties; munificent; generous.

**Bouquet**, bö-kä, *n.* [Fr., O.Fr. *bousquet*, *bosquet*, a little wood, dim. of *bosc*, a wood. BUSH.] A nosegay; a bunch of flowers; something resembling a bunch of flowers; an agreeable aromatic odour, such as that of the finer wines.

**Bourgeois**, börzh-wä, *n.* [Fr., sing. & pl.] A citizen; a burgher; a man of middle rank.—**Bourgeois**, *Burgois*, bur-jö' or bur-jois', *n.* [Perhaps from a type-founder of the name.] A small kind of printing type, larger than brier and smaller than longprimer.—**Bourgeoisie**, börzh-wä-zé, *n.* [Fr.] The middle classes of a country, especially those dependent on trade.

**Bourgeon**, bör'jon, *n.* [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud.] A bud.—*v.t.* To sprout; to put forth buds.

**Bourn**, *Borne*, börn, börn, *n.* [Fr. *borne*, a limit, corruption of *bonne*, a boundary. *BOUND*.] A bound; a limit.

**Bourse**, börs, *n.* [Fr., a purse, an exchange, from L. *ursa*, a hide, leather.] An exchange; a place where merchants assemble for general business.

**Bout**, bout, *n.* [Older form *bought*; same word as Dan. *bugt*, a bend, a bight; closely akin to E. *bight*, and verb to *bow*.] A twist or turn; a bend or flexure; a going and returning, as in ploughing, reaping, &c.; as much as is performed at one time; a trial; a set-to; a contest; a debauch.

**Bovine**, böv'in, *a.* [L.L. *bovinus*, from L. *bos*, *bovis*, an ox.] Pertaining to oxen and cows, or the quadrupeds of the same family.

**Bow**, bou, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *búgan*, to bend (trans. and intrans.)=D. *buigen*, Dan. *böie*, Goth. *biugan*, G. *beugen*; cog. L. *fugio*, Gr. *phugō*, I flee; Skr. *bhuj*, to bend. From same stem as *bow* (for arrows), *bight*,

*bout*.] To make crooked or curved, to bend; to bend or incline, as the head or the body, in token of respect or civility; to bend or cause to yield; to subdue (to *bow* the will); to make a bow to (to *bow* a person out, &c.).—*v.i.* To bend in token of reverence, respect, or civility; to be bent or inflected; to curve.—*n.* An inclination of the head, or a bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, or submission.

**Bow**, bou, *n.* [Icel. *bógr*, Dan. *bov*, *boug*, a shoulder, the bow of a vessel; same word as *bough*.] *Naut.* the rounding part of a ship's side forward, on either side, terminating at the stem or prow.—**Bower**, bou'ér, *n.* One of two anchors at the bow of a vessel, which are both kept in constant working use: called also *Bower-anchor*.—**Bowline**, bö'-lin, *n.* A rope fastened near the middle of the perpendicular edge of the square sails, and used to keep the weather edge of the sails tight forward towards the bow.—**Bow-sprit**, bö'sprit, *n.* The large spar or boom projecting over the bow or stem of a vessel.

**Bow**, bö, *n.* [A.Sax. *boga*, Icel. *bogi*, Dan. *bue*, D. *boog*; from root of verb to *bow*.] A weapon made of a strip of wood or other elastic material, which, being bent by means of a string fastened to its two ends, can discharge an arrow placed endwise on the string by the latter being drawn back and suddenly let go; anything bent or in form of a curve, as the rainbow; an implement strung with horse-hair, by means of which the tone is produced from instruments of the violin kind; a kind of ornamental knot of ribbon or other material.—**Bowman**, bö'man, *n.* One who shoots with or is skilled in the use of the bow; an archer.—**Bowyer**, bö'yér, *n.* An archer or bowman; a maker of bows.—**Bow-knot**, *n.* A slip-knot made by a ribbon or other material.—**Bow-legged**, *a.* Having crooked or bandy legs.

**Bow-string**, *n.* The string with which a bow is bent; a similar string used by the Turks for strangling offenders.—**Bow-window**, *n.* A window built so as to project from a wall, properly one that forms a segment of a circle.

**Bowdlerize**, boud'lér-iz, *v.t.* To abbreviate, or expunge texts of objectionable matter, on moral grounds. From Thomas Bowdler, who expurgated Shakespeare in 1818, omitting 'those words and expressions which cannot with propriety be read aloud in a family'.

**Bowel**, bou'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *boel*, from L. *botellus*, a small sausage, an intestine.] One of the intestines of an animal; a gut, especially of man; pl. the supposed seat of pity or tenderness; hence kindness, compassion, or affection; the interior part of anything (the bowels of the earth).



**Bower**, bou'ér, *n.* [A.Sax. *būr*, a chamber, from *būan*, to dwell; Icel. *búr*, a chamber, from *búa*, to live; akin *boor*, *bound* (ready).] A woman's private apartment; any room in a house except the hall (in these senses now only poetical); a shelter made with boughs or twining plants; an arbour; a shady recess.

**Bowl**, bōl, *n.* [O.E. *bolle*, A.Sax. *bolla*, a bowl; Icel. *bolli*, M.H.G. *bolle*, a bowl; allied to *ball*.] A concave vessel of a somewhat semi-globular shape; a large cup with roundish outlines; a goblet: often used as the emblem of festivity; the hollow part of anything, as of a spoon or of a tobacco-pipe.

**Bowl**, bōl, *n.* [O.E. *bowle*, Fr. *boule*, from L. *bullā*, a bubble (whence verb to *boil*).] A ball of wood or other material used for rolling on a level surface at play; a ball of wood loaded on one side used in a game played on a level plat of green-sward; *pl.* the game played with such balls.—*v.t.* To play with bowls or at bowling; to roll a bowl, as in the game of bowls; to deliver the ball to be played by the batsman at cricket; to move rapidly and like a ball (*bowl* along). *v.t.* To roll in the manner of a bowl; to pelt with or as with bowls.

**Bowler**, bōl'ér, *n.* One who plays at bowls; *cricket*, the player who delivers the ball in order to be played by the batsman.—**Bowling-alley**, *n.* A covered place for the game of bowls.—**Bowling-green**, *n.* A level piece of green-sward kept smooth for bowling.

**Bowler**, bōl'ér, *n.* A round-shaped felt hat. [Colloq.]

**Box**, boks, *n.* [A.Sax. *box*, a box, from L. *buxus*, *buxum*, the box-tree, and something made of its wood.] A case or receptacle of any size and made of any material; the driver's seat on a carriage; a present, now only a Christmas present; a compartment for the accommodation of a small number of people, as in a theatre; a narrow confined inclosed place; a place of shelter for one or two men engaged in certain duties, as sentries, signalmen, &c.; a small house for sportsmen, during the shooting season or the like.—*v.t.* To enclose, as in a box; to confine.—*To box the compass*, to repeat or go over the points of the compass in order, or to answer any questions regarding the divisions of the compass; to perform a swift change in politics.—**Boxing-day**, *n.* The day after Christmas-day when Christmas-boxes and presents used to be given.

**Box**, boks, *n.* [Corresponding by metathesis to Dan. *bask*, a slap, *basko*, to beat; akin *bash*.] A blow with the fist.—*v.t.* To strike with the fist or hand.—*v.i.* To fight with the fists; to practise fighting with the fists.—**Boxer**, bok's'ér, *n.* One who fights with his fists; a pugilist; member of Chinese anti-foreign

society.—**Boxing-glove**, *n.* A large padded glove used for sparing.

**Box**, boks, *n.* [L. *buxus*, Gr. *pyxos*, the box-tree. *Box*, a case.] The name given to several species of trees or shrubs, the most important being a small evergreen tree with small shining leaves, and yielding a hard close-grained wood, and the dwarf variety used as edgings of garden walks.—**Box-wood**, *n.* The fine hard-grained timber of the box-tree.

**Boy**, boi, *n.* [Fris. *bol*, *boy*, a boy; allied to D. *boef*, G. *bube*, Sw. *bue*, a boy.] A male child from birth to the age of puberty; a lad; a man wanting in vigour, experience, judgment; a familiar term applied in addressing or speaking of grown persons, especially one's associates; in compounds sometimes applied to grown men without any idea of youth or contempt: as, a postboy, a potboy.—**Boynood**, boi'nyd, *n.* The state of being a boy or of immature age.—**Boynish**, boi'ish, *a.* Belonging to a boy; pertaining to boyhood: in a disparaging sense; childish; trifling; puerile.—**Boy Scout**, boi skout, *n.* A member of an organization founded in England in 1908 by Lord Baden-Powell with the object of promoting good citizenship.

**Boycott**, boi'kot, *v.t.* [From Capt. *Boycott*, an Irish land agent, the first prominent victim of the system in 1880.] To combine in refusing to work for, to buy from or sell to, or to have any dealings with, on account of difference of opinion on social and political questions or the like.

**Brace**, brās, *n.* [O.Fr. *brace*, *brasse*, &c., from L. *brachia*, the arms, pl. of *brachium*, an arm; allied to Gael. *brac*, W. *braic*, the arm.] That which holds anything tight, tense, firm, or secure, or which supports, binds, or strengthens, as a piece of timber placed near and across the angles in the frame of a building, a thick strap which supports a carriage on wheels, a strap passing over a person's shoulders for supporting his trousers, the crank-shaped stock in which boring-tools, &c., are held, serving as a lever for turning them, &c.; a mark (—) used in written or printed matter connecting two or more words or lines; a couple or pair (not of persons unless in contempt).—*v.t.* —*braced*, *bracing*. To bind or tie closely; to make tense; to strain up; to increase the tension, tone, or vigour of (the nerves, the system); to strengthen; to invigorate.

—**Bracer**, brās'ér, *n.* One who or that which braces; an archery guard for the left fore-arm.—**Bracing**, brās'ing, *a.* Giving vigour or tone to the bodily system; invigorating.

**Braçelet**, brās'let, *n.* [Fr. *bracelet*, a dim. of O.Fr. *bracel*, *brachel*, an armlet, from L. *brachille*, from *brachium*, the arm. *BRACE*.] An

ornament encircling the wrist, now worn mostly by ladies.

**Brachycephalic**, brak'i-se-fal'ik, *a.* [Gr. *brachys*, short, and *kephalē*, the head.] In *ethn.* terms applied to heads (or races possessing such heads) whose diameter from side to side is not much less than that from front to back, their ratio being as 0.8 to 1, as those of the Mongolian type.

**Bracken**, brak'en, *n.* [A Scandinavian word; same as Sw. *bräken*, Dan. *bregne*, fern; closely allied to *brake*.] A species of fern, *Pteris aquilina*.

**Bracket**, brak'et, *n.* [Ultimately perhaps from L. *brachium*, an arm.] A kind of short supporting piece projecting from a perpendicular surface, either plain or ornamentally carved, as an ornamental projection from the face of a wall to support a statue; a triangular wooden support for a shelf or the like; an ornamental piece supporting a hammer-beam; one of two projecting pieces attached to a wall, beam, &c., for carrying or supporting a line of shafting; *printing*, one of two marks [ ], used to inclose a reference, note, or explanation, to indicate an interpolation, rectify a mistake, &c.; a gas-pipe projecting from a wall, usually more or less ornamental.—*v.t.* To furnish with a bracket or with brackets; *printing*, to place within brackets; to connect by brackets.

**Brackish**, brak'ish, *a.* [D. and L.G. *brak*, G. *brack*, brackish.] Possessing a salt or somewhat salt taste; salt in a moderate degree: applied to water.

**Bract**, brakt, *n.* [L. *bractea*, a thin plate of metal.] Bot. a modified leaf differing from other leaves in shape or colour, and generally situated on the peduncle near the flower.

**Brad**, brad, *n.* [Same word as Icel. *broddr*, a spike, a nail; Dan. *brodde*, a frost-nail; A.Sax. *broord*, a prick, a spire of grass; comp. Gael. and Ir. *brod*, goad, sting.] A kind of nail with little or no head used where it is deemed proper to drive nails entirely into the wood.—**Brad-awl**, *n.* An awl to make holes for brads or other nails.

**Brae**, brā, *n.* [Icel. *brd*, eyelid, akin to G. *braue*, eyebrow.] A sloping bank, acclivity. [Scottish.]

**Brag**, brag, *v.i.* —*bragged*, *bragging*. [From the Celtic: W. *bragiaw*, Ir. *braghaim*, to boast; Gael. *bragair-eachd*, boasting; Armor. *braga*, to make a display; from root of *break*.] To use boastful language; to speak vaingloriously; to boast; to vaunt; to swagger; to bluster.—*n.* A boast or boasting; a vaunt; the thing boasted of; a game at cards: so called because one player *brags* he has a better hand than the others, staking a sum of money on the issue.—**Braggart**, brag'ärt, *n.* [*Brag*, and suffix -*art*, -*ard*.] A boaster; a vain fellow.

**Brahman**, brā'man, *n.* Among the Hindus a member of the sacred or

sacerdotal caste. — **Brahmanism**, brā'man-izm, *n.* The religion or system of doctrines of the Brahmins.

**Braid**, brād, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *bredan*, *bregdan*, to weave, to braid; Icel. *bregtha*, to braid, *bragth*, a sudden movement; O.H.G. *brettan*, to braid.] To weave or intertwine, as hair, by forming three or more strands into one; to plait. — *n.* A sort of narrow textile band formed by plaiting or weaving several strands of silk, cotton, woollen, &c., together; a plait or plaited tress of hair. — **Braiding**, brād'ing, *n.* Braid, or trimming made of braid collectively.

**Braill**, brāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *brail*, *braieul*, &c., a trouser-band, from *braies*, breeches, from L. *bracæ*, breeches.] *Naut.* a rope attached to a fore-and-aft sail, or a jib to assist in taking in the sail. — *v.t.* To haul in by means of the brails: followed by *up*.

**Braille**, brāl, *n.* [Fr. *Braille*, inventor's name.] A system of reading with raised letters for the blind.

**Brain**, brān, *n.* [A.Sax. *bragen*, *bregen*, D. and O.Fris. *brein*.] The soft whitish mass inclosed in the skull in man and other vertebrate animals, forming the centre of the nervous system, and the seat of consciousness and volition, and in which the nerves and spinal marrow terminate; the cerebrum: sometimes used to include also the cerebellum; the understanding; the fancy; the imagination. — *v.t.* To dash out the brains of; to kill by beating out the brains. — **Brainless**, brān'les, *a.* Without understanding or judgment; silly; stupid. — **Brainy**, brān'y, *a.* Provided with brains; intellectual. — **Brain-fever**, *n.* Inflammation of the brain.

**Braise**, brāz, *v.t.* [Fr. *braiser*, to braise, from Dan. *brase*, to fry; Sw. *brasa*, to flame. BRASS.] To bake, broil, or stew with herbs, spices, &c., in a closely-covered pan.

**Brake**, brāk, *n.* [A.Sax. *bracæ*, fern, bracken; L.G. *brake*, brushwood; allied to D. *braak*, Dan. *brak*, G. *brach*, fallow.] A fern; bracken; a place overgrown with brakes or brushwood, shrubs, and brambles; a thicket, as of canes, &c.

**Brake**, brāk, *n.* [From the verb to break; comp. L.G. *brake*, G. *breche*, an instrument for breaking flax; O.D. *brake*, a fetter for the neck, *braake*, an instrument for holding an animal by the nose.] An instrument or machine to break flax or hemp; a pump-handle; a kneading-trough; a sharp bit or snaffle; a frame for confining refractory horses while shoeing; a large heavy harrow for breaking clods; a kind of wagonette; a strong heavy vehicle with a seat only for the driver, used for breaking in young horses to harness; an appliance used to stop or retard the motion of a machine or vehicle by friction, and generally consisting of a simple or compound lever

which can be pressed forcibly against the rim of a wheel on one of the axles of the machine or carriage. — **Brakeman**, *Brakesman*, brāk'man, brāk's'man, *n.* The man whose business is to stop a railway train by applying the brake; *mining*, the man in charge of a winding-engine.

**Bramble**, bram'bl, *n.* [A.Sax. *bremel*, *brembel*, from stem *bram*, *brem* (seen also in *broom*), *el* being simply a termination and *b* inserted as in *number*, &c.; comp. L.G. *brummelbeere*, Dan. *brambär*, G. *brombeere*, Sw. *brom-bär*, a blackberry.] A prickly trailing shrub of the rose family growing in hedges and waste places, and bearing a black berry somewhat like a raspberry; the berry itself; the blackberry. — **Brambling**, bram'bling, *n.* A finch inhabiting Britain, very like the chaffinch but larger.

**Bran**, bran, *n.* [A Celtic word = W. Ir. Gael. *bran*, bran, chaff; Armor. *brenn*, bran, whence, O.Fr. *bren*.] The outer coat of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain, separated from the flour by grinding. — **Branny**, bran'y, *a.* Resembling bran; consisting of bran.

**Branch**, bransh, *n.* [From Fr. *branche*, a branch, from Armor. *branc*, an arm; connected with L.L. *branca*, a claw, W. *braich*, L. *brachium*, an arm.] A portion of a tree, shrub, or other plant springing from the stem, or from a part ultimately supported by the stem; a bough; a shoot; something resembling a branch; an offshoot or part extending from the main body of a thing; any member or part of a body or system; a department, section, or subdivision; a line of family descent, in distinction from some other line or lines from the same stock. — *v.i.* To spread in branches; to send out branches, as a plant; to divide into separate parts or subdivisions; to diverge (a road branches off); to ramify.

**Branchiæ**, brang'ki-ë, *n.pl.* [L.] The respiratory organs of fishes, &c.; the gills. — **Branchial**, brang'ki-al, *a.* Relating to the branchiæ or gills; performed by means of branchiæ.

**Branchiopoda**, brang-ki-op'o-da, *n.pl.* [Gr. *branchia*, gills, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An order of crustaceous animals, so called because their branchiæ, or gills, are situated on the feet, as in the water-fleas, brine-shrimps, &c.

**Brand**, brand, *n.* [A.Sax. *brand*, a burning, a sword = Icel. *brandr*, fire-brand, sword; Dan. D. and G. *brand*, a burning. The sword is so called from its gleaming. Akin to verb *burn*.] A piece of wood burning or partly burned; a sword; a mark made by burning with a hot iron or by other means, as on commodities to indicate the quality or manufacturer, on sheep to indicate the owner, or on criminals to indicate their crime or for identification; a trademark; hence, kind

or quality; a mark of infamy; a stigma. — *v.t.* To burn or impress a mark upon with a hot iron, or to distinguish by a similar mark; to fix a mark or character of infamy upon; to stigmatize as infamous. — **Branding-iron**, *n.* An iron to brand with. — **Brand-new**, *a.* A more correct form of *Brand-new* (which see).

**Brandish**, bran'dish, *v.t.* [From Fr. *brandir*, *brandissant*, from Teut. *brand*, a sword.] To move or wave, as a weapon; to raise and move in various directions; to shake or flourish.

**Brandling**, brand'ling, *n.* A small red worm used for bait in freshwater fishing.

**Brandy**, bran'di, *n.* [O.E. *brandy-wine*, D. *brandewijn*, lit. burnt wine = D. *branden*, to burn, to distil, and *wijn*, wine, like G. *branntwein* = *brennen*, to burn, and *wein*, wine.] A spirituous liquor obtained by the distillation of wine, or of the refuse of the wine-press; a name now also given to spirit distilled from other liquors or fruit juices.

**Bran-new**, bran'nū, *a.* [For *brand-new*, the original form, from *brand*, a burning, and *new*.] Lit. glowing like metal newly out of the fire or forge; hence, quite new.

**Brasier**, brā'zi-ër, *n.* [Fr. *brasier*, *braisier*, from *braise*, embers, live coals; same origin as *braise*, *brass*.] An open pan for burning wood or coal.

**Brass**, bras, *n.* [A.Sax. *bræs*, *brass* = Icel. *bras*, solder; from verbal stem seen in Icel. *brasa*, to harden by fire; Sw. *brasa*, to blaze; Dan. *brase*, to fry (whence Fr. *braise*, live embers, *braser*, to braise, *braiser*, to braise).] A malleable and fusible alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow colour, usually containing about one-third of its weight of zinc; a utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass, as a monumental plate bearing effigies, coats of arms, &c., inlaid in a slab of stone, common in the pavements of mediæval churches; *pl.* musical instruments of the trumpet kind; brassness or impudence [colloq.]; money [colloq.]. — *v.t.* To cover or coat over with brass. — **Brassy**, bras'y, *a.* Resembling or composed of brass; brazen. — *n.* A golf-club shod with brass. — **Brass-band**, *n.* A company of musicians who perform on instruments of brass. — **Brass-hat**, *n.* A general or staff-officer.

**Brassard**, bras'ërd, *n.* [Fr., from *bras*, arm.] A protecting piece, or a badge, for the arm.

**Brat**, brat, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *brat*, a rag, an apron.] A child: so called in contempt.

**Bravado**, bra-vā'dō, *n.* [Sp. *bravada*, Fr. *bravade*. BRAVE.] An arrogant menace, intended to intimidate; a boast; a brag.

**Brave**, brāv, *a.* [Fr. *brave*, brave, gay, proud, braggard; Sp. and It. *bravo*, brave, courageous; perhaps from the Celtic; comp. Armor.

*brav*, *brav*, gaily dressed, fine, handsome; also *O.Sw. brav*, good.] Courageous; bold; daring; intrepid; high-spirited; valiant; fearless; making a fine display in bearing, dress, or appearance generally; excellent; capital. —*n.* A brave, bold, or daring person; a man daring beyond discretion; a North American Indian or other savage warrior. —*v.t.*—*braved*, *braving*. To encounter with courage and fortitude, or without being moved; to defy; to dare.—**Bravely**, *bräv'li*, *adv.* In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly; prosperously.—**Bravery**, *bräv'er-i*, *n.* The quality of being brave; courage; undaunted spirit; intrepidity; gallantry; splendour; show; bravado.

**Bravo**, *bräv'vō*, *interj.* [It.] Well done!

**Bravo**, *bräv'vō*, *n. pl.* **Bravoes**, *bräv'vōz*. [It. and Sp., lit. a daring man.] A daring villain; an assassin or murderer for hire.

**Brawl**, *bräl*, *v.i.* [Perhaps from *W. brawl*, a boast, *bröliaw*, to boast, *bragal*, to vociferate, or akin to *D. brallen*, to boast, *Dan. bralle*, to jabber, to prate, *brölle*, to roar.] To be clamorous or noisy; to quarrel noisily; to make the noise of rushing or running water; to flow with a noise (a brook *brawls* along). —*n.* A noisy quarrel; loud angry contention; an uproar, row, or squabble; a kind of dance.—**Brawler**, *bräl'er*, *n.* One who brawls; a noisy fellow; a wrangler.

**Brawling**, *bräl'ing*, *a.* Given to indulge in brawls; contentious; quarrelsome; making the noise of rushing water; purling; rippling.

**Brawn**, *brän*, *n.* [O.Fr. *bräon*, the muscular parts of the body, from *O.H.G. brato*, *braton*, meat for roasting, from *braten*, to roast.] Boar's flesh; the flesh of the boar or swine, collared so as to squeeze out much of the fat, boiled, and pickled; the flesh of a pig's head and ox feet cut in pieces and boiled, pickled, and pressed into a shape; a fleshy, protuberant, muscular part of the body, as on the thigh or the arm; muscular strength; muscle; the arm.—**Brawny**, *brä'ni*, *a.* Having large strong muscles; muscular; fleshy; bulky; strong.

**Bray**, *brä*, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *brayer* (Fr. *broyer*), to pound, from *G. brechen*, to break.] To pound, beat, or grind small.

**Bray**, *brä*, *v.i.* [Fr. *braire*, to bray; L.L. *bragire*, *bragare*, to bray, from Celtic root seen in *brag*.] To utter a harsh cry: said especially of the ass.

**Braze**, *bräz*, *v.t.*—*brazed*, *brazing*. [Fr. *braser*, to braze, from the Scandinavian. **BRASS**.] To solder with hard solder, such as an alloy of brass and zinc; to cover or ornament with brass; to harden; to harden to impudence [Shak.].—**Brazen**, *brä'zn*, *a.* Made of brass; also, from brass often serving as a

type of strength or impenetrability, extremely strong; impenetrable; pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass (a brazen sound); impudent; having a front like brass.—*v.t.* To behave with insolence or effrontery: with an indefinite *it.*—*To brazen out*, to persevere in treating with effrontery: with an indefinite *it.*, or a noun like *matter*, *affair*, *business*.

**Brazil-nut**, *n.* The seeds of a very lofty tree growing throughout tropical America.

**Breach**, *brêch*, *n.* [From A.Sax. *brece*, *brice*, a breach or breaking, from *brecan*, to break; partly also from Fr. *brèche*, a breach, from the same stem, but directly from the German.] The act of breaking in a figurative sense; the act of violating or neglecting some law, contract, obligation, or custom; the space between the several parts of a mass parted by violence; a rupture; a break; a gap (a *breach* in a wall); separation between persons through ill-feeling.

**Bread**, *bred*, *n.* [A.Sax. *bredd* = *D. brood*, Sw. and Dan. *bröd*, G. *brod*, *bröt*. Root doubtful; perhaps *brew*.] A kind of food made by moistening and kneading the flour or meal of some species of grain, or that prepared from other plants, and baking it, the dough being often caused to ferment; food or sustenance in general.—**Bread-fruit**, *n.* The fruit of a tree which grows in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, producing a large round fruit used as a substitute for bread, and forming the principal food of a considerable population.—**Bread-winner**, *n.* One who works for the support of himself or of himself and a family.

**Breadth**, *breth*, *n.* [O.E. *brede*, with *th* added, from A.Sax. *brædu*, breadth, from *bræd*, broad; comp. length, width. **BROAD**.] The measure or extent of any plane surface from side to side; width; fig. largeness of mind; liberality; wide intellectual grasp.

**Break**, *brāk*, *v.t.*—*broke* (pret. *brake* is still used in archaic style); *broken* or *broke* (pp.); *breaking*. [A.Sax. *brecan*, to break, weaken, vanquish, &c. = *D. breken*, Dan. *brække*, G. *brechen*, Goth. *brikan*, to break, to crush, &c.; Icel. *braka*, to crack; same root as *L. frango*, Gr. (*frāgnymi*, I break.) To part or divide by force and violence (as a stick, a rope); fig. to sever or interrupt (connexion, friendship); to cause to give way (to *break* an enemy's lines); to destroy, weaken, or impair (health, constitution); to subdue; to quell (to *break* one's spirit); to train to obedience; to make tractable (to *break* a horse); to dismiss or cashier; pay off (troops); to reduce in rank or condition (an officer); to give a superficial wound to so as to lacerate (the skin); to violate, as a contract, law, or promise; to stop; to interrupt

(sleep); to cause to discontinue (to *break* a person of a habit); to check; to lessen the force of (a fall or a blow); to make a first and partial disclosure of; to impart or tell cautiously so as not to startle or shock (to *break* unwelcome news); to destroy the completeness of; to remove a part from (a sum of money, a set of things).—*To break off*, to sever by breaking; to put a sudden stop to (a marriage); to discontinue; to leave off (intimacy, a conversation).—*To break up*, to dissolve or put an end to (a meeting); to separate; to disband.—*To break the ice*, to overcome obstacles and make a beginning; to get over the feeling of restraint incident to a new acquaintanceship.—*v.i.* To become broken; to burst forth violently (a storm, a deluge); to open spontaneously or by force from within; to burst (a bubble, a tumour); to show the first light of morning; to dawn (the day, the morning *breaks*); to become bankrupt; to decline or fail in health and strength; to fail, change in tone, or falter, as the voice.—*To break down*, to come down by breaking; to fail and be unable to proceed in an undertaking.—*To break loose*, to get free by force; to shake off restraint.—*To break off*, to part; to become separated; to desist suddenly.—*To break out*, to issue forth; to arise or spring up (fire, fever, sedition); to appear in eruptions.—*To break up*, to dissolve and separate (as a company).—*n.* An opening made by force; a rupture; a breach; an interruption of continuity (five years without a *break*); a line in writing or printing, noting a suspension of the sense or a stop in the sentence; a contrivance to check the velocity of a wheeled carriage; a brake; a contrivance for interrupting or changing the direction of electric currents; a large high-set four-wheeled vehicle; a brake; in *cricket*, a sudden swerve of the ball after pitching, in direction of the batsman; in *billiards*, a continuous score of points.—*Break of day*, the dawn.—**Breakable**, *brāk'ə-bl*, *a.* Capable of being broken.—**Breakage**, *brāk'āj*, *n.* The act of breaking; allowance for what is accidentally broken.—**Breakdown**, *n.* An overthrow, as of a carriage; a downfall; a crash; a failure; a collapse; a lively, noisy dance.—**Breaker**, *brāk'er*, *n.* The person who or that which breaks anything; a violator or transgressor; a wave broken into foam against the shore, a sandbank, or a rock near the surface; a small flat water-cask (in this sense perhaps a corruption of Sp. *barrica*, a keg).—**Breakfast**, *brék'fast*, *n.* The first meal in the day; the meal which enables one to break the fast lasting from the previous day; the food eaten at the first meal.—*v.t.* To furnish with breakfast.—*v.i.* To eat breakfast.—**Breakneck**, *brāk'-*



nek, *a.* Endangering the neck or life; extremely hazardous. —**Break-up**, *n.* A disruption; a dissolution of connexion; a separation of a mass into parts; a disintegration; a disbandment. —**Breakwater**, bræk'-wā-tēr, *n.* Any structure or contrivance serving to break the force of waves and protect a harbour or anything exposed to the force of the waves. —**Breaking load**. The dead load which just produces fracture in a material or structure. —**Breaking stress**. The stress under which a material will just give way.

**Bream**, brēm, *n.* [Fr. *brème*, O.Fr. *bresme*, from O.H.G. *brahsema*, G. *bressem*, the bream.] The name of several fresh-water soft-finned fishes belonging to the carp family; the name is also given to some spiny-finned sea-fishes resembling the perches.

**Breast**, brēst, *n.* [A.Sax. *brēst* = Icel. *brjóst*, Sw. *bröst*, Dan. *bryst*, D. *brust*, Goth. *brusts*, G. *brust*; allied to E. *burst*, and primarily signifying a protuberance, a swelling.] The soft protuberant body adhering to the thorax in females, in which the milk is secreted for the nourishment of infants; the forepart of the thorax, or the fore-part of the body between the neck and the belly in man or animals; *fig.* the seat of the affections and emotions; the repository of consciousness, designs, and secrets; anything resembling or likened to the breast. —*To make a clean breast*, to make full confession. —*v.t.* To meet in front boldly or openly; to oppose with the breast; to bear the breast against (a current); to stem. —**Breast-plate**, brēst'plāt, *n.* A plate worn on the breast as a part of defensive armour. —**Breast-work**, *n.* Fort. a work thrown up breast-high for defence.

**Breath**, brēth, *n.* [A.Sax. *bræth*, odour, scent, breath; allied to G. *bradem*, *brodem*, steam, vapour, breath, *brod*, vapour, a bubble; same root as E. *broth* and *brew*.] The air inhaled and expelled in the respiration of animals; the power of breathing; life; the state or power of breathing freely (to be out of *breath* from violent exercise); a pause; time to breathe; a single respiration; the time of a single respiration; a very slight breeze; air in gentle motion; an exhalation; an odour; a perfume. —*Out of breath*, breathless. —**Breathe**, brēth, *v.i.* —*breathed, breathing*. To respire; to inspire and expire air; to live; to make a single respiration; to take breath; to rest from action; to pass or blow gently, as air; to exhale, as odour; to emanate; *fig.* to be instinct with life; to be alive. —*v.t.* To inhale and exhale in respiration; to inspire or infuse (*breathe* life into); to exhale; to send out; to utter; to speak; to whisper (vows, &c.); to suffer to take or recover breath (a horse); to put out of breath; to exhaust. —

**Breathed**, brētht, *a.* Endowed with breath; *philol.* uttered with breath as distinguished from voice; surd or mute. —**Breathing**, brēth'-ing, *n.* Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air; a gentle breeze; *fig.* a gentle influence or operation; inspiration; soft or secret utterance [*Shak.*]; time taken to recover breath; a stop; a delay; *gram.* an aspiration; an aspirate. —**Breathless**, brēth'-les, *a.* Being out of breath; spent with labour or violent action; without breath; dead; incapable of breathing, as with wonder or admiration.

**Breccia**, brēch'-i-a, *n.* [It., a breach, a breccia.] *Geol.* an aggregate composed of angular fragments of the same rock or of different rocks united by a matrix or cement.

**Breech**, brēch, *n.* [A singular developed from a plural.] The lower part of the body behind; the hinder part of anything; the large thick end of a cannon or other firearm. —*v.t.* To put into breeches; to whip on the breech; to fit or furnish with a breech; to fasten by a breeching. —**Breeches**, brich'-ez, *n. pl.* [A double plural, from A.Sax. *brēc*, breeches, *pl.* of *bróc*.] A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs; less properly used in the sense of trousers. —**Breech-loader**, *n.* A cannon or smaller firearm loaded at the breech instead of the muzzle.

**Breed**, brēd, *v.t.* —*bred, breeding*. [A.Sax. *brēdan*, to nourish, cherish, keep warm; allied to D. *broeden*, G. *brüten*, to brood, hatch, and to E. *brew*, W. *brwd*, warm.] To procreate; to beget; to engender; to hatch; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to originate (to *breed* dissension); to produce; to yield or give birth to; to bring up; to nurse and foster; to train; to rear, as live stock. —*v.i.* To beget or bear a child or children; to be fruitful; to be produced; to take rise (dissensions *breed* among them); to engage in rearing live stock. —*n.* A race or progeny from the same parents or stock; kind or sort in a general sense. —**Breeder**, brēd'-ēr, *n.* One who breeds, procreates, or produces young; one who or that which rears or brings up; one who or that which produces, causes, brings about; one who takes care to raise a particular breed or breeds, as of horses or cattle. —**Breeding**, brēd'-ing, *n.* The act of generating or producing; the rearing of cattle or live stock of different kinds; upbringing; nurture; education; deportment or behaviour in social life; manners, especially good manners.

**Breeze**, brēz, *n.* [Fr. *brise*, Sp. *brisa*, a breeze.] A wind, generally a light or not very strong wind; a gentle gale. —**Breezy**, brē'zi, *a.* Fanned with gentle winds or breezes; subject to frequent breezes; vivacious; hilarious.

**Breeze**, Breeze-fly, brēz, *n.* [A. Sax. *briosa*, *breaosa*, a gadfly; comp.

A.Sax. *brimse*, a gadfly, a horsefly; D. *bremes*, G. *bremse*; O.H.G. *bremmen*, to hum.] A name given to flies of various species, the most noted of which is the great horsefly, which sucks the blood of horses.

**Brehon**, brēch'-on, *a.* [Irish *brithen*, a judge.] Brehon Law, old Irish law-code.

**Bren gun**, *n.* A light machine-gun, air-cooled, and fired from a bipod or tripod; it is capable of firing 120 rounds (or four magazines) a minute with accuracy.

**Brent-goose**, Brant-goose, brēnt'-gōs, brant'-gōs, *n.* [D. and G. *brent-gāns*, Icel. *brand-gås*, probably from its colour being likened to that caused by burning.] A species of goose much smaller than the common goose, which breeds in the far north, but migrates for the winter as low down as the middle of France.

**Bressumer**, Bressumer, Brēst-summer, Brēast-summer, brēs'-om-ēr, brēs'-um-ēr, brēst'-sum-ēr, *n.* A summer (q.v.) or beam placed horizontally to support an upper wall or partition; a lintel.

**Breton**, brē'-on, *a.* Relating to Brittany, or Bretagne in France, or the language of its people. —*n.* The native language of Brittany; Armoric.

**Breve**, brēv, *n.* [From L. *brevis*, short.] *Music*, a note or character of time,  $\text{v}$ , equivalent to two semi-breves or four minims; *printing*, a mark ( $\sim$ ) used to indicate that the syllable over which it is placed is short.

**Brevet**, brē'-vet, *n.* [Fr., commission, licence.] A commission to an officer which entitles him to a rank in the army above that which he holds in his regiment, without, however, conferring a right to receive corresponding advance in pay.

**Breviary**, brē'-vi-a-ri, *n.* [Fr. *breviaire*, L. *breviarium*, from *brevis*, short.] R. *Cath. Ch.* a book containing the daily offices which all who are in orders are bound to read.

**Brevier**, brē'-vēr, *n.* [G. *brevier*, Fr. *breviaire*; so called from being originally used in printing brevieries.] A kind of printing type in size between bourgeois and minion.

**Brevity**, brēv'-i-ti, *n.* [L. *brevitas*, from *brevis*, short.] The state or character of being brief; shortness; conciseness; fewness of words.

**Brew**, brō, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *brēowan*, to brew; D. *brouwen*, Icel. *brugga*, Dan. *brygge*, G. *brauen*, to brew; akin *broth*.] To prepare, as beer, ale, or other similar liquor is prepared, from malt or other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation; to mingle; to mix; to concoct (a bowl of punch, a philtre) to contrive; to plot. —*v.i.* To perform the business of brewing or making beer; to be mixing, forming, or collecting (a storm *brews*). —*n.* The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed. —**Brewer**, brō'-ēr, *n.* One who brews; one whose occupation is to brew malt

liquors.—**Brewery**, brô'ër-i, *n.* The establishment and apparatus where brewing is carried on.

**Briar-root**, bri'ër-rôt, *n.* [The first part of this word is a corruption of Fr. *bruyère*, heath.] The root of the white heath, extensively used in the manufacture of tobacco pipes.

**Bribe**, brib, *n.* [Fr. *bribe*, Prov. Fr. *bribe*, broken victuals, such as are given to beggars, something given away; from root seen in Armor. *brega*, to break; W. *briw*, a fragment.] A price, reward, gift, or favour bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct.—*v.t.*—*bribed*, *bribing*. To induce to a certain course of action, especially a wrong course, by the gift or offer of something valued; to gain over by a bribe.—*v.i.* To practise bribery; to give a bribe to a person.—**Bribable**, bri'ba-bl, *a.* Capable of being bribed; liable to be bribed.—**Briber**, bri'bër, *n.* One who bribes or pays for corrupt practices.—**Bribery**, bri'bër-i, *n.* The act or practice of giving or taking a bribe or bribes; the giving or receiving of money by which one's conduct in some public capacity is influenced.

**Brick-a-brac**, brik-a-brak, *n.* [Fr. Origin doubtful.] Articles of vertu; a collection of objects having a certain interest, or value from their rarity, antiquity, or the like.

**Brick**, brik, *n.* [Fr. *brique*, a brick, also a piece, a fragment, from O.D. *brick*, a piece, a fragment, a brick or tile, from *breken*, to break.] A kind of artificial stone made principally of clay moistened and made fine by kneading, formed usually into a rectangular shape in a mould and hardened by being burned in a kiln; bricks collectively or as designating the material of which any structure is composed; a mass or object resembling a brick; a jolly good fellow [colloq. or slang].—*a.* Made of brick; resembling brick.—*v.t.* To lay or pave with bricks, or to surround, close, or wall in with bricks.—**Brick-bat**, brik'bat, *n.* A piece or fragment of a brick.—**Brick-clay**, *n.* Clay used or suitable for making bricks and tiles; *geol.* a finely laminated clay immediately overlying and evidently derived from the boulder-clay.—**Brick-dust**, *n.* Dust of pounded bricks.—**Brick-field**, *n.* A field or yard where bricks are made.—**Brick-layer**, brik'lä-ër, *n.* One whose occupation is to build with bricks.

**Bride**, brid, *n.* [A.Sax. *brýd*, *bríd*; cog. D. *bruid*, Icel. *brúht*, Dan. *brud*, Goth. *bruhts*, G. *braut*—a bride.] A woman newly married, or on the eve of being married.—**Bridal**, bri'däl, *n.* [Formerly *bride-ale*, from *bride*, and *ale*, in the sense of a feast; comp. *church-ale*, &c.] A marriage; a wedding.—*a.* Belonging to a bride or to a wedding.—**Bridegroom**, bri'dgröm,

*n.* [A.Sax. *brýdguma*, from *brýd*, a bride, and *guma*, a man.—D. *bruidegom*, Icel. *brúthgumi*, Dan. *brudgom*, G. *bräutigam*. A.Sax. is cognate with L. *homo*, a man.] A man newly married, or just about to be married.—**Bridescake**, bríd'kák, *n.* The cake which is made for the guests at a wedding, and pieces of which are sent to friends after the festival.—**Bridesmaid**, bríd'mäd, *n.* A woman or girl who attends on or accompanies a bride at her wedding.

**Bridge**, brij, *n.* [O.E. *brig*, *brigge*, Sc. *brig*, A.Sax. *bricg*, *brycg*, Icel. *bryggja*, Dan. *brygge*, a pier, D. *brug*, G. *brücke*, a bridge; akin to Icel. *brú*, Dan. *bro*, a bridge.] Any structure of wood, stone, brick, steel, &c., raised over a river, pond, lake, road, valley, or the like, for the purpose of a convenient passage; in *furnaces*, a low wall or vertical partition for compelling the flame and heated vapour to ascend; the part of a stringed instrument over which the strings are stretched, and by which they are raised above the sounding-board; a raised platform extending over and across part of a ship's deck, for the captain, &c.; the upper and bony part of the nose.

—**Electric bridge**, a contrivance for determining the resistance of an electric circuit.—*v.t.*—*bridged*, *bridging*. To build a bridge or bridges on or over; to make a bridge or bridges for (a road); *fig.* to find a way of overcoming or getting over: generally with *over* (to *bridge over* a difficulty).—**Bridge-deck**, *n.* A partial deck, extending from side to side of a vessel amidships.

**Bridge**, brij, *n.* A game of cards resembling whist. In the variety called *auction bridge*, the declaration goes to the player engaging to score the highest number of points. In the variety of *auction bridge* called *contract*, only tricks contracted for are scored.

**Bridle**, bri'dl, *n.* [A.Sax. *bridel*, a bridle=D. *bridel*, O.H.G. *bridel*. Probably from A.Sax. *bredan*, to braid.] The portion of gear or harness fitted to the head of a horse (or animal similarly used), and by which he is governed and restrained; a restraint; a curb; a check.—*v.t.* *bridled*, *bridling*. To put a bridle on; to restrain, guide, or govern; to check, curb, or control.—*v.i.* To hold the head up and backwards; to assume a lofty manner so as to assert one's dignity or express indignation at its being offended; to toss the head: generally with *up*.—**Bridle-path**, *n.* A path which can be travelled on horseback but not by wheeled carriages.

**Brief**, bréf, *a.* [O.Fr. *brief*, Fr. *bréf*, from L. *brevis*, short; seen also in *brevery*, *breve*, *abbreviate*, *abridge*.] Short in duration; lasting a short time; short in expression; using few words; concise; succinct.—*In brief*, in few words; in short.—

*n.* An abridged relation of the facts of a litigated case drawn up for the instruction of an advocate or barrister in conducting proceedings in a court of justice; a formal letter from the pope on some matter of discipline.—*v.t.* To furnish (a barrister) with a brief.—**Briefless**, bré'fles, *a.* Receiving or having received no briefs (a *briefless* barrister).—**Briefly**, bré'f'li, *adv.* In a brief manner; concisely; in few words.

**Brier**, Briar, bri'ër, *n.* [A.Sax. *braer*, *brér*, a brier; probably borrowed from the Celtic; comp. Ir. *briar*, a thorn, a pin, a brier; Gael. *preas*, a bush, a brier.] A prickly plant or shrub in general; the sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose; the wild-rose.  
**Brig**, brig, *n.* [An abbrev. of *brigantine*.] A vessel with two masts, square-rigged nearly like a ship's mainmast and foremast.

**Brigade**, bri-gäd', *n.* [Fr. *brigade*, from It. *brigata*, a brigade, from *brigare*, to fight. **BRIGAND**.] A party or division of troops, consisting of several regiments, squadrons, or battalions; a body of individuals organized, generally wearing a uniform, and acting under authority (a fire brigade).—*v.t.*—*brigaded*, *brigading*. To form into brigade or into brigades.—**Brigade-major**, *n.* The staff officer (usually a captain in rank) who assists a brigadier in the management and ordering of his brigade.—**Brigadier**, brig-a-dër', *n.* The officer who commands a brigade.

**Brigand**, brig'and, *n.* [Fr. *brigand*, from It. *brigante*, a pirate, a brigand, from *brigare*, to intrigue, to quarrel (whence also *brigade*), from *briga*, an intrigue, a quarrel.] A robber; a free-booter; a highwayman; especially, one of those robbers who live in gangs in secret retreats in mountains or forests.—**Brigandage**, brig'and-äj, *n.* The life and practices of a brigand; highway-robbery.

**Brigantine**, brig'an-tin, *n.* [Fr. *brigantin*, from It. *brigantino*, a pirate vessel, from *brigante*, a pirate. *Brig* is an abbrev. of this word.] A kind of light sailing vessel formerly much used by corsairs; a two-masted vessel partly square-rigged and resembling a brig.

**Bright**, brit, *a.* [A.Sax. *beorht*, *bryht*.] Radiating or reflecting light; blazing with light; brilliant; shining; luminous; resplendent; sparkling; illustrious; glorious (name, period); quick in wit; witty; clever; not dull; lively; vivacious; animated; cheerful.—**Brighten**, brit'n, *v.t.* To make bright or brighter; to shed light on; to make to shine; to cheer; to make gay or cheerful; to heighten the splendour of; to add lustre to; to make acute or witty; to sharpen the faculties of.—*v.i.* To grow bright or more bright; to clear up; to become less dark or gloomy.

**Bright's disease** (Dr. Bright). Granular kidney-degeneration.

**Brill**, bril, *n.* [Probably from Corn. *brithel*, a mackerel, pl. *brithelli*, *brilli*, from *brith*, streaked, variegated.] A kind of flat-fish resembling the turbot, but inferior to it both in size and quality.

**Brilliant**, bril'yant, *a.* [Fr. *brillant*, sparkling, from *briller*, to shine or sparkle, L.L. *beryllare*, to shine like a beryl, from L. *beryllus*, a beryl.] Sparkling or gleaming with lustre; glittering; bright; distinguished by such qualities as command admiration; splendid; shining (a *brilliant* achievement, a *brilliant* writer).—*n.* A diamond of the finest cut, formed into faces and facets so as to reflect and refract the light in the most vivid manner possible; *printing*, a very small type, a size less than diamond.—**Brilliance**, bril'yans, *n.* Great brightness; splendour; lustre.

**Brim**, brim, *n.* [A.Sax. *brim*, the surf, the sea=Icel. *brim*, the surf, akin Dan. *bræmme*, G. *bräme*, the edge, border; from root seen in L. *fremere*, to roar, Skr. *bhrām*, to whirl, *bhrimi*, a whirlpool, *brim* being thus the part where the surf roars or rages.] The brink, edge, or margin of a river or sheet of water; the upper edge of anything hollow, as a cup; a projecting edge, border, or rim round anything hollow, as a hat.—*v.t.*—*brimmed*, *brimming*. To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top; to furnish with a brim, as a hat.—*v.i.* To be full to the brim; to be full to overflowing.—*To brim over*, to run over the brim; to be so full as to overflow.—**Brimful**, brim'ful, *a.* Full to the top; completely full: used predicatively.

**Brimstone**, brim'ston, *n.* [O.E. *brimstone*, *brinston*, &c., Sc. *brunt-stane*, *brunstone*; lit. burn-stone, or burning-stone, like Icel. *brennisteinn*, *brimstone*.] Sulphur.—**Brimstone-butterfly**, *n.* A species of butterfly, so called from its yellow colour.

**Brindled**, brin'dld, *a.* Of a grey or tawny colour with bars or streaks of a darker hue.

**Brine**, brin, *n.* [A.Sax. *bryne*, brine, so called from its burning taste=A.Sax. *bryne*, a burning, BURN.] Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, like the water of the ocean; salt water; hence used for tears, and for the sea or ocean.—**Briny**, bri'ni, *a.* Consisting of or resembling brine; of the nature of brine; salt.—**Brine-pan**, *n.* A pit of salt water, where, by the action of the sun salt is formed by crystallization.

**Bring**, bring, *v.t.*—*brought*, *bringing*. [A.Sax. *bringan*, *brang*, *brungen*, later *brengan*, *brohte*, *broht*=D. *bren-gen*, Goth. *briggan* (pron. *brigan*), G. *bringen*; same root as *bear*, to carry.] To bear or convey from a distant to a nearer place, or to a person; to fetch; to carry; to make to come (honour, wisdom,

strength, sleep); to procure; to conduct or attend in going; to accompany; to change in state or condition (*bring* to nought, &c.); to persuade (*bring* to reason, to terms).—*To bring about*, to effect; to accomplish.—*To bring forth*, to produce, as young or fruit; to beget; to cause.—*To bring forward*, to produce to view or notice (*bring forward* arguments).—*To bring in*, to introduce; to supply; to furnish (income, rent).—*To bring over*, to convey over; to convert by persuasion or other means; to cause to change sides or an opinion.—*To bring (a ship) to*, to check the course of (a ship) by making the sails counteract each other and keep her nearly stationary.—*To bring to light*, to reveal.—*To bring to mind*, to recall what has been forgotten or out of the thoughts.—*To bring to pass*, to effect.—*To bring up*, to nurse, feed, and tend; to rear; to educate; to introduce to notice (*to bring up* a subject); to cause to advance near (troops); to cause to stop (a horse); to pull up.

**Brink**, brink, *n.* [A Scandinavian word; Dan. and Sw. *brink*, a hill, declivity; allied to W. *bryncyn*, a hillock, from *bryn*, a hill.] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice or the bank of a river; verge; hence, close proximity to danger.

**Brisk**, brisk, *a.* [From the Celtic: W. *brysg*, Ir. *brísg*, quick, lively.] Lively; active; nimble; gay; sprightly; vivacious; effervescing vigorously; sparkling (liquor); burning freely; rapid; quick (movement, pace).—*v.t.* To make brisk.—*v.i.* To become brisk, lively, or alert; often with up.—**Briskly**, brisk'ly, *adv.* In a brisk manner; actively; vigorously; with life and spirit.

**Brisket**, bris'ket, *n.* [O.Fr. *brischet* or *bruschet* (Fr. *bréchet*), from Armor. *brusk*, the breast.] The breast of an animal, or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs; in a horse, the fore-part of the neck at the shoulder down to the fore-legs.

**Bristle**, brisl', *n.* [A diminutive from A.Sax. *byrst*, a bristle=D. *borstel*, a bristle; akin Icel. *burst*, Dan. *børste*, G. *borste*, a bristle.] One of the stiff, coarse, glossy hairs of the hog and the wild boar, especially one of the hairs growing on the back; a stiff roundish hair or similar appendage.—*v.i.* To rise up or stand on end like bristles; to appear as if covered with bristles; to show anger, resentment, or defiance: generally followed by up.—**Bristly**, brisl'i, *a.* Thick set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; rough; resembling a bristle or bristles.

**Britannia-metal**, *n.* A metallic compound or alloy of tin, with a little copper and antimony, used chiefly for tea-pots, spoons, &c.

**Britannic**, bri-tan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Britain.—**British**, brit'ish, *a.*

Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants: sometimes applied distinctively to the original Celtic inhabitants.—**Briton**, brit'on, *n.* A native of Britain or the British islands.

**Brittle**, brit'l, *a.* [O.E. *britel*, from A.Sax. *brytan*, *bréotan*, to break=Icel. *brjóta*, Dan. *bryde*, to break.] Easily broken, or easily breaking short, without splinters or loose parts rent from the substance fragile; not tough or tenacious.

**Broach**, bröch, *n.* [Fr. *broche*, from L.L. *brocca*, a spit, a point; allied to Gael. *brog*, to goad, *brog*, an awl.] A spit; a spire, especially a spire springing directly from a tower; a general name for all tapered boring-bits or drills.—*v.t.* To pierce with or as with a spit; to open for the first time for the purpose of taking out something; more especially to tap; to pierce, as a cask in order to draw the liquor; to begin conversation or discussion about; to open up (a topic or subject).—*To broach to* [naut.], to incline suddenly to windward, so as to lay the sails aback and expose the vessel to the danger of oversteering.

**Broad**, brad, *n.* [A.Sax. *bradd*=D. *breed*, Icel. *breithr*, Dan. and Sw. *bred*, Goth. *braids*, G. *breit*, broad; root unknown.] Having extent from side to side, as distinguished from *long*, or extended from end to end; having breadth; having a great extent from side to side, as opposed to *narrow*; wide; extensive; vast; *fig.* not limited or narrow; liberal; comprehensive; enlarged; widely diffused; open; full (*broad* daylight); plain or unmistakable; free; unrestrained (*broad* humour); somewhat gross, coarse, or unpolished; indelicate; indecent; bold; unreserved; characterized by vigour, boldness, or freedom of style, as in art, so that strong and striking effects or impressions are produced by simple unelaborate means.—**Broad Church**, a section of the Church of England contrasted with the High Church and the Low Church; a section of any church holding moderate or not very rigid views.—**Broaden**, brad'n, *v.t.* To make broad or broader; to increase the width of; to render more comprehensive, extensive, or open.—*v.i.* To become broad or broader.—**Broadly**, brad'li, *adv.* In a broad manner; widely; comprehensively; fully; openly; plainly.—**Broad-arrow**, *n.* A stamp resembling the barbed head of an arrow put upon stores, &c., belonging to the British government.—**Broadcasting**, brad'kast-ing, *n.* *Wireless tel.* a system by which listeners provided with suitable receivers can hear items of music and speech transmitted at definite wavelengths from certain central stations.—**Broad-cloth**, *n.* A kind of fine woollen cloth woven about twice the usual breadth, and dyed in the



piece.—**Broads**, *n.* Wide spaces of water formed on Norfolk coast by the expansion of a river.—**Broadside**, brad'sid, *n.* The side of a ship above the water from the bow to the quarter; a simultaneous discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship; a sheet of paper, one side of which is covered by printed matter, often of a popular character.—**Broadsword**, brad'sörd, *n.* A sword with a broad blade and cutting edges, formerly the national weapon of the Highlanders.

**Broddingnagian**, brob-ding-nag'i-an, *a.* Gigantic, like an inhabitant of the fabled region of Broddingnag in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*.

**Brocade**, brö-käd', *n.* [Sp. *brocado*, from an old *brocar*, equivalent to Fr. *brocher*, to pick, emboss. BROACH.] Silk stuff variegated with gold and silver, or having raised flowers, foliage, and other ornaments; also applied to other stuffs wrought and enriched in like manner.

**Brocad**, brö-kärd', *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A law maxim founded on inveterate custom; an elementary principle or maxim; a short proverbial rule; a canon.

**Broccoli**, brok'o-li, *n.* [It. *broccoli*, pl. of *broccolo*, sprout, cabbage-sprout, dim. of *brocco*, a skewer, a shoot. BROACH.] One of the many varieties of the common cabbage, closely resembling the cauliflower.

**Brochure**, brö-shör', *n.* [Fr., from *brocher*, to stitch.] A pamphlet.

**Brock**, brok, *n.* [A.Sax. *broc*.] A badger.

**Brogue**, brög, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *brog*, a shoe of rough hide. From this shoe being used by the wilder Irish, the word came to designate their manner of speaking English.] A kind of shoe made of raw or half-tanned leather, of one entire piece; a stout, coarse shoe; a dialectal manner of pronunciation; especially the pronunciation peculiar to the Irish.

**Broil**, broil, *n.* [Fr. *bruiller*, to jumble or mix up, to throw into bustle or confusion; origin doubtful.] A tumult; a noisy quarrel; contention; discord; a brawl.—**Broiler**, broil'ér, *n.* One who excites broils or quarrels, or who readily takes part in tumults or contentions.

**Broil**, broil, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *bruiller*; origin doubtful.] To dress or cook over a fire, generally upon a grid-iron; to subject to a strong heat.—*v.i.* To be subjected to the action of heat, like meat over the fire; to be greatly heated or to sweat with heat.

**Broke**, brök. Pret. and obsolescent or poetical pp. of *break*; bankrupt [colloq.].—**Broken**, brö'kn, pp. of *break*, often used as an *a.* Parted by violence; separated into fragments, as by a blow; not integral or entire; fractional, as numbers; humble; contrite; interrupted by sobs or imperfect utterance.

**Broker**, brö'kér, *n.* [O.Fr. *broqueur*, *brokierre*, from a verb meaning to tap or broach; originally a retailer of liquor.] An agent who buys and sells goods or shares or transacts other business for others, being generally paid at a rate per cent on the value of the transaction, such as exchange-brokers, ship-brokers, stock-brokers, &c.; one who deals in second-hand household goods, clothes, and the like.—**Brokerage**, brö'kér-äj, *n.* The fee, reward, or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker; the business or employment of a broker.

**Bromine**, brö'min or brö'min, *n.* [Gr. *brömos*, a fetid odour.] A simple non-metallic element (symbol Br) much resembling chlorine and iodine; at common temperatures it is a very dark reddish liquid of a powerful and suffocating odour, and emitting red vapour.—**Bromate**, brö'mät, *n.* A salt formed of bromic acid.—**Bromide**, brö'mid, *n.* A compound formed by the union of bromine with another element.

**Bronchia**, brong'ki-a, *n.pl.* [Gr. and L.] The two tubes, with their ramifications, arising from the bifurcation of the windpipe in the lungs, and conveying air to the latter; the bronchi.—**Bronchial**, brong'ki-al, *a.* Belonging to the bronchia.—*Bronchial tubes*, the ramifications of the bronchia, terminating in the bronchial cells, or air-cells of the lungs.—**Bronchitis**, brong'ki'tis, *n.* [The term. -itis signifies inflammation.] An inflammation of the lining membrane of the bronchi or bronchia, often a troublesome ailment.—**Bronchocele**, brong'kö-sél, *n.* [Gr. *kölē*, a tumour.] Same as *Goitre*.

**Bronze**, bronz, *n.* [Fr. *bronze*, from It. *bronz*, bronze, L. *Aes Brundisium*, the brass of Brundisium.] A compound or alloy of from 2 to 20 parts of copper to 1 of tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added, especially zinc, used for statues, bells, cannon, coins, &c.; any statue, bust, urn, medal, or other work of art, cast of bronze; a brown colour resembling bronze; a pigment prepared for the purpose of imitating bronze.—*v.t.*—*bronzed*, *bronzing*. To give the appearance or colour of bronze to, by covering with bronze leaf, copper dust, &c.; to make brown or tan, as the skin by exposure to the sun.

**Brooch**, bröch, *n.* [A form of *broach* (which see).] An ornamental pin or clasp used for fastening the dress or merely for display.

**Brood**, bröd, *n.* [A.Sax. *bröd*, a brood=D. *broed*, G. *brut*, a brood; from root of *breed*.] Offspring; progeny; the young birds hatched at once; that which is bred or produced.—*v.i.* To sit upon eggs or upon young, as a hen for the purpose of hatching, warming, or pro-

tecting them; hence, to remain steadfastly settled over something; to have the mind dwelling for a long time uninterruptedly on a subject; with *on* or *over*.—*v.t.* To sit over, cover, and cherish; to nourish; to foster.—**Brooding**, brö'ding, *a.* Pondering; disposed to ponder or think deeply (a brooding disposition).

**Brook**, bryk, *n.* [A.Sax. *bróc*, a spring, a brook, from *brecan*, to burst forth; comp. D. *brock*, G. *bruch*, a marsh. A brook is a breaking forth of water; comp. *spring*.] A small natural stream of water, or a current flowing from a spring or fountain less than a river.

**Brook**, bryk, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *brúcan*, to use, enjoy.] To bear; to endure; to support.

**Broom**, bröm, *n.* [A.Sax. *bróm*=L.G. *brdm*, D. *brem*, broom; allied to *bramble*.] A leguminous shrub growing abundantly on sandy pastures and heaths; a besom or brush with a long handle for sweeping floors; so called from being originally made of the broom-plant.—**Broomstick**, bröm'stik, *n.* The stick or handle of a broom.

**Brose**, bröz, *n.* [Gael. *brothas*, brose; same root as *brew*, *broth*, &c.] A Scottish dish, made by pouring boiling water, boiling milk, the liquor in which meat has been boiled, or the like, on oatmeal, or other meal, and immediately mixing the ingredients by stirring.

**Broth**, broth, *n.* [A.Sax. *broth*, from root of *brew*.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, usually with certain vegetables to give it a better relish.

**Brothel**, broth'el, *n.* [O.E. *brothel*, a wretch, from *brothen*, ruined, destroyed, from *bréthan*, to destroy.] A house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy-house.

**Brother**, bruth'ér, *n. pl.* **Brothers**, bruth'érz, or **Brethren**, bræth'én. [A.Sax. *bráðer*=D. *broeder*, Icel. *bróðir*, Dan. and Sw. *broder*, Goth. *brothar*, G. *bruder*, Ir. and Gael. *brathair*, W. *bradw*, Rus. *brat'*, Bohem. *bratr*, L. *frater*, Gr. *phrátēr*, Skr. *bhratr*, brother; the root meaning of the word is unknown.] Strictly a human male born of the same father and mother (also used of animals); a male born of the same father or mother (more strictly called a *half-brother*); a relation or kinsman; an associate; one of the same rank, profession, or occupation; or more generally, a fellow-creature; specifically, a member of a religious order; one that resembles another in manners or disposition. [The plural *brethren* is now used only in the wider meanings of the word.]—**Brotherhood**, bruth'ér-hyd, *n.* The state of being a brother or brotherly; an association of men for any purpose; a class of individuals of the same kind, profession, or occupation; a fraternity.—**Brotherly**, bruth'ér-li,

*a.* Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers (*brotherly* love).—**Brother-in-law**, *n.* The brother of one's husband or wife; also, a sister's husband.

**Brougham**, brô'am or brôm, *n.* [After the first Lord Brougham.] A one-horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled, and adapted to carry either two or four persons.

**Brow**, brou, *n.* [A.Sax. *brû*, the eyebrow=D. *brauw*, Icel. *brún*, G. *braue*, the eyebrow; cog. with Gr. *ophrys*, Per. *abru*, Skr. *bhrî*, the eyebrow.] The prominent ridge over the eye, forming an arch above the orbit; the arch of hair over the eye; the eyebrow; the forehead; the edge of a steep place; the upper portion of a slope.—**Browbeat**, brou'bêt, *v.t.* To abash or bear down with haughty, stern looks, or with arrogant speech and dogmatic assertions.

**Brown**, broun, *a.* [A.Sax. *brûn*=Icel. *brúnn*, Dan. *brunn*, Sw. *brun*, D. *bruin*, G. *braun*, brown; lit. of a burnt colour, from root of *burn*, *bronze*, &c.] Of a dark or dusky colour, inclining to redness.—*n.* A dark colour inclining to red or yellow of various degrees of depth, and resulting from a mixture of red, black, and yellow.—**Brown bread**, wheat bread made from unbolted flour, which thus includes the bran, and hence is of a brown colour.—**Brown study**, a fit of mental abstraction or meditation; a reverie.—*v.t.* To make brown or dusky; to give a brown colour to.—*v.i.* To become brown.—**Brownie**, *n.* Household servant of a fairy or goblin nature; a junior Girl Guide, between the ages of 8 and 11.—**Browning**, broun'ing, *n.* The act of making brown; a preparation of sugar, port-wine, spices, &c., for colouring and flavouring meat and made dishes; a make of automatic pistol.

**Browse**, brouz, *v.t.*—*browsed*, *browsing*. [O.Fr. *brouster* (Fr. *brouster*), to browse, from *brost*, *broust*, a sprout, a shoot, from O.H.G. *broz*, G. *bross*, sprout.] To feed on: said of cattle, deer, &c.; to pasture on; to graze.—*v.i.* To feed on pasture or on the leaves, shoots, &c., of shrubs and trees: said of cattle, deer, &c.

**Bruin**, brú'in, *n.* [The bear's name in Reynard the Fox; from the D. *bruin*, brown.] A name given to the bear.

**Bruise**, bröz, *v.t.*—*bruised*, *bruising*. [O.Fr. *bruiser*, *bruser*, *briser*, to break, to shiver, from O.G. *brestan*, to break, to burst.] To injure by a blow without laceration; to contuse; to crush by beating or pounding; to pound; to bray, as drugs or articles of food; to make a dent or dint in.—*v.i.* To fight with the fists; to box [colloq.].—*n.* A contusion; a hurt upon the flesh of animals, upon plants or other bodies, with a blunt or heavy object.—

**Bruiser**, bröz'ér, *n.* The person or thing that bruises; an instrument or machine for bruising substances; a pugilist, boxer, or prize-fighter [colloq.].

**Bruit**, brôt, *n.* [Fr. *bruit*, noise, uproar, rumour, from *bruire*, to make a noise.] Something noised abroad; report; rumour; fame.—*v.t.* To announce with noise; to report; to noise abroad.

**Brunette**, brô-ne', *n.* [Fr., a dim. from *brun*, brown. BROWN.] A woman with a brown or dark complexion.

**Brunt**, brunt, *n.* [From the root or stem of *to burn*; comp. *Sc. brunt*, burnt; Icel. *brunn*, a burning; Dan. *brynde* and *brunst*, ardour, ardency, burning heat. BURN.] The heat or utmost violence of an onset; the first or severest shock of a battle or struggle; the force of a blow; violence; shock of any kind.

**Brush**, brush, *n.* [O.Fr. *broche*, *brosse*, brushwood; Mod.Fr. *brosse*, a brush; from O.H.G. *broz*, a sprout. BROWSE.] An instrument made of bristles or other similar material bound together, used for various purposes, as for dressing the hair, removing dust from clothes, laying on colours, whitewash, and the like; the small trees and shrubs of a wood, or a thicket of small trees; the bushy tail of some animals, as the fox, squirrel, &c.; the act of using a brush, or of applying a brush to; a slight encounter; a skirmish; *elect.* in an electric generator, a block of carbon or other suitable material, bearing upon a commutator or slip ring, and thus collecting the current from the revolving part.—*v.t.* To sweep or rub with a brush; to strike lightly by passing over the surface; to pass lightly over: to remove by brushing or by lightly passing over.—*To brush up*, to furbish; to polish; to improve; especially, to improve the appearance of.—*v.i.* To move nimbly in haste; to move so lightly as scarcely to be perceived; to move over lightly.—**Brushwood**, *n.* Small trees or shrubs forming a thicket or coppice; branches of trees cut off.

**Brusque**, brusq, *a.* [Fr. *brusque*, from It. *brusco*, brusque, sharp, sour.] Abrupt in manner; blunt; rude.—**Brusqueness**, brusq'nes, *n.* A rude, abrupt, or blunt manner.—**Brusquerie**, brusk-rê, *n.* [Fr.] Brusqueness; a hasty or blunt expression.

**Brussels-sprouts**, *n.pl.* A variety of cabbage, characterized by little clusters of leaves which form miniature heads of cabbage.

**Brute**, brôt, *n.* [L. *brutus*, stupid, insensible, irrational.] A beast; any animal destitute of reason; a brutal person; a savage in disposition or manners; a low-bred, unfeeling human being.—*a.* Insensible, irrational, or unintelligent; not proceeding from or inspired by reason and intelligence (*brute* force, the

*brute* earth).—**Brutal**, brôt'al, *a.* Pertaining to a brute; like a brute; savage; cruel; inhuman; brutish.—**Brutality**, brôt'al-i-ti, *n.* The quality of being brutal; inhumanity; savageness; gross cruelty; insensibility to pity or shame; a savage, shameless, or inhuman act.—**Brutalize**, brôt'al-iz, *v.t.*—*brutalized*, *brutalizing*. To make brutal, coarse, gross, or inhuman; to degrade to the level of a brute.—**Brutally**, brôt'al-li, *adv.* In a brutal manner; cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, gross, or unfeeling manner.—**Brutish**, brôt'ish, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a brute; uncultured; ignorant; stupid; unfeeling; savage; brutal; gross; carnal; bestial.

**Bryology**, bri-o'lo-ji, *n.* [Gr. *bryon*, moss, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of mosses, their structure, affinities, classification, &c.

**Bryony**, bri'ô-ni, *n.* [L. *bryonia*, Gr. *bryônia*, bryony, from *bryô*, I swell, sprout, from the quick growth of the stems.] A climbing plant of various species.

**Bubble**, bub'l, *n.* [Dan. *boble*, Sw. *bubbla*, D. *bobbel*, a bubble; akin to *blob*.] A small vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air; a blob of air in a fluid; *fig.* something that wants firmness or solidity; a vain project; a false show; a delusive or fraudulent scheme of speculation; a fraud.—*v.i.*—*bubbled*, *bubbling*. To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated; to run with a gurgling noise; to gurgle.—*v.t.* To cause to bubble; to cheat; to deceive; to trick.

**Bubo**, bú'bô, *n.* [Gr. *boubôn*, the groin, a swelling in the groin.] A tumour or abscess, with inflammation, which rises in certain glandular parts of the body, as in the groin or armpit.

**Buccaneer**, buk-a-nêr', *n.* [Fr. *boucanier*, a pirate, originally a hunter who smoked the flesh of the animals killed, from *boucaner*, to smoke meat, from *boucan*, a place for smoking meat, a Carib word.] A pirate; sea-robber; more especially, one of the piratical adventurers, English and French, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America in the 17th and 18th centuries.

**Buck**, buk, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *buac*, cow-dung used in bleaching, bleaching liquor, lye; from W. *bu*, *budh*, Gael. *bo*, a cow.] Lye or suds in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching.—*v.t.* To soak or wash in lye, a process in bleaching; to break up and pulverize, as ores.—**Buck-basket**, *n.* A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

**Buck**, buk, *n.* [A.Sax. *bucca*, a he-goat, a buck=D. *bok*, Icel. *bokkr*, a he-goat; Dan. *buk*, a buck, a he-goat, a ram; G. *bock*, a he-goat, a buck; W. *brwch*, a buck, Ir. *boc*, a he-goat.] The male of the fallow-deer, of the goat, the rabbit and

hare: often used specifically of the male of the fallow-deer; a roe-buck; a dashing fellow; a fop, swell, or dandy.—**Buck-hound**, *n.* A kind of hound, smaller than the stag-hound, for hunting bucks or fallow-deer.—**Buckskin**, *buks'kin*, *n.* A kind of soft, yellowish or grayish leather originally made of the skin of the deer, but now of that of the sheep; *pl.* breeches made of this leather.—**Buck-shot**, *n.* A large kind of shot used for killing deer or other large game.—**Buck-thorn**, *n.* A somewhat spiny shrub of various species.

**Bucket**, buk'et, *n.* [A.Sax. *buc*, a bucket, a flagon, a pitcher, with *dim.* term. added. Probably allied to *back*, a vessel.] A vessel made of wood, leather, metal, or other material, for drawing or holding water or other liquids; one of the cavities on the circumference of a water-wheel, into which the water is delivered to move the wheel; the scoop of a dredging-machine or of a grain-elevator.

**Buckle**, buk'l, *n.* [Fr. *boucle*, buckle, from L.L. *buccula*, the central part of the buckler, the boss, *dim.* of L. *bucca*, a cheek.] An instrument, usually made of some kind of metal, and consisting of a rim with a chape and tongue, used for fastening harness, belts, or parts of dress together; a curl of hair; a state of being curled or crisped (as a wig).—*v.t.*—*buckled*, *buckling*. To fasten with a buckle or buckles; *refl.* to set vigorously to work at anything; to join together, as in marriage [colloq.].—*v.i.* To bend or bow [Shak.]; to apply with vigour; to engage with zeal: followed by *to*.

**Buckler**, buk'ler, *n.* [O.Fr. *bocler*, Fr. *bouclier*, a protuberance, a boss on the shield.] A kind of shield, a piece of defensive armour anciently used in war, and worn on the left arm.

**Buckram**, buk'ram, *n.* [O.E. *boke-ram*, from O.Fr. *boucaran*, *boqueran*, M.H.G. *buckernam*, *buckernan*, L.L. *bocgerannus*, &c.; perhaps stuff made originally of goat's hair (G. *bock*, a goat).] A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue, used in garments to keep them in the form intended, and for wrappers to some kinds of merchandise.

**Buckwheat**, buk'whét, *n.* [From Prov.E. *buck*, beech, and *wheat*; D. *boek-wreit*, G. *buchweizen* (D. *boek*, G. *buche*, a beech); from the resemblance of its triangular seeds to beech-nuts.] A plant bearing small triangular seeds, which are ground into meal and form a valuable article of food much used in Europe and America.

**Bucolic**, bu-kol'ik, *a.* [L. *bucolicus*, from Gr. *boukolikos*, pertaining to cattle, pastoral, from *bous*, an ox.] Pastoral; relating to country affairs and to a herdsman's life and occupation.—*n.* A pastoral poem.

**Bud**, bud, *n.* [Allied to D. *bot*, a bud; O.Fr. *boter*, to bud; Fr. *bouton*, a

bud; E. *button*.] A small, generally more or less ovoid, protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, being the form in which leaves or flowers exist before expanding; a prominence on or in certain animals of low organization, as polyps, which becomes developed into an independent being, which may or may not remain permanently attached to the parent organism.—*v.i.*—*budded*, *budding*. To put forth or produce buds; to sprout; to begin to grow from a stock like a bud, as a horn; *fig.* to be in an early stage of development.—*v.t.* To graft by inserting a bud under the bark of another tree.—**Budding**, bud'ing, *n.* *Hort.* a mode of grafting, in which a leaf-bud is inserted as a graft instead of a young shoot, the bud sending out a stem which has all the properties of its parent.

**Buddhism**, böd'izm, *n.* [Buddha, from Skr. *buddh*; *pp.* from Skr. *budh*, to awake, the Enlightened, known otherwise as Sakyamuni, Gautama: the sacred name of the founder of the system, who appears to have lived in the 6th century B.C.] The religious system founded by Buddha, one of the most prominent doctrines of which is that *nirvāna*, or an absolute release from existence, is the chief good; it prevails in China, Japan, Cashmere, Tibet, Burmah, Ceylon, &c., its adherents comprising about a third of the human race.

**Buddhist**, böd'ist, *n.* A worshipper of Buddha; one who adheres to the system of Buddhism.

**Budge**, buj, *v.i.* [Fr. *bouger*, to stir, to move=Pr. *bologar*, to be agitated, It. *bolicare*, to bubble, from L. *bullire*, to boil. BOT.] To move off; to stir; to remove from a spot a little; to flinch; to take oneself off.

**Budge**, buj, *n.* [O.Fr. *bouge*, L. *bulga*, a leather bag, from a Gallic word seen in Ir. and Gael. *balg*, *bolg*, a bag; akin to *bellows*, *belly*.] Lamb-skin with the wool dressed outwards.

**Budgerigar**, bud'jer-e-gär'', *n.* [Native Australian.] The grass or zebra parakeet; the Australian love-bird.

**Budget**, buj'et, *n.* [O.E. *boget*, *bouget*, from Fr. *bougette*, *dim.* of *bouge*, a leather bag. BUDGE, *n.*] A little sack, with its contents; hence, a stock or store; the annual financial statement which the chancellor of the exchequer makes in the house of Commons.

**Buff**, buf, *n.* [Abbrev. of *buffalo*, O.E. *bufle*, Fr. *bufle*, a buffalo.] A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, ox, &c., dressed with oil, like shammy; the colour of buff; a light yellow.—*a.* Made of buff; of the colour of buff. **Buff-stick**, *n.* A stick covered with leather, velvet, &c., and powdered with emery, used in polishing.

**Buffalo**, buf'fa-lö, *n.* [From Sp. *bufalo*, Fr. *buffle*, L. *bulbalus*, *bulalus*, from Gr. *boubalos*, from *bous*, an

ox.] A ruminant mammal of the ox family somewhat larger than the common ox and with stouter limbs, originally from India, but of which several species are now found in most of the warmer countries of the Eastern continent, being kept as domestic animals and used for draught, &c.; the name also applied to the bison of North America.

**Buffer**, buf'ér, *n.* [O.E. *buff*, to strike; *buffet*, a blow.] Any apparatus for deadening the concussion between a moving body and the one on which it strikes; an apparatus with powerful springs attached to railway-carriages to prevent injury from violent contact.—**Buffer-state**, *n.* [Name invented by Archibald Forbes to express the position of Afghanistan in relation to India.] A state between two rival nations.

**Buffer**, buf'ér, *n.* [From O.E. *bufle*, to stammer, Fr. *bufet*, to puff out the cheeks; comp. Sc. *buff*, nonsense.] A fellow; a term expressive of extreme familiarity.

**Buffet**, buf'et, *n.* [Fr. *buffet*, a side-board, a cupboard.] A cupboard, sideboard, or closet, to hold china, crystal, plate, and other like articles; the space set apart for refreshments in public places.

**Buffet**, buf'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *buffet*, *bufet*, a slap, a blow, *dim.* from *bufle*, *bufe*, a blow.] A blow with the fist; a box; a cuff; a slap; hence, hard usage of any kind suggestive of blows (Fortune's buffets).—*v.t.* To strike with the hand or fist; to box; to beat; to beat in contention; to contend against (*buffet* the billows).—*v.i.* To deal blows or buffets; to make one's way by buffeting.

**Buffoon**, buf-fön', *n.* [Fr. *buffon*, from It. *buffone*, from *buffare*, to jest or sport, from *buffa*, a trick, a piece of sport.] A man who makes a practice of amusing others by low tricks, odd gestures and postures, jokes, &c.; a merry-andrew; a clown; a jester.—*v.t.* To make ridiculous.—*v.i.* To play the buffoon.—*a.* Characteristic of a buffoon.—**Buffoonery**, buf-fön'ér-i, *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks.

**Bug**, bug, *n.* [W. *bwg*, a hobgoblin, a scarecrow; akin to E. *bogey*, Sc. *bogle*.] A hobgoblin, spectre, or bugbear [Shak.]; a name applied to insects of various kinds, as the may-bug, the lady-bug; particularly applied to an insect which infests the furniture, beds, and walls of houses, and inflicts severe bites on persons.—**Bugbear**, bug'bär, *n.* [Lit. a bug or hobgoblin in the shape of a bear.] Something real or imaginary that causes terror.

**Buggy**, bug'i, *n.* A name given to several species of light one-horse carriages or gigs.

**Bugle**, bü'gl, *n.* [Lit. a buffalo-horn, from O.E. *bugle*, a buffalo, from L. *buculus*, a young bullock.] A hunting-horn; a military wind-instrument.—**Bugler**, bü'glér, *n.* One



who plays a bugle; a soldier whose duty is to convey the commands of the officers by sounding a bugle.

**Bugle**, bŭ'gl, *n.* [L.L. *bugulus*, a female ornament, from root seen in A.Sax. *būgan*, to bend, to bow, G. *bügel*, a bent piece of metal.] A shining elongated glass bead, usually black.

**Bugloss**, bū'glos, *n.* [L. *buglossus*, Gr. *bouglossos*—*bous*, an ox, and *glossa*, tongue.] A bristly plant of several species.

**Buhl**, būl, *n.* [From *Boule*, an Italian wood-carver, who introduced this style of work into France in the reign of Louis XIV.] Unburnished gold, brass, or mother-of-pearl worked into complicated and ornamental patterns, used for inlaying; articles ornamented in this style.

**Build**, bild, *v.i.*—*built, building*. [Of obscure origin, but connected with A.Sax. *bold*, a house, a building; Icel. *ból*, Dan. *bol*, a house, a dwelling, from same root as Icel. *búa*, to dwell, G. *bauen*, to build or cultivate.] To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice or fabric of almost any kind; to construct; to frame; to raise on a support or foundation; to rear; to erect; to settle or establish (fame, hopes, &c.).—*v.t.* To exercise the art or practise the business of building; to rest or depend (to build on another's foundation); to base; to rely.—*n.* Construction; make; form.—**Builder**, bil'dér, *n.* One who builds; one whose occupation is to build, as an architect, ship-wright, mason, &c.—**Building**, bild'ing, *n.* The act of one who builds; the thing built, as a house, a church, &c.; fabric; edifice.—**Built**, bilt, *p. and a.* Formed; shaped (of the human body, &c.): frequently in composition; constructed of different pieces instead of one, as a mast, beam, &c.

**Bulb**, bulb, *n.* [L. *bulbus*, a bulbous root.] The rounded part or head of an onion or similar plant; strictly, a modified leaf-bud, consisting of imbricated scales or concentric coats or layers, formed on a plant usually beneath the surface of the ground, emitting roots from its base, and producing a stem from its centre, as in the onion, lily, hyacinth, &c.; any protuberance or expansion resembling a bulb, especially an expansion at the end of a stalk or long and slender body, as in the tube of a thermometer.—**Bulbous**, bul'bús, *a.* Having or pertaining to bulbs or a bulb; growing from bulbs; resembling a bulb in shape; swelling out.

**Bulbul**, bul'bŭl, *n.* The Persian name of the nightingale.

**Bulgarian**, bul-gá'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Bulgaria.—*n.* A member of the Bulgarian race; the language of the Bulgarians, a Slavonic tongue.

**Bulge**, bulj, *v.i.*—*bulged, bulging*. [From the Scandinavian; O.Sw. *bulgja*, to swell; Icel. *bólgin*, swollen: the same word as A.Sax.

*belgan*, to swell.] To swell out; to be protuberant; to budge, as a ship. **Bulky**, bulk, *n.* [Same root as *bulge*; Icel. *búlki*, a heap, the freight of a vessel; Dan. *bulk*, a lump, a clod; O.Sw. *bolk*, a crowd, a mass.] Magnitude of material substance; whole dimensions; size; the gross; the majority; the main mass or body (the bulk of a nation); the whole contents of a ship's hold.—*In bulk*, loose or open, that is not packed in bags, boxes, &c.—*v.t.* To grow large; to swell; to appear large or important.—**Bulky**, bul'ki, *a.* Of great bulk or dimensions; of great size; large.—**Bulk-head**, *n.* One of several upright partitions dividing the various compartments of a ship.

**Bull**, bul, *n.* [A.Sax. *bull* (only found in dim. *buluca*, a bullock); L.G. *bulle*, *bolle*, D. *bul*, Icel. *boli*, a bull. The root may be in A.Sax. *bellan*, to bellow.] The male of any bovine quadruped or animal of the ox or cow kind; an old male whale; *stock-exchange slang*, one who operates in order to effect a rise in the price of stock: the opposite of a bear.—*a.* Male, or of large size; characteristic of a bull, as coarse, loud, obstinate, or the like: used in composition: as, a bull-trout, bull-head, bulrush, &c.—**Bullock**, bul'ok, *n.* [A.Sax. *buluca*, dim. of *bull*.] An ox or castrated bull; a full-grown steer.—**Bull-baiting**, *n.* The practice of baiting or attacking bulls with trained dogs.—**Bulldog**, *n.* A very strong muscular variety of dog, with large head, broad muzzle, short hair, and of remarkable courage and ferocity: formerly much used in bull-baiting.—**Bull-dogs**, *n.* Attendants on the University Proctors at Oxford and Cambridge.—**Bull-fight**, *n.* A combat between armed men and bulls in a closed arena: a popular amusement in Spain.—**Bull-finch**, *n.* A species of finch, distinguished by the large size of the head, the stoutness of the bill, and by having the beak and crown of the head black; it is a British song-bird.—**Bull-frog**, *n.* A large species of frog living in marshy places in North America, having a loud bass voice which resembles the bellowing of a bull.—**Bull's-eye**, *n.* *Arch.* any circular opening for the admission of light or air; a round piece of thick glass, convex on one side, let into the deck, port, or skylight of a vessel for the purpose of admitting light; a small lantern with a lens on one side to concentrate the light in a given direction; the centre of a target of a different colour from the rest of it, and usually round, also a shot that hits the bull's-eye.—**Bull-roarer**, *n.* A flat piece of wood with a string passing through a hole in it; when swung round the head it gives out a roaring sound, and is used in religious ceremonies by Australian aborigines.—**Bull-terrier**, *n.* A

variety of dog, a cross-breed between a bull-dog and a terrier.—**Bull-trout**, *n.* A large species of fish of the salmon family, thicker and clumsier than the salmon.

**Bull**, bul, *n.* [L. *bullo*, boss, an ornament worn on a child's neck, later a leaden seal.] Originally the seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope; hence, a letter, edict, or rescript of the pope, published or transmitted to the churches over which he is head, containing some decree, order, or decision.

**Bull**, bul, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A gross inconsistency in language; a ludicrous blunder involving a contradiction in terms.

**Bullace**, bul'ás, *n.* [A Celtic word; W. *bwlaz*, Ir. *bulos*, Fr. *buloce*, Armor. *bolos*.] The wild plum.

**Bullet**, bul'et, *n.* [Fr. *boulet*, a dim. from *boule*, a ball, from L. *bullo*, a bubble, a boss, a seal.] A small ball; a projectile generally of lead intended to be discharged from small-arms, as rifles, pistols, &c.

**Bulletin**, bul'e-tin, *n.* [Fr., from It. *bulletino*, dim. of *bullo*, an edict of the pope.] An official report concerning some public event.

**Bullion**, bul'yon, *n.* [From L.L. *bullio*, *bulliona*, a mass of gold or silver.] Uncoined gold or silver in the mass; gold or silver not in the form of current coin; the precious metals in bars, ingots, or in any uncoined form; foreign or uncurrent coins; a kind of heavy twisted fringe frequently made of silk and covered with fine gold or silver wire.

**Bully**, bul'i, *n.* [From root of *bull*, *bellow*.] A blustering, quarrelsome, overbearing fellow, more distinguished for insolence than for courage; a swaggerer; one who domineers or brow-beats; a brisk, dashing fellow.—*v.t.* To act the bully towards; to overbear with bluster or menaces.

**Bulrush**, bul'rush, *n.* [From *bull*, implying largeness, and *rush*.] A name given to large rush-like plants, of various genera, growing in marshes.

**Bulwark**, bul'wérk, *n.* [Lit. a work built of the holes or trunks of trees, from Dan. *bulværk*, D. *bolwerk*, G. *bollwerk*, rampart; hence by corruption Fr. *boulevard*.] Formerly a mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and formed with bastions, curtains, &c.; a rampart; a fortification; that which protects or secures against attack; means of protection and safety; the boarding round the sides of a ship, above the level of the decks, to prevent them being swept by the waves, &c.

**Bumble-bee**, bum'bl-bē, *n.* [From *bum*, to hum or boom.] A large bee; a humble-bee: so named from its sound.

**Bumbledom**, bum'bl-dum, *n.* [From *Bumble, the beadle, a character in Dickens' *Oliver Twist*.] A sarcastic*

term applied to fussy official pomposity and incapacity.

**Bumboat**, bum'bôt, *n.* [D. *bumbboot*, a wide fishing-boat, from *bun*, a tank in a boat in which fish are kept alive, and *boot*, a boat.] A boat for carrying provisions to a ship at a distance from shore.

**Bump**, bump, *v.t.* [Perhaps imitative of sound.] To make to come in violent contact; to give a shock to; to strike; to thump.—*v.i.* To come in collision; to strike against something.—*n.* A swelling or protuberance (especially on the body); *phren.* one of the natural protuberances on the surface of the skull regarded as indicative of distinct qualities, affections, propensities, &c., of the mind; a shock from a collision.

**Bumper**, bum'pér, *n.* [Corrupted from older *bumbard*, *bombard*.] A cup or glass filled to the brim; something well or completely filled.

**Bumpkin**, bump'kin, *n.* [For *bunkin*, a short boom, a bumpkin being a blockish fellow, a blockhead.] An awkward, clumsy rustic; a clown or country lout.

**Bumptious**, bump'shus, *a.* [For *bumpish*, from *bump*, apt to strike against or come in contact with others.] Offensively self-assertive; disposed to quarrel; domineering. [Colloq.]—**Bumptiousness**, bump'shus-nes, *n.* [Colloq.]

**Bun**, bun, *n.* [O.Fr. *bugne*, a swelling; Fr. *bugnet*, a little puffed loaf.] A kind of cake; a kind of sweet bread.

**Bunch**, bunsh, *n.* [From O.Sw. and Dan. *bunke*, Icel. *bunki*, a heap. BUNK.] A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump; a collection, cluster, or tuft of things of the same kind connected together in growth or tied together; any cluster or aggregate.—*v.i.* To swell out in a protuberance; to cluster, as into bunches.

**Bundle**, bun'dl, *n.* [A dim. from *bund*; equivalent to D. *bondel*, G. *bündel*, bundle.] A number of things bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance or handling; a package.—*v.t.*—*bundled*, *bundling*. To tie or bind in a bundle or roll; often followed by *up*; to place or dispose of in a hurried unceremonious manner.—*To bundle off*, to send a person off in a hurry; to send off unceremoniously.—*To bundle out*, to expel summarily.—*v.i.* To depart in a hurry or unceremoniously: often with *off*.

**Bung**, bung, *n.* [Allied to D. *bom*, O.D. *bonne*, a bung; Ir. *buinne*, a tap, a spigot; W. *bwng*, a bung-hole.] A large cork or stopper for closing the hole in a cask through which it is filled.—*v.t.* To stop the orifice of with a bung; to close up.—**Bung-hole**, *n.* The hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled, and which is closed by a bung.

**Bungalow**, bung'ga-lô, *n.* [Per. *bengalah*, from *Bengal*; lit. a Bengalese house.] A single-storied house.

**Bungle**, bung'gl, *v.i.*—*bungled*, *bungling*. [Akin to *bang*, G. dial. *bungen*, O.Sw. *bunga*, to beat, to bang.] To perform in a clumsy, awkward manner.—*v.t.* To make or mend clumsily; to botch; to manage awkwardly; to perform inefficiently.—*n.* A clumsy performance; a piece of awkward work; a botch.—**Bungler**, bung'glér, *n.* One who bungles; one who performs without skill.—**Bungling**, bung'gling, *a.* Prone to bungle; clumsy; characterized by bungling.

**Bunion**, bun'yôn, *n.* [From It. *bugnone*, a round knot or bunch, a boil.] An excrescence or knob on some of the joints of the feet, generally at the side of the ball of the great toe.

**Bunk**, bungk, *n.* [Sw. *bunke*, a wooden vessel, a coop, in O.Sw. also a part of a vessel's deck.] A wooden box or case, serving as a seat during the day and a bed at night; one of a series of sleeping berths arranged above each other.—**Bunker**, bung'kér, *n.* A sort of fixed chest or box; a large bin or receptacle (a coal-bunker).

**Bunker**, *n.* A sandy hollow in golf links.—**Bunker**, *v.t.* To block, to check.

**Bunkum**, bung'kum, *n.* [From *Buncombe*, in N. Carolina, whose member of Congress had on one occasion admitted that he was talking simply 'for Buncombe', that is, to please his constituents.] Talking for talking's sake; bombastic speech-making; mere words.

**Bunny**, bun'i, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *bun*, root, stump; lit. the short-tailed animal.] A sort of pet name for the rabbit.

**Bunsen**, bun-sen, *n.* [From inventor, Baron *Bunsen*.] A kind of lamp or gas-burner producing an intensely hot flame.

**Bunt**, bunt, *n.* [Sw. *bunt*, Dan. *bundt*, a bundle.] *Naut.* the middle part, cavity, or belly of a sail.—*v.i.* To swell out.—**Buntline**, bunt'lin, *n.* *Naut.* one of the ropes fastened on the bottoms of square sails, to draw them up to their yards.

**Bunt**, bunt, *n.* A disease of wheat; smut.

**Bunting**, bun'ting, *n.* [O.E. *bunting*, *bounting*, *buntel*, Sc. *buntlin*; origin unknown.] The popular name of a number of insessorial birds closely allied to finches and sparrows.

**Bunting**, bun'ting, *n.* [Probably from G. *bunt*, D. *bont*, partly-coloured, of different colours.] A thin woollen stuff, of which the colours, or flags and signals, of ships are made; a vessel's flags collectively.

**Buoy**, boi, *n.* [D. *boei*, a buoy, a fetter, O.Fr. *boye*, from L. *bolæ*, a kind of fetter or shackle; a buoy being fettered at a fixed point.] A floating object fixed at a certain place to show the position of objects beneath the water, as shoals, rocks,

&c., or to mark out the course a ship is to follow, &c.; a floating object used to throw overboard for a person who has fallen into the water to lay hold of, and to keep him afloat till he can be taken out; more particularly called a *life-buoy*.—*v.t.* To keep afloat in a fluid, as in water or air: generally with *up*; *fig.* to keep from sinking into despondency; to fix buoys in as a direction to mariners.—**Buoyancy**, boi'an-si, *n.* The quality of being buoyant, that is, of floating on the surface of water or in the atmosphere; *fig.* light-heartedness; cheerfulness; hopefulness; elasticity of spirit.—**Buoyant**, boi'ant, *a.* Floating; light; having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid; *fig.* cheerful; hopeful; not easily depressed.

**Bur**, Burr, bér, *n.* [A.Sax. *burr*, a bur, a burdock.] A rough prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut and burdock; the plant burdock; *engr.* a slight ridge of metal left by the graver on the edges of a line, and which is removed by a scraper; the guttural pronunciation of the rough *r* common in some of the northern counties of England.

**Burbie**, bér'bl, *v.i.* To make a bubbling sound; to speak confusedly and unintelligently.

**Burbot**, bér'bôt, *n.* [Fr. *barbote*, from *barbe*, L. *barba*, a beard.] A fish of the cod family, found in several English rivers and lakes.

**Burden**, Burthen, bér'dn, bér'th'n, *n.* [A.Sax. *byrthen*, from *beran*, to bear.] That which is borne or carried; a load; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; the quantity or number of tons a vessel will carry.—*v.t.* To load; to lay a heavy load on; to encumber with weight; to oppress with anything grievous; to surcharge.—**Burdensome**, bér'dn-som, *a.* Weighing like a heavy burden; grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive; heavy; wearisome.

**Burden**, bér'dn, *n.* [Fr. *bourdon*, a drone or bass, the humble-bee, from L.L. *burdo*, a drone.] The part in a song which is repeated at the end of each verse; the chorus or refrain; a subject on which one dwells.

**Burdock**, bér'dok, *n.* [*Bur* and *dock*.] The popular name of a large rough-leaved perennial plant belonging to the composite family, common on roadsides and waste places, and a troublesome weed in cultivated grounds.

**Bureau**, bú-rô, pl. **Bureaux** or **Bureaus**, bú-rôz, *n.* [Fr. *bureau*, an office, a desk or writing-table, originally a kind of russet stuff with which writing-tables were covered, from L. *burris*, red or reddish.] A desk or writing-table, with drawers for papers; an *escritoire*; an office or place where business is transacted; a department for the transaction of public business; a

chest of drawers for clothes, &c.—**Bureaucracy**, bū-rō'kra-sī, *n.* The system of centralizing the administration of a country, through regularly graded series of government officials; such officials collectively.—**Bureaucrat**, bū-rō'krat, *n.* An advocate for or supporter of bureaucracy.

**Burette**, bū-ret', *n.* [Fr., from *buire*, a flagon, *L. bibere*, to drink.] A tube used in chemistry for accurately measuring out quantities of fluids.

**Burgee**, bér'jē, *n.* A flag or pennant which ends in two points.

**Burgh**, bur'ē, *n.* [Borough.] A corporate town or borough; the Scottish term corresponding to the English *borough*.—**Burgess**, bér'jes, *n.* [O.Fr. *bourgeois*, Fr. *bourgeois*, from *bourg*, *L.L. burgus*, a borough.] An inhabitant of a borough or walled town, especially one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or freeman of a borough; a parliamentary representative of a borough.

**Burglar**, bér'glər, *n.* [From Fr. *bourg*, a town, and O.Fr. *laire*, Fr. *lairo*, *L. latro*, a thief.] One guilty of nocturnal housebreaking.—**Burglary**, bér'glə-ri, *n.* The act or crime of nocturnal housebreaking, with an intent to commit a felony.

**Burgomaster**, bér'gō-mas-tēr, *n.* [D. *Burgemeester* = E. *borough-master*.] The chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders, and Germany, nearly corresponding to *mayor* in England and the United States.

**Burgundy**, bér'gun-di, *n.* A kind of wine, so called from *Burgundy*, in France.

**Burin**, bū-rin, *n.* [Fr. *burin*, from root of *bore*.] A graver; an instrument for engraving made of tempered steel.

**Burke**, bér'k, *v.t.* [From the name of an Irishman who first committed the crime, in 1829, in Edinburgh, with the view of selling the dead bodies for dissection.] To murder by suffocation; *fig.* to smother; to shelve (a question or discussion); to get rid of by some indirect manoeuvre.

**Burlesque**, bér-les'k, *a.* [Fr. *burlesque*, from It. *burlesco*, ridiculous, from *burlare*, to ridicule, *burla*, mockery.] Tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images, or by a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it.—*n.* That kind of literary composition which exhibits a contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it so as to excite laughter or ridicule; travesty; caricature; a kind of dramatic extravaganza with more or less singing in it; a ludicrous or debasing caricature of any kind; a gross perversion.—*v.t.*—*burlesqued*, *burlesquing*. To make ridiculous by burlesque representation; to turn into a burlesque.—**Burletta**, bér-let'a, *n.* [It., dim. of *burla*, mockery.] A comic opera; a musical farce.

**Burly**, bér'il, *a.* [Of same origin as *bur*, *bur*, Ir. and Gael. *borr*, a knob, with term. *-ly*.] Great in bodily size; bulky; lusty; the word, now used only of persons, includes the idea of some degree of coarseness.

**Burmese**, bur'méz, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Burmah*.—*n.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of *Burmah*; the language of the people of *Burmah*.

**Burn**, bérn, *v.t.*—burned or burnt, *burning*. [A.Sax. *bernan*, *byrnan*, *beornan*, *brinnan*, to burn.] To consume with fire; to reduce to ashes; to injure by fire; to scorch; to act on with fire; to expose to the action of fire (limestone, bricks); to make into by means of fire (to *burn* charcoal); to affect with a burning sensation; to apply a cautery to; to cauterize.—*v.i.* To be on fire; to flame; to suffer from or be injured by an excess of heat; to shine; to sparkle; to glow; to gleam; to be inflamed with passion or desire; to be affected with strong emotion; to rage; to be affected with a sensation of heat (the cheeks *burn*).—*n.* A hurt or injury of the flesh caused by the action of fire.—

**Burner**, bér'nēr, *n.* A person who burns or sets fire to anything; the part of a lamp from which the flame issues; the part that holds the wick; the jet-piece from which a gas-flame issues.—**Burning**, bér'ning, *a.* Much heated; flaming; scorching; vehement; powerful; causing excitement, ardour, or enthusiasm (a *burning* question).—**Burning-glass**, *n.* A double-convex lens of glass, which, when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, collects them into a focus, where an intense heat is produced, so that combustible matter may be set on fire.—**Burnt-sienna**, si-en'na, *n.* Earth of Sienna submitted to the action of fire, by which it is converted into a fine orange-red pigment.

**Burn**, burn, *n.* [A.Sax. *burna*, a stream.] A rivulet; a brook. [Prov.E. and Sc.]

**Burnish**, bér'nish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *burnir*, *burnissant*, to polish, to embrown, from *brun*, O.H.G. *brun*, brown.] To cause to glow or become resplendent; to polish and make shining by friction; to make smooth and lustrous.

**Burnoose**, bér-nōs', *n.* [Fr. *burnous*, *burnous*, from Sp. *al-bornoz*, a kind of Moorish cloak. An Ar. word.] A white woollen mantle, with hood, woven in one piece, worn by the Arabs.

**Burrow**, bur'ō, *n.* [The same word with *burgh*, *borough*, from A.Sax. *beorgan*, to protect, shelter.] A hole in the ground excavated by rabbits and some other animals, as a refuge and habitation.—*v.i.* To make a hole or burrow to lodge in; to work a way into or under something; to lodge in a burrow or in any deep or concealed place; to hide.

**Bursar**, bér'sér, *n.* [BURSE.] A

treasurer or cash-keeper of a college or of a monastery; a pursuer; a student to whom a bursary is paid.—**Bursarship**, bér'sér-ship, *n.* The office of a bursar.—**Bursary**, bér'sə-ri, *n.* The treasurer of a college or monastery; an exhibition or scholarship in a Scottish academy or university.

**Burst**, bérst, *v.i.*—*burst*, *bursting*. [A.Sax. *berstan* = Icel. *bersta*, Dan. *briste*, *bröste*, D. *bersten*, O.G. *bresten*, Mod.G. *bersten*, to burst; same root in Ir. *brisaim*, Gael. *bris*, *brisd*, to break.] To fly or break open from internal force and with sudden violence; to suffer a violent disruption; to explode; to become suddenly manifest; to rush; with prepositions, adverbs, and adverbial phrases (to *burst* out, to *burst* into life).—*v.t.* To break or rend by force or violence; to open suddenly (to *burst* one's bonds, to *burst* a cannon).—*n.* A sudden disruption; a violent rending; a sudden explosion or shooting forth; a rush; an outburst.

**Bury**, ber'i, *v.t.*—buried, *burying*. [A.Sax. *byrgan*, *byrigan*, to bury; allied to *beorgan*, to protect, and thus to *burgh*, *borough*, *burrow*, *barrow*, &c.] To cover with earth or other matter; to deposit in a grave when dead; to inter; to entomb; to hide; to conceal; to withdraw or conceal in retirement: *use refl.*; to hide in oblivion (to *bury* injuries, &c.).—**Burial**, bér'al, *n.* The act of burying, especially the act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment; the act of depositing a dead body in the earth, in a tomb or vault, or in the water.—**Buried**, ber'id, *p.* and *a.* Interred; hidden by the lapse of time; forgotten.

**Bus**, bus, *n.* An abbreviation of *omnibus* (q.v.).

**Busby**, buz'bi, *n.* A military head-dress consisting of a fur hat with a bag, of the same colour as the facings of the regiment, hanging from the top over the right side.

**Bush**, bush, *n.* [Scandinavian: Dan. *busk*, Sw. *buske*, a bush = D. *bosch*, a grove; G. *busch*, a bush.] A shrub with branches; a thick shrub; a branch of a tree, properly of ivy, fixed or hung out as a tavern sign [Shak.]; a stretch of shrubby vegetation; a district covered with brush-wood, or shrubs, trees, &c.—To beat about the bush, to use circumlocution; to dilly-dally.—*v.i.* To grow thick or bushy.—*v.t.* To set bushes about; to support with bushes; to use a bush-harrow.—**Bushy**, bush'i, *a.* Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs; resembling a bush; thick and spreading, like a bush.—**Bush-buck**, bush'buk, *n.* [D. *bosch-bok*.] The name given to several species of South African antelopes.—**Bush-cat**, *n.* The serval.—**Bushman**, bush'man, *n.* A woodsman; a settler in the bush or forest districts of a new country, as Australia; an



aboriginal of Bushmanland, near the Cape of Good Hope; a Bosjesman.

—**Bush-ranger**, *n.* In Australia, one who took to the 'bush', or woods, and lived by robbery.

**Bush**, *bush*, *n.* [Parallel form of *box*, from *D. bus*, a box, a bush; *G. büsche*, a box, the bush of a wheel.] A lining of harder material let into an orifice (as for an axle) to guard against wearing by friction.—*v.t.* To furnish with a bush.—**Bush-metal**, *n.* Hard brass; gun-metal; a composition of copper and tin, used for journals, bearings of shafts, &c.

**Bushel**, *bush'el*, *n.* [O.Fr. *bussel*, L.L. *bussellus*, a dim. form from *bussida*, for *buxida*, *pyxida*, from Gr. *pyxis*, a box.] A dry measure containing 8 gallons or 4 pecks.

**Business**, *biz'nes*, *n.* [This word, though with the form of an ordinary abstract noun from *busy*, has lost the meaning of state of being busy, *business*.] A matter or affair that engages a person's time, care, and attention; that which one does for a livelihood; occupation; employment; mercantile concerns, or traffic in general; the proper duty; what belongs to one to do; task or object undertaken; concern; right of action or interposing; affair; point; matter.

**Busk**, *busk*, *v.t. i. & r.* [From Icel. *biask*, to get oneself ready.] To prepare; equip; dress.

**Buskin**, *bus'kin*, *n.* [For *broskin*, *bruskin*, a dim. from *D. broos*, a buskin, akin to *brogue*.] A kind of half-boot or high shoe covering the foot and leg to the middle of the calf; the high shoe worn by ancient tragic actors; the tragic drama as opposed to comedy.—**Buskined**, *bus'kind*, *a.* Wearing buskins; pertaining to tragedy; tragic.

**Buss**, *bus*, *n.* [Same as *G. bus*, Sw. *puss*, a kiss; comp. also Ir. and Gael. *bus*, a mouth, a lip.] A kiss; a salute with the lips.—*v.t.* [Comp. O. and Prov. G. *bussen*, Sw. *pussa*, to kiss.] To kiss; to salute with the lips.

**Buss**, *bus*, *n.* [O.Fr. *busse*, L.L. *bussa*, a kind of boat; really the same word as *box*.] A small vessel, from 50 to 70 tons burden, and carrying two masts, used in herring-fishing.

**Bust**, *bust*, *n.* [Fr. *buste*, It. and Sp. *busto*, L.L. *bustum*, from *busta*, a small box, L. *buxida*, Box.] A sculptured figure of a person showing only the head, shoulders, and breast; the chest or thorax.

**Bustard**, *bust'erd*, *n.* [O.Fr. *bis-tarde*, a corruption of L. *avis tarda*; lit. slow bird.] A bird belonging to the order of the runners, but approaching the waders. The great bustard is the largest European bird, the male often weighing 30 lb.

**Bustle**, *bust'l*, *v.i.*—*bustled*, *bustling*. [Same word as Icel. *bustla*, to bustle, to splash in water; *bustli*, bustle, a splash.] To display activity with a

certain amount of noise or agitation; to be active and stirring.—*n.* Activity with noise and agitation; stir; hurry-scurry; tumult.—**Bustling**, *bus'ling*, *a.* Moving actively with noise or agitation; active; busy; stirring.

**Bustle**, *bust'l*, *n.* [Perhaps for *buskle*, a dim. of *busk*, a support for a lady's stays.] A pad, cushion, or wire framework worn at one time, about 1880, beneath the skirt of a woman's dress, expanding and supporting it behind.

**Busy**, *biz'i*, *a.* [O.E. *bisy*, A.Sax. *bysig*, *bisig* = *D. bezig*, L.G. *besig*, busy; further affinities doubtful.] Employed with constant attention; engaged about something that renders interruption inconvenient; occupied without cessation; constantly in motion; meddling with or prying into the affairs of others; officious; causing or spent in much employment (a busy day).—*v.t.*—*busied*, *busying*. To employ with constant attention; to keep engaged; to make or keep busy; often *refl.*—**Busybody**, *biz'i-bod-i*, *n.* One who officiously concerns himself or herself with the affairs of others.

**But**, *but*. Originally a prep. and still often to be so regarded, though also an adv. and frequently a conj. [A.Sax. *būtan*, without, out of, unless—*be*, by, and *ūtan*, out, without.] Except; besides; unless (all, none but one); save or excepting that; were it not (commonly followed by *that*); only; merely; simply (I do but jest); something equivalent to, that . . . not (who knows but or but that he may); as an adversative conj. equivalent to, on the contrary; on the other hand; yet; still; however; nevertheless.

**Butcher**, *buch'ér*, *n.* [Fr. *boucher*, from *bouc*, a he-goat (from *G. bock*, a goat = *E. buck*), the males being killed for food, the females kept for milk.] One whose trade is to kill beasts for food; one who deals in meat; one who kills in a cruel or bloody manner.—*v.t.* To kill or slaughter for food or for market; to murder in a bloody or barbarous manner.—**Butchery**, *buch'ér-i*, *n.* The business of slaughtering cattle for the table or for market; murder committed with unusual barbarity; great slaughter.—**Butcher-bird**, *n.* A name given to the shrikes.

**Butler**, *but'lér*, *n.* [O.E. *boteler*, from L.L. *botellarius*, a butler, from *botellus*, a bottle. BOTTLE.] A servant or officer in a household whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c.

**Butt**, *but*, *n.* [O.Fr. *bot*, *bout*, the end or extremity of a thing, Fr. *but*, an end, aim, goal, also *butte*, a butt used in shooting; from M.H.G. *bōzen*, to strike, to beat, a word akin to *E. beat*.] The end or extremity of a thing, particularly the larger end of a thing, as of a piece of timber or of a felled tree; the thick end of a gun, fishing-rod,

whip-handle, &c.; an irregularly shaped piece of land, as an outlying piece left unploughed at the end of a field; the end of a plank or piece of timber which unites with another endways in a ship's side or bottom; also, the joining of two such pieces; the thickest and stoutest part of tanned ox-hides; a mark to be shot at; the point where a mark is set or fixed to be shot at; the object of aim; the person at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt is directed; a goal; a bound [Shak.]; rifle-practice, the hut, embankment, or other protection in which the marker sits.—**Butt-end**, *n.* The largest, thickest, or blunt end of anything.

**Butt**, *but*, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *bouter*, O. Fr. *boter*, to push, to butt. BUTT, an end.] To strike by thrusting the head against, as an ox or a ram; to have a habit of so striking.

**Butt**, *but*, *n.* [O.Fr. *boute*, Fr. *botte*, a boot, a butt.] A large cask; a measure of 126 gallons of wine or 2 hogsheds, or 108 gallons of beer.

**Butter**, *but'ér*, *n.* [A.Sax. *butter*, *butor*, from L. *butyrum*, from Gr. *butyron*, butter, from *bous*, an ox, and *tyros*, cheese.] An oily or unctuous substance obtained from cream or milk by churning; *old chem.* a term applied to certain anhydrous, metallic chlorides of buttery consistency and fusibility.—*v.t.* To smear with butter; to flatter grossly [vulgar].—**Butter-cup**, *but'ér-kup*, *n.* A name given to several species of *Ranunculus*, a common field-plant with bright yellow flowers.—**Butterfly**, *but'ér-flí*, *n.* [The reason for the name is doubtful; probably it was originally given to a common yellow species.] The common English name of all the diurnal lepidopterous insects (the nocturnal ones being moths), in their last and fully developed state, having four wings often decked with the most beautiful colours, and a suctorial mouth; *fig.* a person whose attention is given up to a variety of trifles of any kind; a showily dressed, vain and giddy person.—**Butter-knife**, *n.* A blunt, and generally ornamented, knife used for cutting butter at table.—**Butter-milk**, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it.—**Butter-Scotch**, *but'ér-schöch*, *n.* The name given to a kind of toffee containing a considerable admixture of butter.

**Buttery**, *but'ér-i*, *n.* [Originally *botellerie*, a place for bottles, but altered to *buttery* from butter being also kept in it.] An apartment in a household, in which wines, liquors, and provisions are kept; in some colleges, a room where bread, butter, milk, &c., are kept for the students.—**Buttery-bar**, *n.* A ledge on the top of the buttery-hatch on which to rest tankards. [Shak.]—**Buttery-hatch**, *n.* A hatch or half-door giving entrance to the buttery.

**Buttock**, but'ok, *n.* [Dim. of *butt*.]

The rump, or the protuberant part of an animal behind.

**Button**, but'n, *n.* [Fr. *bouton*, a

button, a bud, from *bouter*, to push.

**BUTT**, to thrust, **BUTT**, an end.] A

small round or roundish object of

bone, ivory, metal, wood, mother-

of-pearl, &c., used for fastening the

parts of dress, by being passed into a

hole, slit, or loop, or sometimes at-

tached as mere ornament; something

resembling a button; a round knob or

protuberance; the small disc at the

end of fencing foils, &c. The plural

used as a singular is a colloquial or

slang term for a page boy, from the

buttons on his jacket.—*v.t.* To

attach a button or buttons to; to

fasten with a button or buttons; to

enclose or make secure with but-

tons.—*v.i.* To be capable of being

buttoned (his coat will not button).

—**Button-hole**, *n.* The hole or

loop in which a button, or flower,

is fastened.—*v.t.* To seize a man by

the button or button-hole and detain

him in conversation against his

will.

**Buttress**, but'res, *n.* [O.E. *butrasse*,

*bوتراسة*, &c., from Fr. *bouter*, to

thrust (**BUTT**) or a modification of

*brattice*, *brèche*.] A projecting support

of masonry built on to the

exterior of a wall, especially common

in churches in the Gothic

style; *fig.* any prop or support (a

*buttress* of the constitution).—*v.t.*

To support by a buttress; to prop.

**Butyric**, bū-tir'ik, *a.* Pertaining to

or derived from butter; a term

applied to an acid obtained from

butter.

**Buxom**, buk'sum, *a.* [A.Sax. *buh-*

*som*, compliant, obedient.] Obe-

di-ent; healthy and cheerful;

brisk; jolly; lively and vigorous;

applied especially to women.

**Buy**, bi, *v.t.*—*bought* (pret. & pp.),

*buying*. [O.E. *bygge*, *bugge*, A.Sax.

*bican*, *bycan*, to buy.] To acquire

by paying a price to the satisfaction

of the seller; to purchase; opposed

to *sell*; to get, acquire, or procure

for any kind of equivalent; to buy

favour with flattery; to bribe; to

corrupt or pervert by paying a consideration.—*To buy off*, to release from military service by a payment; to get rid of the opposition of by paying; to purchase the non-intervention of.—*To buy over*, to detach by a bribe or consideration from one party and attach to the opposite party.

**Buzz**, buz, *v.i.* [Purely imitative of

the sound.] To make a low hum-

ming sound, as that of bees; to

whisper.—*v.t.* To whisper; to

spread or report by whispers; to

spread secretly.—*n.* A continuous

humming sound, as of bees; a low

whispering hum; a report circulated

secretly and cautiously; a

general confused conversation.—

**Buzzer**, buz'ér, *n.* One who

buzzes; a whisperer; *elect.* an

apparatus for producing high-fre-

quency interruptions of current,

e.g. the trembler of an induction

circuit.

**Buzzard**, buz'érd, *n.* [Fr. *buzard*,

*buzard*, from *buse*, a buzzard, and

term. -ard, *buse* being from L.L.

*busio*, for L. *buteo*, a buzzard.] A

name for several large raptorial

birds of the falcon family, with

short weak toes.

**By**, bi, *prep.* [A.Sax. *bí*, *big*, *by*;

O.Sax. O.Fris. *bi*, *D. bij*, *G. bei*,

Goth. *bi*. Often as a prefix in form

*be*.] Near; close to; near along

with motion past; through or

with, denoting the author, pro-

ducer, or agent, means, instru-

ment, or cause; according to; by

direction, authority, or example of

(*by* his own account, *ten by* the

clock, *a rule to live by*); at the

rate of; in the ratio or proportion

of (*by* the yard, *by* the dozen); to

the amount or number of (larger by

half, older by ten years); during

the course of; within the compass

or period of (*by* day); not later than

(*by* this time, *by* two o'clock).—*a.*

Side; secondary; used only in

composition, as *by-path*, *by-play*, *by-*

*street*, &c.—*adv.* Near; in the

same place with; at hand; aside

(*to stand by*, *to lay a thing by*); so

as to pass (*to run by*); so as to be

past or over (the time went *by*).—

*By and by*, in the near future; soon;

presently.—**By**, **Bye**, bi, *n.* A

thing not directly aimed at; some-

thing not the immediate object of

regard: as, *by the by*, or *by the*

*bye*, that is, *by the way*, in passing;

an odd or side run gained at cricket;

the odd man in a game where the

players pair off in couples; in *golf*,

the holes remaining after match is

decided.—**By-gone**, bi'gon, *a.*

Past; gone *by*.—**By-gones**, bi'-

gonz, *n.pl.* What is gone *by* and

past.—**By-pass**, bi'pas, *n.* A

secondary channel or outlet for a

liquid or gas flowing through a pipe.

—**By-pass burner**, a gas burner which

is kept always lit, so that the main

burner can be lit from it as required.

—**By-path**, **By-road**, **By-street**,

**By-way**, *n.* A path, road, street,

or way which is secondary to a main

road, street, &c.; a lesser, private,

or obscure way.—**By-play**, *n.*

Action carried on aside, and com-

monly in dumb-show, while the

main action proceeds; action not

intended to be observed by some of

the persons present.—**By-pro-**

**duct**, *n.* A secondary product;

something obtained, as in a manu-

facturing process, in addition to the

principal product or material.—

**By-stander**, *n.* One who stands

by or near; an onlooker or spec-

tator; one present but taking no

part in what is going on.—**By-**

**word**, *n.* A common saying; a

proverb.

**By-law**, **Bye-law**, bi'lā, *n.* [From

the Scand. *by*, a town, the termina-

tion in Whitby and other names,

and *law*.] A local or private law;

a law made by an incorporated body,

as a railway company, for the regu-

lation of its own affairs, or the

affairs entrusted to its care.

**Byre**, bir, *n.* [A Scandinavian word

= *E. bower*.] A cow-house.

[Scottish.]

**Byzantine**, biz-an'tin or biz'an-tin,

*a.* Pertaining to *Byzantium*, at one

time the capital of the Eastern

Roman Empire, afterwards Con-

stantinople.

## C

**C**, the third letter in the English

alphabet and the second of the con-

sonants, originally having the sound

of *k*, now having also the sharp

sound of *s* (before *e*, *i*, and *y*);

*music*, the name of the first or key

note of the modern normal scale,

answering to the *do* of the Italians

and the *ut* of the French.

**Caaba**, ká'a-ba, *n.* [Ar., from *ka'b*,

a cube.] An oblong stone building

forming the great temple at Mecca,

containing at the north-west corner

the famous black stone (an *aërolite*),

presented in Arab tradition by the

angel Gabriel to Abraham.

**Cab**, kab, *n.* [Abbrev. of *cabriolet*.] A

kind of hackney carriage with two

or four wheels, drawn by one horse.

**Cabal**, ka-bal', *n.* [Fr. *cabale*, the

*cabala*, an intrigue, a cabal. **CABA-**

**BALA**.] Intrigue; secret artifices of

a few persons united in some

design; a number of persons united

in some close design, usually to

promote their private views in

church or state by intrigue; a

junto; specifically, a name given to

a ministry of Charles II, consisting

of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham,

Arlington, and Lauderdale, the

initials of whose names happened to

compose the word.

**Cabala**, **Cabbala**, kab'a-lā, *n.* [Heb.

*qabbālā*, reception, the cabala or

mysterious doctrine received tra-

ditionally, from *qābal*, to take or

receive.] A mysterious kind of

science or learning among Jewish

rabbins, transmitted by oral tra-

dition, serving for the interpreta-

tion of difficult passages of Scrip-

ture.—**Cabalistic**, kab-al-ist'ik, *a.*

Containing an occult meaning.

**Cabaret**, kab'a-rā, *n.* [Fr.] A

tavern; a house where liquors are

retailed; a restaurant in which

singing and dancing performances

are given; the performances them-

selves.

**Cabbage**, kab'āj, *n.* [O.E. *cabbish*,

*cabbage*, from Fr. *cabus*, O.Fr. *choux cabus*, a large-headed cabbage—*cabus*, *cabuce*, large-headed, from L. *caput*, a head.] A well-known vegetable of several varieties, the kinds most cultivated being the common cabbage, the savoy, the broccoli, and the cauliflower; the common cabbage forms its leaves into dense rounded heads, the inner leaves being blanched.

**Cabby**, kab'ī, *n.* Driver of cab. [Colloq.]

**Caber**, kab'ēr, *n.* [Gael. *cabar*, a pole, a stake, a rafter.] In Highland games, a long undressed stem of a tree, used for tossing as a feat of strength.

**Cabin**, kab'in, *n.* [From W. *caban*, a cabin, dim. of *cab*, a kind of hut; Ir. and Gael. *caban*, a cabin.] A small room or enclosed place; a cottage; a hut or small house or habitation, especially one that is poorly constructed; an apartment in a ship for officers or passengers.

—**Cabin-boy**, *n.* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers on board of a ship.

**Cabinet**, kab'in-et, *n.* [Fr. *cabinet*, a closet, receptacle of curiosities, &c.; a dim. form, ultimately from the Celtic.] A small room, closet, or retired apartment; a private room in which consultations are held; hence, the select or secret counsel of a prince or executive government; the collective body of ministers who direct the government of a nation or country; so called from the apartment in which the meetings were originally held; a piece of furniture consisting of a chest or box, with drawers and doors.—**Cabinet-maker**, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make household furniture, such as cabinets, side-boards, tables, &c.

**Cable**, kā'bl, *n.* [Fr. *câble*, a rope, from L.L. *capulum*, *caplum*, a rope, a halter, from L. *capio*, I take.] A large strong rope, usually of 3 or 4 strands of hemp, or a chain, such as is used to retain a vessel at anchor; a cablegram; *arch.* a moulding with its surface cut in imitation of the twisting of a rope; also, a cylindrical moulding in the flute of a column and partly filling it.

—*Cable's length*, a nautical measure, one-tenth of a sea mile, or about 100 fathoms.—*Submarine or electric telegraph cable*, a cable by which telegraphic messages are conveyed through the ocean, usually composed of a single wire of pure copper, or of several wires, embedded in a compound of gutta-percha and resinous substances, so as to be compacted into one solid strand, encircled by layers of gutta-percha or india-rubber, hemp or jute padding, and coils of iron wire.

—*v.t.*—*cabled*, *cabling*. To fasten with a cable; to send a message by electric cable; *arch.* to fill (the flutes of columns) with cables or cylindrical pieces.—**Cablegram**, kā'bl-gram, *n.* A message by cable.

**Cabob**, ka-bob', *n.* [Per.] An

oriental dish, consisting generally of a neck or loin of mutton cut in pieces and roasted, dressed with onions, eggs, spices, &c.

**Caboose**, ka-bōs', *n.* [From D. *kabuls*, a galley.] The cook-room or kitchen of a ship; the galley.

**Cabriole**, kab-rē-ō-lā', *n.* [Fr. *cabriole, dim. from *cabriole*, a goat-leap.] A one-horse carriage; a cab.*

**Cacao**, ka-kā'ō, *n.* [Fr. SP. Pg. *cacao*, from Mexican *cacauatl*, cacao.] The chocolate-tree, a native of the West Indies, from whose seeds cocoa (a corruption of the word *cacao*) and chocolate are prepared.

**Cachalot**, kash'a-lot, *n.* [Fr. *cachalot*, from Catalan *quichal*, a tooth, lit. therefore toothed whale.] The blunt-headed sperm-whale.

**Cache**, kash, *n.* [Fr.] A hole in the ground in which travellers hide and preserve provisions which it is inconvenient to carry.

**Cachet**, ka-shā, *n.* [Fr., from *cacher*, to conceal.] A seal.—*Lettre de cachet*, a private letter of state; a name given especially to letters bearing the private seal of the French kings, often employed as arbitrary warrants of imprisonment for an indefinite period.

**Cachinnation**, kak-in-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *cachinnatio*, from *cachinnio*, I laugh; imitative of the sound.] Loud or immoderate laughter.

**Cacholong**, kash'o-long, *n.* A mineral of the quartz family, a variety of opal.

**Cachou**, ka-shō, *n.* [Fr. Same as *cashew*.] A sweetmeat generally in the form of a pill, and made of the extract of liquorice, cashew-nut, gum, &c., used to neutralize an offensive breath.

**Cachucha**, ka-chō'cha, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish dance similar to the bolero; a piece of music for it.

**Cackle**, kak'l, *v.i.*—*cackled*, *cackling*. [D. and L.G. *kakelen*, Sw. *kackla*, Dan. *kagle*; of imitative origin like *giggle*, *cachinnation*, &c.] To utter a noisy cry such as that often made by a goose or a hen; to laugh with a broken noise, like the cackling of a goose; to giggle; to prate; to prattle; to tattle.—*n.* The broken cry of a goose or hen; idle talk; silly prattle.

**Cacophony**, ka-kof'ō-ni, *n.* [Gr. *kakophōnia*—*kakos*, bad, and *phōnē*, sound, voice.] A disagreeable vocal sound; discord.—**Cacophonous**, ka-kof'ō-nus, *a.* Sounding harshly.

**Cactus**, kak'tus, *n.* [L., from Gr. *kaktos*, a prickly plant.] A succulent, spiny, and usually leafless shrub of numerous species, natives of tropical America.

**Cad**, kad, *n.* [An abbreviation of *cadet*.] A slang term applied originally to various classes of persons of a low grade, as hangers-on about inn-yards, messengers or errand-boys, &c.; now extended to any mean, vulgar fellow of whatever social rank; the opposite of a gentleman.—**Caddie**, kad'ī, *n.* Attendant at golf-links, &c.

**Cadastral**, ka-das'tral, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a cadastre or detailed survey of a country.

**Cadaverous**, ka-dav'ēr-us, *a.* [L. *cadaverosus*, from *cadaver*, a dead body, from *cado*, I fall.] Pertaining to a dead body; especially, having the appearance or colour of a dead human body; pale; wan; ghastly.

**Caddice**, **Caddis**, kad'is, *n.* [From W. *cadach*, a rag, *cadas*, a kind of cloth, from the rough or ragged covering of the larva.] The larva of the caddice-fly.—**Caddice-fly**, **Caddis-fly**, *n.* A neuropterous insect, called also the *May-fly*, the larva or grub of which forms for itself a case of small roots, stalks, stones, shells, &c., and lives under water till ready to emerge from the pupa stage.

**Caddy**, kad'ī, *n.* [Corruption of *catty*, a small package of tea; Malay *kati*, a weight equivalent to 1½ lb.] A small box for keeping tea.

**Cadence**, kā'dens, *n.* [L.L. *cadentia*, a falling, from L. *cado*, I fall.] A decline; a state of falling or sinking; the general tone or modulation of the voice in reading or reciting; tone; sound; rhythm; measure; *mus.* a short succession of notes or chords at the close of a musical passage or phrase; also a shake or trill, run, or division, introduced as an ending or as a means of return to the first subject.—**Cadenza**, ka-den'za, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* an embellishment made at the end of a melody, either actually extempore or of an impromptu character; also, a running passage at the conclusion of a vocal piece.

**Cadet**, ka-det', *n.* [Fr. *cadet*, O.Fr. *capdet*, contr. from L.L. *capitulum*, dim. of L. *caput*, the head; lit. little head or chief.] A younger or youngest son; a junior male member of a noble family; a young man in training for the rank of an officer in the army or navy.

**Cadge**, kaj, *v.t.* and *i.* [Perhaps from noun *cadger*.] To carry about for sale; to hawk, go about begging.

**Cadger**, kaj'ēr, *n.* An itinerant huckster or hawk.

**Cadi**, kad'ī or kā'dī, *n.* [Turk.] A judge in civil affairs among the Turks; usually the judge of a town or village.

**Cadmium**, kad'mi-um, *n.* [L. *cadmia*, Gr. *kadmia*, *kadmela*, calamine.] A ductile, malleable, and fusible metal, of a fine white colour with a shade of bluish-grey, resembling that of tin; it is very scarce, is in all its relations very analogous to zinc, and is almost invariably associated with it.

**Cæcum**, sē'kum, *n. pl.* **Cæca**, sē'ka. [L. *cæcus*, blind.] The blind gut or intestine.

**Cæsarean**, **Cæsarian**, sē-zā'rē-an, sē-zā'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Cæsar.—*Cæsarean operation*, the operation by which the fetus is taken out of the uterus by an incision through the abdomen and uterus,



when delivery of a living child is otherwise impossible: said to be so named because Julius Cæsar was brought into the world in this way.

**Cæsius**, sê'zī-um, *n.* [*L. cæsius*, blue.] A rare metal originally discovered in mineral waters, and so named because its spectrum exhibits two characteristic blue lines. It is always found in connexion with rubidium.

**Cæsura**, sê-zū'ra, *n.* [*L. cæsura*, a cutting, from *cædere*, *cæsium*, to cut.] A pause or division in a verse; a separation, by the ending of a word or by a pause in the sense, of syllables rhythmically connected.

**Café**, ka-fē-ā, *n.* [*Fr.*, coffee, a coffee-house.] A coffee-house; a restaurant.

**Caffeine**, ka-fē'in, *n.* A slightly bitter alkaloid found in coffee, tea, &c.

**Cage**, kâj, *n.* [*Fr. cage*, from *L. cavea*, a hollow, from *cavus*, hollow (whence *E. cave*).] A box, or enclosure, a large part of which consists of lattice-work of wood, wicker, wire, or iron bars, for confining birds or beasts; a prison or place of confinement for petty malefactors; a skeleton framework of various kinds; the framework of a hoisting apparatus, as the framework in which miners ascend and descend the shaft, and by which hutchies are raised and lowered.—*v.t.*—*caged*, *caging*. To confine in a cage; to shut up or confine.

**Cainozoic**, kâ-nô-zō'ik, *a.* [*Gr. kainos*, recent, and *zōē*, life.] *Geol.* a term applied to the life of the three divisions into which strata have been arranged, with reference to the age of the fossils they include, embracing the tertiary and post-tertiary systems.

**Caique**, ka-êk', *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Turk. kaik*.] A light skiff used in the Bosphorus.

**Cairn**, kârn, *n.* [*Gael. Ir. W. carn*, a heap, a cairn.] A heap of stones; one of those large heaps of stones common in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland and Wales, and generally of a conical form, erected as sepulchral monuments, to commemorate some events, as landmarks, &c.

**Cairn terrier**, kârn ter'i-êr, *n.* A small shaggy-coated variety of Scotch terrier.

**Cairngorm**, kârn'gorm, *n.* A yellow or brown variety of rock-crystal, found in great perfection on Cairngorm and the neighbouring mountains in Scotland.

**Caisson**, kâs'son, *n.* [*Fr. caisson*, from *caisse*, a chest, a case, from *L. capsâ*, a chest.] A kind of floating dock; a watertight box or cylindrical casing used in founding and building structures in water too deep for the coffer-dam, such as piers of bridges, quays, &c.

**Caitiff**, kâ'tif, *n.* [*O.Fr. caitif*, captive, unfortunate; from *L. captivus*, a captive.] A mean villain; a

despicable knave; one who is both wicked and mean.

**Cajole**, ka-jôl', *v.t.*—*cajoled*, *cajoling*. [*Fr. cajoler*, to cajole; *O.Fr. cageoler*, to sing or chatter like a bird in a cage, from *cage*.] To deceive or delude by flattery, specious promises, &c.; to wheedle; to coax.—**Cajolery**, ka-jôl'êr-i, *n.* The act of cajoling; coaxing language or tricks; a wheedling to delude.

**Cake**, kâk, *n.* [*Icel.* and *Sw. kaka*, *Dan. kage*, *D. koeck*, *G. kuchen*, *cake*; probably from *L. coquere*, to cook. *COOK*.] A mass of fine light dough baked, and generally sweetened or flavoured with various ingredients; something made or concentered in the form of a cake; a mass of matter in a solid form relatively thin and extended.—*To take the cake*, complete the victory, to surpass. [*Colloq.*—*v.t.*—*cached*, *caking*.] To form into a cake or mass.—*v.i.* To concrete or become formed into a hard mass, as dough in an oven, &c.

**Calabash**, kal'a-bash, *n.* [*Pg. calabaga*, *Sp. calabaza*, from *Ar. qar*, a gourd, and *albas*, dry.] A gourd shell dried; the fruit of the calabash-tree; a vessel made of a dried gourd shell or of a similar shell, used for containing liquors or goods, as pitch, resin, and the like.

**Calamary**, kal'a-ma-ri, *n.* [*Sp. calamar*, a calamary, from *L. calamus*, a reed, pen, from their pen-shaped internal shell.] A decapod cuttlefish. Called also *Squid*, *Sea-sloeve*.

**Calamine**, kal'a-min, *n.* [*L. L. calamina*, from *L. cadmia* (*d* being changed into *h*), calamine.] The native siliceous oxide of zinc.

**Calamity**, ka-lam'i-ti, *n.* [*L. calamitas*, *calamitatis*.] Any great misfortune or cause of misery; a disaster accompanied with extensive evils; misfortune; mishap; affliction; adversity.—**Calamitous**, ka-lam'i-tus, *a.* [*Fr. calamiteux*, *L. calamitosus*.] Producing or resulting from calamity; making wretched; distressful; disastrous; miserable; baleful.

**Calash**, ka-lash', *n.* [*Fr. calèche*, from *G. kalesche*, a word of Slavonic origin.] A light carriage with very low wheels and a folding top.

**Calcareous**, kal-kâ'rê-us, *a.* [*L. calcarius*, from *calx*, lime.] Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime; containing lime.

**Calceolaria**, kal-sê-ô-lâ'ri-a, *n.* [*L. calceolus*, a slipper, from the shape of the inflated corolla resembling a shoe or slipper.] The generic name of a number of ornamental herbaceous or shrubby plants, natives of South America, and now very common in gardens.

**Calcification**, kal'si-fi-kâ'shon, *n.* A changing into lime; the process of changing into a stony substance by the deposition of lime.—**Calcify**, kal'si-fi, *v.i.*—*calcified*, *calcifying*. [*L. calx*, and *facio*, I make.] To become gradually changed into

a stony condition by the deposition or secretion of lime.—**Calcline**, kal-sin', *v.t.*—*calclined*, *calclining*. [*Fr. calciner*, from *L. calx*.] To reduce to a powder or to a friable state by the action of heat; to free from volatile matter by the action of heat, as limestone from carbonic acid, iron ore from sulphur; to oxidize or reduce to a metallic calx.—*v.i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance by the action of heat.—**Calcite**, kal'sit, *n.* A term applied to various minerals, including limestone, all the white and most of the coloured marbles, chalk, Iceland-spar, &c.—**Calcium**, kal'si-um, *n.* [*From L. calx*.] *Sym. Ca.* The metallic basis of lime, and the most widely diffused of the alkaline metals.—*Calcium carbide*, a compound of calcium and carbon (CaC<sub>2</sub>), made by heating lime and carbon together in the electric furnace, and used for generating acetylene.

**Calculate**, kal'kû-lât, *v.t.*—*calculated*, *calculating*. [*L. calculo*, *calculatum*, from *calculus*, a counter or pebble used in calculations, from *calx*, a small stone, a counter.] To ascertain by computation; to compute; to reckon up; to estimate (value, cost); to make the necessary or usual computations regarding (an eclipse, &c.); to fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to an end; to make suitable; generally in pp. in this sense= suited or suitable; adapted (a scheme calculated to do much mischief).—*v.i.* To make a computation; to weigh all the circumstances; to deliberate.—**Calculable**, kal'kû-la-bl, *a.* Capable of being calculated or ascertained by calculation.—**Calculating**, kal'kû-lât-ing, *a.* Having the power or habit of making arithmetical calculations; quick at arithmetical calculations; given to forethought and calculation; deliberate and selfish; scheming (a calculating disposition).—**Calculation**, kal'kû-lâ'shon, *n.* The act of calculating; the art or practice of computing by numbers; reckoning; computation; a series of arithmetical processes set down in figures and bringing out a certain result; estimate formed by comparing the circumstances bearing on the matter in hand.

**Calculus**, kal'kû-lus, *n. pl. Calculi*, kal'kû-li. [*L.*, a pebble used for calculating, from *calx*, a small stone, a counter.] A general term for hard concretions of various kinds formed in various parts of the body, the more important being those formed in the gall-bladder, called *biliary calculi* or gall-stones, and those formed by a deposition from the urine in the kidney or bladder, called *urinary calculi*; the stone; gravel; a method of computation in the higher branches of mathematics.

**Caledonian**, kal-i-dô-ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Caledonia*, an ancient name of Scotland; Scottish.—*n.*

A native of Caledonia, now Scotland; a Scotsman.

**Calendar**, kal'en-dër, *n.* [L. *calendarium*, an account-book, a calendar, from *calendæ*, the first day of each month, the calends; root in *calo*, Gr. *kalein*, to call.] A register of the year, in which the months, weeks and days are set down in order, with the feasts observed by the church, &c.; an orderly table or enumeration of persons or things, as a list of criminal causes which stand for trial; a list; a catalogue; a register.—**Calends**, kal'endz, *n. pl.* [L. *calendæ*.] Among the Romans the first day of each month.—*The Greek calends*, a time that never occurred or never will occur.

**Calender**, kal'en-dër, *n.* [Fr. *calandre*, L.L. *celendra*, a calender, from L. *cylindrus*, Gr. *kylindros*, a cylinder.] A machine consisting of two or more cylinders revolving so nearly in contact with each other that cloth passing through between them is smoothed and glazed by their pressure.

**Calender**, kal'en-dër, *n.* [From the founder of the order.] One of an order of dervishes in Turkey and Persia.

**Calenture**, kal'en-tür, *n.* [Fr. *calenture*, Sp. *calentura*, heat, a calenture, from *calentar*, to heat, from L. *caleo*, I am hot.] A kind of delirium caused within the tropics, especially on board ship, by exposure to excessive heat.

**Calf**, käf, *n. pl.* Calves, kävz. [A. Sax. *cealf*=D. *kalf*, Icel. *kálfr*, Sw. *kalf*, Dan. *kälv*, G. *kalb*, a calf.] Properly the young of the cow or the bovine genus of quadrupeds, but applied also to the young of the marine mammalia, as the whale; an ignorant, stupid person; a dolt; a weak or cowardly man; leather made from the skin of a calf.—**Calf-love**, *n.* A youthful romantic passion or affection.

**Calf**, käf, *n.* [Icel. *kálfr*, the calf of the leg.] The thick fleshy part of the leg behind, below the knee.

**Calibre**, **Caliber**, kal'i-bër, *n.* [Fr. *calibre*, possibly from Ar. *kälîb*, Pers. *kälâb*, a mould.] The diameter of a body, as of a column or a bullet; usually the diameter of the bore of a firearm; *fig.* compass or capacity of mind; the extent of one's intellectual endowments.—*Caliber-compasses*, *calibers*, or *callipers*, compasses made either with arched legs to measure the diameters of cylinders or globular bodies, or with straight legs and points turned outwards to measure the interior diameter or bore of anything.

**Calico**, kal'i-kö, *n.* [From *Calicut* in India, whence the cloth was first introduced.] A term for any white or unprinted cotton cloth.

**Calif**, **Caliph**, käl'îf, *n.* [Fr. *calife*, from Ar. *khalîfa*, successor, from *khalafa*, to succeed.] A title given to the acknowledged successors of

Mohammed, regarded among Mohammedans as being vested with supreme dignity and power in all matters relating to religion and civil policy. Written also *Kalif*, *Khalif*, &c.—**Califate**, kal'i-fât, *n.* The office or dignity of a calif; the government of a calif. Written also *Kalifate*, *Caliphate*.

**Calipash**, kal'i-pash, *n.* [A form of *calabash*, with sense of *carapace*, the upper shell of the tortoise.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shield, consisting of a fatty, gelatinous substance of a dull greenish colour: spelled also *Callipash*.

**Calipee**, kal'i-pë, *n.* That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield, of a light yellow colour: spelled also *Calipee*.

**Caliph**, **Caliphate**, *n.* CALIF, CALIPHATE.

**Call**, käl, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *ceallian*=Icel. and Sw. *kalla*, Dan. *kalde*, to call; D. *kallen*, to talk, to prattle; same root as Gr. *gêryō*, I cry; Skr. *gar*, to call.] To name; to denominate; with the name or appellation as well as the person or thing named; to pronounce the name of; to designate or characterize as; to affirm to be; to invite or command to come or assemble (a person, a cab, a meeting); to summon; to select or appoint, as for an office, duty, or employment; to invoke or appeal to; to arouse, as from sleep; to awaken; to proclaim or utter loudly.—*To call names*, to use opprobrious epithets to.—*To call to mind*, to recollect; to revive in memory.—*To call to the bar*, to admit to the rank of barrister or advocate.—*v.i.* To utter a loud sound, or to draw a person's attention by name: often with *to*; to make a short stop or pay a short visit: often followed by *at*, *for*, or *on*.—*To call at*, to visit a place in passing; *to call for* (a person or thing) is to visit in order to obtain the company of the person to some other place, or to get the thing; also, to demand, require, claim (crime *calls for* punishment).—*To call on or upon*, to visit (a person); to demand from or appeal to; to invoke.—*n.* A summons or invitation made vocally or by an instrument; a demand; requisition; claim (the *calls* of justice or humanity; *calls* on one's time); divine vocation or summons; invitation or request to a clergyman by a congregation to become their minister; a short or passing visit paid to a person; the cry of a bird to its mate or young; a whistle or pipe used by a boatswain and his mate to summon sailors to their duty; a pipe to call birds by imitating their voice.—**Call-boy**, *n.* A boy whose duty it is to call actors on to the stage at the proper moment.—**Calling**, käl'îng, *n.* A vocation; profession; trade; usual occupation or employment; a collective name for persons following any profession.

**Calligraphy**, kal-lig'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *kalligraphia*=*kalos*, beautiful, and *graphō*, I write.] The art of beautiful writing; fair or elegant writing or penmanship.

**Callipers**, kal'i-përz, *n. pl.* CALIBRE. **Callisthenics**, kal-is-then'iks, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *sthenos*, strength.] The art or practice of taking exercise for health, strength, or grace of movement.

**Callous**, kal'us, *a.* [L. *callousus*, from *callus*, *callum*, hard thick skin.] Hardened or thickened from continuous pressure or friction: said of the skin; having a hardened skin; hence, hardened in mind or feelings; insensible; unfeeling.—**Callousness**, kal'us-nes, *n.* Insensibility; apathy; indifference.

**Callow**, kal'ö, *a.* [A. Sax. *calu*, bald =D. *kaal*, Sw. *kal*, G. *kahl*, bald; cog. L. *calvus*, bald.] Destitute of feathers, as a young bird; naked; unfledged; pertaining to the condition of a young bird.

**Calm**, käm, *a.* [Fr. *calme*, calm, from L.L. *cauma*, the heat of the sun, hence the hot part of the day, the time for rest; from Gr. *kauma*, heat, from *kaō*, I burn.] Still; quiet; undisturbed; not agitated; not stormy: said of the weather, the sea, &c.; undisturbed by passion; not agitated or excited in feeling; tranquil, as the mind, temper, &c.—*n.* Freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance; stillness; tranquillity; quiet; especially, a state or period at sea when there is neither wind nor waves.—*v.t.* To make calm; to still; to quiet; to appease, allay, or pacify (grief, anger, anxiety, &c.); to becalm [Shak.].—*v.i.* To become calm or serene.—**Calmness**, käm'nes, *n.* The state of being calm, quiet, or unruffled; quietness; stillness; tranquillity.

**Calmuck**, käl'muk, *n.* A member of a branch of the Mongol race, now spread over a large portion of Asia.

**Calomel**, kal'o-mel, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, fair, good, and *melas*, black, perhaps because it was good for black bile.] A preparation of mercury, a compound of this metal and chlorine, usually in the form of a whitish powder, much used in medicine.

**Caloric**, kal-or'ik, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat.] The name given to a supposed subtle imponderable fluid to which the sensation and phenomena of heat were formerly attributed.—**Calorific**, kal-o-rif'ik, *a.* Capable of producing heat; causing heat; heating.—**Calorescence**, kal-o-res'ens, *n.* *Physics*, the transmutation of heat rays into others of higher refrangibility.—**Calorie**, kal'o-rë, *n.* The quantity of heat required to raise a *Kg.* of water from 0° to 1° C. (large calorie); or the quantity required to raise a *gm.* of water through the same range (small calorie); used as the unit of heat.

**Calorimeter**, kal-o-rim'e-tër, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and Gr. *metron*,

measure.] An apparatus for measuring absolute quantities of heat.

**Caltrop**, kal'tröp, *n.* [*L.L. calci-trapa*, from *L. calx*, *calcis*, a heel, and *L.L. trappa*, a snare.] *Milit.* An instrument with four iron points disposed in such a manner that any three of them being on the ground the other points upward, used as an obstacle to the advance of troops.

**Calumet**, kal'ü-met, *n.* [*Fr. calumet*, from *L. calamus*, a reed.] The North American Indians' pipe of peace.

**Calumniate**, ka-lum'ni-ät, *v.t.*—*calumniate*, *calumniating*. [*L. calumniator*, *calumniatus*, to calumniate, from *calumniä*, calumny.] To speak evil or falsely; to cast aspersions on; to charge falsely and knowingly with some crime, offence, or something disreputable; to slander.—*v.i.* To propagate evil reports with a design to injure the reputation of another.—**Calumny**, kal'um-ni, *n.* [*L. calumniä*.] False accusation of a crime or offence, knowingly or maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; a defamatory or slanderous report; slander; defamation.

**Calvary**, kal'va-ri, *n.* [*L. calvaria*, a skull, from *calva*, a bare scalp.] Golgotha, the place where Christ was crucified, west of Jerusalem; in R. Cath. countries, a place of devotion, often on the top of a hill, in memory of the place where our Saviour suffered.

**Calve**, käv, *v.i.*—*calved*, *calving*. [From *calv*=*D. kalven*, Dan. *kalve*, to calve.] To bring forth a calf or calves: used specifically of cows, whales, and seals.

**Calvinism**, kal'vin-izm, *n.* The theological tenets or doctrines of *Calvin*, the celebrated reformer, and his followers, among the distinguishing doctrines of whose system are, predestination, original sin, effectual calling, and the final perseverance of the saints.—**Calvinist**, kal'vin-ist, *n.* A follower of Calvin; one who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

**Calx**, kalks, *n. pl.* **Calxes**, **Calces**, kalk'séz, kal'séz. [*L. calx*, limestone.] Lime or chalk; an old term for the substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being subjected to violent heat or calcination; an oxide.

**Calyx**, kál'iks, *n. pl.* **Calyces**, **Calyses**, kál'i-séz, kál'ik-séz. [*L. calyx*, from *Gr. kalx*, a calyx, a covering.] *Bot.* the exterior covering of a flower within the bracts and external to the corolla, which it incloses and supports, and consisting of several verticillate leaves called sepals, either united or distinct, usually of a green colour and of a less delicate texture than the corolla.

**Cam**, kam, *n.* [*O.E. camb*, a comb, a crest; comp. Dan. *kam-hjul*, *G. kammrad*, a cog-wheel, from *kam*, *kamm*, a comb.] *Mach.* a projecting part of a wheel or other revolving

piece so placed as to give an alternating motion, especially in a rectilinear direction, to another piece (often a rod) that comes in contact with it and is free to move only in a certain direction.

**Camaderie**, kam'a-räd-ër-ë, *n.* [*Fr.*] Mutual good fellowship as comrades.

**Camarilla**, kam-a-ril'a, *Sp. pron.* ka-ma-rél'ya, *n.* [*Sp.*, a small room, a dim. from *camara*, *L. camera*, *camara*, a vault.] A company of secret counsellors or advisers; a cabal; a clique.

**Camber**, kam'bër, *n.* [*Fr. cambrer*, to arch, to vault, from *L. camera*, a vault.] A convexity upon an upper surface, as a ship's deck, a bridge, a beam, a lintel; the curve of a ship's plank.

**Cambist**, kam'bist, *n.* [*Fr. cambiste*, from *L. cambio*, I exchange. *CHANGE*.] One who has to do with exchange, or is skilled in the science of exchange.

**Cambium**, kam'bi-um, *n.* [*L. cambio*, I exchange, from the alterations occurring in it.] *Bot.* a mucilaginous viscid substance interspersed between the wood and bark of exogenous trees, and particularly abundant in spring.

**Cambrian**, kam'bri-an, *a.* Relating or pertaining to Wales or *Cambria*.—*n.* A Welshman.

**Cambrik**, kām'brik, *n.* A species of fine white linen fabric, said to be named from *Cambrai* in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.

**Camel**, kam'el, *n.* [*L. camelus*, from *Gr. kamēlos*, from Heb. *gāmēl*, camel.] A large hoofed quadruped of the ruminant class, with one or two humps on its back, used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens, and for riding on.

**Camellia**, ka-mel'i-a or ka-mēl'ya, *n.* [After George Joseph *Kamel*, a Moravian Jesuit.] A genus of beautiful trees or shrubs belonging to the tea family.

**Camelopard**, ka-mel'o-pärd or kam'el-o-pärd, *n.* [*L. camelus*, a camel, and *pardalis*, a leopard.] The giraffe.

**Cameo**, kam'ë-ö, *n.* [*It. cameo*, *cammeo*, from *L.L. cammæus*, a word of uncertain origin.] A stone or shell composed of several different coloured layers having a subject in relief cut upon one or more of the upper layers, an under layer of a different colour forming the ground.

**Camera**, kam'er-a, *n.* [*L.*, a vault, a chamber, from *Gr. kamara*, anything arched. *CHAMBER*.] *Camera lucida* [*L.*, lit. clear chamber], an optical instrument for facilitating the delineation of distant objects, by producing a reflected picture of them upon paper by means of a glass prism suitably mounted, and also for copying or reducing drawings.—*Camera obscura* [*L.*, dark chamber], an apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a double-convex lens, are exhibited in their natural colours,

on a white surface placed at the focus of the lens.—*Photographic camera*, a form of camera obscura in which a sensitized surface is exposed to the actinic action of light.—*In camera (law)*. Privately; in a judge's private room.

**Cameronian**, kam-ër-ö'ni-an, *n.* A follower of Richard *Cameron*, one of a sect of Scottish Presbyterians who refused to accept the indulgence granted to the Presbyterian clergy by Charles II, lest they should be understood to recognize his ecclesiastical authority.

**Camisole**, kam'i-söl, *n.* [*Fr. dim. of O.Fr. camise*, *L.L. camisa*, a chemise.] A loose bodice worn by women under their dress.

**Camlet**, kam'let, *n.* [*Fr. camelot*, from *camel*.] A stuff originally made of camel's hair.

**Camomile**, kam'ö-mil, *n.* **CHAMOMILE**.

**Camouflage**, kam-ö-fläzh, *n.* [*Fr.*] The art of disguising; especially the art of disguising material in warfare.—*v.* To alter the appearance so as to mislead or render difficult to recognize.

**Camp**, kamp, *n.* [*Fr. camp*, a camp, formerly a field, from *L. campus*, a plain. *Campaign*, *champion*, *decamp*, *scamper* are from same source.] The place where an army or other body of men is or has been encamped; the collection of tents or other erections for the accommodation of a number of men, particularly troops in a temporary station; an encampment.—*v.i.* To live in a camp, as an army; to encamp.—**Camp-bedstead**, *n.* A bedstead made to fold up within a narrow space.—**Camp-follower**, *n.* One who follows or attaches himself or herself to a camp or army without serving.—**Camp-stool**, *n.* A stool with crossed legs, so made as to fold up when not used.

**Campaign**, kam-pän', *n.* [*Fr. campagne*, country, open country, campaign, from *L. campania*, a level country, *campus*, a plain. *CAMP*.] An open field or open plain; the time, or the operations of an army during the time it keeps the field in one season.—*v.i.* To serve in a campaign.—**Campaigner**, kam-pän'ër, *n.* One who has served in an army several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.

**Campanile**, kam-pa-nē'lä or kamp'-pa-nil, *n.* [*It. campanile*, from *It.* and *L.L. campana*, a bell.] *Arch.* a clock or bell tower.

**Campanology**, kam-pa-nol'o-jī, *n.* [*L.L. campana*, a bell, and *Gr. Jōgos*, discourse.] The art or principles of bell-ringing; a treatise on the art.—**Campanologist**, kam-pa-nol'o-jist, *n.* One skilled in the art of bell-ringing or campanology.

**Campanula**, kam-pän'ü-la, *n.* [*L.L.*, a dim. of *campana*, a bell, from form of the corolla.] The bell-flowers, a large genus of herbaceous plants, with bell-shaped flowers usually of a blue or white colour.



**Camphor**, kam'fēr, *n.* [L.L. *camphora*, L.Gr. *kaphoura*, from Ar. *kāfir*, camphor, said to be from a Malay word signifying chalk.] A whitish translucent substance belonging to the class of vegetable oils, with a bitterish aromatic taste and a strong characteristic smell, found in many plants and sometimes secreted naturally in masses, obtained also by distillation of the wood, and used in medicine as a diaphoretic, antispasmodic, &c.

**Campion**, kam'pi-on, *n.* [Probably from L. *campus*, a field.] The popular name of certain English plants belonging to the genera *Lychnis* and *Silene*, such as bladder-campion, sea-campion, rose-campion, &c.

**Can**, kan, *v.i.*—pret. *could*. [A.Sax. *can*, pres. ind. of *cunnan*, to know, to know how to do, to be able; *could*=O.E. *coude* (with *l* erroneously inserted), A.Sax. *cūthe*, pret. of *cunnan*. Akin D. *kunnen*, to be able; Sw. *kunna*, Dan. *kunde*, Icel. *kunna*, to know, to be able; G. *können*, to be able. The root is the same as that of *ken* and *know*. KNOW.] (A verb now used only as an auxiliary and in the indicative mood.) To be able, physically, mentally, morally, legally, or the like; to possess the qualities, qualifications, or resources necessary for the attainment of any end or the accomplishment of any purpose, the specific end or purpose being indicated by the verb with which *can* is joined.

**Can**, kan, *n.* [A.Sax. *canne*=D. *kan*, Icel. *kanna*, G. *kanne*, a can.] A rather indefinite term applied to various vessels of no great size, now more especially to vessels made of sheet metal, for containing liquids, preserves, &c.—*v.t.*—*canned*, *canning*. To put into a can (to can preserved meat, fruit, &c.).

**Canaanite**, kā'nān-it, *n.* An inhabitant of the land of *Canaan*; specifically, one of the inhabitants before the return of the Israelites from Egypt.

**Canadian**, ka-nā'di-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Canada*.—*n.* An inhabitant or native of *Canada*.

**Canaille**, ka-nāl' or ka-nā-ya, *n.* [Fr., from It. *canaglia*, a pack of dogs, from L. *canis*, a dog.] The lowest orders of the people; the rabble; the vulgar.

**Canal**, ka-nāl', *n.* [Fr. *canal*, from L. *canalis*, a channel, from the same root as Skr. *khan*, to dig.] An artificial water-course, particularly one constructed for the passage of boats or ships; *arch*, a channel; a groove or a flute; *anat*, any cylindrical or tubular cavity in the body through which solids, liquids, or certain organs pass; a duct; *zool*, a groove observed in different parts of certain univalve shells.—**Canalize**, ka-nāl'-iz, *v.t.* To make a canal through (to *canalize* an isthmus); to make like a canal, to *canalize* a river.

**Canard**, kā-nār or ka-nārd', *n.* [Fr., a duck, from L.L. *canardus*, a kind of boat, from G. *kahn*, a boat or skiff.] An absurd story which one attempts to impose on his hearers or readers; a false rumour set afloat by way of news.

**Canary**, ka-nā'ri, *n.* Wine made in the Canary Islands; an old dance introduced from the Canary Islands into Europe; a singing bird, belonging to the finch family, a native of those islands.—**Canary-grass**, *n.* A kind of grass, a native of the Canary Isles, the seeds of which are much used, under the name of *Canary-seed*, as food for cage-birds.—**Canary-wood**, *n.* [From its colour resembling that of a *canary*.]

A wood of a light orange colour brought from South America, and used in cabinet-work.

**Canaster**, ka-nas'tēr, *n.* [Fr. *canastre*, Sp. *canastro*, a basket; same word as *Canister*.] A kind of tobacco for smoking.

**Cancan**, kan'kan, *n.* A kind of French dance performed by men and women, who indulge in extravagant postures and lascivious gestures.

**Cancel**, kan'sel, *v.t.*—*cancelled*, *cancelling*. [Fr. *cancelier*, to cancel; L.L. *cancelare*, to cancel by drawing lines across in the form of lattice-work, from L. *canelli*, a lattice, whence also *chancel*, *chancellor*.] To draw lines across (something written) so as to deface; to blot out or obliterate; to annul or destroy (an obligation, a debt); to throw aside as no longer useful (sheets of a printed book, &c.).—**Cancellation**, kan-sel-lā'shon, *n.* The act of cancelling.

**Cancer**, kan'sēr, *n.* [L., a crab, a cancer.] A genus of crustaceans, including some edible species of crabs; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab; the sign of the summer solstice; a malignant growth or structure on the body or on some internal part which can extend itself and form again after removal, associated with general ill-health and usually ending in death.—**Cancerous**, kan'sēr-us, *a.* Like a cancer; having the qualities of a cancer; virulent.

**Candelabrum**, kan-de-lā'brum, *n.* pl. **Candelabra**, kan-de-lā'bra. [L., from *candela*, a candle.] A tall candlestick; a stand by which lamps were supported; a branched highly ornamental candlestick; a chandelier.

**Candescence**, kan-des'ens, *n.* [L. *candescere*, incept. of *candeo*.] A state of glowing; incandescence.

**Candid**, kan'did, *a.* [L. *candidus*, white, bright, frank, sincere, from *candere*, to be white.] White; honest and frank; open and sincere; ingenuous; outspoken; fair; just; impartial.—**Candour**, kan'dēr, *n.* [L. *candor*.] The quality or character of being candid; readiness to make known anything relat-

ing to oneself; openness of heart; frankness; sincerity.

**Candidate**, kan'di-dāt, *n.* [L. *candidatus*, from *candidus*, white; those who sought offices in Rome wearing a white robe during their candidature.] A person who aspires or is put forward by others as an aspirant to an office or honour.—

**Candidature**, kan'di-dā-tūr, *n.* The state of being, or act of standing as, a candidate.

**Candle**, kan'di, *n.* [L. *candela*, a candle, from *candere*, to shine.] A taper; a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti, or other fatty material, formed on a wick, and used for a portable light.—

**Candle-power**, *n.* The illuminating power of a candle, taken as a unit in estimating the luminosity of any illuminating agent (as gas), the standard usually employed being a spermaceti candle burning at the rate of 120 grains of sperm per hour.—**Candlemas**, kan'di-mas, *n.*

An ecclesiastical festival held on the second day of February in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary.—**Candle-stick**, kan'di-stik, *n.* An instrument to hold a candle when burning.

**Candy**, kan'di, *n.* [It. *candi*, candy, from Ar. *qandi*, made of sugar, from *qand*, sugar.] A solid preparation of sugar or molasses, either alone or in combination with other substances, to flavour, colour, or give it the desired consistency.—*v.t.*—*candied*, *candying*. To conserve with sugar so as to form a thick mass; to boil in sugar; to throw into congelations or crystals.—*v.i.* To become incrustated by candied sugar; to become crystallized or congealed.—**Candied**, kan'did, *p.* and *a.* Preserved or incrustated with sugar; *fig.* honeyed; flattering; glozing.

**Candytuft**, kan'di-tuft, *n.* [From *Candia*, the ancient Crete.] The popular name of a tufted flower brought from the island of *Candia*.

**Cane**, kān, *n.* [Old spelling also *canne*, from L. *canna*, Gr. *kanna*, a reed.] A term applied to the stems of some palms, grasses, and other plants, such as the bamboo, rattan, and sugar-cane; a cane used as a walking-stick.—*v.t.*—*caned*, *caning*. To beat with a cane or walking-stick; to furnish or complete with cane (as chairs).

**Canine**, ka-nin', *a.* [L. *caninus*, from *canis*, a dog.] Pertaining to dogs; having the properties or qualities of a dog.

**Canister**, kan'is-tēr, *n.* [L. *canistrum*, Gr. *kanastron*, from *kanna*, a reed.] A small basket; a small box or case, usually of tin, for tea, coffee, &c.; a case containing shot which bursts on being discharged; case-shot.

**Canker**, kang'kēr, *n.* [From L. *cancer*, properly pronounced *canker*, a crab, a cancer.] A kind of cancerous, gangrenous, or ulcerous sore or disease, whether in animals

or plants; an eating, corroding, or other noxious agency producing ulceration, gangrene, rot, decay, and the like; anything that insidiously or persistently destroys, corrupts, or irritates, as care, trouble, annoyance, grief, pain, &c.—*v.t.* To infect with canker either literally or figuratively; to eat into, corrode, or corrupt; to render ill-conditioned, crabbed, or ill-natured.—*v.i.* To grow corrupt; to be infected with some poisonous or pernicious influence; to be or become malignant.

**Cannel-coal**, kan'el-kōl, *n.* A glistening grayish-black hard bituminous coal.

**Cannibal**, kan'i-bal, *n.* [*Sp. canibal*, a cannibal, a corruption of *Caribal*, a Carib, the Caribs being reputed cannibals.] A human being that eats human flesh; a man-eater or anthropophagite; an animal that eats the flesh of its own or kindred species.—**Cannibalism**, kan'i-bal-izm, *n.* The act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind; anthropophagy.

**Cannon**, kan'un, *n. pl.* **Cannons** or **Cannon**. [*Fr. canon*, a tube, barrel, cannon, from *L. canna*, *Gr. kanna*, a cane or reed.] A large military firearm for throwing shells and other missiles; a big gun or piece of ordnance; *billiards*, the act of hitting one of the other two balls with your own, so that your ball flies off and strikes the third ball.—*v.i.* To make a cannon at billiards; to fly off or asunder from the force of collision.—**Cannonade**, kan-un-ad', *n.* The act of discharging cannon.—**Cannon-bone**, *n.* (1) In horses, &c., the large metacarpal or metatarsal of the single digit. (2) In ruminants, the bone formed by fusion of third and fourth metacarpals or metatarsals.—**Cannon-ball**, *n.* A ball or solid projectile to be thrown from cannon.

**Cannula**, kan'ū-la, *n.* [*L., dim. of canna*, a reed.] A small tube used by surgeons for various purposes.

**Canny**, kan'i, *a.* [Akin to *can*, *ken*.] Cautious; prudent; wary; watchful; expert; not extortionate or severe; gentle. [*Prov. E. and Sc.*]

**Canoe**, ka-nō', *n.* [*Sp. canoa*, from the native West Indian name.] A light boat narrow in the beam, and propelled by paddles.

**Canon**, kan'on, *n.* [*A.Sax. canon*, from *L. canon*, *Gr. kanōn*, a straight rod, a rule or standard—from *kanē*, a form of *kanna*, *kannē*, a reed, a cane, whence also *cannon*.] A law or rule in general; a law or rule regarding ecclesiastical doctrine or discipline, especially one enacted by a council and duly confirmed; the books of the Holy Scriptures universally received as genuine by Christian churches; the rules of a religious order; a dignitary who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church; the catalogue of saints acknowledged in

the Roman Catholic Church.—**Canon**, **Canonical**, ka-non'ik, ka-non'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining or according to a canon or rule, especially according to ecclesiastical canons or rules; belonging to the canon of Scripture.—*Canonical books*, those books of the Bible which are admitted to be of divine origin.—*Canonical hours*, in the Church of England, hours appointed by canon law for the celebration of marriage, 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. Also, in the Roman Catholic Church, the times, from midnight onwards, at which certain parts of the daily service are recited.—**Canonicals**, ka-non'ik-alz, *n. pl.* The dress or habit prescribed by canon to be worn by the clergy when they officiate.—**Canonization**, kan'on-iz-ā'shon, *a.* The act of canonizing a person; the act of ranking a deceased person in the catalogue of saints, called a canon.—**Canonize**, kan'on-iz, *v.t.*—*canonized, canonizing*. To declare a man a saint.—**Canonry**, kan'on-ri, *n.* The benefice filled by a canon.—**Canon-law**, *n.* A collection of ecclesiastical constitutions for the regulation of a church; specifically those of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Cañon**, kā-nyon', *n.* [*Sp. cañon*, a canon, a tube, a canyon.] A long and narrow mountain gorge or deep ravine with precipitous sides occurring in the Rocky Mountains and the great western plateaus of North America. Also spelt **Canyon**.

**Canopy**, kan'ō-pi, *n.* [*Fr. canapé*, *O.Fr. canopé*, *L. conopeum*, *Gr. kōnōpeion*, lit. a net to keep off gnats, from *kōnops*, a gnat.] A covering fixed at some distance above a throne or a bed; any somewhat similar covering.

**Cant**, kant, *v.i.* [From *L. canto*, freq. of *canto*, I sing.] To speak with a whining voice or in an affected, assumed, or supplicating tone (as a beggar); to make whining pretensions to goodness; to affect piety without sincerity; to sham holiness.—*n.* A whining manner of speech; the whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms; the language or jargon spoken by gypsies, thieves, professional beggars, &c.; a kind of slang; the words and phrases peculiar to or characteristic of a sect, party, or profession; a pretentious assumption of a religious character; a hypocritical addiction to the use of religious phrases, &c.; religious phrases hypocritically used.—*a.* Of the nature of cant or slang.—**Canting**, kant'ing, *a.* Given to the use of hypocritical phraseology or whining talk.

**Cant**, kant, *n.* [Same word as *Dan. Sw. and D. kant*, edge, border, margin, &c.; *G. kante*, a side, a border or brim; *O.Fr. cant*, corner, angle.] An inclination from a perpendicular or horizontal line.—*v.t.* To cause to assume an inclining position.

**Cantab**, kan-tab'. An abbreviation of *Cantabrigian*.—**Cantabrigian**, kan-ta-brij'i-an, *n.* [*L.L. Cantabrigiensis*, pertaining to Cambridge.] A student or graduate of Cambridge University.

**Cantaloupe**, kan'ta-lōp, *n.* A round, ribbed variety of musk melon.

**Cantankerous**, kan-tang'kēr-us, *a.* [*Comp. O.E. cōtek, cōtak*, debate, strife.] Ill-natured; ill-conditioned; cross; waspish; contentious; disputatious. [Colloq.]

**Cantata**, kan-tā'tā, *n.* [*It., from cantare, L. cantare*, freq. of *canto*, I sing.] Mus. a short composition in the form of an oratorio, but without dramatic personæ.

**Canteen**, kan-tēn', *n.* [*Fr. cantine*, from *It. cantina*, a wine-cellar, a vault, from *canto*, an angle, a corner.] A shop in barracks, camps, garrisons, &c., where provisions, liquors, &c., are sold to non-commissioned officers and privates; a vessel used by soldiers, when on the march or in the field, for carrying liquor for drink.

**Canter**, kan'tēr, *v.i.* [An abbrev. of *Canterbury Gallop*, the gallop of pilgrims in olden times riding to Canterbury.] To move in a moderate gallop.—*n.* A moderate gallop.

**Cantharides**, kan-thar'i-dēz, *n. pl.* [*Gr. kantharis, kantharidis*, a blistering fly.] The Spanish or blistering fly, extensively used as the active element in blistering plasters.

**Cantilever**, kan-ti-lēv-ēr, *n.* [*O.Fr. cant*, an angle, and *lever*, to raise.] A wooden or iron bracket projecting from a wall, to carry mouldings, eaves, balconies, &c.; a long projecting arm to support the roadway of a bridge.

**Canto**, kan'tō, *n.* [*It. canto*, a song; *L. cantus*.] A part or division of a poem of some length.

**Canton**, kan-ton', *n.* [*Fr. canton*; *It. cantone*, aug. of *canto*, a corner.] A distinct or separate portion or district of territory; one of the states of the Swiss republic.—**Cantonment**, kan-ton'ment, *n.* A permanent military station of a slighter character than barracks; military towns at some distance from any city, such as are formed in India.

**Cantrip**, kan'trip, *n.* A spell; a witch's trick; any mischievous trick.

**Canvas**, kan'vas, *n.* [*Fr. canevas*, *Pr. canabas*, *It. canavaccio*, *L.L. canabacius*, from *L. cannabis*, hemp.] A coarse cloth made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails of ships, painting on, and other purposes; hence sails in general; a painting.—*Under canvas*, in a tent or tents; with sails spread.—**Canvas-back**, *n.* A sea-duck of North America, with delicate flesh.

**Canvass**, kan'vas, *v.t.* [From *canvas*, canvas, and formerly also a sieve, a strainer, because sieves were made of canvas; like *O.Fr. canabasser*, to

examine, search, sift.] To examine; to scrutinize; to sift or examine by way of discussion; to discuss; to debate; to visit or apply to in order to obtain orders for goods, votes, or support for a candidate for an office or appointment, &c.—*v.i.* To seek or go about to solicit votes or interest, or to obtain mercantile orders.—*n.* The act of canvassing; close inspection; scrutiny; discussion; debate; a seeking; solicitation of votes, orders for goods, &c.

**Caoutchouc**, kō'chōk, *n.* [A South American word.] An elastic gummy substance, which is the inspissated juice of several tropical plants, much used in the industrial arts for covering fabrics to render them waterproof, making elastic webbing, flexible tubes, &c.; india-rubber.

**Cap**, kap, *n.* [A.Sax. *cappe*, a cap, cope, cape, hood, from L.L. *capa*, *cappa* (of unknown origin), a cape, whence Sp. *capa*, It. *cappa*, Fr. *chape*, a cloak, cape, cover. *Cape* and *cape* are forms of the same word.] A part of dress made to cover the head, generally of softer material than a hat, and without a brim; an act of respect made by uncovering the head; the summit, top, or crown; anything resembling a cap in appearance, position, or use; a percussion-cap (which see).—*v.t.*—*capped*, *capping*. To put a cap on; to cover with a cap or as with a cap; to cover the top or end of; to place a cap on the head of, when conferring official distinction, admitting to professional honours, &c.; to complete; to consummate; to crown; to follow up with something more remarkable than what has previously been done.—**Capful**, kap'ful, *n.* A light flaw of wind; a passing gust.

**Capable**, kap'a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *capable*, capable, able, sufficient, L.L. *capabilis*, from L. *capio*, I take.] Able to receive; open to influences; impossible; susceptible; admitting: with of (capable of pain, of being broken); having sufficient power, skill, ability: with of (capable of judging); able; competent; fit; duly qualified (a capable instructor).—**Capability**, kā-pa-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being capable.

**Capacious**, ka-pā'shus, *a.* [L. *capax*, *capaci*, able to take in or contain, spacious, capable, from *capio*, I take.] Capable of containing much, either in a physical or mental sense; large; wide; spacious; extensive; comprehensive.—**Capacity**, kapas'i-ti, *n.* [L. *capacitas*, from *capax*, capacious.] The power of receiving or containing; specifically, the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; cubic contents; the extent or comprehensiveness of the mind; the power of receiving ideas or knowledge; the receptive faculty; active power; ability (a man with the capacity of judging); ability in a moral or legal sense; legal qualification (to attend a meet-

ing in the capacity of an elector); character (to give advice in the capacity of a friend).

**Caparison**, ka-par'i-son, *n.* [O.Fr. *caparasson*, from Sp. *caparazon*, a cover for a saddle, aug. of *capa*, a cover.] A cloth or covering, more or less ornamented, laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially a sumpter horse, or horse of state; hence, clothing, especially gay clothing.—*v.t.* To cover with a caparison; to adorn with rich dress.

**Cape**, kăp, *n.* [O.Fr. *cape*, L.L. *capa*, a kind of covering for the shoulders. CAP.] A loose cloak or garment, hung from the shoulders.

**Cape**, kăp, *n.* [Fr. *cap*, It. *capa*, a cape, from L. *caput*, the head.] A piece of land jutting into the sea or a lake beyond the rest of the coast-line; a headland; a promontory.

**Caper**, kă'pēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *capriole*, It. *capriola*, a caper, from L. *capre*, *capra*, a goat. Akin *caprice*, *cab*.] A leap; a skip; a spring, as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a goat or lamb; a sportive or capricious action; a prank.—*To cut capers*, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner; to act sportively or capriciously.—*v.i.* To cut capers; to skip or jump; to prance; to skip.

**Caper**, kă'pēr, *n.* [Fr. *côpre*, O.Fr. *capre*, L. *capraris*, Gr. *kapparisi*, from Per. *kabar*, the caper.] The bud of a bush (the caper-bush), pickled and used as a condiment.

**Capercaillie**, kă-pēr-kāl'yi, *n.* [Gael. *capullehoile*—*capull*, a horse, and *coille*, a wood—so named from its great size.] The Scottish name for the wood-grouse or cock of the woods, the largest of the gallinaceous birds of Europe.

**Capillary**, kap'il-la-ri or ka-pil'la-ri, *a.* [L. *capillaris*, from *capillus*, hair, from root of *caput*, the head.] Resembling a hair; fine, minute, small in diameter though long; filiform: as, a capillary tube, that is, a tube with a very minute bore; a capillary vessel in animal bodies (see the *n.*); pertaining to capillary tubes, or to the capillary vessels or capillaries in organic structures.—*Capillary action*, the spontaneous elevation or depression of liquids in fine hair-like tubes, or in bodies of a porous structure, when these are dipped in the liquid; the term *capillary attraction* being applied when the liquid rises, as the sap in trees, water in a sponge, &c.; and *capillary repulsion* when it sinks, as mercury does in a fine glass tube.—*n.* A tube with a small bore; a minute blood-vessel constituting the termination of an artery or vein; one of the minute vessels which intervene between the terminal arteries and veins.—**Capillarity**, kap-il-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state or condition of being capillary; capillary action.

**Capital**, kap'i-tal, *a.* [L. *capitalis*,

capital, deadly, also pre-eminent, from *caput*, *capitis*, the head.] First in importance; chief; principal; notable; affecting the head or life (capital punishment); incurring the forfeiture of life (a capital offence), punishable with death; excellent; very good; first-class; splendid; a term applied to a type or letter of a certain form and a larger size than that generally used in the body of written or printed matter.—*n.* The uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, serving as the head or crowning, and placed immediately over the shaft and under the entablature; the chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a metropolis; a type or letter of a certain form, and of a larger size than that commonly used in the body of a piece of writing or printing; a capital letter; money or wealth in some shape employed in trade, manufactures, or in any business; stock in trade, in money, goods, property, &c.; *fig.* stock of any kind, whether physical or moral; means of influence or of increasing one's power.

—**Capitalist**, kap'i-tal-ist, *n.* A man who has a large capital or stock in trade; a man of large property, which is or may be employed in business.—**Capitation**, kap-i-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *capitatio*.] Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons.—*Capitation tax*, a tax levied on each head or person; a poll-tax.

**Capitol**, kap'i-tol, *n.* [L. *capitolium*, from *caput*, the head.] In ancient Rome, the name of a hill crowned by a temple dedicated to Jupiter; the temple itself, in which the senate assembled.

**Capitalar**, **Capitalary**, ka-pit'ul-ēr, ka-pit'ul-la-ri, *n.* [L.L. *capitulare*, from L. *capitulum*, a chapter, a capital. CAPITAL.] An act passed in a chapter, as of knights or canons.

**Capitulate**, ka-pit'ul-lāt, *v.i.*—*capitulated*, *capitulating*. [L.L. *capitulo*, *capitulatum*, to arrange in heads or chapters, from L. *capitulum*, a chapter, dim. of *caput*, the head.] To draw up articles of agreement; to arrange terms of agreement; more usually to surrender, as an army or garrison, to an enemy on certain stipulated conditions.—**Capitulation**, ka-pit'ul-lā'shon, *n.* The act of capitulating or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms or conditions; the treaty or instrument containing the conditions of surrender.

**Capon**, kă'pon, *n.* [L. *capo*, Gr. *kāpōn*—a capon, from a root seen in Gr. *koptō*, I cut.] A castrated cock; a cock-chicken castrated for the purpose of improving the flesh for table.

**Capriccio**, ka-prē'chō, *n.* [It., a caprice.] A caprice; a whim [Shak.]; a musical piece in which the composer is guided more by fancy than by strict rule.

**Caprice**, ka-prēs', *n.* [Fr. *caprice*, It. *capriccio*, whim, freak, originally



a fantastical goat-leap, from L. *caper*, *capra*, a goat; akin *caper*, *capriole*.] A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion or humour; a whim or freak; capriciousness; fickleness. — **Capricious**, *ka-prish'us*, *a*. Characterized by caprice; apt to change opinions suddenly, or to start from one's purpose; unsteady; changeable; fickle; subject to change or irregularity.

**Capricorn**, *kap'ri-korn*, *n*. [L. *capricornus*—*caper*, a goat, and *cornu*, a horn.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac; the tenth sign, marking the winter solstice.

**Caprification**, *kap'ri-fi-kä'shon*, *n*. [L. *caprificatio*, from *caprificus*, the wild fig-tree—*caper*, a goat, and *ficus*, a fig, from goats feeding on it.] A process intended to accelerate the ripening of the fig by causing a species of gall-insect to spread over the plant.

**Capriole**, *kap'ri-öl*, *n*. [O.Fr. *capriole*, now *cabriole*, lit. a goat-leap, from L. *capriolus*, a wild goat, from *caper*, a goat.] A caper or leap, as in dancing; an active bound; a spring; a leap, accompanied with a jerking out of the hind legs, which a horse makes without advancing.

**Capsicum**, *kap'si-kum*, *n*. [From L. *capsa*, a box, from the shape of the fruit.] The generic name of some South American and Asiatic plants, which are used in cookery under the name of chillies, and when dried and ground called Cayenne pepper.

**Capsize**, *kap-siz'*, *v.t.*—*capsized*, *capsizing*. [Origin doubtful; probably the first syllable means head or top, ultimately from L. *caput*.] To upset or overturn.—*v.i.* To be upset or overturned.

**Capstan**, *kap'stan*, *n*. [Fr. *cabestan*, from Sp. *cabestante*, *cabrestante*; of unknown origin.] An apparatus working on the principle of the wheel and axle, and consisting of a cylinder or barrel adjusted on an upright axis, the barrel being made to turn round by means of horizontal bars or levers, the ends of which are inserted in holes near the top of the barrel, so that a rope is thus wound round it and a weight, such as an anchor, raised or moved.

**Capsule**, *kap'sül*, *n*. [L. *capsula*, a little chest, dim. of *capsa*, a chest, from *capio*, I take.] *Bot.* a dry fruit, containing seeds, and opening of itself by valves or pores when mature; *chem.* a small saucer used for roasting or melting ores, for evaporations, solutions, &c.; *anat.* a membranous body covering a part like a bag; a gummy envelope for a nauseous drug; a metallic seal or cover for going over the cork or stopper of a bottle.

**Captain**, *kap'tin*, *n*. [Fr. *capitaine*, O.Fr. *capitan*, from L.L. *capitanus*, from L. *caput*, the head.] One who is at the head of or has authority over others; a chief; a leader; a commander; more specifically, the military officer next in rank below

a major; an officer in the navy commanding a ship of war; the commander or master of a merchant vessel.—**Captaincy**, *kap'tin-si*, *n*. The rank, post, or commission of a captain.

**Caption**, *kap'shon*, *n*. [L. *captio*, a taking, fraud, deceit, from *capio*, I seize.] The act of taking or arresting; the act of taking any one unawares by some trick or imposition; the act of urging captious objections; cavilling; heading or short title of a division of a book (chapter, page, &c.), or of a scene in a cinematograph film.—**Captious**, *kap'shus*, *a*. [L. *captiosus*, from *capio*, a taking.] Apt to catch at faults; disposed to find or raise objections; apt to cavil; difficult to please; carping.

**Captive**, *kap'tiv*, *n*. [From L. *captivus*, a captive, from *capio*, *captum*, to seize.] One who is taken prisoner, especially a prisoner taken in war; one who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence.—*a*. Made prisoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement; bound by the ties of love or admiration; captivated.

—**Captivate**, *kap'ti-vät*, *v.t.*—*captivated*, *captivating*. [L. *captivo*, *captivatum*.] To overpower and gain with excellence or beauty; to charm; to engage the affections of; to fascinate, enslave, subdue, enchant.—**Captivity**, *kap-tiv'ti*, *n*. [L. *captivitas*.] The state of being a captive; subjection; a state of being under control; bondage; servitude.

—**Captor**, *kap'tër*, *n*. [L. *captor*.] One who captures or takes by force, stratagem, &c.—**Capture**, *kap'tür*, *n*. [L. *captura*.] The act of one who captures; the act of making prize of something; seizure; arrest; the thing taken; a prize.—*v.t.*—*captured*, *capturing*. To take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem, as an enemy or his property; to make a prize or prisoner of.

**Capuchin**, *kap-ü-shén'*, *n*. [Fr. *capuchon*, *capucine*, from *capuce*, a hood or cowl, from *cape*, a cape.] A monk of the order of St. Francis.

**Capybara**, *kap-i-bä'ra*, *n*. [The native Brazilian name.] A rodent quadruped, allied to the guinea-pig, abounding in rivers of South America.

**Car**, *kär*, *n*. [O.Fr. *car* (Mod.Fr. *char*), from L. *carrus*, a four-wheeled vehicle.] A name applied to various kinds of wheeled vehicles, as a light two-wheeled carriage for one horse; a chariot of war or state [poet.]; a tramway carriage, &c.

**Caracal**, *kar'a-kal*, *n*. [From a Turkish word signifying black-eared.] A species of lynx, about the size of a fox and of a deep brown colour, a native of Northern Africa and South-western Asia.

**Caracole**, *kar'a-köl*, *n*. [Fr., from Sp. and Pg. *caracol*, a winding staircase, a caracole.] A half-turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or left; *arch.* a spiral

staircase.—*v.i.*—*caracoled*, *caracoling*. To move in a caracole; to wheel.

**Carafe**, *ka-raf'*, *n*. [Fr.] A glass water-bottle or decanter.

**Caramel**, *kar'a-mel*, *n*. [Fr. *caramel*, *caramel*, from Sp. *caramelo*, a lozenge, of Ar. origin.] Anhydrous or burnt sugar, a product of the action of heat upon sugar; it dissolves readily in water, is of a brown colour, and is used to colour spirits and wines.

**Carapace**, *kar'a-päs*, *n*. [Fr., from Sp. *carapacho*, a carapace or shell.] The shell which protects the body of chelonian reptiles; also the covering of the anterior upper surface of the crustaceans.

**Carat**, *kar'at*, *n*. [Fr. *carat*, Ar. *qirrat*, a carat, from Gr. *keration*, lit. a little horn, also the seed of the carob-tree, used for a weight, a carat.] A weight, about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  grains, used in weighing precious stones and pearls; a term used to express the proportionate fineness of gold, gold of twenty-four carats being pure gold, gold of eighteen (for instance) having six parts of alloy.

**Caravan**, *kar'a-van*, *n*. [Fr. *caravane*, from Sp. *caravana*, Ar. *qairawän*, Per. *kärwän*, a caravan.] A company of travellers who associate together in many parts of Asia and Africa that they may travel with greater security; a large close carriage for conveying travelling exhibitions or the like from place to place; a covered wagon used as a travelling house by professional or amateur vagrants.—**Caravanseraï**, *kar-a-van'sa-ri*, *n*. [Per. *kärwän*, a caravan, and *sardä*, an inn.] In the East, a place appointed for receiving and lodging travellers.

**Caravel**, **Carvel**, *kar'a-vel*, *kar'vel*, *n*. [Sp. and It. *caravella*, a caravel.] A small galley-rigged ship formerly used by the Spanish and Portuguese; also a small fishing vessel.

**Caraway**, *kar'a-wä*, *n*. [Sp. *al-carahueya*, from Ar. *karwiya*, *karawayä*, caraway; probably from Gr. *karon*, L. *careum*, caraway.] A biennial plant, with a taper root like a parsnip, the seeds of which are used to flavour cakes, and also in comfits, a volatile oil being obtained by distilling them in spirits.

**Carbide**, *kär'bid*, *n*. A compound of carbon with a metal; a carburet.

**Carbine**, *kar-bin*, *n*. [Fr. *carabine*.] A short-barrelled rifle used by cavalry, police, &c.

**Carbohydrate**, *kär-bö-hi'drät*, *n*. [L. *carbo*, charcoal, Gr. *hydör*, water.] A chemical compound made of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, the two latter being commonly in the same proportion as in water (H<sub>2</sub>O).

**Carbolic**, *kär-bol'ik*, *a*. [Carbon and oil.] A term applied to an acid obtained from the distillation of coal-tar, an oily, colourless liquid, with a burning taste, now much employed as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

**Carbon**, kâr'bon, *n.* [L. *carbo*, *carbōnis*, a coal.] Sym. C. Pure charcoal; one of the chemical elements, a black, brittle, light, and inodorous substance existing in three distinct allotropic forms, viz. diamond, graphite, and amorphous carbon—the last including lampblack, coal, animal charcoal, &c.—**Carbonate**, kâr'bôn-ât, *n.* Chem. a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.—**Carbonic**, kâr'bôn'ik, *a.* Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it.—**Carbonic acid**, a gaseous compound of 12 parts by weight of carbon and 32 of oxygen, incapable of maintaining flame or animal life, and acting as a narcotic poison when present in the air to the extent of only 4 or 5 per cent.

**Carbonari**, kar-bôn-âr-ê, *n.* Members of a Neapolitan secret revolutionary society.

**Corundum**, kâr-bô-run'dum, *n.* [Carbon and *corundum*.] Silicon carbide, a very hard substance used as a substitute for emery.

**Carboy**, kâr'boi, *n.* [Per. *karabâ*, a large vessel for containing wine.] A large, strong, glass bottle, protected by an outside covering, and used chiefly for corrosive liquids, as vitriol.

**Carbuncle**, kâr'bung-kl, *n.* [L. *carbunculus*, a little coal, from *carbo*, a coal.] A beautiful gem of a deep red colour; an inflammatory tumour, or malignant gangrenous boil or ulcer.

**Carburet**, kâr'bû-ret, *n.* Same as *Carbide*.—*v.t.* To impregnate a gas with volatilized hydrocarbons, so as to increase its illuminating power.—**Carburettor**, kâr'bû-ret-êr, *n.* A device for vaporizing the light oil fuel used in the engines of motor-cars, aeroplanes, &c.

**Carcajou**, kâr'ka-jô, *n.* [Fr. *carcajou*, from native name.] An American name for the wolverine or glutton, and erroneously for the badger and lynx.

**Carcass**, **Carcase**, kâr'kas, *n.* [Fr. *carcasse*, the carcass, a framework, a kind of bomb, same word as *carquois*, a quiver, from L.L. *carcasius*, a quiver, from Ar. and Per. *tarkash*, a quiver.] The body, usually the dead body, of an animal; a corpse; the decaying remains of a bulky thing; the frame or main parts of a thing unfinished.

**Carcinoma**, kâr-si-nô'ma, *n.* [Gr. *karkînôma*, from *karkînos*, a cancer.] A kind of cancer or cancerous growth.

**Card**, kârd, *n.* [From Fr. *carte*, a card, from L. *charta*, paper, from Gr. *chartê*, *chartês*, a layer of papyrus bark.] A rectangular piece of thick paper or pasteboard; such a piece with certain devices, marks, or figures, used for playing games; a piece having one's name, &c., written or printed on it; a larger piece written or printed, and conveying an invitation, or some intimation or statement; the dial or face of the mariner's compass.—

**Cardboard**, kârd'bôrd, *n.* A stiff kind of paper or pasteboard for making cards, &c.—**Card-case**, *n.* A small pocket case, generally of an ornamental kind, for holding visiting-cards.—**Card-sharper**, *n.* One who cheats in playing cards.

**Card**, kârd, *n.* [Fr. *carde*, from L.L. *cardus*, L. *carduus*, a thistle, from *carere*, to card—thistles having been used as cards.] An instrument for combing, opening, and breaking wool or flax, freeing it from the coarser parts from extraneous matter.—*v.t.* or *i.* To comb or open wool, flax, hemp, &c., with a card.

**Cardamom**, kâr'da-mum, *n.* [L. *cardamomum*, Gr. *kardamômon*.] The aromatic capsule of various plants of the ginger family.

**Cardiac**, **Cardiacal**, kâr'di-ak, kâr'di'ak-al, *a.* [L. *cardiacus*, Gr. *kardiakos*, from *kardia*, the heart.] Pertaining to the heart.—**Cardiac**, *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach and animates the spirits; a cordial.

**Cardigan**, kâr'di-gan, *n.* [After Earl of Cardigan.] A kind of knitted waistcoat worn over or instead of the waistcoat.

**Cardinal**, kâr'di-nal, *a.* [L. *cardinalis*, from *cardo*, a hinge.] Chief, principal, pre-eminent, or fundamental.—**Cardinal numbers**, the numbers one, two, three, &c., in distinction from first, second, third, &c. called ordinal numbers.—**Cardinal points**, north and south, east and west.—*n.* An ecclesiastical prince in the Roman Catholic Church, next in rank to the pope, and having a distinguishing dress of a red colour.—**Cardinal-bird**, *n.* A North American bird, with a fine red plumage.—**Cardinal-flower**, *n.* The name commonly given to a species of lobelia.

**Care**, kâr, *n.* [A-Sax. *caru*, *cearu*, care, sorrow.—O.Sax. *caru*, *lcel*, *kæri*, complaint, Goth. *kara*, sorrow, O.H.G. *chara*, lamentation; from a root signifying to cry, seen also in *E. call*.] Some degree of pain in the mind from apprehension of evil; a painful load of thought; mental trouble; concern; anxiety; solicitude; attention or heed; a looking to; caution; regard; watchfulness; charge or oversight, implying concern for safety and prosperity; the object of care or watchful regard and attention.—*v.i.*—*cared*, *caring*. To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned; to be inclined or disposed; to like.—**Careful**, kâr'ful, *a.* Full of care; anxious; solicitous; attentive to support and protect; giving good heed; watchful; cautious; showing or done with care or attention; generally with of before the object.

—**Careless**, kâr'les, *a.* Free from care or anxiety; heedless; negligent; unthinking; inattentive; regardless; unmindful; with of or about before an object; done or said without care; unconsidered.

—**Careworn**, *a.* Worn, oppressed, or burdened with care; showing marks of care or anxiety.

**Carène**, ka-rên', *v.t.* [Fr. *carèner*, from *carène*, the side and keel of a ship, L. *carina*, a keel.] To heave or bring (a ship) to lie on one side for the purpose of caulking, repairing, cleansing, or the like.

**Career**, ka-rêr', *n.* [Fr. *carrière*, O. Fr. *carriere*, road, race-course, course, career, from L. *carrus*, a car.] A race or running; course of proceeding; a specific course of action or occupation forming the object of one's life.—*v.i.* To move or run rapidly (as a horse, a ship, &c.).

**Caress**, ka-res', *n.* [Fr. *caresse*, from It. *carezza*, L.L. *caritia*, from L. *carus*, dear.] An act of endearment; any act or expression of affection.—*v.t.* To treat with caresses; to fondle; to embrace with tender affection.

**Caret**, kâr-et, *n.* [L. *caret*, there is (something) wanting, from *careo*, I want.] In writing, a mark made thus, ^, which shows that something, omitted in the line, is interlined above or inserted in the margin, and should be read in that place.

**Cargo**, kâr'gô, *n.* [Sp., from *cargar*, to load, L.L. *caricare*, to load, from L. *carrus*, a car. CAR, CHARGE.] The lading or freight of a ship.

**Caribou**, kâr'i-bô, *n.* [Probably of Indian origin.] An American variety of the reindeer.

**Caricature**, kâr'i-ka-tûr', *n.* [It. *caricatura*, an overloaded representation, from *caricare*, to load.] A representation, pictorial or descriptive, in which beauties are concealed and peculiarities or defects exaggerated so as to make the person or thing ridiculous, while a general likeness is retained.—*v.t.*—*caricatured*, *caricaturing*. To make or draw a caricature of; to represent in a ridiculous and exaggerated fashion.—**Caricaturist**, kâr'i-ka-tûr'-ist, *n.* One who caricatures others.

**Caries**, kâr'i-êz, *n.* [L.] Ulceration of bony substance; the gangrenous eating away of a bone.

**Carillon**, kâr'il-lon, *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *quadrillō*, from L. *quatuor*, four, because *carillons* were played formerly on four bells.] A simple air adapted to be performed on a set of bells.

**Cark**, kârk, *n.* [O.Fr. *cark*, *kark*, load, *karkir*, to load.—E. *charge*; comp. also W. *carc*, *care*; Gael. *carc*, *care*.] Care; anxiety; concern; solicitude; distress.—*v.i.* To be careful, anxious, solicitous, concerned.—**Carking**, kâr'king, *a.* Distressing; giving anxiety.

**Carl**, kârl, *n.* [A Scandinavian word =Icel. Dan. Sw. *karl*, a man; A.Sax. *carl*, male, as in *carl-catt*, a he-cat.] A man; a robust, strong, or hardy man; an old man. [O.E. and Sc.] Hence **Carlina**, a woman.

**Carlist**, kâr'list, *n.* A follower of

Don *Carlos* (1788-1855) of Spain, the heir to the crown but for the repeal of the Salic law.

**Carlovingian**, kăr-lō-vin'jī-an, *a.* Pertaining to or descended from Charlemagne.

**Carmelite**, kăr-mel'it, *n.* A mendicant friar of the order of White Friars founded at Mount Carmel.

**Carmine**, kăr-mī-nā-tiv or kăr-mī-nā-tiv, *n.* [*L. carmino, carminatum*, to card wool (hence to make fine or thin), from *carmen*, a card.] A medicine which tends to expel wind from the stomach and remedy flatulency.

**Carmine**, kăr'mīn, *n.* [*Sp. carmin*, from *carmesino*, carmine, crimson, from *carmes*, kermes (which see). *Crimson* has the same origin.] The pure colouring matter or principle of cochineal; a red or crimson pigment made from cochineal.

**Carnage**, kăr'nā, *n.* [*Fr. carnage*, slaughter, from *L.L. carnaticum*, from *L. caro, carnis*, flesh.] Slaughter; great destruction of men; butchery; massacre.

**Carnal**, kăr'nāl, *a.* [*L. carnalis*, carnal, from *caro, carnis*, flesh.] Pertaining to the body, its passions and appetites; not spiritual; fleshly; sensual; lustful; impure.

**Carnation**, kăr-nā'shon, *n.* [*Fr. carnation*, the naked part of a picture, flesh colour; from *L. caro, carnis*, flesh.] Flesh colour; the parts of a picture which exhibit the natural colour of the flesh; the representation of flesh; a perennial plant found in many varieties, much prized for the beautiful colours of their sweet-scented double flowers.

**Carnelian**, kăr-nē'li-an, *n.* [More correctly *cornelian*, from *Fr. cornaline*, a carnelian, from *L. cornu*, a horn, from its horny appearance.] A variety of chalcedony, of a deep red, flesh-red, or reddish-white colour.

**Carnival**, kăr-ni-val, *n.* [*Fr. carnaval*, *It. carnevale*, from *L.L. carnelevamen*, for *carnis levamen*, solace of the body, permitted in anticipation of any fast—*L. caro*, flesh, and *levare*, to solace, to lighten.] The feast or season of rejoicing before Lent; feasting or revelry in general.

**Carnivorously**, kăr-niv'ō-rus, *a.* [*L. caro, carnis*, flesh, and *voro*, I devour.] Eating or feeding on flesh; an epithet applied to animals which naturally seek flesh for food, as the lion, tiger, wolf, dog, &c.; also applied to some plants that can assimilate animal substances.—**Carnivora**, kăr-niv'ō-ra, *n.pl.* [*L.*] A term applicable to all creatures that feed on flesh or animal substances, but generally denoting an order of mammals which prey upon other animals.—**Carnivore**, kăr-niv'ōr, *n.* A carnivorous animal; one of the Carnivora.

**Carob**, **Carob-tree**, kăr'ob, kăr'ob'rē, *n.* [*O.Fr. carobe*, from *Ar. kharrōb*, bean-pods.] A tree growing in the countries skirting the Mediterranean, the pods of which,

known as locust-beans, contain a sweet nutritious pulp.

**Carol**, kar'ol, *n.* [*O.Fr. carole*, a kind of dance, also a Christmas song or carol; from the Celtic; *Armor. koroll*, a dance; *W. carol*, a carol, a song.] A song, especially one expressive of joy; a religious song or ballad in celebration of Christmas.—*v.i.*—*carolled, carolling*. To sing; to warble; to sing in joy or festivity.

**Carotid**, ka-rot'id, *a.* [*Gr. pl. karōtides*, the carotids, said to be from *karos*, a deep sleep, because the ancients believed that sleep was caused by an increased flow of blood to the head through these arteries, or by the compression of these arteries.] Of or pertaining to the two great arteries, one on either side of the neck, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head and brain.—*n.* One of these arteries.

**Carouse**, ka-rouz', *v.i.*—*caroused, carousing*. [*O.Fr. carouser*, to quaff, to carouse, from *carous*, a carouse, a bumper, from *G. garaus!* quite out! that is, empty your glasses! an old German drinking exclamation.] To drink freely and with jollity; to quaff; to revel.—**Carousal**, **Carouse**, ka-rou'zāl, *karouz', n.* A feast or festival; a noisy drinking bout or revelling.

**Carp**, kărp, *v.i.* [Formerly to speak, tell, from *Icel. karpja*, to boast, its modern sense being due to *L. carpo*, I seize, catch, pick.] To censure, cavi, or find fault, particularly without reason or petulantly: used absolutely or followed by *at*.—**Carper**, kărp'ēr, *n.* One who carps; a caviller.—**Carping**, kărp'ing, *a.* Cavilling; captious; censorious.

**Carp**, kărp, *n.* [Same as *D. karper*, *Dan. karpe*, *Sw. karp*, a carp.] A fresh-water fish found in lakes, rivers, ponds, &c.

**Carpel**, kărp'el, *n.* [*Mod.L. carpellum*, dim. from *Gr. karpos*, fruit.] Bot. A single-celled ovary or seed-vessel.

**Carpenter**, kărp'en-tēr, *n.* [*O.Fr. carpentier* (*Mod.Fr. charpentier*); *L. L. carpentarius*, a carpenter, from *L. carpentum*, a chariot, a word of Celtic origin.] An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses and of ships.—

**Carpentry**, kărp'en-tri, *n.* The art of cutting, framing, and joining timber.

**Carpet**, kărp'et, *n.* [*O.Fr. carpite*, a carpet, from *It. and L.L. carpitā*, a woolly cloth, from *carpere*, to tease wool, *L. carpo*, I pluck, pull in pieces, &c.] A thick fabric used for covering floors, stairs, &c.; a covering resembling a carpet (a carpet of moss).—**Carpet-bag**, *n.* A travelling bag made of the same material as carpets.—**Carpet-bagger**, *n.* A new-comer to a place, having all his property in a carpet-bag; a political candidate who has had no previous connexion with his constituency.

**Carpus**, kăr'pus, *n.* [*L.*, the wrist.] Anat. that part of the skeleton between the forearm and hand; the wrist in man and the corresponding bones in other animals.

**Carrageen**, kăr-rā'gēn, kăr-rā'gēn, *n.* [From *Carrageen*, near Waterford, Ireland, where it abounds.] A sea-weed very common on rocks and stones on every part of the coast of Britain, which, when dried, becomes whitish, and in this condition is known as Irish moss, being used for making soups, jellies, &c.

**Carriage**, kăr'ij, *n.* [*O.Fr. cariage*, from *carier*, to carry. **CARRY**.] The act of carrying, bearing, transporting, or conveying; the price or expense of carrying; the manner of carrying oneself; behaviour; conduct; deportment; a wheeled vehicle for persons, especially a four-wheeled vehicle supported on springs and with a cover, belonging to a private person and not used for hire; in composition, a wheeled stand or support: as, a gun-carriage; print, the frame on rollers by which the bed carrying the types is run in and out from under the cylinder.

**Carriage**, kăr'ri-on, *n.* [*O.Fr. carroigne*, from *L.L. caronia*, from *L. caro, carnis*, flesh.] The dead and putrefying body or flesh of animals; flesh so corrupted as to be unfit for food.—*a.* Pertaining to carrion; feeding on carrion.—**Carrion-crow**, *n.* The common crow.

**Carronade**, kăr-on-ād', *n.* [From *Carron*, in Scotland, where it was first made.] A short piece of ordnance.—**Carron-oil**, *n.* A liniment composed of linseed-oil and lime-water.

**Carrot**, kăr'ot, *n.* [*Fr. carotte*; *L.L. carota*.] A plant having a long esculent root of a reddish colour, much used as a culinary vegetable and also for feeding cattle.—**Carrot**, kăr'ot-i, *a.* Like a carrot in colour.

**Carry**, kăr'i, *v.t.*—*carried, carrying*. [*O.E. carie*, from *O.Fr. carier*, to convey in a car, from *O.Fr. car*, a cart or car.] To bear, convey, or transport by sustaining and moving with the thing carried; to drive, drag, or fetch (*carry* a person off prisoner); to transfer, as from one column, page, book, &c., to another; to convey or take with one generally (as a message, news, &c.); to urge, impel, lead, or draw, in a moral sense (anger *carried* him too far); to effect, accomplish, achieve, bring to a successful issue (a purpose, &c.); to gain; to extend or continue in any direction, in time, in space, or otherwise: commonly with such words as *up*, *back*, *forward*, &c. (to *carry* a history on to the present, to *carry* improvements far); to bear; to have in or on; to bear or bring as a result (words *carry* conviction); to import, contain, or comprise (the words *carry* a promise); to manage; to conduct



(matters or affairs).—**Carrier**, kār'i-ēr, *n.* One who or that which carries or conveys; one who for hire undertakes the conveyance of goods or persons for any one who employs him; the name of a particular part in various machines.—**Carrier-pigeon**, *n.* A variety of pigeon noted for its faculty of finding its way home from great distances, often used to carry letters, &c.

**Carse**, kār's, *n.* In Scotland, a stretch of fertile, alluvial land along the side of a stream.

**Cart**, kār't, *n.* [From W. *cart*, a cart or wagon, Ir. *cairt*. CAR.] A carriage usually without springs for the conveyance of heavy goods.—*v.t.* To carry or convey on a cart.—**Cartage**, kār'tāj, *n.* The act of carrying in a cart; the price paid for carting.—**Carter**, kār'tēr, *n.* One who drives a cart; one whose occupation is to drive a cart.—**Cart-horse**, *n.* A horse that draws a cart, or is intended for such work.—**Cart-load**, *n.* A load borne on a cart; as much as is usually carried at once on a cart.

**Carte-blanche**, kār't-blānsh, *n.* [Fr. white paper.] A blank paper; a paper duly authenticated with signature, &c., and intrusted to a person to be filled up as he pleases; hence, unconditional terms; unlimited power to decide.

**Carthusian**, kār-thū'zī-an, *n.* One of an order of monks, founded in 1086 by St. Bruno; pupil of the Charterhouse School.

**Cartilage**, kār'tī-lāj, *n.* [Fr. *cartilage*, L. *cartilago*.] An elastic tissue occurring in vertebrate animals, and forming the tissue from which bone is formed by a process of calcification; gristle.—**Cartilaginous**, kār-tī-lāj'i-nus, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a cartilage; gristly; consisting of cartilage; having cartilage only and not true bones (as many fishes).

**Cartography**, kār-tog'ra-fi, *n.* [L. *charta*, paper, and Gr. *graphe*, writing.] The art or practice of drawing up maps or charts.—**Cartographer**, kār-tog'raf-ēr, *n.* One who prepares or publishes maps or charts; a maker of maps or charts.

**Cartoon**, kār-tōn', *n.* [Fr. *carton*, pasteboard, a cartoon, from It. *cartone* (same sense), aug. of *carta*, L. *charta*, paper.] A pictorial design drawn on strong paper as a study for a picture intended to be painted of same size, and more especially for a picture to be painted in fresco; a pictorial sketch relating to any prevalent topic or event in which notable characters are prominently represented.

**Cartouch**, **Cartouche**, kār'tōsh, *n.* [Fr. *cartouche*, O.Fr. *cartoche*, from It. *cartoccio*, a cartridge, a roll of paper, from *carta*, L. *charta*, paper. *Cartridge* is a corruption of this.] A case of wood filled with shot to be fired from a cannon; a cartridge; a portable box for charges for fire-

arms; on Egyptian monuments, papyrus, &c., a group of hieroglyphics in a small oval area; arch, a sculptured ornament in the form of a scroll unrolled.

**Cartridge**, kār'trij, *n.* [Formerly also *cartrage*, a corruption of *cartouch*.] The compact form of ammunition now invariably used in modern small-arms, quick-firing guns and sporting weapons. Military cartridges are made of brass, sporting of brass or (more usually) thick paper with a brass base. In the base of both kinds is a 'cap' of fulminate of mercury.—**Blank cartridge**, a cartridge without ball or shot.—**Cartridge-paper**, *n.* A thick sort of paper originally manufactured for soldiers' cartridges, but extensively used in the arts.

**Caruncle**, kār'ung-kl, *n.* [L. *caruncula*, dim. from *caro*, flesh.] A small fleshy excrescence; a fleshy excrescence on the head of a fowl, as a wattle or the like.

**Carve**, kār'v, *v.t.*—*carved*, *carving*. [A.Sax. *ceorfan*=D. *kerven*, Icel. *kyrfa*, to carve; Dan. *karve*, G. *kerven*, to notch or indent; same root as *grave*.] To cut (some solid material) in order to produce the representation of an object or some decorative design; to make or shape by cutting; to form by cutting or hewing; to cut into, hew, or slash; to cut into small pieces or slices, as meat at table.—*v.i.* To exercise the trade of a carver; to engrave or cut figures; to cut up meat at table.—**Carver**, kār'vēr, *n.* One who carves, as one who cuts ivory, wood, or the like, in a decorative way; one who cuts meat for use at table; a large table-knife for carving.—**Carving**, kār'ving, *n.* A branch of sculpture usually limited to works in wood, ivory, &c.; the device or figure carved.—**Carvel-built**, *a.* A term applied to a ship or boat the planks of which are all flush and not overlapping, as in clinker-built boats.

**Caryatid**, kār'i-at-id, *n. pl.* **Caryatids**, **Caryatides**, kār'i-at-idz, kār-i-at'i-dēz. [Perhaps from *Caryæ*, a city in the Peloponnus.] Arch, a figure of a woman dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures.

**Cascade**, kas-kād', *n.* [Fr. *cascade*, It. *cascata*, from *cascare*, to fall, from L. *cado*, *casum*, to fall.] A fall or flowing of water over a precipice in a river or other stream; a waterfall.

**Cascara sagrada**, kas-ka'ra sag-ra'da, *n.* [Sp., sacred bark.] A purgative medicine obtained from the bark of an American tree.

**Case**, kās, *n.* [O.Fr. *casse* (now *caisse*), from L. *capio*, I take, receive, contain. *Cash* is really the same word.] A covering, envelope, box, frame, or sheath; that which encloses or contains; the skin of an animal; a case with its contents; hence, a certain quantity; *print*, the

receptacle for the types, from which the compositor gathers them and arranges them in lines and pages to print from.—*v.t.*—*cased*, *casing*. To cover with a case; to surround with any material that shall enclose or defend; to coat or cover over.—**Case-hardened**, *a.* Having the surface hardened by being converted into steel; *fig.* shameless; abandoned; brazen-faced.

**Case**, kās, *n.* [Fr. *cas*, a case, L. *casus*, a falling, from *cado*, *casum*, to fall.] The particular state, condition, or circumstances that befall a person, or in which he is placed; an individual occurrence or specific instance, as of disease; a question or group of facts involving a question for discussion or decision; a cause or suit in court; a cause; one of the forms in the declension of a noun, pronoun, or adjective.

**Casain**, **Casaine**, kās'-ē-in, *n.* That ingredient in milk which when coagulated forms curd and the main part of cheese.

**Casemate**, kās'māt, *n.* [Fr. *casemate*, from It. *casamatta*, a casemate, from *casa*, a house, and *matto*, dim. dark =G. *matt*, feeble, E. *mate* in *check-mate*.] Fort, a bomb-proof vault for the protection of the garrison.

**Casement**, kās'mēt, *n.* [From *case*, in the sense of a frame, as of a door, &c.] A window frame, or portion of one made to turn and open on hinges.

**Cash**, kash, *n.* [O.Fr. *casse*, Mod.Fr. *caisse*, It. *cassa*, a chest, box, coffer, from L. *capsa*, a box or case.] Money, primarily, ready money; money in chest or on hand, in bank or at command. Chinese copper coin, 22 of which are equal to one penny sterling.—*v.t.* To turn into money, or to exchange for money (to *cash* a bank-note).—**Cashier**, kash'-ēr, *n.* One who has charge of cash; one who keeps an account of the monetary transactions of a commercial or trading establishment.—**Cash-book**, *n.* A book in which is kept a register or account of money received and paid.

**Cashew**, ka-shō', *n.* [From native name.] The tree which produces cashew-nuts, a native of tropical America.

**Cashier**, kash'-ēr, *v.t.* [O.E. *cas-seere*, G. *cassiren*, from O.Fr. *casser*, to break, to cashier, from L. *cas-sare*, to annul, from *casus*, void, empty.] To dismiss from an office, place of trust, or service for bad conduct; to discharge; to discard.

**Casino**, ka-sē'nō, *n.* [It., a small house, from L. *casa*, a cottage.] A public dancing, singing, or gaming saloon.

**Cask**, kask, *n.* [Sp. *casco*, helmet, wine-cask, skull, potsherd, peel or rind, from L.L. *quassicare*, to break or burst, from L. *quassare*, to break, whence E. *quash*.] A close vessel for containing liquors, formed by staves, heading, and hoops; a

general term comprehending the pipe, hogshhead, butt, barrel, &c.—*v.t.* To put into a cask.

**Casket**, kas'ket, *n.* [In form a dim. of *cask*, but in meaning from Fr. *cassette*, a coffer or casket, dim. of *casse*, a box.] A small chest or box for jewels or other small articles.

**Casque**, kask, *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *casco*, a helmet.] A helmet.

**Cassation**, kas-sa'shon, *n.* [Fr., from *casser*, to annul, from L. *casus*, void, empty.] The act of annulling or of reversing a judicial sentence.—*Court of Cassation*, in France, the highest court of appeal.

**Cassava**, kas-sa'va or kas-sa'va, *n.* [Pg. *cassave*, Sp. *casabe*, *cazabe*, from Haitian name *kasabi*.] A slender erect shrub belonging to the spurge family extensively cultivated in tropical America and the West Indies.

**Casserole**, kas'e-röl, *n.* [Fr., of same origin as *kettle*.] A kind of covered fireproof dish in which food is both cooked and served.

**Cassia**, kash'i-a, *n.* [L. *cassia*, Gr. *kasia*, *kassia*, from the Hebrew or Phœnician name.] A tropical leguminous plant of many species.

**Cassiterite**, kas'si-tér-ít, *n.* [Gr. *kassiteros*, tin.] The most common ore of tin.

**Cassock**, kas'ok, *n.* [Fr. *casaque*, from It. *casacca*, from *casa*, a house, L. *casa*, a cottage.] A sort of long coat or tight-fitting garment worn by clergymen.

**Cassowary**, kas'sō-wa-ri, *n.* [Malay *casuwaris*.] A large cursorial bird inhabiting the islands of the Indian Archipelago.

**Cast**, kast, *v.t.*—*cast*, *casting*. [Dan. *kaste*, Sw. and Icel. *kasta*, to throw: a Scandinavian word.] To throw, fling, or send; to hurl; to shed or throw off (leaves, the skin); to discard, dismiss, or reject; to shed or impart (*cast light*); to turn or direct (a look, the eyes); to throw down (as in wrestling); to decide against at law; to condemn; to bring forth abortively (young); to form by pouring liquid metal, &c., into a mould; to compute, reckon, or calculate; to distribute (the parts of a drama) among the actors; to assign a part to.—*To cast off*, to discard or reject; to drive away; *naut.* to loosen from or let go.—*To cast up*, to compute; to reckon; to calculate; to eject; to vomit; to twit or upbraid with.—*To cast oneself on or upon*, to resign or yield oneself to the disposal of.—*To cast* (something) *in the teeth*, to upbraid (with something); to charge; to twit.—*v.i.* To throw or fling; to throw the line in angling; to work arithmetical calculations; to turn or revolve in the mind; to calculate; to consider; to warp or twist.—*n.* The act of casting; a throw; the distance passed by a thing thrown; motion or turn of the eye; direction, look, or glance; a throw of dice; the form or shape into which something is cast; anything formed in a mould, as a figure

in bronze, plaster, &c.; *fig.* shape; mould; impression generally; a tinge or slight colouring or slight degree of a colour (a *cast of green*); manner; air; mien; style; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned.—*Cast in the eye*, squint.—*Castaway*, kast'a-wā, *n.* One who or that which is cast away or shipwrecked; one ruined in fortune or character.—*a.* Thrown away; rejected; useless; abandoned.—*Caster*, kas'ter, *n.* One who or that which casts; specifically, one who makes castings; a founder; a small cruet or bottle for holding sauce, pepper, &c., for the table: spelled also *Castor*; a small wheel attached by a vertical pivot to the legs of a chair, sofa, table, &c., to facilitate them being moved without lifting: spelled also *Castor*.—*Casting*, kas'ting, *n.* The act of one who casts; that which is cast; especially, something cast or formed in a mould; something formed of cast-metal.—*a.* Throwing; sending; computing; turning; deciding; determining.—*Casting-vote*, a vote given by a president or chairman which decides when the votes are equally divided.—*Cast-iron*, *Cast-metal*, *Cast-steel*, *n.* Iron, metal, and steel melted and cast into pigs, ingots, or moulds, which renders the metal hard and non-malleable.—*Cast-off*, *a.* Laid aside as worn out or useless; rejected.

**Castanet**, kas'ta-net, *n.* [Sp. *castañeta*, from L. *castanea*, a chestnut, from resembling that fruit. One of a pair of small concave pieces of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons, fastened to the thumb, and clapped together by the middle finger in certain Spanish dances.

**Caste**, kast, *n.* [Fr. *caste*, Pg. *casta*, breed, race, caste.] One of the classes or distinct hereditary orders into which the Hindus are divided according to the religious law of Brahmanism; a class or order of the same kind prevailing in other countries; a rank or order of society.

**Castigate**, kas'ti-gāt, *v.t.*—*castigated*, *castigating*. [L. *castigo*, *castigatum*, from *castus*, pure.] To chastise; to punish; to correct; to criticize for the purpose of correcting; to emend.—*Castigation*, kas-ti-gā'shon, *n.* The act of castigating; punishment by whipping; correction; chastisement; discipline; critical scrutiny and emendation; correction of textual errors.

**Castle**, kas'l, *n.* [L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fort.] A building, or series of connected buildings, fortified for defence against an enemy; a house with towers, often surrounded by a wall and moat, and having a donjon or keep in the centre; a fortified residence; a fortress; the house or mansion of a person of rank or wealth: somewhat vaguely applied, but usually to a large and more or less imposing

building; a piece made in the form of a castle, used in the game of chess; the rook.—*Castle in the air*, a visionary project; a scheme that has no solid foundation.—*v.t. or i.* *Chess*, to move the king two squares to the right or left and bring up the castle to the square the king has passed over.

**Castor-oil**, *n.* The oil, used in medicine as a purgative, obtained from the seeds of the tropical Palma Christi tree.

**Castrate**, kas'trāt, *v.t.*—*castrated*, *castrating*. [L. *castro*, *castratum*, to castrate.] To deprive of the testicles; to geld; to take the vigour or strength from; to emasculate; to remove something objectionable from, as obscene parts from a writing; to expurgate.—*n.* A man (as a eunuch) or male animal (as an ox) that has been castrated.—*Castration*, kas-trā'shon, *n.* The act of castrating.

**Casual**, kash'ū-al, *a.* [L. *casualis*, from *casus*, a chance or accident, from *cado*, *casum*, to fall; akin *case*, *chance*, *accident*, &c.] Happening or coming to pass, without design in the person or persons affected, and without being foreseen or expected; accidental; fortuitous; coming by chance; not happening or coming regularly; occasional; incidental.—*n.* A person who receives relief and shelter for one night at the most in the workhouse of a parish or union to which he does not belong.—*Casualty*, kash'ū-al-ti, *n.* Chance, or what happens by chance; accident; contingency; an unfortunate chance or accident, especially one resulting in death or bodily injury; loss suffered by a body of men from death, wounds, &c.

**Casuist**, kaz'ū-ist, *n.* [Fr. *casuiste*, from L. *casus*, a case.] One versed in or using casuistry; one who studies and resolves cases of conscience, or nice points regarding conduct.—*Casuistry*, kaz'ū-ist-ri, *n.* The science, doctrine, or department of ethics dealing with cases of conscience; frequently used in a bad sense for quibbling in matters of morality, or making too nice moral distinctions.

**Cat**, kat, *n.* [A.Sax. *cat*, *catt*—D. and Dan. *katt*, Sw. *katt*, Icel. *köttur*, G. *katze*, *kater*, O.Fr. *cat*, Mod.Fr. *chat*, Ir. *cat*, W. *catch*, Rus. and Pol. *kot*, Tur. *kedi*, Ar. *qitt*—a cat; origin unknown.] A common domestic animal kept to catch mice; a strong tackle or combination of pulleys, to hook and draw an anchor perpendicularly up to the cathead of a ship; a double tripod having six feet: so called because it always lands on its feet as a cat is proverbially said to do; an abbreviation of *cat-o'-nine-tails* (which see).—*To let the cat out of the bag*, to disclose a trick; to let out a secret.

**Catamount**, **Catamountain**, kat'a-mount, kat'a-moun-tān, *n.* The cat of the mountain; the wild cat; the North American puma or

cough.—**Catcall**, kat'kal, *n.* A sound like the cry of a cat, such as that made by a dissatisfied audience in a theatre.—**Catgut**, kat'gut, *n.* The intestines of sheep (sometimes of the horse or the ass) dried and twisted into strings for the violin and for other purposes.—**Catkin**, kat'kin, *n.* The blossom of the willow, birch, hazel, &c., which resembles a kitten or cat's tail.—**Cat-head**, *n.* A strong beam projecting over a ship's bows, and furnished with a block and tackle to lift an anchor.—**Cat-o'-nine-tails**, *n.* An instrument consisting generally of nine pieces of knotted cord, used to flog offenders on the bare back.—**Cat's-eye**, *n.* A hard and semi-transparent variety of quartz.—**Cat's-paw**, *n.* The instrument used by a person to accomplish his designs; a tool; a dupe: so called from the story of the monkey which, instead of using his own paw, used that of the cat to draw nuts from the fire; a light breeze, just strong enough to ruffle the water.—**Cat's whisker**, *Wireless tel.* a thin wire, usually in the form of a spiral, which makes contact with the crystal in a crystal DETECTOR.

**Catachresis**, kat-a-kré'sis, *n.* [Gr. *katachresis*, abuse—*kata*, against, and *chraomai*, I use.] The wresting of a word from its true signification.

**Cataclysm**, kat'a-klizm, *n.* [Gr. *kataklysmos*, a deluge, from *kataklizō*, I inundate—*kata*, down, and *klyzō*, I wash.] A deluge, flood, or inundation.

**Catacomb**, kat'a-kōm, *n.* [It. *catacomba*, L.L. *catacumba*, from Gr. *kata*, down, and *kumbē*, kumbos, a hollow or recess.] A cave or subterranean place for the burial of the dead, the most notable being those near Rome.

**Catafalque**, kat'a-falk, *n.* A temporary structure representing a tomb placed over the coffin of a distinguished person in churches or over the grave.

**Catalectic**, kat-a-lek'tik, *a.* [Gr. *katalēktikos*, from *katalēgo*, I leave off, stop.] *Pros.* having the measure incomplete.

**Catalepsy**, kat'a-lep-si, *n.* [Gr. *katalēpsis*, a seizing, from *katalambanō*, I seize.] A nervous affection characterized by a more or less complete but temporary suspension of the senses and volition with rigidity of the muscles; trance.

**Catalogue**, kat'a-log, *n.* [Fr. *catalogue*, from Gr. *katalogos*, a counting up—*kata*, thoroughly, and *logos*, a reckoning.] A list or enumeration of the names of men or things disposed in a certain order, often in alphabetical order; a list; a register.—*v.t.*—*catalogued*, *cataloguing*. To make a catalogue of.—*Catalogue raisonné*, a catalogue of books, paintings, &c., classed according to their subjects.

**Catalysis**, ka-tal'i-sis, *n.* [Gr. *kata*, down, and *lyō*, I loose.] Dissolu-

tion; destruction; *chem.* a decomposition and new combination produced by the mere presence of substances which do not of themselves enter into combination.—**Catalytic**, kat-a-li'tik, *a.* Relating to catalysis.

**Catamaran**, kat'a-ma-ran'', *n.* [Said to be from a Tamil word signifying 'tied logs'.] A kind of float or raft used as a substitute for a surf-boat, particularly in the East and West Indies, and consisting usually of three pieces of wood lashed together, the middle piece being longer than the others, and having one end turned up in the form of a bow; a disagreeable woman.

**Cataplasma**, kat'a-plazm, *n.* [Gr. *kataplasma*, from *kataplassō*, I annoint or spread as a plaster.] *Med.* a poultice.

**Catapult**, kat'a-pult, *n.* [L. *catapulta*, from Gr. *katapelitēs*—*kata*, against, and *pallō*, I brandish, hurl.] A military engine anciently used for discharging missiles against a besieged place; originally an engine of the nature of a powerful bow; a toy from which small missiles are thrown by the elastic force of india-rubber.

**Cataract**, kat'a-rakt, *n.* [L. *cataracta*, Gr. *kataraktēs*, from *kata*, down, and *rhēgnymi*, I break.] A great fall of water over a precipice; a waterfall; any furious rush or downpour of water; a disease of the eye consisting in an opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule.

**Catarrh**, ka-tār', *n.* [From Gr. *katarrhō*, I flow down.] A discharge or increased secretion of mucus from the membranes of the nose, fauces, and bronchia, characteristic of the ailment commonly called a cold in the head.

**Catastrophe**, ka-tas'trō-fe, *n.* [Gr. *katastrophē*, an overthrowing, a sudden turn, from *katastrephō*, I subvert—*kata*, down, and *strephō*, I turn.] The unfolding and winding up of the plot, clearing up of difficulties, and closing of a dramatic piece; the dénouement; a notable event terminating a series; a finishing stroke or wind-up; an unfortunate conclusion; a calamity or disaster.

**Catch**, kach, *v.t., pret.* & *pp.* caught. [O.E. *cacche*, O.Fr. *cachier*, *chacier*, &c., to hunt (Mod.Fr. *chasser*), from L.L. *captiare*, from L. *capere*, from *capere*, to take (whence *capable*, *captious*, &c.).] *Chase* is the same word.] To lay sudden hold on; to seize, especially with the hand; to grasp; to snatch; to perceive or apprehend; to seize, as in a snare or trap; to ensnare; to entangle; to get entangled with, or to come into contact or collision with (the branch caught his hat); to get; to receive (to catch the sunlight); especially, to take or receive as by sympathy, contagion, or infection; to take hold of; to communicate to; to fasten on (the flames caught the woodwork); to seize the affections

of; to engage and attach; to charm; to captivate.—*To catch it*, to get a scolding, a beating, or other unpleasant treatment. [Colloq.]—*To catch hold of*, to take or lay hold of.—*v.i.* To take or receive something; to be entangled or impeded; to spread by or as by infection; to be eager to get, use, or adopt: with *at*.—*n.* The act of seizing; seizure; anything that seizes or takes hold, that checks motion or the like, as a hook, a ratchet, a pawl, a spring bolt for a door or lid, &c.; a choking or stoppage of the breath; something caught or to be caught, especially anything valuable or desirable obtained or to be obtained; a gain or advantage; one desirable from wealth, as a husband or wife [colloq.]; *mus.* a kind of canon or round for three or four voices, the words written to which are so contrived that by the union of the voices a different meaning is given by the singers catching at each other's words.—**Catching**, kach'ing, *a.* Communicating, or liable to be communicated, by contagion; infectious; captivating; charming; attracting.—**Catchment**, kach'ment, *n.* A surface of ground of which the drainage is capable of being directed into a common reservoir.—**Catch-penny**, *n.* Something of little value got up to hit the popular taste, and thereby catch the popular penny; anything got up merely to sell.—**Catch-poli**, *n.* [Med.L. *cacepollus*, Fr. *chacepol*.] A chaser of fowls. [L. *pullus*.] A sheriff's officer, bailiff, constable, or other person whose duty is to arrest persons.—**Catch-word**, *n.* The word formerly often, now rarely, placed at the bottom of each page, on the right hand under the last line, and forming the first word on the following page; a word caught up and repeated for effect.—**Catchy**, *a.* Attractive, infectious, easily picked up, of tunes and songs.

**Cate**, kät, *n.* [O.E. *acates*, provisions purchased, from O.Fr. *acat*, buying.] Food, more particularly rich, luxuriant, or dainty food; a delicacy; a dainty; commonly used in the plural.

**Catechise**, kat'ē-kiz, *v.t.*—*catechised*, *catechized*, *catechising*, *catechizing*. [Gr. *katechisō*, I catechise, from *katecheō*, I utter sound, teach by the voice—*kata*, down, and *ēcheō*, I sound, whence *echo*.] To instruct by asking questions, receiving answers, and offering explanations and corrections; to question; to interrogate; to examine or try by questions, especially such questions as would implicate the answerer.—**Catechism**, kat'ē-kizm, *n.* [Gr. *katechismos*, instruction.] A book containing a summary of principles in any science or art, but especially in religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers.

**Catechu**, kat'ē-shū, *n.* [Tamil *katti*, tree, and *shu*, juice.] A name com-



mon to several astringent extracts prepared from the wood, bark, and fruits of various plants, especially from some species of acacia, and used in dyeing, tanning, and medicine.

**Catechumen**, kat-ê-kû'men, *n.* [Gr. *katechuménos*, instructed.] One who is under instruction in the first rudiments of Christianity; a neophyte.

**Category**, kat'ê-gor-i, *n.* [Gr. *kategoría*, a class or category, from *kategorôô*, I accuse, show, demonstrate —*kata*, down, &c., and *agorôô*, I speak in an assembly, from *agora*, a forum or market.] One of the highest classes to which objects of thought can be referred; one of the most general heads under which everything that can be asserted of any subject may be arranged; in a popular sense, any class or order in which certain things are embraced.

—**Categorical**, kat-ê-gor'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a category; absolute; positive; express; not relative or hypothetical (statement, answer).

**Catenary**, ka-tê'na-ri or kat'ê-na-ri, *a.* [L. *catenarius*, from *catēna*, a chain.] Relating to a chain; like a chain.

**Cater**, kâ'têr, *v.i.* [From obs. *cater*, a caterer. O.Fr. *accateur*, *acator*, from *acater*, L.L. *accipere*, to buy, from L. *ad*, to, and L. *capere*, intens. of *capere*, to take.] To buy or provide something for use, enjoyment, or entertainment; to purvey food, provisions, amusement, &c.: followed by *for*.—**Caterer**, kâ'têr-êr, *n.* One who caters; a provider or purveyor of provisions; one who provides for any want or desire.

**Cateran**, kat'êr-an, *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *ceatharnach*, a soldier.] A kern; a Highland or Irish irregular soldier; a Highland freebooter.

**Caterpillar**, kat'êr-pil-êr, *n.* [O.E. *caterpel* (comp. *caterwaul*); from *cat*, and *pill*, from rolling themselves up in a ball.] Properly, the hairy, worm-like larva or grub of the lepidopterous insects (butterflies and moths), but also sometimes applied to the larvæ of other insects; *engin*, a traction device consisting of an endless chain encircling the wheels of the tractor.

**Caterwaul**, kat'êr-wâl, *v.i.* [From *cat*, and *waul*, in imitation of the sound made by a cat; O.E. *caterwawe*.] To utter noisy and disagreeable cries: said of cats; to make a disagreeable howling or screeching.

**Cathartic**, ka-thâr'tik, *a.* [Gr. *kathartikos*, from *kathairô*, I purge, *katharos*, clean.] Purgative; cleansing the bowels.—*n.* A medicine that cleanses the stomach and bowels by purging.

**Cathedra**, ka-thed'ra, *n.* [L. *cathe-dra*, a teacher's or professor's chair, a bishop's chair, Gr. *kathedra*, a chair or seat—*kata*, down, and *hedra*, a seat.] The throne or seat of a bishop in the cathedral or episcopal church of his diocese.—**Cathedral**, ka-thê'dral, *n.* The prin-

cipal church in a diocese, that which is specially the church of the bishop: so called from possessing the episcopal chair called *cathedra*.

**Catherine-wheel**, kath'êr-in-whêl, *n.* [St. Catherine was tortured by spiked wheels.] A wheel-shaped firework; *arch*, a circular window, with radiating divisions or spokes.

**Catheter**, kath'e-têr, *n.* [Gr. *kathetêr*, from *kathîmi*, I thrust in—*kata*, down, and *hîmi*, I send.] In surg. a tubular instrument, usually made of silver, to be introduced through the urethra into the bladder to draw off the urine when the natural discharge is arrested.

**Cathode**, kath'ôd, *n.* [Gr. *kata*, down, and *hodos*, a way.] The negative pole of an electric current, or that by which the current leaves: opposed to *anode*.

**Catholic**, kath'o-lik, *a.* [Gr. *katholikos*—*kata*, down, throughout, and *holos*, the whole; L. *catholicus*, Fr. *catholique*.] Universal or general; embracing all true Christians (the catholic church or faith); not narrow-minded, partial, or bigoted; free from prejudice; liberal (*catholic* tastes or sympathies); pertaining to or affecting the Roman Catholics.

—*n.* A member of the universal Christian church: often restricted to members of the Church of Rome.

—**Catholicism**, ka-thol'i-sizm, *n.* The state of being catholic or universal; catholicity; adherence to the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman Catholic faith.

**Cation**, kat'i-on, *n.* [Gr. *kata*, down, and *ion*, going.] The element or elements of an electrolyte which in electro-chemical decompositions appear at the negative pole or cathode.

**Cattle**, kat'l, *n.pl.* [O.E. *catel*, goods, cattle, from O.Fr. *catel*, *chatel*, property in general, from L.L. *capitale*, *capitale*, property, capital, from L. *capitalis*, chief, capital, from *caput*, the head.

**Cattle**=*chattel*, *capital*.] A term applied collectively to domestic quadrupeds, such as serve for tillage or other labour, or for food to man, including camels, horses, asses, cows, sheep, goats, &c., but now chiefly restricted to domestic beasts of the cow kind.—**Cattle-pen**, *n.* A pen or enclosure for cattle.—**Cattle-plague**, *n.* A virulently contagious disease affecting cattle; rinderpest.—**Cattle-show**, *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes with a view to the encouragement of agriculture.

**Catty**, kat'i, *n.* A Chinese weight of 1½ lb.

**Caucasian**, ka-kâ'zi-an or ka-kâ'zhi-an, *n.* An ethnological term applied to the highest type of the human family, including nearly all Europeans, the Circassians, Armenians, Persians, Indians, Jews, &c.

**Caucus**, ka'kus, *n.* [Originally American: a term of doubtful origin.] A private meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates to

be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures for supporting a party.

**Caudal**, kâ'dal, *a.* [L. *cauda*, a tail.] Pertaining to a tail; of the nature of a tail; having the appearance of a tail.—**Caudate**, kâ'dat, *a.* Having a tail.

**Caudle**, kâ'dl, *n.* [O.Fr. *caudel*, *chaudel*, a dim. form from L.L. *calidum*, *calidum*, a kind of hot drink, from L. *calidus*, warm.] A kind of warm drink made of spiced and sugared wine or ale, given to sick persons, women in child-bed, or the like.

**Caul**, kâl, *n.* [From O.Fr. *cale*, a kind of little cap; from the Celtic; comp. Ir. *calla*, Gael. *call*, a veil, a hood.] A kind of head-covering worn by females; a net enclosing the hair; the hinder part of a cap; a portion of the amnion or membrane enveloping the fetus, sometimes encompassing the head of a child when born, and superstitiously supposed to be a preservative against drowning.

**Cauldron**, kâl'dron, *n.* [O.Fr. *caldron*, from L. *caldus*, *calidus*, hot.] A large kettle or boiler.

**Cauliflower**, kâl'i-flou-êr, *n.* [Lit. cabbage-flower, from its appearance, from L. *caulis*, colewort, cabbage, and E. *flower*; comp. Fr. *choufleur* (*chou*, cabbage, *fleur*, flower), cauliflower.] A garden variety of cabbage, the inflorescence of which is condensed while young into a depressed fleshy head.

**Caulk**, kâk, *v.t.* [O.E. *cauke*, O.Fr. *cauquer*, to tread, from L. *calcare*, to tread, to tread on, from *calx*, *calcis*, a heel.] To drive oakum into the seams of (a ship or other vessel), to prevent leaking, the seams being then smeared with melted pitch; to drive the edge of one plate close to the surface of another by heavy rapid blows from a caulking-tool.

**Cause**, kâz, *n.* [Fr. *cause*, L. *causa*, a cause.] That which produces an effect; that which brings about a change; that from which anything proceeds, and without which it would not exist; the reason or motive that urges, moves, or impels the mind to act or decide; a suit or action in court; any legal process which a party institutes to obtain his demand, or by which he seeks his right; any subject of question or debate; case; interest; matter; affair; that object or side of a question to which the efforts of a person or party are directed.—*v.t.*—*caused*, *causing*. To be the cause of; to effect by agency; to bring about; to be the occasion of; to produce.

—**Causal**, kâ'zal, *a.* [L. *causalis*.] Relating to a cause or causes; implying, containing, or expressing a cause or causes.—*n.* A verb signifying to make to do something: as *fell*, to make to fall.—**Causality**, ka-zâl'i-ti, *n.* The state of being causal; the fact of acting as a cause; the action or power of a cause, in producing its effect; the doctrine

or principle that every change implies the operation of a cause.—**Causation**, ka-ză'shôn, *n.* The act of causing or producing; the doctrine as to the connexion of causes and effects.—**Causative**, ka-ză-tiv, *a.* Effective as a cause or agent; often followed by *of*; *gram.* expressing a cause or reason; causal.—*n.* A word expressing a cause.—**Causeless**, kaz'les, *a.* Having no cause or producing agent; self-originated; uncreated; without just ground, reason, or motive.

**Causerie**, kôz-rê, *n.* [Fr.] Newspaper light talk; literary conversation; an informal lecture.

**Causeway**, kaz'wâ, *n.* [Original spelling *causey*, from O.Fr. *caucie* (Mod.Fr. *chaussée*), from L.L. *calciata* (*via*, understood), a road in making which lime or mortar is used, from L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime (whence *chalk*, *calcareous*).] A road or path raised above the natural level of the ground by stones, earth, timber, &c., serving as a passage over wet or marshy ground or the like; a raised and paved roadway.

**Cautic**, kă's'tik, *a.* [Gr. *kautikos*, from *kaiô*, *kausô*, I burn.] Capable of burning, corroding, or destroying the texture of animal substances; *fig.* severe; cutting; stinging; pungent; sarcastic.—*n. Med.* any substance which burns, corrodes, or disintegrates the textures of animal structures; an escharotic: sometimes popularly restricted to lunar caustic or nitrate of silver when cast into sticks for surgeons' use.

**Cauterize**, ka'têr-iz, *v.t.*—*cauterized*, *cauterizing*. [L.L. *cauterizo*, from Gr. *kautêriaô*, from *kautêrion*, *kautêr*, a burning or branding iron, from *kaiô*, I burn.] To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron or with caustics, as morbid flesh.—**Cautery**, ka'têr-i, *n.* [L. *cauterium*, Gr. *kautêrion*.] A burning or searing, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron or by caustic substances; the instrument or drug employed in cauterizing.

**Caution**, ka'shôn, *n.* [It. *cautio*, from *caveo*, *cautum*, to be on one's guard, beware.] Provident care; prudence in regard to danger; wariness; watchfulness, forethought, or vigilance; a measure taken for security; a security or guarantee; a warning or admonition.—*v.t.* To give notice of danger to; to warn; to exhort to take heed.—**Cautious**, ka'shus, *a.* Possessing or exhibiting caution; attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of actions with a view to avoid danger or misfortune; prudent; circumspect; wary; watchful; vigilant; careful.

**Cavalcade**, kav'al-kâd, *n.* [Fr. *cavalcade*, It. *cavalcata*, from L. *caballus*, a horse.] A procession of persons on horseback, or consisting mostly of persons on horseback.

**Cavalier**, kav-a-lêr', *n.* [Fr. *cavalier*, L.L. *caballarius*, from L. *caballus*, a horse, whence also *cavalry*, *chivalry*,

*cavalcade*, &c. *Chevalier* is a parallel form.] A horseman, especially an armed horseman; a knight; a partisan of Charles I., as opposed to a Roundhead or adherent to the Parliament; a gentleman attending on or escorting a lady.—*a.* Gay; sprightly; easy; off-hand; haughty; disdainful; supercilious (*a cavalier answer*).—**Cavalry**, kav'al-ri, *n.* [Fr. *cavalerie*, from It. *cavalleria*, from *cavallo*, L. *caballus*, a horse. *Chivalry* is a parallel form.] A body of troops, or soldiers, that serve on horseback; horse soldiers.

**Cave**, kâv, *n.* [Fr. *cave*, from L. *cavus*, hollow, whence also *cavity*, *cavern*, and *cage*.] A hollow place in the earth; a subterranean cavern; a den.—**Cave-man**, *n.* A name given to such of the earliest races of prehistoric man as dwelt in natural caves.

**Caveat**, kav'ê-at, *n.* [L. *caveat*, let him beware, from *caveo*, I beware.] In law, a process in a court to stop proceedings; hence, an intimation of caution; hint; warning; admonition.

**Cavern**, kav'êrn, *n.* [L. *caverna*, from *cavus*, hollow. CAVE.] A deep hollow place in the earth; a cave.—**Caviar**, *Caviare*, kav-i-âr' or kav-ê-âr', *n.* [Fr. *caviar*, Turk. *havidr*.] The roes of certain large fish, as the sturgeon, prepared and salted.

**Cavil**, kav'il, *v.i.*—*cavilled*, *cavilling*. [O.Fr. *caviller*, from L. *cavillor*, to cavil, *cavilla*, a quibble, trick, shuffle.] To raise captious and frivolous objections; to find fault without good reason: frequently followed by *at*.—*n.* A captious or frivolous objection; captious or specious argument.

**Cavity**, kav'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *cavité*, L. *cavitas*, from L. *cavus*, hollow. CAVE.] A hollow place; a hollow; a void or empty space in a body; an opening; a hollow part of the human body.

**Cavy**, kă'vi, *n.* The name common to certain South American rodent animals, the most familiar species being the well-known guinea-pig.

**Caw**, kă, *v.i.* [Imitative of the sound; comp. Sc. *kae*, G. *kaauw*, Dan. *kaa*, a jackdaw.] To cry like a crow, rook, or raven.—*n.* The cry of the rook or crow.

**Cay**, kâ, *n.* [Sp. *cayo*, a rock, a shoal, an islet.] An islet; a range or reef of rocks lying near the surface of the water: used especially in the West Indies and sometimes written *Key*.

**Cayenne**, kî-en' or kâ-en', *n.* [From *Cayenne* in South America.] A kind of pepper, a powder made from the dried and ground fruits, and more especially the seeds, of various species of Capsicum.

**Cayman**, *Caiman*, kâ'man, *n.* [Native Guiana name.] A name applied popularly to the alligator of the West Indies and South America.

**Cease**, sêz, *v.i.*—*ceased*, *ceasing*. [Fr. *cesser*, L. *cesso*, *cessare*, to cease, a freq. from *cedere*, to yield, to cede.

CEDE.] To stop moving, acting, or speaking; to leave off; to give over; to desist: followed by *from* before a noun; to come to an end; to terminate; to become extinct; to pass away (the storm *ceases*).—*v.t.* To put a stop to; to put an end to; to desist from.

**Cedar**, sê'dêr, *n.* [L. *cedrus*, Gr. *kedros*, a kind of juniper.] A coniferous evergreen tree which grows to a great size, and is remarkable for its durability, forming fine woods on the mountains of Syria and Asia Minor, and often called distinctively the cedar of Lebanon. The deodar cedar is closely akin to it, and the name is also given to various other trees.—*a.* Made of cedar; belonging to cedar.

**Cede**, sêd, *v.t.*—*ceded*, *ceding*. [L. *cedo*, *cessum*, to retire, yield, grant, give up, a word which appears also in *accede*, *concede*, *exceed*, *precede*, *recede*, *decease*, *abscend*, *antecedent*, *ancestor*, *predecessor*, *cease*, &c.] To yield; to surrender; to give up; to resign; to relinquish.

**Cedilla**, sê-dil'la, *n.* [Fr. *cédille*, It. *zediglia*, a dim. of *zeta*, the name of *z* in Greek; because formerly, in order to give *c* the sound of *s*, it was customary to write *cz*: thus *lezcon*, for modern *leçon*.] A mark placed under the letter *c*, especially in French (thus *ç*), to show that it is to be sounded like *s*.

**Ceil**, sêl, *v.t.* [O.E. *seile*, a canopy, from Fr. *ciel*, It. *cielo*, a canopy, heaven, from L. *cælum*, heaven, same root as Gr. *kôilos*, hollow, and E. *hollow*.] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a room or building; to provide with a ceiling.—**Ceiling**, sêl'ing, *n.* The inside lining or surface of an apartment above: the horizontal or curved surface of an apartment opposite the floor, usually finished with plastered work; maximum height to which an aeroplane can climb.

**Celandine**, sel'an-din, *n.* [O.Fr. *celidoine*, Fr. *chélidoine*, from L. *chelidonium*, Gr. *chelidonium*, swallow-wort, from *chelidôn*, a swallow.] A name given to two British plants belonging to the poppy family, which yield an acrid juice used in medicine; swallow-wort.

**Celebrate**, sel'ê-brât, *v.t.*—*celebrated*, *celebrating*. [L. *celebrare*, *celebratum*, to celebrate, from *celeber*, famous, frequented, populous.] To make known or mention often, especially with honour or praise; to extol; to distinguish by any kind of observance or ceremony (to *celebrate* a birthday).—**Celebrated**, sel'ê-brât-ed, *a.* Having celebrity; distinguished; well-known; famous.—**Celebration**, sel'ê-brâ'shôn, *n.* The act of celebrating; the act of praising or extolling; honour or distinction bestowed; the act of observing with appropriate rites or ceremonies.—**Celebrity**, sê-leb'ri-ti, *n.* [L. *celebritas*.] The condition of being celebrated; fame; renown; a person of distinction.

**Celerity**, sê-ler'i-ti, *n.* [*L. celeritas*, from *celer*, swift.] Rapidity of motion; swiftness; quickness; speed.

**Celery**, sel'e-ri, *n.* [*Fr. céleri*, *It. seleri*, from *Gr. selinon*, parsley.] A plant long cultivated in gardens as a salad and culinary vegetable.

**Celestial**, sê-les'ti-al, *a.* [*O. Fr. celestial*, *celestiel*, *L. caelestis*, from *caelum*, heaven, whence also *ceiling*.] Heavenly; belonging or relating to heaven; dwelling in heaven; supremely excellent or delightful; belonging to the upper regions or visible heaven; pertaining to the heavens.

**Celistine**, sel'es-tin, *n.* One of a religious order founded by pope Celestine V in the thirteenth century.

**Celibacy**, sel'i-ba-si, *n.* [*L. celibatus*, a single life, celibacy, from *celēbs*, unmarried.] The state of being celibate or unmarried; a single life.—**Celibate**, sel'i-bāt, *n.* One who adheres to or practises celibacy.—*a.* Unmarried; single.

**Cell**, sel, *n.* [*L. cella*, a cell, a small room, a hut, from same root as *celare*, whence *concelare*, to conceal. *Hole* and *hollow* are from same root.] A small apartment, as in a convent or a prison; a small or mean place of residence, such as a cave or hermitage; a small cavity or hollow place; variously applied (the *cells* of the brain, the *cells* of a honeycomb, a **VOLTAIC CELL**); *eccles.* a lesser religious house, especially one subordinate to a greater; *arch.* the part of the interior of a temple where the image of a god stood; *biol.* a small, usually microscopic, mass of contractile protoplasm with a membranous envelope forming the most elementary constituent or the structural unit in the tissues of animals and plants.—**Cellular**, sel'lū-lēr, *a.* [*L. cellula*, a little cell.] Consisting of cells, or containing cells.—**Celluloid**, sel'lū-loid, *n.* An artificial substance, chiefly composed of cellulose or vegetable fibrine, used as a substitute for ivory, bone, coral, &c.—**Cellulose**, sel'lū-lōs, *a.* Containing cells.—*n.* *Bot.* the substance of which the permanent cell membranes of plants are always composed, in many respects allied to starch.

**Cellar**, sel'lēr, *n.* [*L. cellarium*, *CELL.*] A room in a house or other building, either wholly or partly under ground, used for storage purposes.

**Cellophane**, sel'ō-fān, *n.* Trade name for a thin, waterproof solidification of viscose, much used for wrapping.

**Celt**, selt, *n.* [*L. Celtæ*, *Gr. Keltoi*, *Keltai*, connected with *W. celt*, a covert or shade; *Gael. ceiltach*, an inhabitant of the forest.] One of a distinct race of men inhabiting the south and west of Europe; the Celts now speaking a distinctive language are the Bretons, Welsh, Scottish Highlanders, and a portion of the Irish.—**Celtic**, sel'tik, *a.*

Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language.—*n.* The language or group of dialects spoken by the Celts.

**Celt**, selt, *n.* [*L. L. celtis*, a chisel, a celt.] A cutting implement resembling an axe-head, made of stone or metal, found in ancient tumuli and barrows.

**Cement**, sê-ment', *n.* [*O. Fr. cement*, *L. cæmentum*, chips of stone made into cement, contr. from *cædimentum*, from *cædo*, I cut.] Any glutinous or other substance capable of uniting bodies in close cohesion; a kind of mortar consisting of those hydraulic limes which contain silica and therefore set quickly; *fig.* bond of union; that which unites persons firmly together.—*v. t.* To unite by cement or other matter that produces cohesion of bodies; *fig.* to unite firmly or closely.—*v. i.* To unite or become solid; to unite and cohere.

**Cemetery**, sem'ê-te-ri, *n.* [*L. cæmeterium*, a burying-place, from *Gr. koimêtērion*, a sleeping-place, afterwards a burying-place, from *koimadō*, I sleep.] A place set apart for interment; a graveyard; a necropolis.

**Cenobite**, sen'ō-bit, *n.* [*L. cænobita*, from *Gr. koinobios*, living in common, from *koinos*, common, and *bios*, life.] One of a religious order living in a convent or in community.

**Cenotaph**, sen'ō-taf, *n.* [*Gr. kenotaphion*—*kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, a tomb.] A sepulchral monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.

**Censer**, sen'sēr, *n.* [A shortened form for *incenser*; *Fr. encensoir*.] A vessel for burning and wafting incense; a thurible.

**Censor**, sen'sēr, *n.* [*L. censor*, from *censere*, to value, enrol, tax.] An officer in ancient Rome whose business was to draw up a register of the citizens, to keep watch over their morals, and to superintend the finances of the state; one empowered to examine all manuscripts, pamphlets, newspapers, and books before they are published, and to see that they contain nothing obnoxious; a war official employed to open, destroy, or revise correspondence, or sources of information calculated to instruct the enemy.—**Censor**, *v. t.* To revise in this sense; one who censures, blames, or reproves.—**Censorious**, sen'sō-ri-us, *a.* Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; ready to pass severe remarks on a person's conduct; implying or expressing censure.—**Censorship**, sen'sēr-ship, *n.* The office or dignity of a censor; the period of his office.

**Censure**, sen'shūr, *n.* [*Fr. censure*; *L. censura*, an opinion or judgment; from *censere*, to value, to estimate, whence *censor*, *census*.] Judgment or opinion; the act of blaming or finding fault and condemning as wrong; expression of blame or disapprobation; fault-

finding; condemnation; animadversion.—*v. t.*—*censured*, *censuring*. To find fault with and condemn as wrong; to blame; to express disapprobation of.

**Census**, sen'sūs, *n.* [*L.*, from *censere*, to register, enrol, whence *censure*, *censor*.] An enumeration and register of the Roman citizens and their property; in modern times, an enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or part of it, taken by order of its legislature; any official enumeration of population.

**Cent**, sent, *n.* [*Contr. of L. centum*, a hundred.] A hundred, commonly used with *per*: as, ten per cent, that is, in the proportion of ten to the hundred; in various countries a coin equal to the hundredth part of the monetary unit; in the United States the hundredth part of the dollar.

**Centaur**, sen'tar, *n.* [*L. centaurus*; *Gr. centauros*, lit. bull-pricker.] *Greek myth.* a member of a race of fabulous beings supposed to be half man and half horse.—**Centaury**, sen'ta-ri, *n.* [*L. centaurea*, *Gr. kentaurion*.] The popular name of an annual herb of the gentian family.

**Centenary**, sen'te-na-ri, *n.* [*L. centenarius*, consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred, from *centum*, a hundred.] What consists of or comprehends a hundred; the space of a hundred years; the commemoration of any event which occurred a hundred years before.—*a.* Relating to or consisting of a hundred; relating to a hundred years.—**Centenarian**, sen-te-nā-ri-an, *n.* A person a hundred years old or upwards.

**Centigrade**, sen'ti-grād, *a.* [*From L. centum*, a hundred, *gradus*, a degree.] Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts; pertaining to the scale which is divided into a hundred degrees.—**Centigrade thermometer**, a thermometer which divides the interval between the freezing and boiling points of water into 100 degrees, while in Fahrenheit's thermometer the same interval is divided into 180 degrees.

**Centime**, sän-tēm, *n.* [*Fr.*] The hundredth part of a franc.

**Centimetre**, sen'ti-mê-ter, *n.* [*Fr. centimètre*, from *L. centum*, a hundred, and *Gr. metron*, measure.] A French measure of length, the hundredth part of a metre, rather more than .39 of an inch.

**Centiped**, **Centipede**, sen'ti-ped, sen'ti-pêd, *n.* [*L. centipeda*—*centum*, a hundred, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A term applied to various animals having many feet, popularly called insects, but belonging to the Myriapoda.

**Cento**, sen'tō, *n.* [*L. cento*, patchwork, a poem made up of selections from different poems.] A composition (whether literary or musical) made up of selections from the works of various authors or composers.



**Centre**, sen'tēr, *n.* [Fr., from *L. centrum*, Gr. *kentron*, a prick or point, from *kenteō*, I prick.] That point of a line, plane figure, or solid body which is equally distant from the extremities; the middle point, portion, or place; the middle or central object; a point of concentration; the nucleus around which or into which things are collected (a *centre* of attraction); the part of a target next the bull's-eye; the men of the moderate party in Parliament.—**Centre of gravity**, the point of a body about which all the parts of the body exactly balance each other, and which being supported the whole body will remain at rest though acted on by gravity.

—**v.t.**—**centred**, **centring**. To place on a centre; to fix on a central point; to collect to a point.—**v.i.** To be placed in a centre or in the middle; to be collected to one point; to be concentrated or united in one.—**Central**, sen'tral, *a.* [*L. centralis*.] Relating or pertaining to the centre; placed in the centre or middle; constituting or containing the centre; originating or proceeding from the centre.—**Centralization**, **Centralisation**, sen'tral-iz-ā'shon, *n.* The act of centralizing or bringing to one centre.—**Centralize**, **Centralise**, sen'tral-iz, *v.t.*—**centralized**, **centralizing**. To draw to a central point; to bring to a centre; to render central; to concentrate in some particular part: often applied to the process of transferring local administration to the capital or seat of government of a country.—**Centre-bit**, *n.* A carpenter's tool for boring large circular holes, which turns on an axis or central point when in operation.—**Centre-board**, *n.* A kind of movable keel in yachts, capable of being raised and lowered in a well extending longitudinally amidships, to prevent leeway.

**Centrifugal**, sen-trif'ū-gal, *a.* [*L. centrum*, a centre, and *fugio*, I flee.] Tending to recede from the centre; acting by or depending on centrifugal force or action; *bot.* expanding first at the summit and later at the base, as an inflorescence.—**Centrifugal force**, that force by which all bodies moving round another body in a curve tend to fly off at any point of their motion in the direction of a tangent to the curve.—**Centripetal**, sen-trip'e-tal, *a.* [*L. centrum*, a centre, and *peto*, I seek.] Tending toward the centre; progressing by changes from the exterior of an object to its centre; *bot.* expanding first at the base of the inflorescence, and later at the summit.—**Centripetal force** is that force which draws a body towards a centre, and thereby acts as a counterpoise to the centrifugal force in circular motion.

**Centrosome**, sen'trō-sōm, *n.* [*L. centrum*, centre, *sōma*, a body.] In cells, a minute particle outside the

nucleus which plays an active part in indirect division.

**Centuple**, sen'tū-pl, *a.* [*L. centuplus*—*centum*, a hundred, and root of *plica*, a fold.] Multiplied or increased a hundred-fold.

**Century**, sen'tū-ri, *n.* [*L. centuria*, from *centum*, a hundred.] An aggregate of a hundred; anything consisting of a hundred in number; a period of a hundred years: often such a period reckoned from the birth of Christ; (*cricket*) a hundred runs.—**Centurion**, sen'tū-ri-on, *n.* [*L. centurio*, from *centum*, a hundred.] In ancient Rome, a military officer who commanded a century or company of infantry consisting of a hundred men.

**Cephalic**, sē-fal'ik, *a.* [*Gr. kephalikos*, from *kephalē*, the head.] Pertaining to the head.—*n.* A medicine for headache or other disorder in the head.—**Cephalic index**, *n.* A number denoting the ratio of the transverse to the longitudinal (front to back) diameter of the skull, and according to which skulls and races of people are called brachycephalic or dolichocephalic.

**Cephalopod**, sē-fā-lō-pōd, *n.* [*Gr. kephalē*, a head, and *pous*, *podas*, a foot.] Any member of the class Cephalopoda.—**Cephalopoda**, sē-fā-lō-pō-da, *n.pl.* A class of the mollusca, the highest in organization, characterized by having the organs of prehension and locomotion, called tentacles or arms, attached to the head, and including the cuttle-fishes, squids, ammonites, &c.

**Ceramic**, se-ram'ik, *a.* [*Gr. keramikos*, from *keramos*, potter's-clay, a piece of pottery.] Of or belonging to the fictile arts or pottery; pertaining to the manufacture of porcelain and earthenware.—**Ceramics**, se-ram'iks, *n.* The art of the potter; pottery.

**Cerasin**, **Cerachine**, sēr'a-sin, *n.* [*L. cerasus*, a cherry-tree.] A gum which exudes from the cherry and plum tree.

**Cerate**, sēr'āt, *n.* [*L. ceratum*, from *cera*, wax.] A thick kind of ointment composed of wax, lard, or oil, with other ingredients, applied externally in various diseases.

**Cerberus**, sēr'bēr-us, *n.* [*L.*] *Class. myth.* the three-headed watch-dog of the infernal regions; hence, any watchful and dreaded guardian.

**Cereal**, sēr'ē-al, *a.* [From *Ceres*, the goddess of corn.] Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, millet.—*n.* A grain plant, such as wheat, oats, barley, &c.

**Cerebellum**, sēr-ē-bel'um, *n.* [*L.*, dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain.] The little brain; that portion of the brain in vertebrate animals which is posterior to and underlies the great cerebral mass or cerebrum.—**Cerebral**, sēr'ē-bral, *a.* Pertaining to the cerebrum or brain.—**Cerebro-spinal meningitis**, men'in-jit'is, *n.* [*Gr. meninx*, meningos, a

membrane, *-itis*, inflammation.] Spotted fever; a virulent bacterial disease, associated with inflammation of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord.—**Cerebrum**, sēr'ē-brum, *n.* [*L.*] The superior and chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper cavity of the skull.

**Cereloth**, **Cerement**, sēr'kloth, sēr'ment, *n.* [*L. cera*, wax.] Cloth dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies are enfolded when embalmed; hence, *pl.* grave-clothes [poetical].

**Ceremony**, sēr'ē-mo-ni, *n.* [*Fr. cérémonie*, from *L. cærimonia*, a rite or ceremony, veneration, sanctity; probably from same root as *Skr. kri, kar*, to do.] A religious or other rite or observance; a solemn or formal display or performance; a solemnity; a usage of politeness, or such usages collectively; formality; punctilio; punctiliousness.—**Ceremonial**, sēr-ē-mō-ni-al, *a.* [*L. cærimonialis*.] Relating to ceremonies or external forms or rites; ritual; pertaining to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion (the *ceremonial law*).—*n.* A system of rites; ceremonies or formalities to be observed on any occasion.—

**Ceremonious**, sēr-ē-mō-ni-us, *a.* Full of ceremony; accompanied with rites; according to prescribed or customary formalities or punctilios; formally respectful or polite; observant of conventional forms; fond of using ceremony.

**Ceres**, sēr'ēz, *n.* A Roman goddess watching over the growth of grain and other plants.

**Cerise**, se-rēz, *n.* [*Fr.*, a cherry.] Cherry-colour.—*a.* Of the colour of cerise; cherry-coloured.

**Cerium**, sēr'i-um, *a.* [From the planet *Ceres*, discovered a year or two before.] A rare metal discovered in 1803, of a colour between that of iron and that of lead; specific gravity 6.9.

**Ceroplastic**, sēr-rō-piās'tik, *a.* [*Gr. kēros*, wax, and *plastikē* (*technē*), the art of the modeller or carver.] Pertaining to the art of modelling in wax; modelled in wax.

**Certain**, sēr'tin, *a.* [*Fr. certain*, as if from a *L.* adjective *certainus*, formed from *certus*, certain, by adding suffix *-anus*. *Certus* is connected with *cerno*, *cretum*, to distinguish, discern.] Sure; undoubtedly true; established as a fact; undoubtedly existing or impending (death, danger); capable of being counted or depended on; unfailing; infallible: of things (a sign, a remedy); capable of being counted upon or able to count on: of persons (he is *certain* to be there, you are *certain* to find him); assured in mind; free from doubt; having no doubt or suspicion regarding: often with *of*; stated; fixed; determinate; definite (a *certain* rate); not specifically named; indefinite; one or some (a *certain* person, a *certain* pleasure in something).—*For certain*,

certainly.—**Certainly**, sêr'tin-li, *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without fail; assuredly; of a certainty.—**Certainty**, sêr'tin-ti, *n.* The fact of being certain; exemption from failure to happen or produce the natural result; a fact or truth certainly established; that which cannot be questioned; full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt.

—**Certes**,| sêr'têz, *adv.* [Fr.] Certainly; in truth; verily.—**Certify**, sêr'ti-fi, *v.t.*—**certified**, *certifying*. [Fr. *certifier*, from L.L. *certifico*, I certify—L. *certus*, certain, and *facio*, I make.] To assure or make certain; to give certain information to (a person); to give certain information of; to make clear or definite; to testify to in writing; to make known or establish as a fact.—

**Certificate**, sêr'ti-fi-kât, *n.* [Fr. *certificat*.] A written testimony to the truth of a certain fact or facts; a testimonial; a legally authenticated voucher or testimony of certain facts; sometimes a kind of licence.—*v.t.* To give a certificate to, as to one who has passed an examination; to attest or certify by certificate.—**Certitude**, sêr'ti-tûd, *n.* [L.L. *certitudo*.] Certainty; assurance; freedom from doubt.

**Cerulean**, sê-ryû-lê-an, *a.* [L. *cœruleus*, azure, for *calculus*, sky-coloured, from *cælum*, the sky.] Sky-coloured; azure; blue.

**Cerumen**, sê-ryû-men, *n.* [From L. *cera*, wax.] The wax or yellow matter secreted by certain glands lying in the external canal of the ear.

**Ceruse**, sê-ryûs, *n.* [Fr., from L. *cerussa*, white-lead, from *cera*, wax.] White-lead, composed of hydroxide and carbonate of lead.

**Cervical**, sêr'vi-kal, *a.* [L. *cervix*, *cervicis*, the neck.] Belonging to the neck.

**Cervine**, sêr'vîn, *a.* [L. *cervinus*, from *cervus*, a deer.] Pertaining to the deer family.

**Cession**, sê-sâ'shon, *n.* [L. *cessatio*, from *cesso*, from *cedo*, *cessum*, to cease.] A ceasing; a stop; a rest; the act of discontinuing motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final.

**Cession**, sê'shon, *n.* [L. *cessio*, from L. *cedo*, *cessum*. CEDE.] The act of ceding, yielding, or surrendering, as of territory, property, or rights; a giving up, resignation, or surrender.

**Cess-pool**, sês'pôl, *n.* A cavity or well in a drain or privy to receive the sediment or filth.

**Cestus**, sês'tus, *n.* [L. *cestus*, *cestus*, from *cedo*, *cessum*, to strike.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a kind of boxing-glove, loaded with lead or iron, which boxers fastened on their hands and arms by leather thongs.

**Cetacea**, sê-tâ'shê-a, *n.pl.* [L. *cetis*, Gr. *kêto*, any large sea-monster, a whale.] An order of marine mammals comprising the whales and

dolphins.—**Cetacean**, sê-tâ'shan, *n.* An animal of the order Cetacea.—

—**Cetology**, sê-to'l'o-jî, *n.* The description or natural history of cetaceous animals.

**Chablis**, shab'lê, *n.* A celebrated white French wine.

**Chafe**, cháf, *v.t.*—*chafed*, *chafing*. [O.E. *chaufe*, Fr. *chauffer*, O.Fr. *chauffer*, to warm, from L. *calefacere*, to warm, from *calere*, to grow warm, and *facere*, to make.] To excite heat in (some part of the body) by friction; to stimulate to warmth by rubbing; to excite the passions of; to inflame; to anger; to excite violent action in; to cause to rage (the wind *chafes* the ocean); to fret and wear by rubbing (the rope was *chafed*).—*v.i.* To be excited or heated; to rage; to fret; to dash, as in anger; to rage or boil (as the sea); to be fretted and worn by rubbing.—*n.* A state of being angry or annoyed; heat; fret.—

**Chafing-dish**, *n.* A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating anything set on it; a portable grate for coals.

**Chaffer**, cháf'êr, *n.* [A.Sax. *ceafor*, a chaffer; D. *kever*, G. *küfer*, a beetle.]

A beetle; especially applied to such as are destructive to plants.

**Chaff**, chaf, *n.* [A.Sax. *ceaf*=D. *kaf*, G. *kaff*, *chaff*.] The glumes or husks of corn and grasses, but more commonly restricted to the husks when separated from the corn by thrashing, sifting, or winnowing; worthless matter, especially that which is light and apt to be driven by the wind; refuse.

**Chaff**, chaf, *v.t.* and *i.* [A corruption of *chafe*, to irritate or annoy.] To assail with sarcastic banter or railleury; to banter; to make game of. [Colloq.]—*n.* Banter, especially slangy banter; sarcastic railleury. [Colloq.]

**Chaffer**, cháf'êr, *v.i.* [O.E. *chapfare*, *chaffare*, bargaining, merchandise, from *chap*, A.Sax. *ceap*, a bargain, and *fare*, procedure, journey, A.Sax. *faru*, a journey. Akin *cheap*, *cheapen*. CHEAP.] To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle; to talk much and idly.

**Chaffinch**, cháf'finsh, *n.* [Perhaps from its note; comp. *chiff-chaff*, the name of a British bird, from its cry.] A common British bird of the finch family.

**Chagrin**, sha-grên', *n.* [Fr., said to be another form of *shagreen*, which, from being used to polish wood, has come to be employed as a type of grinding or gnawing care.] Ill humour, as from disappointment, wounded vanity, &c.; vexation; peevishness; mortification; fretfulness.—*v.t.* To excite ill humour in; to vex; to mortify.

**Chain**, chän, *n.* [Fr. *chaîne*, O.Fr. *chaene*, *cadence*, from L. *catena*, a chain.] A series of links or rings connected or fitted into one another, generally of some kind of metal, and used for various purposes; *fig.* that which binds, restrains, confines, or fetters; a bond; a fetter;

bondage; slavery: in this sense often in the plural (the *chains* of evil habit); a series of things linked together; a series, line, or range of things connected or following in succession (*chain* of causes, events, &c.); *weaving*, the warp threads of a web, so called because they form a long series of links or loops; *pl. naut.* strong links or plates of iron bolted to a ship's sides, and forming part of the attachments of the shrouds; *surv.* a measuring instrument, generally consisting of 100 links, and having a total length of 66 feet.—*v.t.* To fasten, bind, restrain, or fetter with a chain or chains; to put in chains; to restrain; to hold in control; to unite firmly; to link.

**Chair**, chär, *n.* [Fr. *chaire*, O.Fr. *chayere*, L. *cathedra*, Gr. *kathedra*, a seat. CATHEDRAL. *Chaise* is a corruption of *chaire*.] A movable seat, with a back, for one person; a seat of office or authority; hence, the office itself, especially the office of a professor, and sometimes the person occupying the chair; a chairman or president; a sedan-chair; one of the iron blocks which support and secure the rails in a railway.—*v.t.* To place or carry in a chair; to carry publicly in a chair in triumph.—

**Chairman**, chär'man, *n.* The presiding officer of an assembly, association, or company, committee or public meeting; one whose business is to carry a sedan-chair.

**Chaise**, shäz, *n.* [Fr., a corruption of *chaire*, a chair.] A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more horses.

**Chalcedony**, kal-sêd'ô-ni, *n.* [From *Chalcedon*, an ancient Greek town in Asia Minor.] A kind of quartz, resembling milk diluted with water, and more or less clouded or opaque, with veins, circles, and spots.—

**Chalcedonyx**, kal-sêd'ô-niks, *n.* [From *chalcedony* and *onyx*.] A variety of agate, in which white and grey layers alternate.

**Chaldaic**, **Chaldee**, kal-dä'ik, kal'dê, *a.* Pertaining to *Chaldea* or *Chaldae*, anciently a country on the Euphrates in Asia.—*n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans; Aramaic.

**Chalder**, chäl'dêr, *n.* [Same as *chal-dron*.] A Scottish dry measure for grain consisting of 16 bolls, or nearly 8 quarters.

**Chaldron**, chäl'dron, *n.* [The same word as *caldron*.] A measure of coals consisting of 36 bushels, or 2½ cwt.

**Chalet**, shä-lä, *n.* [Fr.; properly a Swiss word.] A cottage, cabin, or hut for sheltering the herdsmen and their cattle in the Swiss mountains; a small dwelling-house built in a similar style.

**Chalice**, chäl'is, *n.* [Fr. *calice*, from L. *calix*, *calicis*, a cup or goblet.] A drinking cup or bowl; a cup used to administer the wine in the celebration of the Lord's supper.

**Chalk**, chäk, *n.* [A.Sax. *cealc*, from



*L. calx*, lime, limestone.] A well-known earthy limestone, an impure carbonate of lime of an opaque white colour, soft, and admitting no polish.—*v.t.* To rub with chalk; to mark with chalk; to trace out; to describe: from the use of chalk in marking lines.—*French chalk*, steatite or soap-stone.

**Challenge**, chal'lenj, *n.* [O.Fr. *challenge*, *calenge*, *calonge*, &c., claim, accusation, dispute, from *L. calumnia*, a false accusation, a calumny. *Calumny* is thus the same word.] An invitation to a contest or trial of any kind; a calling or summons to fight in a single combat; the letter or message containing the summons to a contest; the calling in question or taking exception to something; the act of a sentry in demanding the countersign from any one who appears near his post; the claim of a party that certain jurors shall not sit in trial upon him or his cause, a right given both in civil and criminal trials when the impartiality of the jurors may be reasonably questioned.—*v.t.*—*challenged*, *challenging*. To address a challenge to; to call to a contest; to summon to fight, or to a duel; to demand the countersign or password from: said of a sentry; to claim as due; to demand as a right; *law*, to demand the removal of from among the jurymen; to object to (a person or thing); to take exception to; to call in question (a statement).—**Challenger**, chal'len-jér, *n.* One who challenges; one who defies another to a contest; an objector; one who calls in question.

**Chalybeate**, ka-lib'é-ät, *a.* [From Gr. *chalybs*, *chalybos*, a steel.] Impregnated with iron: applied to medicines containing iron, and especially to springs and waters impregnated with iron.

**Cham**, kam, *n.* The sovereign prince of Tartary: now written *Khan*.

**Chamber**, chäm'bér, *n.* [Fr. *chambre*, from *L. camera*, Gr. *kamara*, a vault or arched roof.] A room of a dwelling-house; an apartment; a room where professional men, as lawyers, conduct their business; especially, the room in which judges sit for the disposing of matters not sufficiently important to be heard in court; a hall or place where an assembly, association, or body of men meets; the assembly or body itself, as a *chamber* of commerce or of agriculture; a hollow or cavity in a thing, especially when of definite form and use; the part of a pump in which the bucket or plunger works; that part of a firearm where the cartridge lies.—**Chamberlain**, chäm'bér-lin, *n.* [O.Fr. *chamberlain*, from O.H.G. *chamarling*, *chamarling*—*chamar*, chamber and suffix *-ling*.] A person charged with the direction and management of a chamber or chambers; specifically, an officer charged with the direction and

management of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman; the treasurer of a city, corporation, or the like.—**Chamber-maid**, *n.* A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds and cleaning the rooms.—**Chamber-practice**, *n.* The practice of a counsel, a barrister, or advocate who gives his opinions in private or at his chambers, but does not advocate cases in court.

**Chameleon**, ka-mé'lë-on, *n.* [Gr. *chamailëon*—*chamai*, on the ground, and *leôn*, lion; lit. ground-lion.] An insectivorous lizard.

**Chamfer**, cham'fër, *n.* [Fr. *chanfrein*, a chamfer.] A small gutter or furrow cut in wood or other hard material; a bevel or slope; the corner of anything originally right-angled cut aslope equally on the two sides which form it.

**Chamols**, sham'oi or sham'i, *n.* [Fr.] A species of goat-like antelope inhabiting high inaccessible mountains in Europe and Western Asia; a kind of soft leather made from various skins dressed with fish-oil: in this sense often written *Shammy*.

**Chamomile**, kam'ô-mil, *n.* [L.L. *chamomilla*, L. *chamamelon*, Gr. *chamaimëlon*—*chamai*, on the ground, and *mëlon*, an apple, from the apple-like smell of its flower.] A much-branched, perennial composite herb with daisy-like flowers.

**Champ**, champ, *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *champayer*, to gaze, from *champ*, L. *campus*, a field, or a modification of obsolete *cham*, to chew.] To bite with repeated action of the teeth and with a snapping noise; to bite into small pieces; to chew; to munch; to crunch.

**Champagne**, sham-pän', *n.* A kind of light sparkling wine made chiefly in the department of Marne, in the former province of *Champagne*, in France.

**Champaign**, **Champain**, sham-pän', *n.* [O.Fr. *champaigne*, from *champ*, L. *campus*, a field. *CAMPAIN*.] A flat open country.—*a.* Level; open; having the character of a plain.

**Champion**, cham'pi-on, *n.* [Fr. *champion*, L.L. *campio*, *campionis*, a champion, from L. *campus*, a field, later a combat, duel.] One who comes forward in defence of any cause; especially, one who engages in single combat in the cause of another; more generally, a hero; a brave warrior; one who has acknowledged superiority in certain matters decided by public contest or competition; one open to contend with all comers, or otherwise requiring to resign the title.—*v.t.* To challenge to a combat; to come forward and maintain or support (a cause or a person).—**Championship**, cham'pi-on-ship, *n.* State of being a champion; support or maintenance of a cause.

**Chance**, chans, *n.* [Fr. *chance*, chance, hazard, from L.L. *cadentia*, a falling (E. *cadence*), from L. *cadere*,

to fall: in allusion to the falling of the dice.] A casual or fortuitous event; an accident; that which is regarded as determining the course of events in the absence of law, ordinary causation, or providence (to happen by chance); accident; what fortune may bring; fortune; possibility of an occurrence; opportunity (to lose a chance).—*v.i.* To happen; to fall out; to come or arrive without design or expectation.—*v.t.* To put under the influence of chance; to risk; to hazard.—*a.* Happening by chance; casual.—**Chance-medley**, *n.* The killing of another in self-defence upon a sudden and unmediated encounter.

**Chancel**, chan'sel, *n.* [So named from being railed off from the rest of the church by lattice-work—L. *cancelli*. *CANCEL*.] That part of the choir of a church between the altar or communion table and the balustrade or railing that encloses it, or that part where the altar is placed.

**Chancellor**, chan'sel-ér, *n.* [L. *L. cancellarius*, from L. *cancelli*, a lattice-work railing, from the chancellor formerly standing *ad cancellos* (at the latticed railing), to receive petitions, &c.] A state official in various European states, invested with judicial powers, and particularly with the superintendence of charters, letters, and other official writings of the crown that require to be solemnly authenticated.—*Lord high chancellor*, the highest judicial officer of the crown, speaker of the House of Lords, keeper of the great seal.—*Chancellor of the exchequer*, the principal finance minister of the government.

**Chancery**, chan'se-ri, *n.* [Modified from older *chancery*, from Fr. *chancellerie*.] In England, formerly the highest court of justice next to parliament, but since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice.

**Chancè**, shang'kèr, *n.* [Fr. = *canker*.] A sore or ulcer which arises from the direct application of the venereal virus.

**Chandelier**, shan-de-lër', *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, a chandelier, from L. *candela*, a candle.] A stand with branches to hold a number of candles.

**Chandler**, chand'lër, *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, a dealer in candles, from L. *candela*, a candle.] One who makes or sells candles; a dealer in general: the particular meaning of the term being determined by a prefix: as, *tallow-chandler*; *ship-chandler*, &c.

**Change**, chänj, *v.t.*—*changed*, *changing*. [Fr. *changer*, to change, from L.L. *ambiare*, from L. *ambiare*, to change, to barter.] To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; to vary in form or essence; to alter or make different; to substitute another thing or things for (to change the clothes); to shift; to give or procure another kind of money for (to change a bank-note); to give away for a money equivalent



of a different kind; to exchange (to *change* places with a person).—*v.i.* To suffer change; to be altered; to undergo variation; to be partially or wholly transformed; to begin a new revolution, or to pass from one phase to another, as the moon.—*n.* Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; a passing from one state or form to another; small money, which may be given for larger pieces; the balance of a sum of money returned when the price of goods is deducted.—**Changeable**, chān'jā-bī, *a.* Liable to change; subject to alteration; fickle; inconstant; mutable; variable.—**Changeling**, chān'ling, *n.* A child, often a deformed or stupid child supposed to be substituted by fairies for another.

**Channel**, chān'el, *n.* [From *O.Fr. chanel, canel, L. canalis*, a water-pipe; whence also *canal* and *kennel*, a gutter.] The bed of a stream of water; the hollow or course in which a stream flows; the deeper part of an estuary, bay, &c., where the current flows, or which is most convenient for the track of a ship; a strait or narrow sea between two islands, two continents, or a continent and an island; that by which something passes or is transmitted (as news, information); means of passing, conveying, or transmitting; a furrow or groove.

**Chant**, chānt, *v.t.* [Fr. *chanter*, from *L. cantare*, aug. of *cano*, *cantum*, to sing. *Akin cant.*] To utter with a melodious voice; to warble; to sing; to celebrate in song; to repeat the words of, in a kind of intoning voice or in a style between air and recitative.—*v.i.* To sing; to make melody with the voice; to intone, or perform a chant.—*n.* A song or singing; melody; specifically, a short musical composition consisting generally of a long reciting note, on which an indefinite number of words may be intoned, and a melodic phrase or cadence.—**Chanter**, chān'tēr, *n.* In bagpipes, the tube with finger-holes for playing the melody.—**Chanticleer**, chān'tī-klēer, *n.* [From *chant* and *clear*.] A cock, so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing.—**Chantry**, chān'tri, *n.* [*O.Fr. chanterie*, from *chant*.] A church or chapel endowed for the maintenance of one or more priests daily to sing or say mass for the souls of the donors or such as they appoint.

**Chaos**, kā'os, *n.* [Gr. *chaos*, from a root *cha*, to gape, to yawn, whence also *chasm*.] That confusion or confused mass out of which the universe was created; a confused mixture of parts or elements; a scene of extreme confusion; disorder.—**Chaotic**, kā-ot'ik, *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.

**Chap**, chap, *n.* A crack in the surface of the hands or feet.

**Chap**, **Chop**, chop, *n.* [A form standing for *chaf* or *chof*, and equi-

valent to *Sc. chaf*, *Icel. kjaþtr*, Dan. *kjæft*, Sw. *kåft*, a jaw, without the t.] The upper or lower part of the mouth; the jaw.—**Chapfallen**, chop'fāln, *a.* Having the lower chap or jaw depressed; hence, dejected or dispirited; silenced.

**Chap**, chap, *n.* [An abbrev. of *chapman*; as regards its modern use compare *customer*, in senses of regular purchaser and fellow or chap.] A buyer; a chapman [Steele]; a man or a boy; a youth; used familiarly and laxly, much as the word *fellow* is.—**Chapman**, chap'man, *n.* [A.Sax. *cedpman*, a buyer or seller, from *cedp*, a bargain, trade, and *mann*, a man.] Originally, a buyer and seller, a merchant; now, a hawker, pedlar, or travelling dealer.—**Chap-book**, *n.* A kind of small book or tract formerly much sold among the people by chapmen.

**Chape**, chāp, *n.* [Fr. *chape*, a catch, hook, chape, also a *cope*; same origin as *cape*, *cap*.] The metal tip at the end of a scabbard, or at the end of a belt or girdle.

**Chapel**, chap'el, *n.* [Fr. *chapelle*, from *L.L. capella*, dim. of *capa*, a cape, hood, canopy, covering of the altar, a recess or chapel attached to the altar.] A subordinate place of worship usually attached to a large church or cathedral, connected with a palace or private residence, or subsidiary to a parish church; a place of worship used by dissenters from the Church of England; a meeting-house; a union or society formed by the workmen in a printing-office.

**Chaperon**, shap'er-ōn or shap-roh, *n.* [Fr. *chaperon*, from *chape*, a cope. *CHAPEL*.] A lady, especially a married lady, who attends a young lady to public places as a guide or protector.—*v.t.* To attend on as chaperon, guide, or the like.

**Chaplain**, chap'lin, *n.* [Fr. *chapelain*; *L.L. capellanus*, from *capella*, a chapel. *CHAPEL*.] An ecclesiastic who officiates at court, in the household of a nobleman, or in an army, garrison, ship, institution, &c.

**Chaplet**, chap'let, *n.* [Fr. *chapelet*, from *L.L. capa*, a hood.] A garland or wreath to be worn on the head.

**Chapter**, chap'tēr, *n.* [Fr. *chapitre*, formerly *chapitle*, *capitel*, from *L. capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, the head, whence also *capital*, *cattle*, &c.] A division of a book or treatise; the council of a bishop, consisting of the canons or prebends and other clergymen attached to a collegiate or cathedral church, and presided over by a dean; the meeting of certain organized orders and societies; a branch of some society or brotherhood.—**Chapter-house**, *n.* The building in which a chapter meets for the transaction of business.

**Char**, chār, *n.* [Fr. and Gael. *cear*, red; from its having a red belly.] A name given to at least two species of the salmon family.

**Char**, **Chare**, chār, chār, *n.* [From *A.Sax. cerr*, *cyrr*, a turn, time, occasion; *cerran*, *cyrran*, to turn—*D. keeren*, *G. kehren*, to turn or move about. Hence *charcoal*.] A turn of work; a single job or piece of work; household work.—*v.i.* To work at others' houses by the day without being a hired servant; to do small jobs.—**Char-woman**, chār- or chār-, *n.* A woman employed by the day on odd jobs about a house.

**Char**, chār, *v.t.*—*charred*, *charring*. [O.E. *char*, to turn, from *A.Sax. cerran*, to turn; to char wood is to turn or change it; *charcoal* is wood turned into coal.] To burn with slight admission of air; to reduce to charcoal; to burn (wood) slightly or partially, and on the surface.—**Charcoal**, chār'kōl, *n.* Coal made by charring wood; or more generally, the carbonaceous residue of vegetable, animal, or combustible mineral matter when they undergo smothered combustion.

**Char-à-banc**, shar'ā-bān, *n.* A vehicle with transverse seats facing forwards, now usually motor-driven.

**Character**, kar'āk-tēr, *n.* [*L. character*, an engraved mark, from *Gr. charaktēr*, from *charatō*, *charaxō*, I cut, engrave.] A distinctive mark made by cutting, stamping, or engraving, as on stone, metal, or other hard material; a mark or figure, written or printed, and used to form words and communicate ideas; a letter, figure, or sign; the peculiar form of letters, written or printed, used by a particular person or people (the Greek *character*); the peculiar qualities impressed by nature or habit on a person, which distinguish him from others; a distinctive quality assigned to a person by repute; reputation: sometimes restricted to good qualities or reputation; strongly marked distinctive qualities of any kind; an account or statement of qualities or peculiarities; especially, an oral or written account of a servant's or employee's character or qualifications; a person; a personage; especially applied to individuals represented in action or history, to persons of eminence, and to persons marked by some prominent trait.—**Characteristic**, kar'āk-tēr-is'tik, *a.* [Gr. *charaktēristikos*.] Pertaining to or serving to constitute the character; exhibiting the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; peculiar; distinctive.—*n.* That which serves to constitute a character; that which characterizes; that which distinguishes a person or thing, or character from another.—**Characterize**, kar'āk-tēr-iz, *v.t.* [Gr. *charaktērīzō*.] To give a special stamp or character to; to constitute a peculiar characteristic or the peculiar characteristics of; to stamp or distinguish (*characterized* by benevolence).

**Charade**, sha-rād', *n.* [Fr. Etymol-

ogy unknown.] An enigma the solution of which is a word of two or more syllables each of which is separately significant, the word and its syllables being intended to be discovered from description, or in other cases from representation, when it is called an *acting charade*.

**Charge**, chârj, *v.t.*—*charged, charging.* [Fr. *charger*, from L.L. *carri-care*, from L. *carrus*, a *car*, whence also *carry*, *cargo*, *caricature*.] To lay a load or burden on; to burden; to load; to fill; to occupy (to *charge* the memory); to impute or register as a debt; to put down to the debt of; to register as indebted or as forming a debt (to *charge* a person for a thing; to *charge* a thing to or *against* a person); to fix the price of: with *at* before the price or rate; to accuse; to impeach (to *charge* a person *with* a crime); to lay to one's charge; to impute; to ascribe the responsibility of (to *charge* guilt on a person); to intrust; to commission (a person *with*); to command; to enjoin; to instruct; to urge earnestly; to exhort; to adjure; to give directions to (a jury, &c.); to instruct authoritatively; to make an onset on; to attack by rushing against violently.—*v.i.* To make an onset; to rush to an attack; to place the price of a thing to one's debit.—*n.* That which is laid on or in; in a general sense, any load or burden; the quantity of anything which an apparatus, as a gun, an electric battery, &c., is intended to receive and fitted to hold, or what is actually in as a load; an attack, onset, or rush; an order, injunction, mandate, or command; hence, a duty enjoined on or intrusted to one; care, custody, or oversight; the person or thing committed to another's custody, care, or management; a trust; instructions given by a judge to a jury, or an exhortation given by a bishop to his clergy; what is alleged or brought forward by way of accusation; accusation; the sum payable as the price of anything bought; cost; expense; rent, tax, or whatever constitutes a burden or duty.—**Chargeable**, chârj'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being charged; falling to be set, laid, or imposed, as a tax or duty.—**Charger**, chârj'ér, *n.* A large dish [N.T.]; a war-horse.

**Chargé d'Affaires**, shâr-zhâ dâ-fâr, *n.* [Fr., lit. charged with affairs.] One who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the absence of his superior the ambassador, or at a court where no functionary so high as an ambassador is appointed.

**Chariot**, char'i-ot, *n.* [Fr. *chariot*, from *char*, a *car*. CAR.] A stately four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage having one seat; a car or vehicle formerly used in war, in processions, and for racing, drawn by two or more horses.—**Charioteer**, char'i-o-tér', *n.* The person who drives or conducts a chariot.

**Charity**, char'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *charité*, O. Fr. *charitet*, *cariteit*, from L. *caritas*, *caritatis*, from *carus*, dear, whence also *caress*.] The good affection, love, or tenderness which men should feel towards their fellows, and which should induce them to do good to and think favourably of others; benevolence; liberality in thinking or judging; liberality in giving to the poor; whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the poor for their relief; alms; any act of kindness or benevolence; a charitable institution; an hospital.—**Charitable**, char-it-a-bl, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by charity; full of goodwill or tenderness; benevolent and kind; liberal in benefactions to the poor and in relieving them in distress; pertaining to almsgiving or relief to the poor; springing from charity or intended for charity; lenient in judging of others; not harsh; favourable.

**Charlatan**, shâr'la-tan, *n.* [Fr., from It. *ciarlatano*, a quack, from *ciarlare*, to prate, to chatter like birds.] A quack; an empiric; a mountebank.—**Charlatanism**, shâr'la-tan-izm, *n.* Undue pretensions to skill; quackery.

**Charlock**, châr'lok, *n.* [A.Sax. *cerlic*.] A weedy annual of the mustard family, with bright yellow flowers.

**Charm**, châr'm, *n.* [Fr. *charme*, a charm, an enchantment, from L. *carmen*, a song, a verse, a charm.] Anything believed to possess some occult or supernatural power, such as an amulet or spell or some mystic observance; something which exerts an irresistible power to please and attract; fascination; allurements; attraction; a trinket.—*v.t.* To subdue or control by incantation or magical or supernatural influence; to fortify or make invulnerable with charms; to subdue or soothe as if by magic; to allay or appease by what gives delight; to give exquisite pleasure to; to fascinate; to enchant.—*v.i.* To act as a charm or spell; to produce the effect of a charm.—**Charmer**, châr'mér, *n.* One who charms, fascinates, enchants, allures, or attracts.—**Charming**, châr'ming, *a.* Pleasing in the highest degree; delighting; fascinating; enchanting; alluring.

**Charnel-house**, *n.* A place under or near churches where the bones of the dead are deposited.

**Chart**, châr't, *n.* [L. *charta*, paper, a leaf of paper. CARD is the same word.] A sheet of any kind on which information is exhibited in a methodical or tabulated form; specifically, a marine map, with the coasts, islands, rocks, soundings, &c., to regulate the courses of ships.—*v.t.* To delineate, as on a chart; to map out.—**Charter**, châr'tér, *n.* [O.Fr. *chartre*, from L. *chartarius*, from *charta*, paper.] A writing given as evidence of a grant, contract, &c.; any instrument executed with form and solemnity bestowing or granting powers,

rights, and privileges; privilege; immunity; exemption.—*v.t.* To hire or let (a ship) by charter or contract; to establish by charter; to grant; to privilege.—**Charter-party**, *n.* [Fr. *chartepartie*, a divided charter, from the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors.] Com. an agreement respecting the hire of a vessel and the freight, signed by the proprietor or master of the ship, and by the merchant who hires or freights it.—**Chartism**, châr'tizm, *n.* The political principles or opinions of the Chartists.—**Chartist**, châr'tist, *n.* One of a body of political reformers in England that sprung up about the year 1838, and advocated as their leading principles universal suffrage, no property qualification for a seat in parliament, annual parliaments, equal representation, payment of members, and vote by ballot, all which privileges they demanded as constituting the people's charter.

**Chartulary**, kâr'tu-lâ-ri, *n.* [Fr. *cartulaire*, L.L. *cartularius*, from *chartula*, dim. of L. *charta*, paper.] A record or register, as of a monastery.

**Chary**, châr'i, *a.* [A.Sax. *cearig*, full of care, sad, from *cearu*, *caru*, care. CARE.] Careful; cautious; frugal; sparing: with of before an object.

**Chase**, chäs, *v.t.*—*chased, chasing.* [Also written *chace*, from O.Fr. *chacier*, Mod.Fr. *chasser*, to chase, a parallel form with *catch*, being like it from L.L. *captiare*.] To pursue for the purpose of taking, as game; to hunt; to follow after or search for with eagerness; to pursue for any purpose; to follow with hostility; to drive off.—*n.* Pursuit; hunting; ardent search for or following after; that which is pursued or hunted; an open piece of ground or place well stored with game, and belonging to a private proprietor.

**Chase**, chäs, *n.* [Fr. *châsse*, from L. *capsa*, box, case. CASE, for holding things, is a form of the same word.] An iron frame used by printers to confine types when set in columns or pages; the part of a gun between the trunnions and the muzzle; a wide groove.

**Chase**, chäs, *v.t.* [Shortened from *enchase*.] To encase; to cut a thread on, so as to make a screw.—**Chaser**, chäs'ér, *n.* One who chases or encases; an encasher; a steel tool used for cutting or finishing the threads of screws.

**Chasm**, kaz'm, *n.* [Gr. *chasma*, from root *cha*, as in *chaos*.] A gaping or yawning opening, as in the earth; an abyss; a wide and deep cleft; a fissure; a void space.

**Chasseur**, shäs-sér, *n.* [Fr., a huntsman.] One of a body of French light troops, either infantry or cavalry.

**Chassis**, shä-sè, *n.* [Fr.] The framework of a motor-car, carrying the body and other parts.

**Chaste**, chäst, *a.* [Fr. *chaste*, from L.



*castus*, chaste.] Pure from all unlawful sexual commerce; free from libidinous desires; continent; virtuous; free from obscenity or impurity in thought and language; as applied to literary style, free from barbarous words and phrases, affected or extravagant expressions, or the like; in art, free from meretricious ornament or affectation; not gaudy.—**Chastity**, *chas'ti-ti*, *n.* The state or property of being chaste, pure, or undefiled; sexual purity; continence.

**Chasten**, *chăs'n*, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *chastier*, from L. *castigare*, to castigate or chastise, from *castus*, pure, whence *chaste*; comp. *chastise*.] To inflict pain, trouble, or affliction on for the purpose of reclaiming from evil; to correct; to chastise; to punish.

**Chastise**, *chas-tiz'*, *v.t.*—*chastised*, *chastising*. [Same word as *chasten*.] To inflict pain on by stripes or in any other manner, for the purpose of punishing and recalling to duty; to correct by punishment; to free from faults or excesses; to correct; to restrain.—**Chastisement**, *chas'ti-zment*, *n.* The act of chastising; pain inflicted for punishment and correction, either by stripes or otherwise.

**Chasuble**, *chas'ü-bl*, *n.* [Fr. *chasuble*, from L.L. *casubula*, from L. *casula*, a little cottage, a hooded garment, dim. of *casa*, a cottage.] A rich vestment or garment worn uppermost by a priest at the celebration of the eucharist.

**Chat**, *chat*, *v.i.*—*chatted*, *chatting*. [An abbreviated form of *chatter*.] To talk idly or in a familiar manner; to talk without form or ceremony.—*n.* Free, familiar talk; idle talk; prate.—**Chatty**, *chat'1*, *a.* Inclined to chat; talkative.

**Chat**, *chat*, *n.* [From the chattering sound of its voice.] A name of several small, lively birds of the warbler family, three species of which are found in Britain, namely, the stone-chat, the whin-chat, and the wheat-eat.

**Château**, *shă-tô'*, *n. pl.* **Châteaux**, *shă-tôz'*, *Fr. tö.* [Fr. *château*, O. Fr. *chastel*, a castle, a mansion in L. *castellum*. CASTLE.] A castle; a mansion in the country; a country-seat.

**Chattel**, *chat'el*, *n.* [O. Fr. *chatel*, also *catel*, really the same word as *cattle* (which see).] An item or article of goods, specifically applied in law to goods movable or immovable, except such as have the nature of freehold.

**Chatter**, *chat'ër*, *v.i.* [Probably an imitative word, allied to D. *kwet-teren*, Dan. *kvædre*, Sw. *kvittra*, to chirp, to chatter.] To utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie or a monkey; to make a noise by repeated rapid collisions of the teeth; to talk idly, carelessly, or rapidly; to jabber.—*n.* Sounds like those of a magpie or monkey; idle talk.—**Chatter-box**, *n.* One that talks incessantly. [Colloq.]

**Chaud-medley**, *shod'med-lī*, *n.*

[Fr. *chaud*, hot (L. *calidus*), and E. *medley*.] Law. the killing of a man in an affray in the heat of blood or passion.

**Chaufeur**, *shô'fër*, *n.* [Fr.] A person regularly employed to drive a private motor-car.

**Chauvin**, *shô-vän*, *n.* [From Nich. *Chauvin*, an enthusiastic military adherent of Napoleon I.] Anyone possessed by an absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm.—**Chauvinism**, *shô'vin-izm*, *n.* Absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm; jingoism.

**Cheap**, *chêp*, *a.* [Strictly a noun, being—A.Sax. *cêdp*, price, bargain.] Bearing a low price in market; capable of being purchased at a low price, either as compared with the usual price of the commodity, or with the real value, or more vaguely with the price of other commodities; being of small value; common; not respected.—**Cheapen**, *chê'pn*, *v.t.* To ask the price of; to chaffer or bargain for; to beat down the price of; to lessen the value of; to depreciate.—**Cheap-Jack**, *n.* A travelling hawkor professing to give wonderful bargains.

**Cheat**, *chêt*, *v.t.* [Abbrev. of *escheat*.] To deceive and defraud; to impose upon; to trick (to *cheat* a person of or out of something); to illude; to deceive; to mislead.—*v.i.* To act dishonestly; to practise fraud or trickery.—*n.* A fraud committed by deception; a trick, imposition, or imposture; a person who cheats; a fraudulent person; a swindler.

**Check**, *chek*, *n.* [Fr. *éché*, O. Fr. *eschec*, a check, a check at chess, lit. king, the call of king! in chess, from Per. *shâh*, king, the chief piece at chess.] The act of suddenly stopping or restraining; a stop; hindrance; restraint; obstruction; a term or word of warning in chess when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king; a reprimand; rebuke; censure; slight; a species of cloth, in which coloured lines or stripes cross each other rectangularly, making a pattern resembling the squares of a chess-board; the pattern of such cloth; a mark put against names or items on going over a list; a duplicate, or counterpart, used for security or verification; a counterfoil; a ticket or token given for identification.—*v.t.* To stop or moderate the motion of; to restrain in action; to hinder; to curb; to rebuke; to chide or reprove; *chess*, to make a move which puts the adversary's king in check; to compare with a counterfoil or something similar, with a view to ascertain authenticity or accuracy.—*v.i.* To make a stop; to stop; to pause.—*a.* Made of check; chequered.—**Checkmate**, *chek'mät*, *n.* [From Per. *shâh mät*, the king is dead (*shâh*, the king, *mät*, he is dead).] *Chess*, the position of a king when

he is in check, and cannot release himself, which brings the game to a close; hence, defeat; overthrow.—*v.t.*—*checkmated*, *checkmating*. To put in check, as an opponent's king in chess-playing, so that he cannot be released; hence, to defeat; to thwart; to frustrate.

**Cheddar**, *ched'ër*, *n.* A rich fine-flavoured cheese made at *Cheddar* in Somersetshire, England; any cheese of similar character.

**Cheek**, *chêk*, *n.* [A.Sax. *cêdce*, cheek; cog. D. *kaak*, Sw. *kek*, the jaw, *käk*, the cheek; probably same root as *chaw*, *jaw*, *chaps*.] The side of the face below the eyes on each side; cool confidence; brazen-faced impudence; impudent or insulting talk.

**Cheep**, *chêp*, *v.i.* and *t.* [Imitative.] To pule or peep, as a chicken; to chirp; to squeak.—*n.* A chirp; a squeak.

**Cheer**, *chêr*, *n.* [O.E. *chere*, face, look, mien, from O. Fr. *chere*, *chiere*, face, countenance, from L.L. *cara*, the face, from Gr. *kara*, the head.] Expression of countenance, as noting a greater or less degree of good spirits [Shak.]; state or temper of the mind; state of feeling or spirits; a state of gladness or joy; gaiety; animation; that which makes cheerful or promotes good spirits; provisions for a feast; viands; fare; a shout of joy, encouragement, applause, or acclamation.—*v.t.* To gladden; to make cheerful; to encourage; to salute with shouts of joy or cheers; to applaud.—*v.i.* To grow cheerful; to become glad-some or joyous; often with *up*; to utter a cheer or shout of acclamation or joy.—**Cheerful**, *chêr'ful*, *a.* Of good cheer; having good spirits; gay; moderately joyful; associated with or expressive of agreeable feelings; lively; animated; promoting or causing cheerfulness; gladdening; animating; genial.—**Cheery**, *chê'ri*, *a.* Showing cheerfulness or good spirits; blithe; hearty; gay; sprightly; promoting cheerfulness.

**Cheese**, *chêz*, *n.* [A.Sax. *cêse*, *cýse*, cheese; derived like G. *käse*, D. *kaas*, from L. *caseus*, cheese.] An article of food consisting of the curd or caseine of milk, coagulated by rennet or some acid, separated from the whey, and usually pressed into a solid mass in a mould.—**Cheese-cake**, *n.* A cake filled with a jelly made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.—**Cheese-paring**, *a.* Meantly economical; parsimonious.

**Cheetah**, *chê'tä*, *n.* [Native name, meaning spotted.] The hunting leopard, trained in India to hunt such game as deer, &c.

**Chef**, *shêf*, *n.* [Fr., lit. head, from L. *caput*.] Head or chief; specifically, the head cook of a great establishment, as a nobleman's household, a club, &c.—**Chef-d'œuvre**, *shâ-dô-vr*, *n. pl.* **Chefs-d'œuvre**, *shâ-dô-vr*. [Fr.] A master-piece; a fine work in art, literature, &c.



**Cheiropter**, ki-rôp'tér, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, a hand, and *pteron*, a wing.] A bat. **BAT.**—**Cheiropterous**, ki-rôp'tér-us, *a.* Belonging to the Cheiroptera or bat tribe.

**Chela**, kē'la, *n.* pl. *Chelæ*, kē'lē. [Gr. *chēlē*, a claw.] One of the prehensile claws possessed by certain crustacea, as the crab, lobster, &c.

**Chelonian**, kē-lō'ni-an, *a.* [Gr. *chelōnē*, a tortoise.] Pertaining to or designating animals of the tortoise kind.—*n.* A tortoise or turtle.

**Chemise**, she-mēz', *n.* [Fr. *chemise*, L.L. *camisia*, a shirt, from Ar. *qamis*, a shirt, an under-garment of linen.] An under-garment or smock worn by women.

**Chemist**, kem'ist, *n.* [Shortened from *alchemist*, from *alchemy*, O.Fr. *alchimie*, from Ar. *al*, the, and *qīmīā*, chemistry, from L. Gr. *chēmeia*, chemistry, from Gr. *cheō*, I pour, drop.] A person versed in chemistry; one whose business is to make chemical examinations or investigations; one who deals in drugs and medicines.—**Chemistry**, kem'ist-ri, *n.* The science which seeks to discover the different kinds of matter of which the globe is composed, and treats of the nature, laws of combination, and mutual actions of the particles of matter, and the properties of the compounds they form.—*Organic chemistry*, the chemistry of the carbon compounds; in older sense, the chemistry of organized bodies (animals and plants).—*Inorganic chemistry*, the chemistry of the elements and of compounds other than those of carbon.—**Chemical**, kem'ikal, *a.* Pertaining to chemistry.—*Chemical combination*, that intimate union of two substances, whether fluid or solid, by which is produced a compound differing in one or more of its essential qualities from either of the constituents.—*n.* A substance used to produce chemical effects; a chemical agent.

**Chenille**, she-nēl', *n.* [Fr., a caterpillar.] A tufted cord of silk or worsted.

**Cheque**, chek, *n.* An order for money drawn on a banker or bank, payable to the bearer.—**Cheque-book**, *n.* A book containing blank bank-cheques.

**Chequer**, **Checker**, chek'ér, *n.* [O.Fr. *eschiquier*, Mod.Fr. *échiquier*, a chess-board, an exchequer, from O.Fr. *eschecs*, chess. **CHECK**, **CHESS**.] A chess or draught board; *pl.* the game of draughts (Amer.); one of the divisions of a pattern that consists of squares; the pattern itself.—*v.t.* To mark with little squares, like a chess-board, by lines or stripes of different colours; to mark with different colours; *fig.* to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events; to diversify; to impart variety to (events that *chequer* one's career).—**Chequered**, **Checked**, chek'érd, *a.* Marked with or exhibiting squares of different colours; varied with a play

of different colours; *fig.* variegated with different qualities, scenes, or events; crossed with good and bad fortune (a *chequered* life or narrative).—**Chequer-work**, *n.* Work exhibiting chequers or squares of varied colour or materials; work consisting of cross lines; *fig.* an aggregate of vicissitudes.

**Cherish**, cher'ish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *cherir*, *cherissant* (Fr. *chérir*), to hold dear, from *cher*, L. *carus*, dear, whence also *caress*.] To treat with tenderness and affection; to take care of; to foster; to hold as dear; to indulge and encourage in the mind; to harbour; to cling to.

**Cheroot**, she-rôt', *n.* [Tamil *shuruttu*, a roll.] A kind of cigar of a cylindrical or often somewhat tapering shape, with both ends cut square off.

**Cherry**, cher'î, *n.* [O.E. *cheri*, *chiri*, from Fr. *cerise*, L. *cerasus*, from Gr. *kerasos*, a cherry.] The fruit of a tree belonging to the plum family, consisting of a pulpy drupe enclosing a one-seeded smooth stone; the tree itself; also the name of other fruits.—*a.* Like a red cherry in colour; red; ruddy; blooming.—**Cherry-brandy**, *n.* Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.

**Chert**, chért, *n.* [Probably Celtic; comp. Ir. *ceart*, a pebble.] A variety of quartz.

**Cherub**, cher'ub, *n.* pl. **Cherubs**, Hebrew pl. **Cherubim**, cher'ub-im. [Heb. *kerub*.] One of an order of angels; a beautiful child. [In the latter sense the plural is always *cherubs*.]—**Cherubic**, **Cherubical**, che-rub'ik, che-rub'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling cherubs; angelic.

**Chervil**, chér'vil, *n.* [A.Sax. *cerfille*, from L. *chærophyllo*, from Gr. *chærophyllo*—*chairo*, I rejoice, and *phyllo*, leaf, from their agreeable odour.] A hairy herb of the carrot family, with longish grooved fruits, common in fields and waste places throughout Britain.—*Garden chervil*, an annual plant cultivated as an aromatic pot-herb.

**Chess**, ches, *n.* [O.Fr. *eschecs*, Fr. *échecs*, chess, really a plural, meaning lit. kings, from Per. *sháh*, a king, the principal figure in the game, whence also *check*.] A game of skill played by two persons or parties with different pieces on a checkered board, divided into sixty-four squares.—**Chess-board**, *n.* The board used in the game of chess.—**Chess-man**, *n.* A piece used in playing the game of chess.

**Chest**, ches, *n.* [A.Sax. *cyste*, from L. *cista*, Gr. *kistē*, a chest, a box.] A box of considerable size; *com.* a case in which certain kinds of goods, as tea, indigo, &c., are packed for transit; hence, the quantity such a chest contains; the trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax.—*Chest of drawers*, a piece of furniture with sliding boxes or drawers for holding various articles of dress, linen, &c.

**Chesterfield**, ches'tér-fēld, *n.* A sofa with two upright ends.

**Chestnut**, ches'nút, *n.* [For *chestennut*, O.E. *chestene*, *chesteyne*, from O.Fr. *castaigne*, from L. *castanea*, the chestnut-tree, from Gr. *kastanon*, from *Castana* in Pontus, where this tree abounded.] The seed or nut of a forest tree allied to the beech, enclosed in a prickly pericarp, containing two or more edible seeds; the tree itself or its timber; the colour of the husk of a chestnut; a reddish-brown colour; an old joke [colloq.].—*a.* Of the colour of a chestnut; reddish-brown.

**Cheval-de-frise**, she-val'de-frēz, *n.* pl. **Chevaux-de-frise**, she-vō'de-frēz. [Fr. *cheval*, a horse, *pl. chevaux*, and *Frise*, Friesland, where first employed.] A horizontal piece of timber or iron with long spikes transversely through it, set on the ground to bar a passage, form an obstacle to the advance of cavalry, &c.

**Cheval-glass**, *n.* A swing looking-glass mounted on a frame, and large enough to reflect the whole figure.

**Chevalier**, shev-a-lēr', *n.* [Fr., from *cheval*, a horse.] A horseman; a cavalier; a member of certain orders of knighthood.

**Cheveril**, shév'er-il, *n.* [O.Fr. *cheverel*, a kid, dim. of *chèvre*, L. *capra*, a goat.] A soft pliable leather made of kid-skin.

**Cheviot**, ché-vi-ot, *n.* and *a.* A name for a variety of sheep, noted for their large carcass, and valuable wool, so called from the Cheviot Hills between Scotland and England.

**Chevron**, shév'un, *n.* [Fr., a rafter, from *chèvre*, L. *capra*, a goat, because rafters are reared on end like butting goats.] *Her*, a figure on a shield representing two rafters of a house meeting at the top; *arch*, a variety of fret ornament; a zig-zag; *milit.* the distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers' jackets, to mark the rank of the bearer; badges to show length of overseas service during the European War.

**Chew**, chō, *v.t.* [From A.Sax. *ceowan*, to chew=D. *kaauwen*, G. *kauen*, to chew. *Jaw*, *jowl*, *chaps*, *chops* are from the same root.] To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate.—*To chew the cud*, to ruminate, and *fig.* to ruminate or meditate on something.—*v.i.* To perform the act of chewing; to champ.—*n.* That which is chewed; a quid of tobacco.—**Chewing gum**, chō'ing gum, *n.* A preparation of various gums, sweetened and flavoured, used for chewing.

**Chiaroscuro**, ki-ā'rō-skō'rō, *n.* [It., lit. clear-obscure, from L. *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure; Fr. *clair-obscur*.] The art of judiciously distributing the lights and shadows in a picture.

**Chibouque**, **Chibouk**, shi-buk', *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish tobacco-pipe.

**Chic**, shik, *n.* [Fr., from G. *schick*, due order, tact.] Easy elegance;

smartness; adroitness; knowingness.—*a. Smart.*

**Chicane, Chicanery, shi-kān', shi-kān'ér-i, n.** [Fr. *chicane, chicanerie*, originally a kind of game and the manoeuvres in playing it, from Per. *chagdn*, the game of golf played on horseback, polo.] The art of protracting a contest or discussion by the use of evasive stratagems or mean and unfair tricks and artifices; trickery; sophistry; artifice.

**Chicken, chick'en, n.** [A.Sax. *cicen, cyen*, a chicken; cog. L.G. *kiken, kiken*, Prov.G. *küchen*.] A young fowl; particularly a young domestic fowl; a person of tender years; generally used of females, as in the phrase, she is no *chicken*.—**Chick, chick, n.** A chicken.—**Chicken-hearted, a.** Having no more courage than a chicken; timid; cowardly.—**Chicken-pox, n.** A mild contagious eruptive disease generally appearing in children.—**Chick-weed, n.** A common weed with small white blossoms much used for feeding cage-birds.

**Chick-pea, n.** [L. *cicer*.] A plant cultivated for its seeds, which form an important article in French cookery.

**Chicory, chik'o-ri, n.** [Fr. *chicorée, L. chichorium*, from Gr. *kichōrion, chichory*.] The popular name of a composite plant common in England, with a fleshy tapering root which is extensively employed as a substitute for coffee, or to mix with coffee.

**Chide, chid, v.t.**—*chid* (pret.), *chid* or *chidden, chiding*. [A.Sax. *cidan*, to chide; connexions unknown.] To scold; to reprove; to rebuke; to find fault with or take exception to (a thing); to strike by way of punishment or admonition [Tenn.].—*v.i.* To scold; to find fault; to contend in words of anger.—**Chiding, chid'ing, n.** A scolding; a rebuke; reproof.

**Chief, chéf, a.** [O.Fr. *chef, chief* (Fr. *chef*), the head, top, chief; from L.L. *caput*, the head.] Highest in office, authority, or rank; principal or most eminent, in any quality or action; most important; at the head; leading; main.—*n.* The person highest in authority, the head or head man; a military commander; the person who heads an army; the principal person of a clan, tribe, family, &c.—**Chiefly, chéf'li, adv.** Principally; above all; in the first place; for the most part; mostly.—**Chief-justice, n.** A high legal functionary in England; the presiding judge in English colonial courts.

**Chieftain, chéf'tān, n.** [O.Fr. *chevetaine, chieftaine*, &c.; from L.L. *capitaneus*, from *caput*, the head; really the same word as *captain*.] A leader or commander; a chief; the head of a clan or family.

**Chiff-chaff, chif'chaf, n.** Popular name of a warbler related to the willow-wren.

**Chignon, shē-nyōn, n.** [Fr., the

nape of the neck, a chignon.] The term applied to ladies' back hair when raised and folded up.

**Chigoe, Chigre, Chigger, chig'ō, chig'ēr, n.** [Of West Indian or South American origin.] An insect closely resembling the common flea, but of more minute size, found in the West Indies and South America, which burrows beneath the skin of the foot, and becoming distended with eggs produces a troublesome ulcer.

**Chilblain, chil'blān, n.** [Chill, cold, and *blain*.] A blain or inflamed sore on the hands or feet produced by cold.

**Child, child, n. pl. Children, chil'dren.** [A.Sax. *cild*, a child, pl. *cildru*, afterwards *cildre, childre*, to which *n* or *en* another plural termination was added. The root is the same as that of *kin, kind, &c.*, G. *kind*, a child.] A son or a daughter of any age; a male or female descendant in the first degree; a very young person of either sex; one of crude or immature knowledge, experience, judgment, or attainments; pl. descendants; offspring.—*Child's play*, a trivial matter of any kind; anything easily accomplished or surmounted.—*With child*, pregnant.—**Childhood, child-hud, n.** The state of a child; the time in which persons are still classed as children.—**Childish, child'ish, a.** Of or belonging to a child or to childhood; like a child, or what is proper to childhood: with the disparaging sense of trifling, puerile, ignorant, silly, weak.—**Childlike, child'lik, a.** Resembling a child or that which belongs to children; meek; submissive; dutiful: never used in a disparaging sense.—**Child-bearing, n.** The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition.—**Child-bed, n.** The state of a woman who is lying-in or in labour.—**Child-birth, n.** The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labour.

**Chiliad, kil'i-ad, n.** [Gr. *chiliās*, from *chilioi*, a thousand.] A thousand; a collection or sum containing a thousand individuals or particulars; the period of a thousand years.

**Chill, chil, n.** [A.Sax. *cele, cyle*, a cold, chill, from *cōl*, cool; akin D. *kill*, chill, *killen*, to chill; Sw. *kyla*, to chill; same root as in L. *gelidus, gelid*.] A shivering with cold; a cold fit; sensation of cold in an animal body; chilliness; coldness or absence of heat in a substance; fig. the feeling of being damped or discouraged; a depressing influence.—*a.* Cold; tending to cause shivering (*chill winds*); experiencing cold; shivering with cold; fig. depressing; discouraging; distant; formal; not warm (a *chill* reception).—*v.t.* To affect with chill; to make chilly; fig. to check in enthusiasm or warmth; to discourage; to dispirit; to depress; *metal*. to reduce suddenly the tem-

perature of (a piece of cast-iron), with the view of hardening (a *chilled shot*).—**Chilling, chil'ing, a.** Cooling; causing to shiver; fig. tending to repress enthusiasm or warmth; cold; distant (a *chilling manner* or address).—**Chilly, chil'i, a.** [Chill, and term. -y.] Experiencing or causing the sensation of chillness; disagreeably cold; chilling.—*adv.* *chil'li*. [Chill, and term. -ly.] In a chill or chilly manner.

**Chilli, chil'i, n.** [Sp. *chile*.] A kind of guinea-pepper or capsicum.

**Chiltern Hundreds, chil'tern hun'dredz, n.** A hilly district of Buckinghamshire belonging to the British crown, the stewardship of which is accepted by a member of parliament who wishes to resign his seat, this being regarded as an office of profit under the crown, and so compelling resignation.

**Chimæra, Chimera, ki-mē'ra, n.** [L. *chimæra*, from Gr. *chimaira*, a chimæra.] *Class. myth.* a fire-breathing monster, the fore parts of whose body were those of a lion, the middle of a goat, and the hinder of a dragon; a vain or idle fancy; a mere phantasm of the imagination.—**Chimeric, Chimerical, ki-mēr'ik, ki-mēr'ik-al, a.** Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wildly or vainly conceived.

**Chime, chim, n.** [O.E. *chimbe, chymbe*, a cymbal, a shortening of *chymbale*, A.Sax. *cimbal*, from L. *cymbalum*, a cymbal.] The harmonious sound of bells or musical instruments; a set of bells (properly five or more) tuned to a musical scale, and struck by hammers, not by the tongues.—*v.i.* To sound in consonance, rhythm, or harmony; to give out harmonious sounds; hence, to accord; to agree; to suit; to harmonize; to express agreement: often with *in with* (to *chime in with* one's sentiments or humour).—*v.t.* To cause to sound harmoniously, as a set of bells.

**Chimere, shi-mēr', n.** [Fr. *simarre, It. zimarra*.] The upper robe, to which the lawn sleeves of a bishop are attached.

**Chimney, chim'ni, n.** [Fr. *cheminée, L.L. caminata*, a chimney, from L. *caminus*, a furnace, a flue, from Gr. *kaminos*, an oven.] An erection, generally of stone or brick, containing a passage by which the smoke of a fire or furnace escapes to the open air; a chimney-stack; a flue; the funnel of a steam-engine; a tall glass to surround the flame of a lamp to protect it and promote combustion.—**Chimney-can, Chimney-pot, n.** A pipe of earthenware or sheet-metal placed on the top of chimneys to prevent smoking.—**Chimney-corner, n.** The corner of a fireplace; the fireside, or a place near the fire.—**Chimney-piece, n.** The assemblage of architectural dressings around the open recess constituting the fireplace in a room.—**Chimney-stack, n.** A group of chimneys carried up to-

gether.—**Chimney-stalk**, *n.* A long chimney, such as that connected with manufactories.—**Chimney-sweep**, *n.* One whose occupation is to clean chimneys of the soot that adheres to their sides.

**Chimpanzee**, chim-pān-zē', *n.* [The native Guinea name.] A large West African ape belonging to the anthropoid or man-like monkeys, and most nearly related to the gorilla.

**Chin**, chin, *n.* [A.Sax. *cin*=D. *kin*, G. *kinn*, the chin; Icel. *kinn*, Dan. *kind*, Goth. *kinnus*, the cheek; cog. Armor. *gen*, the cheek; W. *gen*, the chin; L. *gena*, the cheek; Gr. *genys*, the jaw, the chin; Skr. *hanu*, the jaw.] The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw in man or a corresponding part in other animals.

**China**, ch'na, *n.* A species of earthenware made in China, or in imitation of that made there, and so called from the country; porcelain.—**China-shop**, *n.* A shop in which china, crockery, glassware, &c., are sold.

**Chinch**, chinch, *n.* [Sp. *chinche*, a bug, from L. *cimex*.] The common bed-bug.

**Chinchilla**, chin-chil'la, *n.* [Spanish name.] A genus of rodent animals peculiar to the South American continent, one species of which produces the fine nearly-grey fur which has been so much prized in Europe for many years; the fur of the chinchilla.

**Chin-cough**, chin'kof, *n.* [For *chink-cough*, *chink* being for *kink*, as in Sc. *kink-host* (*host*, a cough), D. *kink-host*.] Hooping-cough.

**Chine**, chin, *n.* [Fr. *échine*, O.Fr. *eschine*, the spine.] The backbone or spine of an animal; a piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking.

**Chinese**, chi-nēz', *a.* Pertaining to China.—**Chinese fire**, a composition used in fireworks.—**Chinese lantern**, a lantern made of coloured paper used in illuminations.—**Chinese white**, the white oxide of zinc.—*n. sing.* and *pl.* A native of China; the language of China.

**Chink**, ching, *n.* [Akin to O.E. *chine*, A.Sax. *chnu*, a chink, a fissure, *chnan*, to gape.] A narrow aperture; a cleft, rent, or fissure of greater length than breadth; a cranny, gap, or crack.

**Chink**, ching, *v.i.* [Imitative; comp. *jingle*.] To make a small sharp metallic sound.—*v.t.* To cause to sound as by shaking coins or small pieces of metal.—*n.* A short, sharp, clear, metallic sound; a term for money [vulgar]; the reed-bunting.

**Chintz**, chints, *n.* [Hind. *chint*, Per. *chintz*, spotted, stained.] Cotton cloth or calico printed with flowers or other devices in at least five different colours, and now generally glazed.

**Chip**, chip, *v.t.*—*chipped*, *chipping*. [Closely connected with *chop* and *chap*; O.D. *kippen*, to knock to

pieces; O.Sw. *kippa*, to chop; G. *kippen*, to clip or cut money.] To cut into small pieces; to diminish by cutting away a little at a time or in small pieces.—*v.i.* To break or fly off in small pieces.—*n.* A piece of wood, stone, or other substance separated from a body by a blow of an instrument.

**Chipmunk**, **Chippmuck**, chip'munk, chip'muk, *n.* The popular name of the ground-squirrel, a rodent animal very common in the United States.

**Chippendale**, chip'en-däl, *a.* [Inventor's name.] A style of drawing-room furniture.

**Chirology**, ki-rol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *logos*, discourse.] The art or practice of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers, much used by deaf-mutes.

**Chiromancy**, ki'rō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by the hand; the art or practice of foretelling one's fortune by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand; palmistry.

**Chiropodist**, ki-rop'od-ist, *n.* [Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *pous*, *podos*, the foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands or feet; a surgeon for the feet; more commonly a cutter or extractor of corns.

**Chirp**, chērp, *v.i.* [Akin to G. *zirpen*, *ttschirpen*, *schirpen* to chirp, *chirrup* being a lengthened form; the same root is in D. *kirren*, to coo, L. *garrio*, I chatter.] To make a short sharp shrill sound, as is done by small birds or certain insects; to cheep.—*n.* A short, shrill note, as of certain birds or insects.

**Chirrup**, chir'up, *v.i.* [A lengthened form of *chirp*.] To chirp.—*n.* A chirp.

**Chirurgieon**,† ki-rēr'jon, *n.* [Fr. *chirurgien*; same word as *surgeon*.] A surgeon.—**Chirurgery**,† ki-rēr'-jēr-l, *n.* Surgery.

**Chisel**, chiz'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *cel* (Fr. *ciseau*), L.L. *ciellus*, from L. *cado*, *caesum*, to cut.] An instrument of iron or steel, used in carpentry, joinery, cabinet work, masonry, sculpture, &c., for paring, hewing, or gouging.—*v.t.*—*chiselled*, *chiselling*. To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel (a statue *chiselled* out of marble); *fig.* to cut close, as in a bargain; to cheat [slang].—**Chiselled**, chiz'eld, *a.* Worked with a chisel or as with a chisel; clear-cut; statuesque.

**Chit**, chit, *n.* [A.Sax. *cith*, a shoot or twig.] A shoot or sprout; the first shoot of a seed or plant; a child or babe; a young and insignificant person.

**Chit**, chit, *n.* [Hind. *chitthi*.] A note; an order or pass.

**Chit-chat**, chit'chat, *n.* [A reduplication of *chat*.] Prattle; familiar or trifling talk.

**Chitlin**, **Chitine**, ki'tin, *n.* [Gr. *chiton*, a tunic.] The organic substance which forms the wing-covers and integuments of insects and the

carapaces of crustacea, having a somewhat horny character.

**Chiton**, ki'ton, *n.* [Gr. *chiton*, a tunic, a cuirass, a coat of mail.] The name of certain molluscs, the shell of which is formed of successive portions, often in contact and overlapping each other, but never truly articulated.

**Chittering**, chit'er-ling, *n.* **Cookery**, part of the small intestines, as of swine, fried for food: generally used in the plural.

**Chivalry**, shiv'al-ri, *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie*, from *chevalier*, a knight or horseman, from *cheval*, a horse.] Knighthood; the system to which knighthood with all its laws and usages belonged; the qualifications of a knight, as courtesy, valour, and dexterity in arms; knights or warriors collectively; any body of illustrious warriors, especially cavalry.—**Chivalrous**, shiv'al-rus, *a.* Pertaining to chivalry or knighthood; warlike; bold; gallant.

**Chlamys**, klam'is, *n.* [Gr. *chlamys*, *chlamydos*.] A light and freely-flowing scarf or plaid worn by the ancients as an outer garment; *bot.* the floral envelope of a plant.

**Chloral**, klō'al, *n.* [From *chlor*-, the first part of *chlorine*, and *-al*, the first syllable of *alcohol*.] An oily liquid with a pungent odour and slightly astringent taste, produced from chlorine and alcohol; also the name popularly applied to chloral hydrate, a white crystalline substance used in medicine for producing sleep.

**Chlorine**, klō'rin, *n.* [Gr. *chlōros*, greenish-yellow, from its colour.] An elementary gaseous substance (symbol Cl) of a greenish-yellow colour, contained in common salt, from which it is chiefly obtained, being used as a bleaching agent and disinfectant, especially in the form of chloride of lime; it was also used as a poison-gas in the European War.—**Chlorate**, klō'rāt, *n.* A salt of chloric acid.—**Chloric**, klō'rīk, *a.* Pertaining to or containing chlorine; specifically, containing chlorine in smaller proportion than chlorous compounds.—**Chloride**, klō'rīd, *n.* A compound of chlorine with another element.—**Chloride of lime**, a compound of chlorine and lime, used as a bleaching agent and as a disinfectant.—**Chlorite**, klō'rīt, *n.* A mineral of a grass-green colour, closely allied in character to mica and talc; also, a salt of chlorous acid.

**Chloroform**, klō'rō-form, *n.* [*Chlor*-, from *chloride* or *chlorine*, and *-form*, from *formic* acid, from chemical connexion.] A volatile colourless liquid, of an agreeable, fragrant, sweetish apple taste and smell, prepared by distilling together a mixture of alcohol, water, and chloride of lime, and much used as an anæsthetic, for which purpose its vapour is inhaled.—*v.t.* To put under the influence of chloroform; to treat with chloroform.



**Chlorophyll**, klô'rô-fil, *n.* [Gr. *chlôros*, green, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] The green colouring matter of plants, which is developed by the influence of light; hence arises the etiolation or blanching of plants by privation of light.

**Chlorosis**, klô-rô'sis, *n.* [Gr. *chlôros*, greenish-yellow.] The green-sickness, a peculiar form of anaemia or bloodlessness which affects young females, and is characterized by a pale greenish hue of the skin.

**Chock-full**, chok'fûl, *a.* Same as *Choke-full*.

**Chocolate**, chok'ô-lât, *n.* [Sp. *chocolate*; Mex. *chocolatl*—*choco*, cocoa, and *latl*, water.] A paste or cake composed of the kernels of the cacao-nut ground and combined with sugar and vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, or other flavouring substance; the beverage made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water or milk.—*a.* Having the colour of chocolate; of a dark, glossy brown.

**Choice**, chois, *n.* [O.Fr. *chois*, a choice, from *choisir*, to choose; from the German.] The act or power of choosing; a selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred; selection; election; option; preference; the thing chosen; the best part of anything.—*a.* Carefully selected; worthy of being preferred; select; precious.—**Choicely**, chois'li, *adv.* In a choice manner or degree.—**Choiceness**, chois'nes, *n.* The quality of being choice or select; excellence; value.

**Choir**, kwir, *n.* [O.Fr. *choeur*, L. *chorus*, Gr. *choros*, a dance in a ring, a band; same word as *chorus*, *quire*.] A band of dancers; a collection of singers, especially in a church; that part of a church appropriated for the singers in cruciform churches; that part eastward of the nave, and separated from it usually by a screen of open work; a chancel.—*v.t.* and *i.* To sing in company.—**Choir-screen**, *n.* An ornamental open screen of wood or stone between the choir or chancel and the nave.

**Choke**, chök, *v.t.*—*choked*, *choking*. [Akin to *cough*, and to Icel. *koka*, to gulp, *kyka*, to swallow; perhaps imitative of the convulsive sound made when the throat is impeded.] To deprive of the power of breathing by stopping the passage of the breath through the windpipe; to compress the windpipe of; to strangle; to stop by filling (any passage); to obstruct; to block up; to hinder by obstruction or impediments (as plants from growing).—*v.i.* To have the windpipe stopped; to have something stick in the throat.—**Choke-full**, *n.* Full as possible; quite full. Written also *Chock-full*.

**Choler**, kol'ér, *n.* [O.Fr. *cholere* (Fr. *colère*), *choler*, anger, L. *cholera*, a bilious ailment, from Gr. *cholera*, from *cholê*, bile, anger.] The bile, the excess of which was formerly

supposed to produce anger, &c.; hence, anger, wrath, irascibility.—**Choleric**, kol'ér-ik, *a.* Abounding with choler or bile; easily irritated; irascible; inclined to anger; proceeding from anger.

**Cholera**, kol'ér-a, *n.* [L., bile, a bilious complaint.] A disease characterized by copious vomiting and purging of bilious matter, followed by great prostration, and in severe cases often by death; it is of two varieties, common or British cholera, which is generally of a mild character; and malignant or Asiatic cholera, which is far more fatal.

**Choliambus**, kô-li-am'bus, *n.* [Gr. *chôliambos*, that is, lame or limping iambus—*chôlos*, lame.] An iambic verse (line) in poetry having a spondee or trochee in the sixth or last foot.

**Choose**, chöz, *v.t.*—*chose* (pret.), *chosen*, *choosing*. [A.Sax. *ceðsan*=D. *kiesen*, Icel. *kjósa*, G. *kiesen*, to choose, Goth. *kiesan*, to choose, to prove; from root seen in L. *gusto*, Gr. *geuomai*, I taste.] To take by preference; to make choice or selection of; to pick out; to select; to prefer; to wish; to be inclined or have an inclination for [colloq.].—*v.i.* To make a choice.

**Chop**, chop, *v.t.*—*chopped*, *chopping*. [Same word as *chap*, to split, with a slightly different form and meaning=D. and G. *kappen*, to chop, to mince, to cut; Dan. *kappe*, to cut, to lop.] To cut into pieces; to mince; to sever or separate by striking with a sharp instrument: usually with *off*.—*n.* A piece chopped off; a slice, particularly of meat.—**Chopper**, chop'ér, *n.* One who or that which chops; a tool for chopping or mincing meat; a cleaver.—**Chop-house**, *n.* A house where meat chops are dressed ready for eating; an eating-house.

**Chop**, chop, *v.t.*—*chopped*, *chopping*. [Same origin as *cheap*.] To buy, or rather to barter; to truck or exchange.—*To chop logic*, to dispute or argue in a sophistical manner or with an affectation of logical terms or methods.—*v.i.* To bargain; to bandy words or dispute; to turn, vary, change, or shift suddenly: said of the wind.—*n.* A turn of fortune; change; vicissitude, especially in the phrase *chops and changes*.

**Chop**, chop, *n.* The chap; the jaw; pl. the mouth or entrance to a channel. **CHAP**.—**Chop-fallen**, *a.* Dejected; chap-fallen.

**Chop**, chop, *n.* [Hind. *chhap*, stamp, print.] An eastern custom-house or other stamp on goods; hence, quality or brand (silk or tea of the first chop).

**Choppy**, chop'i, *a.* [From *chop*, change.] Showing short broken waves.

**Chopstick**, chop'stik, *n.* One of two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., used by the Chinese and Japanese for conveying food to the mouth.

**Choragus**, kô-rä'gus, *n.* [Gr. *cho-*

*ragos*—*choros*, a chorus, and *agô*, I lead.] The leader or superintendent of a chorus or of a theatrical representation in ancient Greece; the person who had to provide at his own expense the choruses for dramatic representations and religious festivals.

**Chord**, kord, *n.* [L. *chorda*, from Gr. *chordê*, an intestine, of which strings were made. *Cord* is the same word.] The string of a musical instrument; *mus.* the simultaneous combination of different sounds, consonant or dissonant; *geom.* a straight line drawn or supposed to extend from one end of an arc of a circle to the other.

**Chorea**, kô-rê'a, *n.* [Gr. *choreia*, a dance.] *Med.* St. Vitus's dance.

**Choriambus**, kô-ri-am'bus, *n.* [Gr. *choreios*, a trochee, and *iambos*, iambus.] *Pros.* A foot consisting of four syllables, the first two forming a trochee and the second two an iambus.

**Chorography**, kô-rôg'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *chôros*, a place or region, and *graphô*, I describe.] The art or practice of making maps of or of describing particular regions, countries, or districts.

**Chortle**, chortl, *v.i.* To chuckle triumphantly; to give an exultant snort.

**Chorus**, kô'rus, *n.* [L. *chorus*, from Gr. *choros*, a dance in a ring, a chorus.] Originally a band of dancers accompanied by their own singing or that of others; the performers in a Greek play who were supposed to behold what passed in the acts, and sing their sentiments between the acts; the song between the acts; now, usually, verses of a song in which the company join the singer, or the singing of the company with the singer; a union or chiming of voices in general (a *chorus* of laughter or ridicule); *mus.* a composition in parts sung by many voices; the whole body of vocalists other than soloists, whether in an oratorio, opera, or concert.—**Choral**, kô'ral, *a.* Belonging, relating, or pertaining to a chorus, choir or concert.—**Choral**, **Chorale**, kô'ral', kô-rä'le, *n.* A psalm or hymn tune, often sung in unison by the congregation, the organ supplying the harmony.—**Chorister**, kô'rist-ér, *n.* A singer in a choir or chorus; a singer generally.

**Chough**, chuf, *n.* [A.Sax. *ceô*, a chough or jackdaw; D. *haauw*, Dan. *kæ*.] A British bird of the crow family.

**Chouse**, chous, *v.t.*—*choused*, *chousing*. [Formerly spelled also *chiaus*, *chiaous*, from Turk. *chiaus*, *chaush*, a messenger, interpreter, &c., from the notorious swindling of a Turkish interpreter in London, in 1609.] To cheat, trick, defraud; followed by *of* or *out of* (to chouse one out of his money).

**Chow**, chou, *n.* A Chinese variety of dog.

**Chrestomathy**, kres-tom'a-thi, *n.*

[Gr. *chrēstos*, useful, and *mathein*, to learn.] A book of extracts from a foreign language, with notes, intended to be used in acquiring the language.

**Chrim**, *kriz'm*, *n.* [Gr. *chrisma*, an unguent, from *chrīō*, I anoint, whence also *Christ*.] Holy or consecrated oil or unguent used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction, more especially in the Latin and Greek churches; the baptismal cloth laid upon the head of a child newly baptized; the baptismal vesture; the *chrisom*.—**Chrisom**, *kris'um*, *n.* [A form of *chrim*.] A cloth anointed with chrisom laid on a child's face at baptism.

**Christ**, *krist*, *n.* [L. *Christus*, Gr. *Christos*, lit. anointed, from *chrīō*, I anoint.] THE ANOINTED: an appellation given to the Saviour of the World, and synonymous with the Hebrew MESSIAH.—**Christen**, *kris'n*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *cristianian*, to christen, from *Cristen*, a Christian, from *Crist*, *Christ*.] To initiate into the visible church of Christ by the application of water; to name and baptize; to baptize; to name or denominate generally.—**Christendom**, *kris'n-dum*, *n.* [A.Sax. *cristendōm*—*Cristen*, Christian, and term. *-dom*.] The territories, countries, or regions chiefly inhabited by Christians or those who profess to believe in the Christian religion; the whole body of Christians.—**Christian**, *kris'tyan*, *n.* [L. *christianus*, from *Christus*, *Christ*.] One who believes, professes to believe, or who is assumed to believe in the religion of Christ; a believer in Christ who is characterized by real piety.—*a.* Pertaining to Christ or to Christianity.—*Christian name*, the name given or announced at baptism, as distinguished from the family name.—*Christian era or period*, the period from the birth of Christ to the present time.—*Christian science*, a religious system founded in America by Mrs. Eddy and inculcating the science of mind-healing.—**Christianity**, *kris-ti-an'i-ti*, *n.* The religion of Christians, or the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ; conformity to the laws and precepts of the Christian religion.—**Christmas**, *kris'mas*, *n.* [*Christ*, and *mass*, A.Sax. *mæssa*, a holy day or feast.] The festival of the Christian church observed annually on the 25th day of December, in memory of the birth of Christ; Christmas-day or Christmas-tide.—**Christmas-day**, *n.* The 25th day of December, when Christmas is celebrated.—**Christmas-eve**, *n.* The evening of the day before Christmas.—**Christmas-rose**, *n.* A plant of the hellebore genus, so called from its open rose-like flower, which blossoms during winter.—**Christmas-tree**, *n.* A small evergreen tree set up in a

family, &c., at Christmas, from which are hung presents, generally with the names of the recipients inscribed on them.—**Christology**, *kris-tol'o-jī*, *n.* [Gr. *Christos*, Christ, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ; that branch of divinity that deals directly with Christ.—**Christ's-thorn**, *n.* A deciduous shrub with large hooked spines, a native of Palestine and the south of Europe: so named from a belief that it supplied the crown of thorns for Christ.

**Chromatic**, *krō-mat'ik*, *a.* [Gr. *chrōmatikos*, from *chrōma*, colour.] Relating to colour, or to coloured inks or pigments; *mus.* including notes not belonging to the diatonic scale.—*Chromatic scale*, a scale made up of thirteen successive semitones, that is, the eight diatonic tones and the five intermediate tones.—**Chromatics**, *krō-mat'iks*, *n.* The science of colours; that part of optics which treats of the properties of the colours of light and of natural bodies.

**Chromium**, *krō'mi-um*, *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour.] A metal which forms very hard steel-grey masses, and which is used in the manufacture of steels. Stainless steel is essentially a ferro-chrome alloy. Chromium is also used in the form of plate as a protective surface for metals.—**Chromate**, *krō'māt*, *n.* A salt of chromic acid.—**Chromic**, *krōm'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to chrome or obtained from it.—*Chromic acid*, or *chromic oxide*, destroys the colour produced by indigo and many other matters, and hence is used in calico-printing.—**Chromite**, *krō'mit*, *n.* A mineral containing chromium.

**Chromo-lithograph**, *krō'mō-lithog'ra-fi*, *n.* A method of producing coloured lithographic pictures by using stones having different portions of the picture drawn upon them with inks of different colours, and so arranged as to blend into a complete picture.—**Chromo-lithograph**, *n.* A picture obtained by means of chromo-lithography.

**Chromosphere**, *krō'mō-sfēr*, *n.* [Gr. *chrōma*, colour, and *sphaîra*, a sphere.] The gaseous envelope supposed to exist round the body of the sun, through which the light of the photosphere passes.

**Chronic**, *kron'ik*, *a.* [Gr. *chronikos*, from *chronos*, time, duration.] Pertaining to time; having reference to time; continuing a long time, as a disease.—**Chronicle**, *kron'ik-l*, *n.* [Fr. *chronique*, a chronicle.] An account of facts or events disposed in the order of time; a history, more especially one of a simple unpretentious character; *pl.* the title of two books of the Old Testament consisting mainly of the annals of the kingdom of Judah.—*v.t.*—*chronicled*, *chronicling*. To record in history or chronicle; to record; to register.—**Chronicler**, *kron'ik-lēr*, *n.* One who chronicles; a writer of a chronicle.

**Chronogram**, *kron'ō-gram*, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *gramma*, a letter or writing.] A word or words in which a date is expressed by the numeral letters occurring therein.

**Chronograph**, *kron'ō-graf*, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *graphō*, I write.] A device of various kinds for measuring and registering very minute portions of time with extreme precision.

**Chronology**, *kro-nol'o-jī*, *n.* [Gr. *chronologia*—*chronos*, time, and *logos*, discourse or doctrine.] The science of ascertaining the true periods or years when past events or transactions took place, and arranging them in their proper order according to their dates.—**Chronological**, *kron-o-lōj'ik-al*, *a.* Relating to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time.—**Chronologist**. **Chronologer**, *kro-nol'o-jist*, *kro-nol'o-jēr*, *n.* One versed in chronology; a person who investigates the dates of past events and transactions.

**Chronometer**, *kro-nom'et-ēr*, *n.* [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *metron*, measure.] Any instrument that measures time, as a clock, watch, or dial; specifically, a time-keeper of great perfection of workmanship, made much on the principle of a watch, but rather larger, used (in conjunction with observations of the heavenly bodies) in determining the longitude at sea.

**Chrysalis**, *kris'a-lis*, *n.* [Gr. *chrysalis*, a grub, from *chrysos*, gold, from its golden colour.] The form which butterflies, moths, and most other insects assume when they change from the state of larva or caterpillar and before they arrive at their winged or perfect state.

**Chrysanthemum**, *kris-an'thē-mum*, *n.* [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *anthemon*, a flower.] The generic and common name of numerous species of composite plants, two of which are common weeds in Britain, the ox-eye daisy and the corn-marigold, while the Chinese chrysanthemum, in its numerous varieties, is equally well known.—**Chryselephantine**, *kris'el-e-fan'tin*, *a.* [Gr. *elephas*, elephants, ivory.] Composed or partly composed of gold and ivory; a term specially applied to statues overlaid with gold and ivory, as made among the ancient Greeks.—**Chrysoberyl**, *kris'ō-ber-il*, *n.* [Gr. *beryllion*, beryl.] A gem of a yellowish-green colour, next to the sapphire in hardness, and employed in jewellery, being found in Ceylon, Peru, Siberia, Brazil, &c.—**Chrysolite**, *kris'ō-lit*, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone.] A greenish, sometimes transparent, gem, composed of silica, magnesium, and iron, not of great value.—**Chrysoprase**, *kris'ō-prāz*, *n.* [Gr. *prason*, a leek.] A translucent mineral of an apple-green colour, a variety of chalcedony much esteemed as a gem.

**Chub**, *chub*, *n.* [So called probably



from its *chubbiness* or plumpness.] 'A river fish of the carp family, having the body oblong, nearly round; the head and back green, the sides silvery, and the belly white.

**Chubb-lock**, chub'lök, *n.* [From the name of its inventor, a London locksmith.] Trade name for an intricate lock having in addition to its several tumblers a lever called a detector, which on the application of a false key moves and fixes the bolt so securely that further attempts at picking are useless.

**Chubby**, chub'i, *a.* [Akin to *E. chump*; Sw. dial. *kubbug*, plump, *kubb*, a lump, a block.] Having a round plump face or plump body; round and fat; plump.

**Chuck**, chuk, *n.* [Imitative; comp. *cluck*.] The voice or call of a hen and some other birds, or a sound resembling that.—*v.i.* To make the noise which a hen and some other birds make when they call their chickens.

**Chuck**, chuk, *n.* *Engin.* a contrivance to hold work or a tool in a machine, especially in a lathe.

**Chuck**, chuk, *v.t.* [A modification of *shock*, Fr. *choquer*, and formerly written *chok*.] To strike, tap, or give a gentle blow; to throw, with quick motion, a short distance; to pitch.—*n.* A slight blow or tap under the chin; a toss; a short throw.—**Chuck-farthing**, *n.* A play in which a farthing is pitched or chucked into a hole.

**Chuckle**, chuk'l, *v.t.*—*chuckled*, *chuckling*. [A freq. and dim. from *chuck*, to cry like a hen; or connected with *choke*.] To call, as a hen her chickens.—*v.i.* To cackle, as a hen or other fowl; to laugh in a suppressed or broken manner; to feel inward triumph or exultation.—*n.* The call of a hen and some other birds to their young; a short, suppressed laugh, expressive of satisfaction, exultation, and the like.

**Chuff**, chuf, *n.* [Perhaps from *W. cyff*, a stock or stump.] A coarse, heavy, dull, or surly fellow; a niggard; an evil miser.

**Chukker**, chuk'ër, *n.* [Hind.] One of the six periods into which a game of polo is usually divided.

**Chum**, chum, *n.* [Perhaps an abbrev. of *chamber-fellow*; or, a rather more probable suggestion, of *chimney-fellow*.] One who lodges or resides in the same room or rooms; hence, a close companion; a bosom friend; an intimate.—*v.i.* To occupy the same room or rooms with another; to be the chum of some one.

**Chump**, chump, *n.* [Same as *Icel. kumbr*, a log, akin to *kubba*, to chop, and therefore allied to *E. chop*, *chub*, *chubby*.] A short, thick, heavy piece of wood; a blockhead.—**Chump-end**, *n.* The thick end of a loin of veal or mutton next the tail.

**Chunk**, tshungk, *n.* Lump of bread, cheese, wood.

**Church**, chérch, *n.* [O.E. *chirche*, *cherche*, &c.; A.Sax. *circe*, *circe*, *cyrice* (the *c*'s all hard), from Gr.

*kyriakon*, a church, the Lord's house, from *Kyrios*, the Lord=Sc. *kirk*, D. *kerk*, Dan. *kirke*, G. *kirche*.] A house consecrated to the worship of God among Christians; in England often restricted to a place of public worship belonging to the Established Church (as opposed to *chapel* and *meeting-house*); the collective body of Christians; a particular body of Christians united under one form of ecclesiastical government, in one creed, and using the same ritual and ceremonies; ecclesiastical power or authority.—*v.t.* To perform with or for any one the office of returning thanks in the church, as a mother after childbirth.—**Churchman**, chérch'man, *n.* An ecclesiastic or clergyman; in England, a member of the Established Church.—**Church-service**, *n.* The religious service performed in a church; the Book of Common Prayer, with the addition of the Sunday and proper lessons.—

**Church-warden**, *n.* A functionary appointed by the minister, or elected by the parishioners, to superintend a church and its concerns, to represent the interests of the parish, &c.; a clay pipe with a long stem.—**Churchyard**, chérch'yård, *n.* The ground in which the dead are buried, adjoining a church.

**Churl**, chér'l, *n.* [A.Sax. *ceorl*, a countryman of the lowest rank; *Icel.* Dan. Sw. *karl*, a man, a male; G. *kerl*, a fellow.] A rustic; a peasant; a countryman or labourer; a rude, surly, sullen, selfish, or rough-tempered man.—**Churlish**, chér'l-ish, *a.* Like or pertaining to a churl; rude; surly; sullen; unfeeling; uncivil; selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious.

**Churn**, chérn, *n.* [A.Sax. *cym*, Sc. *kirn*, *Icel.* *kirna*, Dan. *kierne*, a churn; probably from same root as *corn*, *kernel*, butter being, as it were, the kernel of best portion of the milk.] A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for separating the oily parts from the cascous and serous parts, to make butter.—*v.t.* To stir or agitate (milk or cream) in order to make into butter; to make (butter) by the agitation of milk or cream; to shake or agitate with violence or continued motion.

**Chute**, shôt, *n.* [Fr., a fall.] A river-fall or rapid over which timber is floated; an inclined trough or tube through which articles are passed from a higher to a lower level.

**Chutney**, chut'ni, *n.* An Indian condiment compounded of ripe fruit, spices, sour herbs, cayenne, lemon-juice, pounded and boiled together and bottled for use.

**Chyle**, kil, *n.* [Gr. *chylos*, juice, *chyle*, from *cheô*, I flow, whence also *chyme*.] A white or milky fluid separated from aliments while in the intestines, taken up by the lacteal vessels and finally entering the blood.

**Chyme**, kim, *n.* [Gr. *chymos*, juice, *CHYLE*.] The pulpy mass of partially digested food before the chyle is extracted from it.

**Cicada**, si-ká'da, *n.* pl. *Cicadæ* or *Cicadas*, si-ká'dé, si-ká'daz. [L.] The popular and generic name of certain insects, the males of which have on each side of the body an organ with which they can make a considerable noise.—**Cicala**, si-ká'la; It. pron. chi-ká'la, *n.* [It., from L. *cicada*.] A cicada.

**Cicatrice**, sik'a-tris, *n.* [Fr. *cicatrice*, L. *cicatrix*.] A scar; a little seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed.

**Cicely**, sis'e-ll, *n.* [L. *seseli*, Gr. *seseli*.] Popular name applied to several umbelliferous plants, *sweet cicely*, or *sweet chervil*, being an aromatic plant with fine, fern-like foliage.

**Cicerone**, sis-e-rō'ne; It. pron. ché-chā-rō'nā, *n.* [It., from *Cicero*, the Roman orator.] A name given by the Italians to the guides who show travellers the antiquities of the country; hence, in a general sense, one who explains the curiosities of a place; a guide.—**Ciceronian**, sis-e-rō'ni-an, *a.* Resembling the style of Cicero; eloquent.

**Cider**, si'dér, *n.* [Fr. *cidre*, from L. *sicera*, Gr. *sikera*, strong drink, from Heb. *shakar*, to intoxicate.] A fermented, slightly alcoholic drink prepared from the juice of apples.

**Cigar**, si-gār, *n.* [Fr. *cigare*, Sp. *cigarro*, originally the name of a kind of tobacco in Cuba.] A small roll of tobacco-leaf, with a pointed end for putting into the mouth, used for smoking.—**Cigarette**, sig-a-ret', *n.* [Fr. dim. of *cigare*.] A little cut tobacco rolled up in thin paper, used for smoking.

**Cilia**, sil'i-a, *n.* pl. [L. *cilium*, an eyelash.] The hairs which grow from the margin of the eyelids; eyelashes; hairs or bristles situated on the margin of a vegetable body; small, generally microscopic, hair-like vibratile processes which project from animal membranes.

**Cimmerian**, sim-mé'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the *Cimmerii* or *Cimmerians*, a mythical people described as dwelling where the sun never shines, and perpetual darkness reigns; hence, very dark [Mil.].

**Cinch**, sinch, *n.* [Sp. *cincha*, same as *cincture*.] A saddle-girth, in United States; firm hold; a sure thing.

**Cinchona**, sin-kō'na, *n.* [From the Countess of Chinchon, vice-queen of Peru, who was cured of fever by it in 1638, and assisted in spreading the remedy.] The name of a number of South American trees and shrubs, some of which yield the bark whence quinine is obtained; the bark of such trees, called also *Peruvian bark*.

**Cincture**, singk'tūr, *n.* [L. *cinctura*, from *cingo*, *cinctum*, to gird, seen also in *precinct*, *succinct*.] A belt, girdle, or something similar; that which rings, encircles, or encloses;



enclosure; *arch.* a ring round a column.

**Cinder**, sin'dér, *n.* [A.Sax. *sinder*, dross, *cinder*=Icel. *sindr*, Sw. *sinder*, Dan. *sinder*, *sinner*, a cinder; D. *sintel*, G. *sinter*.] A solid piece of matter remaining after having been subjected to combustion; especially a piece of coal more or less completely burnt, but not reduced to ashes.

**Cinema**, sin'e-ma, *n.* [Gr. *kinēma*, motion.] A picture-house, or theatre, for the exhibition of moving pictures.

**Cinematograph**, sin-e-mat'o-graf, *n.* [Gr. *kinēma*, motion, and *-graph*.] A machine for projecting on a screen a series of photographs of changing scenes and moving objects, so as to produce the illusion of continuous motion.

**Cineraceous**, **Cinereous**, sin-e-rā-shus, si-nē-rē-us, *a.* [*C. cineraceus*, *cinereus*, from *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.] Like ashes; having the colour of the ashes of wood.—**Cineraria**, sin-e-rā'ri-a, *n.* [From the soft ashly white down on the surface of the leaves.] The common and generic name of several species of composite plants (chiefly South African) many varieties of which are cultivated in our gardens.—**Cinerry**, sin'e-ra-ri, *a.* [*L. cinerarius*.] Pertaining to ashes; a term applied to the urns in which the ashes of bodies which had been burned were deposited.

**Cingalese**, sing'ga-lēz, *a.* Pertaining to the primitive inhabitants of Ceylon, or to the island itself. Also used as a noun, *sing*, and *pl.*

**Cinnabar**, sin'na-bār, *n.* [*L. cinna-baris*, Gr. *kinnabari*, a word of Eastern origin; Per. *qinbār*.] Red sulphide of mercury, which, when sublimed and used as a pigment, is called *vermilion*.

**Cinnamon**, sin'na-mon, *n.* [*L. cinnamomum*; from Gr. *kinnamōmon*, through Phœn. from Heb. *kinnamon*.] The inner bark of a tree of the laurel family, a native of Ceylon and other parts of tropical Asia, dried and having a fragrant smell, moderately pungent taste, with some degree of sweetness and astringency, being one of the best cordial, carminative, and restorative spices.—**Cinnamon-stone**, *n.* A variety of garnet of a cinnamon colour.

**Cinque**, singk, *n.* [Fr., *L. quinque*, five.] A five: a word used in certain games.—**Cinque-foil**, *n.* [*L. folium*, a leaf.] An ornament in the pointed style of architecture somewhat resembling five leaves about a common centre, the apertures of circular windows being often in this form; the name of various plants having quinate leaves, as the five-bladed clover, &c.—**Cinque-ports**, *n.pl.* Five ports or havens on the southern shore of England, towards France, viz. Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, to which were afterwards added Winchelsea, Rye, and Sea-

ford, all having royal grants of particular privileges, on condition of providing a certain number of ships in war at their own expense.

**Cipher**, si'fēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *cifre*, Mod. Fr. *chiffre*, It. *cifra*, Ar. *sifr*, cipher, from Ar. *sifr*, empty.] The numerical character or figure 0 or nothing; any numerical character; some person or thing of no consequence, importance, or value; a monogram or literal device formed of the intertwined initials of a name; a kind of secret writing.—*v.t.* To use figures; to practise arithmetic.—*v.t.* To write in occult or secret characters.

**Cippus**, sip'pus, *n. pl.* **Cippi**, sip'pi. [*L.*] In *Rom. antiq.* a low column generally rectangular and sculptured.

**Circar**, sēr'kār, *n.* [Per. *sarkār*.] In India, a large portion of a province.

**Circæan**, sēr-sē'an, *a.* Pertaining to *Circe*, in Greek mythology a celebrated sorceress, who transformed the companions of Ulysses into swine by a magical beverage; hence, fascinating but brutifying or poisonous; magical.

**Circle**, sēr'kl, *n.* [*L. circulus*, dim. of *circus*, a circle.] A plane figure, comprehended by a single curve line, called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it called the centre; the line bounding or forming such a figure, or something in a similar form; a ring; a round body; compass; circuit; a series (as of actions) ending where it begins; an ending where one began; a number of particulars regarded as having a central point; a number of persons associated by some tie; a coterie; a set.—*v.t.*—*circled*, *circling*. To encircle; to encompass; to surround; to enclose; to move round; to revolve round.—*v.i.* To move circularly; to circulate; to revolve.

**Circuit**, sēr'kit, *n.* [Fr. *circuit*, *L. circultus*=*circum*, round, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.] The act of moving or passing round; a circular journey; a revolution; the distance round any space whether circular or otherwise; a boundary line encompassing an object; circumference; the journey of judges or other persons through certain appointed places for the purpose of holding courts or performing other stated duties; the district or portion of country in which a particular judge or judges hold courts and administer justice; the path of an electric current.

**Circuitous**, sēr-kū'it-us, *a.* Having a roundabout or devious course; not direct; roundabout.

**Circular**, sēr-kū-lēr, *a.* [*L. circularis*, *CIRCLE*.] In the form of a circle; round; circumscribed by a circle; passing over or forming a circle, circuit, or round; addressed to a number of persons having a common interest (a *circular letter*).—*n.* A letter, notice, or intimation, generally printed or multiplied by

some other rapid process, of which a copy is sent to several persons on some common business.—**Circularity**, sēr-kū-lār'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being circular; a circular form.—**Circulate**, sēr-kū-lāt, *v.i.*—*circulated*, *circulating*. [*L. circulo*, *circulatum*.] To move in a circle; to move round and return to the same point; to flow in the veins or channels of an organism; to pass from one person or place to another; to be diffused.—*v.t.* To cause to pass from place to place or from person to person; to put about; to spread.—*Circulating library*, a library the books of which circulate among the subscribers.—**Circulation**, sēr-kū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of circulating or moving in a course which brings or tends to bring the moving body to the point where its motion began; the act of flowing through the viens or channels of an organism; recurrence in a certain order or series; the act of passing from place to place or from person to person (as of money, news, &c.); the extent to which anything is circulated (a newspaper with a large *circulation*); currency; circulating coin, or notes, bills, &c., current and representing coin.

**Circumbient**, sēr-kum-am'bi-ent, *a.* [*L. circum*, around, and *ambio*, I go about.] Surrounding; encompassing; enclosing or being on all sides, as the air about the earth.

**Circumambulate**, sēr-kum-am'bū-lāt, *v.i.* [*L. circum*, around, and *ambulo*, I walk.] To walk round about.

**Circumcise**, sēr-kum-siz, *v.t.*—*circumcised*, *circumcising*. [*L. circumcido*, *circumcisum*=*circum*, about, and *cædo*, I cut.] To cut off the prepuce or foreskin of, a ceremony or rite among the Jews, Mohammedans, and others.—**Circumcision**, sēr-kum-si'zhon, *n.* The act of circumcising.

**Circumference**, sēr-kum'fēr-ens, *n.* [*L. circumferentia*=*circum*, round, and *fero*, I carry.] The line that bounds a circle or any regular curvilinear figure; periphery; measure round a circular or spherical body.

**Circumflect**, sēr-kum-flekt, *v.t.* [*L. circum*, round, and *flecto*, *flexum*, I bend.] To bend round; to circumflex.—**Circumflex**, sēr-kum-fleks, *n.* A wave of the voice, embracing both a rise and a fall on the same syllable; an accent placed only on long vowels, and indicating different things in different languages.—*v.t.* To mark or pronounce with the circumflex.

**Circumfluence**, sēr-kum'flu-ens, *n.* [*L. circumfluens*=*circum*, round, and *fluo*, I flow.] A flowing round on all sides; an enclosure of waters.

**Circumfuse**, sēr-kum-fūz', *v.t.*—*circumfused*, *circumfusing*. [*L. circumfundo*, *circumfusum*=*circum*, round, and *fundo*, *fusus*, to pour.] To pour round; to spread round.

**Circumlocution**, sēr-kum-lō-kū'-shon, *n.* [*L. circum*, round, and *locutio*, a speaking, *loquor*, I speak.]

A round-about way of speaking; the use of more words than necessary to express an idea; a periphrasis.

**Circumnavigate**, sêr-kum-nav'i-gât, *v.t.*—*circumnavigated, circumnavigating*. [*L. circumnavigo—circum, round, and navigo, I sail, from navis, a ship.*] To sail round; to pass round by water (the globe, an island, &c.).—**Circumnavigator**, sêr-kum-nav'i-gâ-têr, *n.* One who circumnavigates; generally applied to one who has sailed round the globe.

**Circumscribe**, sêr-kum-skrîb, *v.t.*—*circumscribed, circumscribing*. [*L. circumscribo—circum, round, and scribo, I write.*] To inscribe or draw a line round; to mark out certain bounds or limits for; to enclose within certain limits; to limit, bound, confine, restrain (authority, &c.).—**Circumscription**, sêr-kum-skrîp'shon, *n.* The act of circumscribing or state of being circumscribed; limitation; restriction; also a periphery or circumference.

**Circumspect**, sêr-kum-spekt, *a.* [*L. circumspectus—circum, round, and specio, I look.*] Examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination; watchful on all sides; wary; vigilant; prudent; cautious.—**Circumsection**, sêr-kum-spek'shon, *n.* The quality of being circumspect; observation of the true position of circumstances; watchfulness; vigilance; wariness; caution.

**Circumstance**, sêr-kum-stans, *n.* [*L. circumstantia, from circumstans, standing about—circum, round, and sto, I stand.*] Something attending, appendant, or relative to a fact or case; something incidental; some fact giving rise to a certain presumption, or tending to afford some evidence; detail; incident; event; *pl.* situation; surroundings; state of things; especially, condition in regard to worldly estate.—*v.t.*—*circumstanced, circumstancing*. To place in a particular situation or in certain surroundings; usually in *pp.*—**Circumstantial**, sêr-kum-stan'shal, *a.* Consisting in or pertaining to circumstances; attending; incidental; relating to, but not essential; exhibiting all the circumstances (account or recital); minute; particular; obtained or inferred from the circumstances of the case; not direct or positive (*circumstantial evidence*).—*n.* Something incidental and of subordinate importance; opposed to *essential*.—**Circumstantially**, sêr-kum-stan'shal-ly, *adv.* In a circumstantial manner; minutely; in full detail; indirectly; not positively.—**Circumstantiate**, sêr-kum-stan'shi-ât, *v.t.* To confirm by circumstances; to describe circumstantially or in full detail.

**Circumvallate**,† sêr-kum-val'lât, *v.t.* [*L. circum, round, and vallum, a rampart.*] To surround with a rampart.—**Circumvallation**, sêr-kum-val-lâ'shon, *n.* The act of surrounding with a rampart.

**Circumvent**, sêr-kum-vent', *v.t.*

[*L. circumvenio, circumventum—circum, about, and venio, I come.*] To gain advantage over by artfulness, stratagem, or deception; to defeat or get the better of by cunning; to outwit; to overreach.—**Circumvention**, sêr-kum-ven'shon, *n.* The act of circumventing; outwitting or overreaching; stratagem.

**Circus**, sêr-kus, *n. pl.* **Circuses**, sêr-kus-ez. [*L.*] Among the ancient Romans a kind of theatre or amphitheatre, adapted for horse-races, the exhibition of athletic exercises, contests with wild beasts, &c.; in modern times, a place of amusement where feats of horsemanship and acrobatic displays form the principal entertainment.

**Cirrhosis**, sir-rô'sis, *n.* [*Gr. kirrhos, orange-tawny, from the appearance of the diseased liver.*] A disease consisting of diminution and deformity of the liver, often seen in drunkards.

**Cirriped**, sir'ri-ped, *n.* [*L. cirrus, tendril, and pes, pedis, the foot.*] A member of an order of crustaceous animals, so called from the cirri or filaments with which their transformed feet are fringed.—**Cirrosee**, **Cirrous**, sir'rôs, sir'rus, *a.* *Bot.* having a cirrus or tendril.—**Cirrus**, sir'rus, *n. pl.* **Cirri**, sir'ri. A tendril; a long thread-like organ by which a plant climbs; a soft curled filamentary appendage to parts serving as the feet of certain lower animals, as barnacles, and the jaws of certain fishes; one of the forms which clouds assume; a light fleecy cloud at a high elevation, *cirro-cumulus* and *cirro-stratus* being intermediate forms partaking partly of this character, partly of that of the cumulus and stratus.

**Cisalpine**, sis-al'pin, *a.* [*L. cis, on this side, and Alpes, Alps.*] On this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south of the Alps.—**Cismontane**, sis-mon'tan, *a.* Existing on this side of the mountains; specifically, on this side of the Alps: opposed to *Ultramontane*.—**Cispadane**, sis'pa-dân, *a.* [*L. Padus, the river Po.*] On this side of the Po, with regard to Rome; that is, on the south side.

**Cissoid**, sis'soid, *n.* [*Gr. kissos, ivy.*] *Geom.* a particular variety of curve invented by the Greek geometer Diocles.

**Cist**, sist, *n.* [*L. cista, Gr. kistê, a chest.*] *Chest* is another form of this word.] A place of interment of an early or prehistoric period, consisting of a stone chest formed of two parallel rows of stones fixed on their ends, and covered by similar flat stones.

**Cistercian**, sis-têr'shi-an, *n.* A member of a religious order, which takes its name from its original convent, *Cistercium* or Citeaux, near Dijon, where the society was founded in 1098.

**Cistern**, sis'têrn, *n.* [*L. cisterna, from cista, a chest.*] An artificial reservoir or receptacle for holding water, or other liquor.

**Cistus**, sis'tus, *n.* [*Gr. kistos.*] The rock-rose.

**Citadel**, sis'ta-del, *n.* [*Fr. citadelle.* Same origin as *city*.] A fortress or castle in or near a city.

**Cite**, sit, *v.t.*—*cited, citing*. [*Fr. citer, from L. cito, citare, freq. of cleo, I call, summon; seen also in excite, incite, recite.*] To call upon officially or authoritatively to appear; to summon before a person or tribunal; to quote, adduce, or bring forward; to refer to in support, proof, or confirmation (to *cite* an authority).—**Citation**, si-tâ'shon, *n.* A summons; an official call or notice given to a person to appear, as in a court; the act of citing a passage from a book or person; the passage or words quoted; quotation.

**Cithara**, sith'a-ra, *n.* [*L., from Gr. kithara, whence glitter, guitar.*] An ancient stringed instrument resembling the more modern cittern or guitar.—**Cithern**, **Cittern**, sith'êrn, sit'têrn, *n.* An old instrument of the guitar kind, strung with wire instead of gut.

**Citron**, sit'ron, *n.* [*Fr. citron, from L. citreum, from citrus, the lemon or citron.*] The fruit of the citron-tree, a large species of lemon; the tree itself.—**Citric**, sit'rik, *a.* Belonging to or derived from lemons or citrons.—**Citric acid**, the acid of lemons, used for making cooling drinks, and as a discharge in calico-printing.—**Citrine**, sit'in, *n.* Lemon colour; a yellow pellucid variety of quartz.

**Cittern**, sit'têrn, *n.* **CITHARA.**

**City**, sit'i, *n.* [*Fr. cité, from L. civitas, civitatis, a city, state, from civis, a citizen, whence also civil.*] In a general sense, a large and important town; in a narrower sense and as regards Great Britain, a town corporate that is or has been the seat of a bishop and of a cathedral church; in the United States, an incorporated town governed by a mayor and aldermen; the inhabitants of a city collectively.—*a.* Pertaining to a city.—**Citizen**, sit'i-zen, *n.* [*O.E. citezein, from O.Fr. citeain, citeien, &c. (Mod.Fr. citoyen).*] The native of a city, or an inhabitant who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city in which he resides; a member of a state with full political privileges.—**Citizenship**, sit'i-zen-ship, *n.* The state or principles of a citizen.

**Cive**, siv, *n.* [*Fr. cive, L. cepa, an onion.*] A small perennial plant of the same genus as the leek and onion, cultivated in kitchen-gardens as a pot-herb.

**Civet**, siv'et, *n.* [*Fr. civette, It. zibetto, from Ar. zabad, the substance civet.*] A strong-smelling substance taken from the civet-cat.—**Civet-cat**, *n.* The name of several carnivorous mammals natives of North Africa and Asia, having a gland near the anus containing the odoriferous substance civet.

**Civic**, siv'ik, *a.* [*L. civicus, from*



*civis*, a citizen; whence also *city*.] Pertaining to a city or citizen; relating to civil affairs or honours.—*Civic crown*, *Rom. antiq.* a crown of oak leaves given to a soldier who saved the life of a citizen in battle.

—*Civics*, *si'viks*, *n.* The science of the rights and duties of citizens.—*Civil*, *si'vil*, *a.* [*L. civilis*, from *civis*.] Relating to the community, or to the policy and government of the citizens and subjects of a state (*civil rights*, government, &c.); political; municipal or private, as opposed to criminal; not ecclesiastical or military; exhibiting some refinement of manners; civilized; courteous; obliging; well bred; affable; polite.—*Civil engineering*, that branch of engineering which relates to the forming of roads, bridges, railroads, canals, aqueducts, harbours, &c.—*Civil law*, the law of a state, city, or country; more specifically, the Roman law, the system of law which prevailed in the Roman Empire, and has largely influenced modern systems.—*Civil list*, a yearly sum of money allotted to the sovereign of Britain, mainly for the expenses of the royal household, pensions, &c.—*Civil service*, that branch of the public service in which the non-military employees of a government are engaged, or those persons collectively.—*Civil war*, a war between the people of the same state.—*Civility*, *si'vil-i*, *adv.* In a civil manner; as regards civil rights or privileges; politely; courteously; in a well-bred manner.—*Civilian*, *si-vil'i-an*, *n.* One skilled in the Roman or civil law; one whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military.—*Civility*, *si'vil-i-ti*, *n.* [*L. civilitas*, from *civilis*.] The state of being civilized; good breeding; politeness; or an act of politeness; courtesy; kind attention.—*Civilization*, *si'vil-iz-ä'-shon*, *n.* The act of civilizing, or state of being civilized; the state of being refined in manners from the rudeness of savage life, and improved in arts and learning.—*Civilize*, *si'vil-iz*, *v.t.*—*civilized*, *civilizing*. [*Fr. civiliser*, formerly also *civilizer*.] To reclaim from a savage state; to introduce order and civic organization among; to refine and enlighten; to elevate in social life.

**Clachan**, *klach'an*, *n.* [*Gael.* from *clach*, a stone.] In Scotland, a small village or hamlet.

**Clack**, *klak*, *v.i.* [*An imitative word*; comp. *Fr. claque*, a clap or clack; *D. klakken*, to clap; *E. clap, crack*.] To make a sudden sharp noise, as by striking or cracking; to rattle; to utter sounds or words rapidly and continually, or with sharpness and abruptness.—*v.t.* To cause to make a sharp, short sound; to clap; to speak without thought; to rattle out.—*n.* A sharp, abrupt sound, continually repeated; continual talk; prattle.

**Clad**, *klad*, *pp.* Clothed.

**Claim**, *klām*, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. claimer*,

from *L. clamo*, *clamare*, to shout, whence also *clamour*, *acclaim*, *acclamation*, *exclaim*, *reclaim*, &c.] To ask or seek to obtain by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; to assert a right to; to demand as due.—*v.i.* To be entitled to a thing; to have a right; to derive a right; to assert claims; to put forward claims.—*n.* A demand of a right or supposed right; a calling on another for something due or supposed to be due; a right to claim or demand; a title to anything; the thing claimed or demanded; specifically, in America, Australia, &c., a piece of land allotted to one.

**Clairvoyance**, *klār-voi'ans*, *n.* [*Fr. clair*, clear, and *voyant*, seeing, *ppr. of voir* (*L. videre*), to see.] A power attributed to persons in the mesmeric state, by which the person (called a *clairvoyant* or *clairvoyante*) discerns objects concealed from sight, tells what is happening at a distance, &c.

**Clam**, *klam*, *n.* [Shortened from *clamp*, the former name, given from the firmness with which some of these animals adhere to rocks.] The popular name of certain bivalvular shell-fish, of several genera and many species.

**Clamant**, *klam'ant*, *a.* [*CLAIM*.] Clamorous; beseeching; pressing; urgent; crying.

**Clamber**, *klam'bér*, *v.i.* [*O.E. clamer*, *clammer*, akin to *clap*, to adhere, *clap*, and *climb*.] To climb with difficulty or with hands and feet.

**Clammy**, *klam'mi*, *a.* Viscous; adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious.

**Clamour**, *klam'ér*, *n.* [*L. clamor*, an outcry, from *clamo*, I cry out, whence *E. claim*.] A great outcry; vociferation made by a loud human voice continued or repeated, or by a number of voices; loud complaint; urgent demand; loud and continued noise.—*v.i.* To make a clamour; to utter loud sounds or outcries; to vociferate; to make importunate complaints or demands.

**Clamp**, *klamp*, *n.* [Most closely connected with *L.G.* and *D. klamp*, *Dan. klampe*, *G. klampe*, a clamp; from root seen in *E. climb*, *clamber*, *clen* (to pinch with hunger), *clam*.] Something rigid that fastens or binds; a piece of wood or metal fastening two pieces together, or strengthening any framework; an instrument of wood or metal used by joiners, &c., for holding pieces of timber closely together until the glue hardens.—*v.t.* To fasten with clamps; to fix a clamp on.

**Clan**, *klan*, *n.* [*Gael.* and *Ir. clann*, family, tribe.] A race; a family; a tribe; the common descendants of the same progenitor, under the patriarchal control of a chief; a clique, sect, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit.—**Clannish**, *klan'ish*, *a.* Imbued with the

feelings, sentiments, and prejudices peculiar to clans.

**Clandestine**, *klan-des'tin*, *a.* [*L. clandestinus*, from *clan*, in secret.] Secret; private; hidden.

**Clang**, *klang*, *n.* [Imitative of sound, and akin to *clank*, *clink*, *clack*; *G. klingen*, to sound; *Dan. Sw. G. klång*, *D. klank*, a sound; *L. clangor*, *Gr. klanggē*.] A loud sound produced from solid bodies, especially that produced by the collision of metallic bodies; a clank; clangour.

—*v.i.* To give out a clang; to clank; to resound.—*v.t.* To cause to sound with a clang.—**Clangour**, *klang'gér*, *n.* [Directly from *L. clangor*.] A sharp, hard, ringing sound as of a trumpet.

**Clank**, *klangk*, *n.* [The loud sound made by collision of metallic or other similarly sounding bodies (as chains, iron armour, &c.): generally expressing a less resounding sound than *clang*, and a deeper and stronger sound than *clink*.—*v.t.* To cause to sound with a clank.—*v.i.* To sound with or give out a clank.]

**Clap**, *klap*, *v.t.*—*clapped* or *clapt* (*pret.* & *pp.*), *clapping*. [Same as *lcel.* and *Sw. klappa*, *Dan. klappe*, *D.* and *L.G. klappen*, to clap, to pat, &c.; perhaps imitative of sound.] To strike with a quick motion; to slap; to thrust; to drive together; to shut hastily; followed by *to* (to *clap* to the door); to place or put by a hasty or sudden motion (to *clap* the hand to the mouth, to *clap* spurs to a horse).—

*To clap hands*, to strike the palms of the hands together, as a mark of applause or delight.—*v.i.* To come together suddenly with noise; to clack; to strike the hands together in applause.—*n.* A collision of bodies with noise; a bang; a slap; a sudden act or motion (in phrase *at a clap*, that is, at a blow, all at once); a burst or peal of thunder; a striking of hands to express approbation.—**Clapper**, *klap'ér*, *n.* That which claps or strikes, as the tongue of a bell.—**Clap-trap**, *n.* An artifice or device to elicit applause or gain popularity; high-flown sentiments or other rhetorical device by which a person panders to an audience; bunkum.

**Claque**, *klak*, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *claquer*, to clap the hands, to applaud.] A name applied collectively to a set of men who in theatres (as in those of Paris) are regularly hired to applaud the piece or the actors.—**Claqueur**, *klak'ér*, *n.* [*Fr.*] A member of the claque.

**Clarendon type**, *klar'en-don*, *n.* Heavy type.

**Claret**, *klar'et*, *n.* [*Fr. claret*, from *clair*, clear; *It. claretto*.] The name given in England to the red wines of the Bordeaux district.—*a.* Having the colour of claret wine.

**Clarify**, *klar'i-fi*, *v.t.*—*clarified*, *clarifying*. [*Fr. clarifier*, from *L. clarificare*—*clarus*, clear, *facio*, I make.] To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to defecate; to fine (liq-



uor).—*v.i.* To grow or become clear or free from feculent matter; to become pure, as liquors.

**Clarinet, Clarionet,** *klar'ī-net*, *klar'ī-on-et*, *n.* [Fr. *clarinette*—*L. clarus*, clear.] A wind-instrument of music, made of wood, having finger-holes and keys, and a fixed mouth-piece, containing a reed, forming the upper joint of the instrument.—**Clarion,** *klar'ī-on*, *n.* A kind of trumpet more acute and shrill than the common trumpet.

**Clash,** *klash*, *v.i.* [An imitative word; comp. *D. kletsen*, *G. klatschen*, Dan. *klatsche*, to clap.] To make a loud, harsh noise, as from violent or sudden collision; to dash against an object with a loud noise; to come into violent collision; *fig.* to act with opposite power or in a contrary direction; to meet in opposition (their opinions and their interests *clash* together).—*n.* The noise made by the meeting of bodies with violence; a striking together with noise; collision or noisy collision of bodies; *fig.* opposition; contradiction, as between differing or contending interests.

**Clasp,** *klasp*, *n.* [By metathesis for O.E. *clapse*, to clasp, *claps*, a clasp; allied to O.E. *clip*, to embrace, in the same way as *grasp*, to grip, and *gripe*.] A catch to hold something together; a hook for fastening, or for holding together the covers of a book, or the different parts of a garment, of a belt, &c.; a clinging grasping, or embracing; a close embrace; bar on medal-ribbon for additional service in a campaign.—*v.t.* To shut or fasten together with a clasp; to catch and hold by twining or embracing; to surround and cling to; to embrace closely; to catch with the arms or hands; to grasp.—**Clasp-knife,** *n.* A knife the blade of which folds into the handle.

**Class,** *klas*, *n.* [*L. classis*, a class.] An order or rank of persons; a number of persons in society supposed to have some resemblance or equality in rank, education, property, talents, and the like; a number of pupils in a school, or students in a college, of the same standing or pursuing the same studies; *nat. hist.* a large group of plants or animals formed by the union or association of several orders.—*v.t.* To arrange in a class or classes; to rank together; to refer to a class or group; to classify.—**Classic,** *klas'ik*, *n.* [*L. classicus*, pertaining to the first or highest of the classes or political divisions into which the Roman people were anciently divided, hence the use of the word in reference to writers.] An author of the first rank; a writer whose style is pure, correct, and refined: primarily, a Greek or Roman author of this character; a literary production of the first class or rank; *the classics*, specifically, the literature of ancient Greece and Rome.—**Classical,** *klas'ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to

writers of the first rank; being of the first order; more specifically relating to Greek and Roman authors of the first rank or estimation; pertaining to ancient Greece or Rome; relating to localities associated with great ancient or modern authors, or to scenes of great historical events; pure, chaste, correct, or refined (taste, style, &c.).—*Classic orders*, *arch.* the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.—**Classify** *klas'ī-fi*, *v.t.*—*classified*, *classifying*. [*L. classis*, a class, and *facio*, I make.] To arrange in a class or classes; to arrange in sets or ranks according to some method founded on common characteristics in the objects so arranged.—**Classification**, *klas'ī-fi-kā'shon*, *n.* The act of classifying or forming into a class or classes, so as to bring together those beings or things which most resemble each other, and to separate those that differ; distribution into sets, sorts, or ranks.

**Clatter,** *klāt'ēr*, *v.i.* [From the sound. A.Sax. *clatrung*, a clattering, a rattle; *D. klater*, a rattle; *klateren*, to rattle.] To make rattling sounds; to make repeated sharp sounds, as when sonorous bodies strike or are struck rapidly together; to rattle.—*v.t.* To strike so as to produce a rattling noise from.—*n.* A rapid succession of abrupt, sharp sounds; rattling sounds; tumultuous and confused noise.

**Clause,** *klāz*, *n.* [Fr. *clause*, from *L.L. clausa*, for *L. clausula*, a conclusion, a clause, from *claudo*, *clausum*, to close, whence *close*, *exclude*, &c.] A member of a compound sentence containing both a subject and its predicate; a distinct part of a contract, will, agreement, charter, commission, or the like; a distinct stipulation, condition, proviso, &c.—**Claustral,** *klās'tral*, *n.* [*L.L. claustralis*, from *L. claustrum*, an enclosure, a cloister, from *claudo*, I shut.] Relating to a cloister; cloister-like; secluded.

**Claustrophobia,** *klās'trō-fō'bē-a*, *n.* [*L. claustrum*, an enclosure, Gr. *phóbōs*, fear.] Morbid fear of confined spaces.

**Clavichord,** *klav'ī-kord*, *n.* [*L. clavis*, a key, and *chorda*, a string.] An old stringed instrument, a precursor of the spinet and harpsichord.—**Clavicle,** *klav'ī-kl*, *n.* [*L. clavicula*, a little key or fastener, from *clavis*, a key.] The collar-bone.

**Clavier,** *klav'ī-ēr*, *n.* [Fr. *clavier*, from *L. clavis*, a key.] The keyboard of a pianoforte or other instrument whose keys are arranged similarly; the instrument itself.

**Claw,** *klā*, *n.* [A.Sax. *clāuw*, *clā*, a claw—*D. klauw*, Icel. *kló*, Dan. and Sw. *klo*, *G. klau*, a claw; allied to *cleave*, to adhere.] The sharp hooked nail of a quadruped, bird, or other animal; the whole foot of an animal with hooked nails; a hooked extremity belonging to any animal member or appendage; anything shaped like the claw of an animal,

as the crooked forked end of a hammer used for drawing nails.—*v.t.* To tear, scratch, pull, or seize with claws or nails; to scratch.—**Claw-hammer,** *n.* A hammer furnished with two claws, for convenience of drawing nails out of wood; evening-dress coat, or coat with tails.

**Clay,** *klā*, *n.* [A.Sax. *clæg*=Dan. *kleg*, *L.G. kiel*, *D. klai*, *kiel*, *G. kiel*, clay; same root as in *cleave*, *clog*, *glue*.] The name common to various earths, compounds of silica and alumina; earth which is stiff, viscid, and ductile when moistened, and many kinds of which are used in the arts, as pipe-clay, porcelain clay, &c.; earth in general, especially as the material of the human body.—*a.* Formed or consisting of clay.—**Clayey**, *klā'ī*, *a.* Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay; bedaubed or besmeared with clay.—**Clay pigeon**, *n.* A disc of baked clay, sprung from a trap and used as a target for shot-guns.

**Claymore,** *klām'ōr*, *n.* [Gael. *claidheamhor*—*claidheam*, a sword, and *mor*, great.] Formerly the large two-handed sword of the Scottish Highlanders; now a basket-hilted, double-edged broadsword.

**Clean,** *klēn*, *a.* [A.Sax. *clæne*, clean, pure, bright; cog. with W. *glain*, *glan*, Ir. and Gael. *glan*, clean, pure, radiant.] Clear of dirt or filth; having all impurities or foreign matter removed; pure; without fault, imperfection, or defect (timber, a copy); well-proportioned; shapely (clean limbs); not bungling; dexterous; adroit (a clean leap); complete or thorough; free from moral impurity, guilt, or blame; among the Jews, not defiled or polluted; not forbidden by the ceremonial law for use in sacrifice and for food.—*adv.* Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully.—*v.t.* To make clean; to remove all foreign matter from; to purify; to cleanse.—*To clean out*, to exhaust the pecuniary resources of. [Colloq.]—**Cleanly**, *klēn'li*, *a.* Free from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; neat; carefully avoiding filth.—**Cleanliness**, *klēn'li-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being cleanly.—**Cleanly**, *klēn'li*, *adv.* In a clean manner; neatly; without filth; adroitly; dexterously.—**Cleanness**, *klēn'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being clean.—**Cleanse**, *klēnz*, *v.t.*—*cleansed*, *cleansing*. [A.Sax. *clænsian*, from *clæne*, clean.] To make clean; to free from filth, or whatever is unseemly, noxious, or offensive; to purify.

**Clear,** *klēr*, *a.* [O.Fr. *clair* (Fr. *clair*), from *L. clarus*, clear; akin *claret*, *clarify*, *clarinet*.] Free from darkness or opacity; brilliant; light; luminous; unclouded; not obscured; free from what would dim transparency or bright colour (clear water); free from anything that confuses or obscures; acute, sagacious, or discriminating (intel-

lect, head); perspicuous; lucid (statement); evident; manifest; indisputable; undeniable; free from accusation, imputation, distress, imprisonment, or the like: followed by *of* or *from*; free from impediment or obstruction; unobstructed (a clear view); sounding distinctly; distinctly audible; in full; net (clear profit or gain).—*v.t.* To make or render clear; to free from whatever diminishes brightness, transparency, or purity of colour; to free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity: often followed by *up*; to free from any impediment or encumbrance, or from anything noxious or injurious; to remove: with *off*, *away*, &c.; to free from the imputation of guilt; to acquit; to make by way of gain or profit beyond all expenses and charges; to leap over or pass without touching or failure; *naut.* to pay the customs on or connected with; to obtain permission to sail for (a cargo, a ship).—*v.i.* To become free from clouds or fog; to become fair or serene; to pass away or disappear from the sky: often followed by *up*, *off*, or *away*; to exchange cheques and bills and settle balances, as is done in clearing-houses; *naut.* to leave a port: often followed by *out* or *outwards*.—**Clearance**, klé'rans, *n.* The act of clearing. — **Clearing**, klér'ing, *n.* The act of one who clears; among *bankers*, the act of exchanging drafts on each other's houses and settling the differences; a place or tract of land cleared of wood or cultivation. — **Clearing-house**, *n.* London banking institution where cheques and bills are exchanged, only the balances paid in cash. — **Clear-story**, **Clere-story**, klér'stò-ri, *n.* [From its being clear of the roof of the aisles.] The upper story of a cathedral or other church, perforated by a range of windows, which form the principal means of lighting the central portions of the building.

**Cleat**, klét, *n.* [Allied to *G. klate*, *klatte*, a claw.] A piece of wood or iron used in a ship to fasten ropes upon; a piece of wood nailed on transversely to a piece of joinery for the purpose of securing it in its proper position, or for strengthening.

**Cleave**, klév, *v.i.*—*pret.* *clave* or *cleaved*; *pp.* *cleaved*; *ppr.* *cleaving*. [A.Sax. *clifian*.] To stick; to adhere; to be attached physically, or by affection or other tie.

**Cleave**, klév, *v.t.*—*pret.* *clove* or *clave* (the latter antiquated), also *cleft*; *pp.* *cloven*, *cleft* or *cleaved*; *ppr.* *cleaving*. [A.Sax. *cleófan*.] To part or divide by force; to split or rive; to sever forcibly; to hew; to cut.—*v.i.* To divide; to split; to open.—**Cleavage**, klé'váj, *n.* The act of cleaving or splitting; the manner in which rocks or mineral substances regularly cleave or split according to their natural joints, or regular structure; in animals, early divisions of fertilized egg-cell.—

**Cleaver**, klé'vèr, *n.* One who or that which cleaves; a butcher's instrument for cutting carcasses into joints or pieces.

**Cleek**, klèk, *n.* A kind of golf club. **Clef**, kléf, *n.* [Fr. *clef*, *L. clavis*, a key.] A character in music, placed at the beginning of a staff, to determine the degree of elevation to be given to the notes belonging to it as a whole.

**Cleft**, klèft, *pret.* & *pp.* of *cleave*, to divide.—*n.* A space or opening made by splitting; a crack; a crevice.—**Cleft-palate**, *n.* A malformation in which more or less of the palate is wanting, so as to leave a longitudinal gap in the upper jaw.

**Cleg**, kleg, *n.* [Icel. *kleggi*, Dan. *klæg*, a cleg.] A blood-sucking fly; a horse-fly or breeze.

**Clematis**, klem'a-tis, *n.* [Gr. *klēmatis*.] The generic name of woody climbing plants, the only British species of which is the common traveller's-joy.

**Clemency**, klem'en-si, *n.* [L. *clēmēntia*, from *clēmens*, *clementis*, merciful.] Mildness of temper as shown by a superior to an inferior; disposition to spare or forgive; mercy; leniency; softness or mildness of the elements.—**Clement**, klem'ent, *a.* Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; lenient; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

**Clench**, klénch, *v.t.* [Shortened form=Sc. *clink*, Dan. *klinke*, Sw. *klinka*, to clinch, to rivet; akin *clink*.] To secure or fasten, as a nail, by beating down the point when it is driven through anything; to rivet; to establish, settle, or confirm (a denial, argument, &c.); to bring together and set firmly; to double up tightly (the teeth or the hands); to grasp firmly.—*n.* A catch; a grip; a persistent clutch; a clinch.—**Clencher**, klén'shèr, *n.* That which clenches; a retort or reply so decisive as to close a controversy; a clincher.

**Clepe**, klép, *v.t.*—*pp.* *yclept*. [A. Sax. *clipian*, *cleopian*.] To call or name. [Shak.]

**Clepsydra**, klép'si-dra, *n.* [Gr. *klepsydra*—*kleptō*, I steal, hide, and *hydōr*, water.] A water-clock.

**Clere-story**, klér'stò-ri, *n.* Under **CLEAR**.

**Clergy**, klér'ji, *n.* [O.Fr. *clergie*, from *L. clericus*, Gr. *klērikos*, clerical, from *klēros*, a lot, an allotment, the clergy. Akin *clerical*, *clerk*.] The body of men set apart and consecrated, by due ordination, to the service of God in the Christian church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity; *law*, benefit of clergy.—*Benefit of clergy*, *law*, the exemption of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge; in cases of felony, an immunity extended to any person who could read, though laymen could only claim it once: abolished in 1827. — **Clergyman**, klér'ji-man, *n.* A man in holy orders; the minister of a Christian church.

**Clerical**, klér'ik-al, *a.* [L. *clericus*, Gr. *klērikos*.] Relating or pertaining to the clergy; relating to a writer or copyist.—*Clerical error*, an error in the text of a document made by carelessness or inadvertence on the part of the writer or transcriber.—

**Cleric**, klér'ik, *n.* A clergyman.

**Clerk**, klärk, *n.* [A.Sax. *clerc*, a priest; O.Fr. *clerc*; from *L. clericus*, Gr. *klērikos*. **CLERGY**.] A clergyman or ecclesiastic; a man in holy orders, especially in the Church of England; formerly also any man of education; the layman who leads in reading the responses in the service of the Anglican Church; one who is employed in keeping records or accounts; an officer attached to courts, municipal and other corporations, associations, &c., whose duty generally is to keep records of proceedings, and transact business under direction of the court, body, &c., by whom he is employed; in America, an assistant in a shop; a shopman.—**Clerkly**, klärk'li, *a.* Pertaining to a clerk or to penmanship; scholarly.—**Clerkship**, klärk'ship, *n.* The state of being a clerk; the office or business of a clerk or writer.

**Clever**, klév'èr, *a.* [Connected with O.E. *cliver*, a claw, and with *cleave*, to adhere.] Performing or acting with skill or address; possessing ability of any kind, especially such as involves quickness of intellect or mechanical dexterity; indicative of or exhibiting cleverness; dexterous; adroit; able.

**Cliché**, klé-shá, *n.* [Fr., from *clicher*, to stereotype.] A stereotype plate, especially one derived from an engraving; hackneyed jest or phrase.

**Click**, klik, *v.i.* [An imitative word expressing a slighter sound than *clack*; comp. *clack*, *cluck*, *clink*, *clank*; D. *klikken*, Fr. *cliquer*, to click.] To make a small sharp sound, or a succession of small sharp sounds, as by a gentle striking; to tick.—*v.t.* To move with a clicking sound.—*n.* A small sharp sound; the cluck of the natives of South Africa; the piece that enters the teeth of a ratchet-wheel; a detent or ratchet; the latch of a door.

**Client**, klí'ent, *n.* [L. *cliens*, *clientis*, a client, from O.L. *cluo*, I hear.] An ancient Roman citizen who put himself under the protection of a man of distinction and influence (his *patron*); one whose interests are represented by any professional man; especially one who applies to a lawyer, or commits his cause to his management.

**Cliff**, klíf, *n.* [A.Sax. *clif*, a rock, a cliff= *whif*, Icel. *klif*, a cliff; comp. also Dan. *klippe*, Sw. *klippa*, G. *klippe*, a crag.] A precipice; the steep and rugged face of a rocky mass; a steep rock; a headland.

**Climacteric**, kli-mak'tér-ik, *n.* [Gr. *klimaktēr*, the step of a ladder.] A critical period in human life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the



human constitution; the *grand* or *great climatic* being the 63rd year.  
**Climate**, klî'mät, *n.* [L. *clima*, Gr. *klima*, *klimatos*, a slope, a zone of the earth.] The condition of a tract or region in relation to the various phenomena of the atmosphere, as temperature, wind, moisture, miasmata, &c., especially as they affect the life of animals or man.—**Clime**, klim, *n.* A tract or region of the earth. [Poetical.]

**Climax**, klî'maks, *n.* [L., from Gr. *klimax*, a ladder, from *klînô*, I slope.] A figure of speech or rhetorical device in which the language rises step by step in dignity, importance, and force; the highest point of anything; the culmination; acme.

**Climb**, klîm, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *climban*.] To mount or ascend anything steep with labour and difficulty; especially, to ascend by means of the hands and feet; of things, to rise with a slow motion; to ascend, as certain plants, by means of tendrils, &c.—*v.t.* To climb up.—**Climber**, klîm'ër, *n.* One who climbs; a plant that rises by attaching itself to some support.

**Clinch**, klîنش, Same as *Clench*, which is now the commoner form.  
**Clincher-built**, **Clinker-built**, klîنش'ër, *n.* *a. Naut.* built with the planks of the side so disposed that the lower edge of each overlies the upper edge of the next below it, like slates on a roof.

**Cling**, klîng, *v.i.*—*clung*, *clinging*. [A.Sax. *clingan*, to adhere.] To adhere closely; to stick; to hold fast, especially by winding round or embracing.

**Clinical**, **Clinic**, klîn'îk-al, klîn'îk, *a.* [Gr. *klinikos*, from *klînê*, a bed, from *klînô*, I recline. LEAN.] Pertaining to a bed, more especially a sick-bed. *Clinical* surgery or medicine is the branch of the medical art in which instruction is imparted to the student in a practical manner at the bedside of the patient.—**Clinic**, *n.* A centre to which patients come for treatment.

**Clink**, klîngk, *v.i.* [An imitative word, akin to *click* and *clank*; comp. D. *klinken*, to tinkle; Dan. *klînge*, to jingle; Icel. *klîngja*, G. *klîngen*, to ring, to chink.] To ring or jingle; to give out a small sharp sound or a succession of such sounds, as by striking small metallic bodies together; to rhyme.—*v.t.* To cause to produce a small sharp ringing sound.—*n.* A sharp sound made by the collision of sonorous bodies.—**Clinker**, klîngk'ër, *a.* A partially vitrified brick; a kind of hard brick used for paving; a mass of combustible slag which forms in grates and furnaces.

**Clinker-built**, *a.* **CLINCHER-BUILT**.

**Clinometer**, klî-nô'm'et-ër, *n.* [Gr. *klînô*, I lean, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the dip of rock strata.

**Clip**, klîp, *v.t.*—*clipped*, *clipt*; *clipping*. [Icel. *klippa*, to clip, to cut

the hair; Dan. *klippe*, Sw. *klippa*, to clip or shear.] To cut off or sever with shears or scissors; to trim or make shorter (the hair) with scissors; to diminish (coin) by paring the edge; to curtail; to cut short (words); to pronounce shortly and indistinctly.—*n.* The quantity of wool shorn at a single shearing of sheep; a season's shearing; a clasp or spring-holder for letters or papers.—**Clipper**, klîp'ër, *n.* One who clips; one who cuts off the edges of coin; a vessel with sharp bows raking forward, and masts raking aft, built and rigged with a view to fast sailing.—**Clipping**, klîp'îng, *n.* That which is clipped off; a piece separated by clipping.

**Clique**, klêk, *n.* [Fr. *clique*, probably a mere variant of *claque*, with a somewhat different sense.] A party; a set; a coterie: used generally in a bad sense.

**Cloaca**, klôk-ä'ka, *n.* [L., a common sewer.] An underground conduit for drainage; a common sewer; the excrementory cavity in birds, reptiles, many fishes, and lower mammalia.

**Cloak**, klôk, *n.* [O. and Prov. Fr. *cloque*, L.L. *clocca*, a bell, a kind of horseman's cape of a bell-shape; same word as *clock*.] A loose outer garment worn over other clothes; *fig.* that which conceals; a disguise or pretext; an excuse.—*v.t.* To cover with a cloak; to hide; to conceal.—**Cloak-room**, *n.* A room attached to any place of general resort, as railway-station, theatre, &c., where ladies' cloaks, &c., are deposited.

**Clock**, klok, *n.* [Originally a bell. A.Sax. *cluccga*.] A machine for measuring time, indicating the hours, minutes, and often seconds by means of hands moving over a dial-plate, and generally marking the hours by the strokes of a hammer on a bell, the motion being kept up by weights or springs, and regulated by a pendulum or a balance-wheel.—*O' clock*, in such phrases as 'it is one o'clock', is contracted from *of the clock*.—**Clockwork**, *n.* The machinery of a clock; a complex mechanism of wheels producing regularity of movement.

**Clock**, klok, *n.* A figure or figured work embroidered on the ankle of a stocking.

**Clock**, klok, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A general name for a beetle.

**Clod**, klod, *n.* [A slightly modified form of *clot*; comp. Dan. *klode*, a globe or ball, *klods*, a block or lump.] A lump or mass in general; a lump of earth, or earth and turf; a lump of clay; a dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.—**Clodhopper**, klod'hop-ër, *n.* A clown; a dolt; a boor.

**Clog**, klôg, *n.* [Comp. Sc. *clag*, a clog, an impediment, *clag*, to clog, as with something viscous or sticky, from A.Sax. *clæg*, clay.] An encumbrance that hinders motion, or

renders it difficult, as a piece of wood fastened to an animal's leg; hindrance; encumbrance; impediment; a sort of shoe with a wooden sole; a wooden shoe; a sabot; a patten.—*v.t.*—*clogged*, *clogging*. To impede the movements of by a weight, or by something that sticks or adheres; to encumber, restrain, or hamper; to choke up (a tube, &c.); to obstruct so as to hinder passage through; to throw obstacles in the way of; to hinder; to burden; to trammel.—*v.i.* To become loaded or encumbered with extraneous matter.

**Cloister**, klôis'tër, *n.* [O.Fr. *cloître*, Fr. *cloître*; from L. *claustrum*, a bolt, enclosed place, from *claudo*, *clausum*, to shut.] An arched way or covered walk running round the walls of certain portions of monastic and collegiate buildings; a place of religious retirement; a monastery.

**Close**, klôz, *v.t.*—*closed*, *closing*. [Fr. *clos*, pp. of *clôre*, to shut up; from L. *claudo*, *clausum*, to shut.] To bring together the parts of; to shut (a door, window, book, eyes, hands); make fast; to end, finish, conclude, complete; to fill or stop up; to consolidate: often followed by *up*; to encompass or enclose; to shut in.—*v.i.* To come together; to unite; to coalesce; to end, terminate, or come to a period; to engage in close encounter; to grapple; to accede or consent (to *close with terms*); to come to an agreement (to *close with a person*).—*n.* Conclusion; termination; end; pause; cessation; a grapple, as in wrestling.—**Closure**, klô'zür, *n.* The act of closing; an end or conclusion; the act of bringing a parliamentary debate to an end, by special vote or otherwise, when a question or measure has been fairly discussed.

**Close**, klôs, *a.* [Fr. *clos*, L. *clausus*, shut.] Shut fast; made fast so as to leave no opening; strictly confined; strictly watched (a *close prisoner*); retired; secluded; hidden; private; secret; having the habit or disposition to keep secrets; secretive; reticent; confined within narrow limits; narrow; without motion or ventilation; difficult to breathe; oppressive: of the air or weather; in direct contact or nearly so; adjoining; with little or no intervening distance in place or time; with little difference, as between antagonists or rival parties; almost evenly balanced (*close contest*); having the parts near each other; compact; dense; firmly attached; intimate; trusty; confidential (*close friends*); firmly fixed on a given object (*close attention*); keen and steady; not deviating from a model or original (a *close translation*); niggardly; stingy; penurious.—*n.* [Fr. *clos*, an enclosed place.] An enclosed place; any place surrounded by a fence; specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or abbey; a narrow passage or entry leading off a street.—*adv.*



Tightly, so as to leave no opening; in strict confinement; in contact, or very near in space or time.—**Close-fisted**, *a.* Miserly; niggardly; penurious.—**Close-hauled**, *a.* *Naut.* sailing as nearly against the wind as possible.—**Close-up**, *klos'up*, *n.* In cinematography, a picture taken at close range in order to show more detail.

**Closet**, *kloz'et*, *n.* [O.Fr. *closet*, dim. of *clous*, an enclosure.] A small room or apartment for retirement; any room for privacy; a small side-room or recess for storing utensils, furniture, provisions, &c.

**Clot**, *klot*, *n.* [Older form of *clod*, and formerly used in same sense: A.Sax. *clot*, a mass.] A coagulated mass of soft or fluid matter, as of blood, cream, &c.

**Cloth**, *cloth*, *n.* [A.Sax. *clath* = D. *cleed*, Icel. *klæthi*, Dan. and Sw. *klæde*, G. *kleid*, *cloth*.] A fabric of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving; frequently, a fabric of wool in contradistinction to that made of other material; a piece of linen for covering a table at meals; a table-cloth; a professional dress, specifically that of a clergyman; hence, with the definite article or other defining word, the office of a clergyman; the members of the clerical profession.—**Clothe**, *klōth*, *v.t.*—*clothed* or *clad*; *clothing*. To put garments on; to dress; to furnish or supply with clothes or raiment; *fig.* to cover or spread over with anything; to invest; to put on or over.—**Clothes**, *klōthz*, *n.pl.* [A plural of *cloth*, though it cannot now be said to have a singular.] Garments for the human body; dress; vestments; vesture; the covering of a bed; bed-clothes.—**Clothes-horse**, *n.* A frame to hang clothes on.—**Clothes-moth**, *n.* A name for several moths whose larvae are destructive to woollen fabrics, furs, &c.—**Cloth-hall**, *n.* A hall at the great woollen-cloth marts, where producers and buyers meet periodically.—**Clothier**, *klōth'ēr*, *n.* A seller of cloth or of clothes.—**Clothing**, *klōth'ing*, *n.* Garments in general; clothes.—**Cloth-yard**, *n.* A measure for cloth which differed somewhat in length from the modern yard.—*Cloth-yard shaft*, an arrow a cloth-yard long.

**Cloud**, *cloud*, *n.* [Originally a mass or rounded mass in general; A.Sax. *clūd*, a rock, a hillock, the root being that seen in *clod*; so in O.D. *klot*, a clod, and *klot*, a cloud.] A collection of visible vapour or watery particles suspended in the atmosphere at some altitude; that which obscures, darkens, sullies, threatens, or the like; a multitude; a collection; a mass.—*v.t.* To overspread with a cloud or clouds; hence, to obscure; to darken; to render gloomy or sullen; to darken in spots; to variegate with colours.—*v.i.* To grow cloudy; to become obscured with clouds.—**Cloud-**

**berry**, *kloud'be-ri*, *n.* A plant of the bramble family, with large and white flowers and orange-red berries of an agreeable taste.—**Cloudy**, *kloud'i*, *a.* Overcast with clouds; obscured with clouds, as the sky; consisting of a cloud or clouds; obscure; dark; not easily understood; having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill-nature; not open or cheerful; marked with spots or areas of dark or various hues.—**Cloud-burst**, *n.* A tremendous downpour of rain over a limited area.

**Clough**, *kluf*, *n.* [A.Sax. *cleofa*, a cleft, ravine, from *cleofan*, to cleave; D. *klouf*, a ravine.] A cleft, ravine, or valley in a hillside; a kind of sluice for letting off water gently, employed in flooding fields.

**Clout**, *klout*, *n.* [A.Sax. *clūt*.] A patch or rag; a piece of cloth or the like used to mend something; any piece of cloth, especially a worthless piece; *archery*, the mark fixed in the centre of a target.—*v.t.* To mend by sewing on a clout or patch; to cover with a clout or piece of cloth; to join clumsily.

**Clout**, **Clout-nail**, *klout*, *klout'nāl*, *n.* [Fr. *clout*, a dim. of *clou*, a nail.] A short, large-headed nail worn in the soles of shoes.

**Clove**, *klōv*, *n.* [Sp. *clavo*, a clove, a nail, from L. *clavus*, a nail, from its resemblance to a nail in shape.] The dried flower-bud of an evergreen tree of the myrtle tribe, a native of the Molucca Islands, such buds forming a very pungent aromatic spice; the tree yielding cloves.—**Clove** — **Gillyflower**, **Clove-pink**, *n.* Names popularly given to the clove-scented, double-flowered whole-coloured varieties of the pink family of flowers.

**Cloven**, *klōv'n*, *pp.* of *cleave*. Divided; parted.—**Cloven-hoofed**, *a.* Having the hoof divided into two parts, as the ox; bisulcate.

**Clover**, *klōv'ēr*, *n.* [A.Sax. *clafre*.] A herbaceous leguminous plant of numerous species bearing three-lobed leaves and roundish heads or oblong spikes of small flowers, several species being widely cultivated for fodder.—*To be or to live in clover*, to be in most enjoyable circumstances; to live luxuriously or in abundance.

**Clown**, *kloun*, *n.* [Icel. *klunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow; Fris. *klōnne*, a bumpkin; allied to Sw. *klunn*, a block.] An awkward country-fellow; a peasant; a rustic; a man of coarse manners; a person without refinement; a boor; a lout; a churl; a jester, merryman, or buffoon, as in a theatre, circus, or other place of entertainment.

**Cloy**, *kloi*, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *cloyer*, to stop up, equivalent to *clouer*, *clouer*.] Originally to fasten with a nail, O.Fr. *clo*, Fr. *clou*, from L. *clavus*, a nail.] To gratify to excess so as to cause loathing; to surfeit, satiate, or glut.

**Club**, *klub*, *n.* [A Scandinavian word; Icel. *klubba*, *klumba*, Sw. *klubba*, Dan. *klub*, a club.] A stick or piece of wood, with one end thicker and heavier than the other, suitable for being wielded with the hand; a thick heavy stick used as a weapon; a cudgel; a staff with a crooked and heavy head for driving the ball in the game of golf, &c.; a card of the suit that is marked with trefoils; *pl.* the suit so marked; a select number of persons in the habit of meeting for the promotion of some common object, as social intercourse, literature, science, politics; a clubhouse.—*v.i.*—*clubbed*, *clubbing*. To form a club or combination for a common purpose; to combine to raise a sum of money: often with *for* before the object; to combine generally.—*v.t.* To beat with a club; to convert into a club; to use as a club by brandishing with the small end; to add together, each contributing a certain sum.—**Clubbable**, *klub'abl*, *a.* Having the qualities that make a man fit to be a member of a club; social.—**Club-foot**, *n.* A short, distorted foot, generally of congenital origin.—**Club-house**, *n.* A house occupied by a club or in which a club assembles.—**Club-law**, *n.* Government by clubs or violence; anarchy.

**Cluck**, *kluk*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *cloccian* = D. *klökken*, Dan. *klukke*, an imitative word like *clack*, *click*, &c.] To utter the call or cry of a brooding hen.—*n.* A sound uttered by a hen.

**Clue**, *klū*, *n.* [A.Sax. *clive*, *clwi*, a ball of thread.] A ball of thread; the thread that forms a ball; *fig.* anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case (there being sundry stories of persons being guided in intricate mazes or labyrinths by a clue of thread).

**Clump**, *klump*, *n.* [Same as D. *klomp*, Dan. Sw. and G. *klump*, a lump, a clod; from same root as *clumsy*, *club*, &c.] A shapeless mass; a lump; a cluster of trees or shrubs.

**Clumsy**, *klum'zi*, *a.* Awkward; ungainly; without readiness, dexterity, or grace; ill-made; badly constructed; awkwardly done; unskillfully performed.

**Cluster**, *klus'ter*, *n.* [A.Sax. *cluster*; same root as Sw. and Dan. *klase*, Icel. *klasi*, a cluster.] A number of things, as fruits, growing naturally together; a bunch; a number of individuals of any kind collected or gathered into a body; an assemblage; a group; a swarm; a crowd.—*v.i.* To grow or be assembled in clusters or groups.—*v.t.* To collect into a cluster or group; to produce in a cluster or clusters.—*Clustered column*, *arch.* a column or pier which appears to consist of several columns or shafts clustered together.

**Clutch**, *kluch*, *v.t.* [O.E. *clucche*, *cluche*, from *cluche*, a claw, a softened form of older *cluke*, a claw, Sc. *cluk*, *cluke*, a claw; allied to

*claw.*] To seize, clasp, or grip with the hand; to close tightly; to clench.—*n.* A gripping or pinching with the fingers; seizure; grasp; a paw, talon, or grasping merciless hand; hence such phrases as, to fall into a person's *clutches*; *engin.* a coupling between two working parts of a machine or engine, allowing these parts to be thrown into or out of gear with each other.

**Clutch**, klutch, *n.* [A form of *cluck*, cry of a brooding hen.] The eggs laid and hatched by a bird at one time.

**Clutter**, klut'tér, *n.* [A modification of *clatter*.] Confused noise; bustle; confusion; litter.—*v.t.* To put in a clutter; to crowd together in disorder.—*v.i.* To make a bustle or disturbance.

**Clyster**, klis'tér, *n.* [Gr. *klystér*, from *klyzō*, I wash or cleanse.] A liquid substance injected into the lower intestines to purge or cleanse them, or to relieve from costiveness; an injection.

**Coach**, kôch, *n.* [Fr. *coche*, from Hung. *kocsi* (pron. *ko-chi*), from *Kocs*, in Hungary.] A carriage (horse or motor) intended to carry passengers; more particularly a four-wheeled close vehicle of considerable size; a railway-carriage; a private tutor, often one employed to cram pupils for examination [slang].—*v.t.* To carry in a coach; to prepare for an examination by private instruction [slang].—*v.i.* To ride or travel in a coach.—**Coach-box**, *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.—**Coachman**, kôch'man, *n.* The person who drives a coach.

**Coadjutor**, kô-ad-jütér, *n.* [L. *coadjutor*—prefix *co*, *ad*, to, and *juvo*, *jutum*, to help.] One who aids another; an assistant; a fellow-helper; an associate; a fellow-worker; a colleague; the assistant of a bishop or other prelate.

**Coagulate**, kô-ag'û-lât, *v.t.*—*coagulated*, *coagulating*. [L. *coagulo*, *coagulatium*, from *coagulum*, rennet—*con*, together, and *ago*, I bring, drive, &c.] To change from a fluid into a curd-like or inspissated solid mass; to curdle, congeal, or clot.—*v.i.* To curdle or congeal.—**Coagulant**, kô-ag'û-lant, *n.* That which produces coagulation.—**Coagulation**, kô-ag'û-lâ'shon, *n.* The act of coagulating or clotting; the state of being coagulated; the substance formed by coagulation.

**Coal**, kôl, *n.* [A.Sax. *col*=D. *kool*, Dan. *kul*, Icel. and Sw. *kol*, G. *kohle*.] A piece of wood or other combustible substance burning or charred; charcoal; a cinder; now, usually, a solid black substance found in the earth, largely employed as fuel, and formed from vast masses of vegetable matter deposited through the luxurious growth of plants in former epochs of the earth's history.—*v.t.* To supply with coal, as a steam-vessel or locomotive engine.—*v.i.* To take in coals.—To

haul (*take*, &c.) over the coals, to call to a strict or severe account; to reprimand.—*To carry coals to Newcastle*, to take things where there are already plenty; to perform unnecessary labour.—**Coal-field**, *n.* An extensive deposit or bed of coal; a district where coal abounds.—**Coal-gas**, *n.* A variety of carburetted hydrogen which produces the ordinary gas-light. **GAS**.—**Coal-heaver**, *n.* One who is employed in carrying coal, and especially in discharging it from coal-ships.—**Coal-mine**, *n.* A mine or pit in which coal is dug.—**Coal-pit**, *n.* A pit where coal is dug.—**Coal-tar**, *n.* A thick, black, viscid, opaque liquid which condenses in the pipes when gas is distilled from coal.—**Coal-tit**, *n.* One of the titmice: so called from its glossy black head and neck.

**Coalesce**, kô-a-les', *v.t.*—*coalesced*, *coalescing*. [L. *coalesco*—prefix *co*, and *alesco*, I grow up, from *al*, I nourish.] To unite by growth into one body; to grow together physically; to combine or be collected into one body or mass; to join or unite into one body, party, society, or the like.—**Coalescence**, kô-a-les'ens, *n.* The act of coalescing or uniting; the state of being united or combined.—**Coalition**, kô-a-li'shon, *n.* Union in a body or mass; voluntary union of individual persons, parties, or states for a common object or cause.

**Coaming**, kôm'ing, *n.* [For *combing*, from *comb*.] *Naut.* a raised border or edge round the hatches to keep out water.

**Coarse**, kôrs, *a.* [The same word as *course*, a thing of course, or in course, being what is natural, ordinary, common.] Of ordinary or inferior quality; wanting in fineness of texture or structure, or in elegance of form; rude; rough; unrefined; gross; indelicate (*coarse* language).

**Coast**, kôst, *n.* [O.Fr. *côte*, Fr. *côte*, rib, hill, shore, coast, from L. *costa*, a rib, side.] The exterior line, limit, or border of a country [O.T.]; the edge or margin of the land next to the sea; the sea-shore.

—*The coast is clear*, a phrase equivalent to danger is over; the enemies have gone.—*v.i.* To sail near a coast; to sail by or near the shore, or in sight of land; to sail or trade from port to port in the same country.—*v.t.* To sail by or near to.—**Coaster**, kôs'tér, *n.* A vessel that is employed in sailing along a coast, or in trading from port to port in the same country.—**Coast-guard**, *n.* A body of men in Britain originally designed to prevent smuggling merely, but now also available as a defensive force.—**Coast-line**, *n.* The outline of a shore or coast.

**Coat**, kô't, *n.* [O.Fr. *cote*, Fr. *cotte*, a coat, from L.L. *cota*, a coat, from O.G. *cotte*, a coarse mantle, G. *kutte*, a cowl: allied to *cot*.] An upper garment, in modern times generally applied to the outer gar-

ment worn by men on the upper part of the body; an external covering; a layer of one substance covering another; a coating.—*Coat of arms*, a representation of the armorial insignia which used to be depicted on a coat worn by knights over their armour; an escutcheon or shield of arms.—*Coat of mail*, armour worn on the upper part of the body, and consisting of a network of iron or steel rings, or of small plates, usually of tempered iron, laid over each other like the scales of a fish, and fastened to a strong linen or leather jacket.—*v.t.* To cover with a coat; to spread over with a coating or layer of any substance.—**Coat-armour**, *n.* A coat of arms; armorial ensigns.—**Coat-card**, *n.* A card bearing a coated figure, as the king, queen, or knave: now corrupted into *Court-card*.—**Coating**, kô'ting, *n.* Any substance spread over for cover or protection; a thin external layer, as of paint or varnish; cloth for coats.

**Coati**, kô'a-ti, *n.* [A native name.] A plantigrade carnivorous mammal, belonging to the bear family, but recalling in appearance the civets.

**Coax**, kôks, *v.t.* [From O.E. *cokes*, a fool; to *coax* one being thus to make a cokes, or fool, of him.] To soothe, appease, or persuade by flattery and fondling; to wheedle; to cajole.

**Cob**, kob, *n.* [Probably, in some of the meanings, from W. *cob*, a top, a tuft.] A roundish lump of anything; the receptacle on which the grains of maize grow in rows; a short-legged stout horse or pony; clay mixed with straw.

**Cobalt**, kô'balt, *n.* [G. *kobalt*, *kobolt*, the same word as *kobold*, a goblin, the demon of the mines.] A mineral of a reddish-grey or greyish-white colour (specific gravity 8.5), very brittle, never found in a pure state, but usually as an oxide, or combined with arsenic or its acid, with sulphur, iron, &c.

**Cobble**, kob'l, *n.* [From *cob*, a lump.] A roundish stone; a stone rounded by the attrition of water.

**Cobble**, kob'l, *v.t.*—*cobbled*, *cobbling*. [O.Fr. *cobler*, to join or knit together, from L. *cupulare*, to couple.] To make or mend coarsely (shoes); to botch; to make or do clumsily or unhandily.—*v.i.* To work as a cobbler; to do work badly.—**Cobbler**, kob'ler, *n.* One who cobbles; a mender of boots and shoes; a clumsy workman; a cooling beverage, composed of wine, sugar, lemon, and finely pounded ice.

**Coble**, **Cobble**, kob'l, *n.* [W. *ceubal*, a coble.] A flatfish-bottomed boat, clincher-built, with a square stern.

**Cobra**, kob'ra, *n.* [Pg.] The hooded or spectacle snake, a reptile of the most venomous nature, found in different hot countries of the old continent, especially in India.



**Cobweb**, kob'web, *n.* [O.E., also *copweb*, A.Sax. *coppe*, a spider, seen in *attor-coppe*, a spider.] The network spun by a spider to catch its prey; something to entangle the weak or unwary; something flimsy and worthless; old musty rubbish.

**Coca**, kō'ka, *n.* [Native name.] The dried leaf of a South American plant which is chewed by the inhabitants of countries on the Pacific side of South America, giving great power of enduring fatigue; the plant itself.

**Cocaine**, kō-kā'n, *n.* The active principle of coca, which has invigorating properties, and is also used as a local anæsthetic in minor surgical operations.

**Cocciferous**, kok-sif'ér-us, *a.* [*L. coccum*, a berry, and *fero*, I bear.] Bearing or producing berries.

**Coccus**, kok'us, *n.* [*Gr. kokkos*, a berry.] In bacteria, a spheroidal type.

**Coccyx**, kok'siks, *n.* [*Gr. kokkys*.] An assemblage of small bones attached to the lower extremity of the backbone.

**Cochineal**, koch'i-nēl, *n.* [*Fr. cochenille*, from *Sp. cochinitilla*, a wood-louse, cochineal, dim. of *cochina*, a sow.] A dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of a species of insect, a native of the warmer climates of America, found on the cochineal fig tree.

**Cochlea**, kok'lē-a, *n.* [*L.*, a snail or snail's shell.] A bony structure in the internal ear, so called from resembling a snail-shell.

**Cock**, kok, *n.* [*A.Sax. coc*, cock; comp. *O.Fr. coc*, *Fr. coq*, a cock; probably like *cuckoo*, a word of onomatopoeic origin.] The male of birds, particularly of the gallinaceous, domestic or barn-door fowls: often used adjectively and occasionally to signify the male of certain animals other than birds (a *cock lobster*); a kind of faucet or turn-valve, for permitting or arresting the flow of fluids through a pipe; a prominent portion of the lock of a firearm, the hammer; the act of cocking or setting up, or the effect or form produced by such an act (a *cock of the head*, nose, &c.).—*Cock of the wood*, the capercaillie.—*v.t.* [Probably from the strutting of the animal.] To set erect (the ears); to turn up with an air of pertness; to set or draw back the cock in order to fire (to *cock a gun*).—*v.i.* To hold up the head; to look big, pert, or menacing.—**Cockerel**, kok'ér-el, *n.* A young cock.—**Cock-a-hoop**, kok'a-hup, *a.* [*Fr. coq à l'hoop*, lit. cock with crest.] Strutting like a cock; triumphant.—**Cock-and-bull**, *a.* [From some old tale about a cock and a bull; comp. *Fr. coq-à-l'âne* (cock-and-ass), a cock-and-bull story.] A term applied to idle or silly fictions, stories having no foundation, canards. [Colloq.]—**Cock-crow**, *n.* The time at which cocks crow; early morning.

—**Cock-fight**, **Cock-fighting**, *n.*

A fight between game-cocks; the practice of fighting game-cocks.—

**Cock-pit**, *n.* A pit or area where game-cocks fight; an apartment under the lower gun-deck of a ship of war; the scene of any considerable contest; small space in aeroplane for accommodation of pilot or passenger.

**Cock**, kok, *n.* [*Dan. kok*, a heap, a pile; *Icel. kökk*, a lump.] A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain.

**Cockade**, ko-kād', *n.* [*Fr. cocarde*, *O.Fr. coquarde*, from *coq*, a cock, from its resemblance to the comb of the cock.] A ribbon or knot of ribbon worn in the hat; a rosette of leather worn on the hat by gentlemen's servants.

**Cock-a-leekie**, *n.* Scottish broth of fowl boiled with leeks.

**Cockatoo**, kok-a-tō, *n.* [*Malay kakatua*, from its cry.] A name common to numerous beautiful birds of the parrot kind, chiefly inhabiting Australia and the Indian islands, having crests composed of a tuft of feathers, which they can raise or depress at pleasure.

**Cockatrice**, kok'a-tris, *n.* [*O.Fr. cocatrice*, *L.L. cocatrix*, a crocodile, a crocodile, a corrupted form of *L. crocodilus*, crocodile. In time the first syllable was thought=cock.] A fabulous monster said to be hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, and represented as possessing characters belonging to both animals; a basilisk.

**Cockchafer**, kok'chā-fēr, *n.* [*Cock* is probably for *clock*, *Prov. E.* and *Sc.* for a beetle.] A lamellicorn beetle, the larvæ or caterpillars of which feed on the roots of corn, &c., and the insects in their winged state do much injury to trees.

**Cocker**, kok'ér, *v.t.* [Probably from *W. cocru*, to fondle, *cocr*, a coaxing.] To fondle; to indulge; to treat with tenderness; to pamper.

**Cocker**, kok'ér, *n.* A dog of the spaniel kind, used for raising woodcock (whence probably the name) and snipe from their haunts.

**Cocket**, kok'et, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of 'quo quietus', two words which occurred in the Latin form of the document.] A document delivered by the custom-house officers to merchants as a warrant that their merchandise is entered.

**Cockle**, kok'l, *n.* [*A.Sax. coccel*, tares; comp. *Gael. cogal*, *Fr. coquille*, cockle.] A plant that grows among corn, the corn-cockle.

**Cockle**, kok'l, *n.* [*Dim. from Fr. coque*, a cockle, a shell, from *L. concha*, *Gr. kongchē*, a mussel or cockle.] A heart-shaped mollusc with wrinkled shells, common on the sandy shores of Britain, and much used as food.—*v.t.* and *i.*—*cockled*, *cockling*. [Perhaps from *cockle*, the shell, marked with wrinkles.] To wrinkle or ridge; to give or assume a wrinkled or ridged surface (as a piece of paper).

**Cockney**, kok'ni, *n.* [Usually connected with the old term *Cockaigne*, land of abundance, perhaps from *L. coquo*, I cook.] A native or resident of London: used slightly or by way of contempt.

**Cockroach**, kok'rōch, *n.* [*Sp. cucaracha*, a wood-louse, a cockroach.] An orthopterous insect, the so-called black-beetle.

**Cocksure**, kok'shōr, *a.* [Said to be derived from the *cock* of a musket, as being much more reliable than the match of the old matchlock.] Perfectly secure [*Shak.*]; confidently certain. [Colloq.]

**Cocktail**, kok'tāl, *n.* A short drink or appetizer, usually consisting of gin, bitters, and some flavouring, and often iced.

**Cocoa**, kō'kō, *n.* [*Pg. coco*, from *coco*, a bugbear, a distorted mask, from the monkey-like face at the base of the nut.] A palm to be found in most tropical regions growing on coasts, and producing the cocoa-nut.—**Cocoa-nut**, **Coco-nut**, *n.* The nut or fruit of the cocoa palm, twelve inches long and covered with a fibrous rind.—*Cocoa-nut oil*, *cocoa-oil*, an orange-coloured oil obtained from the nuts of the cocoa palm.

**Cocoa**, kō'kō, *n.* [Corruption of *cacao*.] The kernels of the cacao or chocolate tree prepared for making a beverage, or the beverage itself.

**Cocoon**, kō-kōn', *n.* [*Fr. cocon*, from *coque*, a shell, from *L. concha*, a shell-fish.] The silky tissue or envelope which the larvæ of many insects spin as a covering for themselves while they are in the chrysalis state.

**Cod**, **Codfish**, kod, kod'fish, *n.* [*D. kodde*, a club, from its large club-shaped head.] A species of fish of great commercial importance, inhabiting northern seas; used as food either fresh, salted, or dried, and yielding cod-liver oil.—**Cod-liver Oil**, *n.* An important medical oil obtained from the liver of the common cod.

**Cod**, kod, *n.* [*A.Sax. cod*, *codd*, a small bag; *Icel. kodd*, a pillow; *Sw. kudde*, a cushion.] Any husk, envelope, or case containing the seeds of a plant; a pod.—*v.t.* To enclose in a cod.—**Codling**, kod'ling, *n.* A term applied to several cultivated varieties of kitchen apple.

**Coddle**, kod'l, *v.t.*—*coddled*, *coddling*. [*O.Fr. cadel*, to cocker, pamper, make much of, *cadel*, an animal cast or born out of time, from *L. cado*, I fall.] To make effeminate by pampering; to make much of; to treat tenderly like an invalid; to pamper; to cocker.

**Code**, kōd, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. codex*, the trunk of a tree, a tablet, a book.] A systematic collection or digest of laws; any system or body of rules or laws relating to one subject; a system of signals or the like agreed upon; *teleg.* a set of words representing others for purposes of secrecy.—**Codify**, kod'fi, *v.t.* To



reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

**-Codification**, kod'i-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act or process of codifying.

**-Codex**, kō'deks, *n. pl.* **Codices**, kō'di-sēz. A manuscript volume, as of a Greek or Latin classic, or of the Scriptures.

**Codger**, koj'ēr, *n.* [Probably a form of *cadger*.] A mean miserly man; a curious old fellow; an odd fish; a character; a familiar term of address. [Slang.]

**Codicil**, kod'i-sil, *n.* [*L. codicillus*, dim. of *codex*.] A writing by way of supplement to a will, containing anything which the testator wishes to add, or any revocation or explanation of what the will contains.

**Coefficient**, kō-ef-fish'ent, *a.* Co-operating; acting in union to the same end.—*n.* That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect; *alg.* a number or known quantity put before letters or quantities, known or unknown, into which it is supposed to be multiplied.

**Coehorn**, kō'horn, *n.* [After the Dutch engineer who invented it.] A small mortar for throwing grenades.

**Coelenterate**, sē-len'tēr-āt, *a.* [*Gr. koilos*, hollow, *enteron*, an intestine.] Of or pertaining to a sub-kingdom of animals (the Coelenterata), including those whose alimentary canal communicates freely with the general cavity of the body. The Coelenterata are divided into two sections, the Actinozoa and Hydrozoa, and comprise the corals, sea-anemones, medusae, &c.—**Coelenterata**, sē-len'tēr-āt'a, *n. pl.* The coelenterate animals.

**Coeliac**, Cellac, sē'li-ak, *a.* [*Gr. koiliakos*, from *koilia*, the belly, *koiolos*, hollow.] Pertaining to the cavity of the abdomen.

**Coemption**, kō-em'phon, *n.* [*L. coemptio*—*con*, and *emo*, *emptum*, to buy.] The buying up of the whole quantity of a commodity.

**Cænobite**, sē'nō-bit. Same as *Cenobite*.

**Cœnogamy**, sē-nog'a-mi, *n.* [*Gr. koïnos*, common, and *gamos*, marriage.] The state of having husbands or wives in common; a community of husbands and wives.

**Cœnure**, Cœnurus, sē'nūr, sē-nūr's, *n.* [*Gr. koïnos*, common, *oura*, a tail.] The larval form of a tape-worm, producing staggers in sheep.

**Coequal**, kō-ē'kwāl, *a.* Equal with another person or thing; of the same rank, dignity, or power.—*n.* One who is equal to another.

**Coerce**, kō-ēr's, *v. t.* [*L. coerco*—*prefix co*, and *arceo*, I drive or press.] To restrain by force, particularly by moral force, as by law or authority; to repress; to compel to compliance; to constrain.—**Coercible**, kō-ēr-si-bl, *a.* Capable of being coerced.—**Coercion**, kō-ēr'shon, *n.* The act of coercing; restraint; compulsion; constraint.—**Coercive**, kō-ēr'siv, *a.* Capable of coercing; restrictive; able to force

into compliance.—*n.* That which coerces; that which constrains or restrains.

**Coessential**, kō-es-sen'shal, *a.* Having the same essence.

**Coeternal**, kō-ē-tēr'nāl, *a.* Equally eternal with another.

**Coeval**, kō-ē'vāl, *a.* [*L. coævus*—*con*, and *ævum*, age.] Of the same age; having lived for an equal period; existing at the same time, or of equal antiquity in general (*coeval* with a person).—*n.* One who is coeval; one who lives at the same time.

**Coexist**, kō-eg-zist', *v. i.* To exist at the same time with another (*to coexist with*).—**Coexistence**, kō-eg-zis'tens, *n.* Existence at the same time with another; contemporary existence.—**Coexistent**, kō-eg-zis'tent, *a.* Existing at the same time with another.

**Coextend**, kō-eks-tend', *v. t.* and *i.* To extend through the same space or duration with another; to extend equally.—**Coextension**, kō-eks-ten'shon, *n.* The fact or state of being equally extended with something else.—**Coextensive**, kō-eks-ten'siv, *a.* Equally extensive; having equal scope or extent.

**Coffee**, kō'fī, *n.* [*Fr. café*, from *Turk. qahveh*, coffee.] The berries or the ground seeds of a tree a native of Arabia and Abyssinia, but now extensively cultivated throughout tropical countries, each berry containing two seeds, commonly called coffee-beans; a drink made from the roasted and ground seeds of the coffee-tree, by infusion or decoction.—**Coffee-bean**, *n.* A coffee-seed.—**Coffee-berry**, *n.* The fruit of the coffee-tree.—**Coffee-bug**, *n.* An insect which lives on the coffee-tree, and is very destructive to coffee-plantations.—**Coffee-house**, *n.* A house of entertainment where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments.—**Coffee-mill**, *n.* A small machine or mill for grinding coffee.—**Coffee-pot**, *n.* A covered pot in which the decoction or infusion of coffee is made, or in which it is brought upon the table for drinking.

**Coffee-room**, *n.* A public room in an inn or hotel where guests are supplied with refreshments.

**Coffer**, kōf'ēr, *n.* [*Fr. coffre*, O.Fr. *coffre*, *cofin*, a coffer, from *L. cophinus*, *Gr. kophinos*, a basket. *Coffin* is the same word.] A chest, trunk, or casket for holding jewels, money, or other valuables; a sunk panel or compartment in a ceiling of an ornamental character; a kind of caisson or floating dock.—*v. t.* To deposit or lay up in a coffer.—**Coffer-dam**, *n.* A wooden enclosure formed in a river, &c., by driving two or more rows of piles close together, with clay packed in between the rows to exclude the water, and so obtain a firm and dry foundation for bridges, piers, &c.

**Coffin**, kō'fin, *n.* [O.Fr. *cofin*, a chest, *L. cophinus*, a basket.] The chest or box in which a dead

human body is buried or deposited in a vault.—*v. i.* To put or enclose in a coffin.

**Cog**, kog, *v. t.*—*cogged*, *cogging*. [*W. cogio*, *coeglaw*, to trick, from *coeg*, empty, vain.] To flatter; to wheedle; to draw from by flattery; to foist or palm; now hardly used except in regard to dice, *to cog a die*, being to manipulate it so as to direct its fall, for the purpose of cheating.—*v. i.* To cheat; to wheedle; to lie.—*n.* A trick or deception.

**Cog**, kog, *n.* [*Sw. kugg*, *kugge*, a cog.] The tooth of a wheel, by which it drives another wheel or body, or any similar mechanical contrivance.—**Cog-wheel**, *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.

**Cogent**, kō'jent, *a.* [*L. cogens*, *co-gentis*, forcing, compelling, from *cogo*—*con*, together, or *intens.*, and *ago*, I lead or drive.] Convincing; having the power to compel conviction; powerful; not easily resisted; forcible; irresistible; of arguments, proofs, reasoning, &c.—**Cogency**, **Cogence**,† kō'jens-si, kō'jens, *n.* The quality of being cogent; power of moving the will or reason; power of compelling conviction; force; conclusiveness.

**Cogitate**, kō'jī-tāt, *v. i.*—*cogitated*, *cogitating*. [*L. cogito*, *cogitatum*—*co* for *con*, together, and *agito*, I shake, agitate. **AGITATE**.] To think; to meditate; to ponder.—**Cogitation**, kō'jī-tā'shon, *n.* The act of cogitating or thinking; thought; meditation; contemplation.

**Cognac**, kō-nyak, *n.* [*Fr.*] A kind of French brandy, so called from the town of the same name in Charente.

**Cognate**, kog'nāt, *a.* [*L. cognatus*—*prefix co* for *con*, with, and *gnatus*, old form of *natus*, born.] Allied by blood; kindred by birth; *law*, connected by the mother's side; related in origin generally; proceeding from the same stock or root; of the same family (words, roots, languages); allied in nature; having affinity of any kind (*cognate* sounds).—*n.* One connected with another by ties of kindred; *Scots law*, a relation connected by the mother's side; anything related to another by origin or nature.

**Cognition**, kog-ni'shon, *n.* [*L. cognitio*; *cognosco*, *cognitus*—*co* for *con*, and *nosco*, anciently *gnosco*, I know.] Knowledge from personal view or experience; perception; a thing known.—**Cognizable**, **Cognisable**, kog'niz-a-bl or kon', *a.* Capable of falling under notice or observation; capable of being known, perceived, or apprehended; capable of falling under judicial notice.—**Cognizance**, kog'ni-zans or kon', *n.* [*O.Fr. cognissance*, *connaissance*.] Knowledge or notice; perception; observation; *law*, judicial or authoritative notice or knowledge, also right to try and determine causes; a crest; a badge; a badge worn by a retainer, soldier, &c., to indicate the person or party to which he be-

longs. — **Cognizant, Cognisant**, kog-ni-zant or kon', *a.* Acquainted with; having obtained knowledge of; competent to take legal or judicial notice.

**Cognomen**, kog-nō'men, *n.* [*L. cognomen*—prefix *co* for *con* and *nomen*, formerly *gnomen*, a name.] Strictly the last of the three names by which a Roman of good family was known, indicating the family to which he belonged; hence a surname or distinguishing name in general.

**Cognovit**, kog-nō'vit, *n.* [*L.*, he has acknowledged.] A written acknowledgment in law by defendant that the action of the plaintiff is just, thus allowing judgment to be given against him.

**Cohabit**, kō-hab'it, *v.i.* [*L. cohobito*, from *co*, with, and *habito*, I dwell.] To dwell or live together as husband and wife: often applied to persons not legally married, and suggesting sexual intercourse. — **Cohabitation**, kō-hab'it-tā'shon, *n.* The state of living together as man and wife.

**Coheir**, kō-ār', *n.* A joint-heir; one who succeeds to a share of an inheritance divided among two or more.

**Cohere**, kō-hēr', *v.i.*—*cohered*, *cohering*. [*L. cohæro*—*co* for *con*, and *hæro*, I stick together.] To stick or cleave together; to be united; to keep in close contact as parts of the same mass, or as two substances that attract each other; to hang well together; to agree or be consistent (as parts of a discourse or an argument). — **CohERENCE**, kō-hē'rens, *n.* The state of cohering; a cleaving together of bodies by means of attraction; suitable connexion or dependence; due agreement as of ideas; consistency. — **Coherent**, kō-hē'rent, *a.* Cohering or sticking together; united; having a due agreement of parts; hanging well together; consecutive; observing due agreement; consistent (a *coherent* argument or discourse, a *coherent* speaker).

— **Cohesion**, kō-hē'zhon, *n.* [*Fr. cohésion*.] The act or state of cohering, uniting, or sticking together; logical connexion; *physics*, the state in which, or the force by which, the particles of bodies of the same nature are kept in contact so as to form a continuous mass. — **Cohesive**, kō-hē'siv, *a.* Causing cohesion.

**Cohort**, kō'hort, *n.* [*L. cohors, cohortis*.] In Roman armies, the tenth part of a legion, a body of about 500 or 600 men; a band or body of soldiers in general.

**Coif**, koi'f, *n.* [*Fr. coiffe*, *L.L. cofia, cuffa*, from *M.H.G. kuffe, kupfe*, a kind of cap.] A close-fitting cap or head-dress; a kind of caul or cap worn by sergeants-at-law and others; a kind of close-fitting cap of mail. — **Coiffure**, kwä'ür, *n.* [*Fr.*] A manner of dressing the hair.

**Coil**, koi', *v.t.* [*O.Fr. coillir, cueillir*, from *L. colligere*, to collect.] To gather (a rope, chain, &c.) into a

series of rings above one another; to twist or wind spirally.—*v.i.* To form rings or spirals; to wind.—*n.* A ring or series of rings or spirals into which a rope or other pliant body is wound.

**Coil**, koi', *n.* [*Comp. Ir. and Gael. goill*, war, battle; *goil*, to rage.] Perplexities; tumult; bustle; turmoil. [*Shak.*]

**Coin**, koi'n, *n.* [*Fr. coin*, a wedge, the die with which money is stamped, a coin, a corner, from *L. cuneus*, a wedge.] A piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or some alloy, converted into money by impressing some stamp on it; such pieces collectively; metallic currency; money.—*v.t.* To stamp and convert into money; to mint; to make, fabricate, or invent. — **Coinage**, koi'nāj, *n.* The stamping of money; coin; money coined; the act of inventing, forming, or producing; invention; fabrication; what is fabricated or produced. — **Coiner**, koi'nēr, *n.* One who coins; a maker of money: often a maker of base or counterfeit coin; an inventor or maker, as of words.

**Coincide**, kō-in-sid', *v.i.*—*coincided*, *coinciding*. [*L.L. coincido*, from *L. prefix co*, with, and *incido*, I fall in—in, and *cado*, I fall.] To occupy the same place in space, or the same position in a scale or series; to happen at the same point of time; to be exactly contemporaneous; to correspond exactly; to concur; to agree (to *coincide* with a person in an opinion). — **Coincidence**, kō-in'si-dens, *n.* The fact of coinciding; exact correspondence in position; a happening or agreeing in time; contemporaneousness; agreement in circumstance, character, &c.; exact correspondence generally, or a case of exact correspondence.

**Coir**, koi'r, *n.* A species of yaru manufactured from the husk of cocoa-nuts, and formed into cordage, sailcloth, matting, &c.

**Coition**, kō-i'shon, *n.* [*L. coitio*—*con*, and *eo, itum*, to go.] A coming together; copulation.

**Coke**, kōk, *n.* [Probably from *cook* or *cake*; *comp. caking* coal.] Coal deprived of its bitumen, sulphur, or other extraneous or volatile matter by fire.—*v.t.*—*coked*, *coking*. To convert into coke; to deprive of volatile matter, as coal.—**Coke Oven**. A retort, usually vertical, for the manufacture of coke by the carbonization of coal.

**Col**, kol, *n.* [*Fr. neck*.] An elevated mountain pass between two higher summits; the most elevated part of a mountain pass.

**Colander**, kul'an-dēr or kol'an-dēr, *n.* [From *L. colans, colantis*, ppr. of *colo*, I strain, from *colum*, a colander.] A vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors; a strainer.

**Cola-nut, Cola-seed**, kō'la, *n.* A brownish bitter seed, about the size of a chestnut, produced by an African tree, containing much cal-

feine and highly valued as yielding a refreshing and invigorating beverage. — **Cola-tree**, *n.* The tree which produces the cola-nut.

**Colchicum**, kol'chi-kum, *n.* [*L.*, a plant with a poisonous root, from *Colchis*, the native country of Medea, the famous sorceress.] A genus of liliaceous plants, the most familiar species being the meadow-saffron.

**Cold**, kōld, *a.* [*A.Sax. cold, ceald, a.* and *n.*—*Dan. kold, icel. kaldr, Sw. kall, D. koud, Goth. kald, G. kalt*; from root of *cool, chill*, which also appears in *L. gelidus, gelid*.] Not warm or hot; gelid; frigid; chilling; cooling; having the sensation of coolness; wanting warmth or animal heat; chill; wanting passion, zeal, or ardour; insensible; not animated or easily excited into action; not affectionate, cordial, or friendly; unaffecting; not animated or animating; not able to excite feeling or interest; spiritless.—*In cold blood*, without excitement, emotion, or passion.—*To give, show, or turn the cold shoulder*, to treat a person with studied coldness, neglect, or contempt.—*n.* The relative absence or want of heat; the cause of the sensation of coolness; the sensation produced in animal bodies by the escape of heat; an indisposition occasioned by cold; a catarrh.—**Coldness**, kōld'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being cold; frigidity; indifference. — **Cold-blast**, *n.* A blast or current of cold air; *metal*, the name given to air at its natural temperature forced through furnaces for smelting iron. — **Cold-blooded**, *a.* Having cold blood; without sensibility or feeling; *zool.* a term applied to those animals the temperature of whose blood is a very little higher than that of their habitat. — **Cold-chisel**, *n.* A chisel for cutting metal in its cold state. — **Cold-cream**, *n.* A kind of cooling unguent for the skin, variously prepared.

**Cole**, kōl, *n.* [From *L. colis, caulis*, a cabbage-stalk, a cabbage.] The general name of all sorts of cabbage. — **Colewort**, kōl'wērt, *n.* A name applied to different varieties of cabbage.

**Coleoptera**, kol-ē-op'tēr-a, *n.pl.* [*Gr. koleos*, a sheath, and *pteron*, a wing.] An order of insects commonly known by the name of *beetles*, and characterized by having four wings, of which the two anterior, called elytra, are not suited for flight, but form a covering and protection to the two posterior, and are of a hard and horny or parchment-like nature. — **Coleopterist**, kol-ē-op'tēr-ist, *n.* One versed in the natural history of the Coleoptera.

**Colic**, kol'ik, *n.* [*L. colicus, Gr. kōlikos*, from *kōlon*, the colon.] A painful spasmodic affection of the intestines, especially of the colon, attended with fever or inflammation.

**Colitis**, kōl-i'tis, *n.* [*Gr. kolon*, the



colon, -itis, inflammation.] Inflammation of the large intestine, especially of its mucous membrane.

**Collaborator**, kol-lab-ō-rā-tēr, *n.* [Fr. *collaborateur*—*L. col* for *con*, together, and *laboro*, I labour.] An assistant; an associate in labour, especially in literary or scientific pursuits.—**Collaboration**, kol-lab-ō-rā-shon, *n.* The act of working together; united labour.

**Collapse**, kol-laps', *v.i.*—*collapsed, collapsing.* [*L. collabor, collapsus*—*col* for *con*, and *labor, lapsus*, to slide or fall (whence *lapse*).] To fall in or together, as the two sides of a vessel; to close by falling together; hence, to come to nothing; to break down.—*n.* A falling in or together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel; a more or less sudden failure of the vital powers; a sudden and complete failure of any kind; a breakdown.—**Collapsible**, kol-lap-si-bl, *a.* Capable of collapsing or being made to collapse.

**Collar**, kol-ēr, *n.* [*L. collare, Fr. collier*, a collar, from *L. collum*, the neck.] Something worn round the neck, whether for use or ornament or both, or it may be for restraint; the chain worn by knights who belong to an order, and having the badge of the order appended to it; part of the harness of an animal used for draught; an article of dress or part of a garment going round the neck; something resembling a collar; something in the form of a ring, especially at or near the end of something else.—*To slip the collar*, to escape or get free; to disentangle oneself.—*v.t.* To seize by the collar; to put a collar on; to roll up and bind with cord (a piece of meat) for keeping for a time.—**Collar-bone**, *n.* The clavicle; one of the two bones of the thorax in man and many quadrupeds joined at one end to the shoulder-bone and at the other to the breast-bone.

**Collate**, kol-lāt', *v.t.*—*collated, collating.* [*L. confero, collatum*, to bring together, compare, bestow—*col*, for *con*, and *fero, latum*, to carry.] To bring together and compare; to examine critically, noting points of agreement and disagreement (manuscripts and books); to confer or bestow (a benefice) on (to *collate* a person to a church); to gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding.—**Collation**, kol-lā-shon, *n.* The act of collating; a comparison, especially the comparison of manuscripts or editions of books; the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop who has the benefice in his own gift, or by neglect of the patron has acquired the patron's rights; the reading of passages in Scripture and in the Fathers, in Benedictine monasteries; a light repast.

**Collateral**, kol-lat-ēr-al, *a.* [*L.L. collateralis*—*col* for *con*, and *L. lateralis*, from *latus*, a side.] At the side; belonging to the side or what

is at the side; acting indirectly; acting through side channels; accompanying but subordinate; auxiliary; subsidiary; descending from the same ancestor, but not in a direct line, as distinguished from *lineal*.—*n.* A collateral relation or kinsman.

**Colleague**, kol-lēg, *n.* [*L. collega*, a colleague—*col* for *con*, and stem of *lego, legatum*, to send on a mission.] A partner or associate in the same office, employment, or commission.

**Collect**, kol-lekt', *v.t.* [*L. colligo, collectum*—*col* for *con*, and *'lego*, I gather, which appears also in *neglect, select, lecture*, &c., also *coil, cull*.] To gather into one body or place; to assemble or bring together; to gather; to infer or conclude (in this sense now rare).—*To collect oneself*, to recover from surprise or a disconcerted state.—*v.i.* To run together; to accumulate.—*n.* (kol'-lekt). A short comprehensive prayer; a form of prayer adapted to a particular day or occasion.—**Collected**, kol-lek'ted, *p.* and *a.* Gathered together; not disconcerted; cold; firm; prepared; self-possessed.—**Collection**, kol-lek'-shon, *n.* The act or practice of collecting or of gathering; that which is collected or gathered together (as pictures or objects of interest); that which is collected for a charitable, religious, or other purpose.—**Collective**, kol-lek'tiv, *a.* [*L. collectivus, Fr. collectif*.] Formed by collecting; gathered into a mass, sum, or body; aggregate; *gram.* expressing a number or multitude

*tive note*, in diplomacy, an official united, though in the singular number (a collective noun).—**Collect**, communication signed by the representatives of several governments.—*n.* *Gram.* a noun with a singular form comprehending in its meaning several individuals, such as *people, infantry, crowd*.—**Collectively**, kol-lek'tiv-li, *adv.* In a collective manner; in a mass or body; in the aggregate; unitedly.—**Collectivism**, kol-lek'tiv-izm, *n.* The socialistic doctrine that the land and means of production should belong to the people collectively. So also **Collectivist**.—**Collector**, kol-lek'tēr, *n.* One who collects; especially, one who collects objects of interest; an officer appointed to collect and receive customs, duties, taxes, &c., within a certain district.

**Collegue**, kol-ēj, *n.* [*L. collegium*, a society, guild, or fraternity, from *collega*, a colleague.] A society of men invested with certain powers and rights, performing certain duties, or engaged in some common pursuit; a guild; a corporation; especially, a society or institution for purposes of instruction and study in the higher branches of knowledge; the edifice belonging to a college.—**Collegian**, kol-lē'-ji-an, *n.* A member of a college, particularly of an academic institution so called; a student.—**Collegiate**,

kol-lē'-ji-āt, *a.* Pertaining to a college (*collegiate studies*); constituted after the manner of a college.—*Collegiate church*, a church that has no bishop's see, but has nevertheless a college or chapter of dean, canons, and prebends; in Scotland and the United States, a church under the joint pastorate of two or more clergymen.

**Collet**, kol-et, *n.* [*Fr. collet*, a collar or necklace, from *col, L. collum*, the neck.] A band or collar; among jewellers, the horizontal face or plane at the bottom of brilliants, and the part of a ring containing the bezel in which the stone is set.

**Collide**, kol-lid', *v.i.*—*collided, colliding.* [*L. collido*—*col* for *con*, and *laedo, I strike*.] To strike or dash against each other; to meet in shock; to meet in opposition or antagonism.—**Collision**, kol-li'-zhon, *n.* [*L. collisio*.] The act of striking or dashing together; the meeting and mutual striking of two or more moving bodies, or of a moving body with a stationary one; opposition; antagonism; interference.

**Collie**, kol-i, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A variety of dog especially common in Scotland, and much esteemed as a sheep-dog.

**Collier**, kol-yēr, *n.* [From *coal*; comp. *lawyer, sawyer*.] A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine; a vessel employed in the coal trade.—**Colliery**, kol-yēr-i, *n.* The place where coal is dug; a coal-mine or pit.

**Colligate**, kol-li-gāt, *v.t.*—*colligated, colligating.* [*L. colligo*—*col* for *con*, and *ligo, I bind*.] To bind or fasten together.

**Collimation**, kol-li-mā-shon, *n.* [From a fancied *L. verb collimare*, really a false reading for *collineare*—*col*, together, and *linea*, a line.] The act of levelling or of directing the sight to a fixed object.—**Collimator**, kol-lim-ā-tēr, *n.* A small telescope used for adjusting the line of collimation; a tube with a convex lens at one end and a slit at the other end, exactly at the focus of the lens; used in spectroscopy to produce parallel light.

**Collinear**, kol-lin-ē-ēr, *a.* [*L. col* for *con*, and *linea*, a line.] Pertaining to or situated in a corresponding line.

**Collision**, Under COLLIDE.

**Collocate**, kol-lō-kāt, *v.t.*—*collocated, collocating.* [*L. colloco*—*col* for *con*, together, and *loco, I place, locus*, a place.] To set or place; to set; to station.—**Collocation**, kol-lō-kā-shon, *n.* [*L. collocatio*.] The act of collocating, placing, disposing, or arranging along with something else; the manner in which a thing is placed with regard to something else; disposition; arrangement.

**Collodion**, kol-lō'di-on, *n.* [*Gr. kolla*, glue, and *eidōs*, resemblance.] A substance prepared by dissolving gun-cotton in ether, or in a mixture of ether and alcohol, used as a sub-



stitute for adhesive plaster in the case of slight wounds, and as the basis of a photographic process.—**Colloid**, kol'loid, *a.* Like gel or jelly; *chem.* applied to uncrystallizable liquids; *geol.* applied to partly amorphous minerals.—*n.* The name given to a transparent, viscid, yellowish, structureless or slightly granular matter, resembling liquid gelatine.—**Colloidal**, kol-loi'dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to or of the nature of colloids.

**Collogue**, kô-log', *v.i.* To converse privately together. [Colloq.]

**Collop**, kol'op, *n.* [Perhaps lit. a piece of meat made tender by beating; Sw. *kollops*, G. *kloppen*, G. that has been beaten; D. *kloppen*, G. *klopfen*, to beat; E. to *clap*.] A slice or lump of flesh.

**Colloquy**, kol'lo-kwi, *n.* [L. *colloquium*—*col*, together, and *loquor*, I speak.] The mutual discourse of two or more; a conference; a dialogue; a conversation.—**Colloquial**, kol'lo-kwi-al, *a.* Pertaining to conversation; peculiar to the language of common conversation.

—**Colloquialism**, kol'lo-kwi-al-izm, *n.* A word or phrase peculiar to the language of common conversation.—**Colloquially**, kol'lo-kwi-al-li, *adv.* In a colloquial or conversational manner; in colloquial language.

**Collotype**, kol'lo-tip, *n.* [Gr. *kolla*, glue.] Thin gelatinous plate etched by actinic rays and then printed from.

**Collude**, kol-lüd', *v.i.*—*colluded*, *colluding*. [L. *colludo*—*col*, together, and *ludo*, I play, as in *allude*, *delude*.] To play into the hands of each other; to conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to connive.—**Collusion**, kol-lü'zhon, *n.* Secret agreement for a fraudulent purpose.—**Collusive**, kol-lü'siv, *a.* Fraudulently concerted between two or more.

**Collyrium**, kol-lir'i-um, *n.* [L.] Eye-salt; eye-wash.

**Colocynthis**, kol'ô-sinth, *n.* [Gr. *kolokynthis*, a gourd or pumpkin.] A kind of cucumber, widely cultivated as a purgative.

**Cologne-earth**, kô-lôn', *n.* A kind of ochre of a deep-brown colour, used in water-colour painting.

**Cologne-water**, *n.* Eau de Cologne.

**Colon**, kol'on, *n.* [Gr. *kôlon*, the colon, a member or limb, a clause.] The largest portion of the human intestine, forming the middle section of the large intestine, and terminating in the rectum.

**Colon**, kol'on, *n.* [Gr. *kôlon*, a limb, member.] A punctuation mark formed thus [:], used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, but less than that of a period.

**Colonel**, kër'nel, *n.* [Formerly also *coronel*, which is an old French form, and has given the modern pronunciation; Fr. *colonel*, O.Fr. *colonne*, from It. *colonnello*, a colonel, a little column, dim. of *colonna*, L.

*columna*, a column: the name was originally given to the leading company in a regiment.] The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry.

**Colonnade**, kol-on-näd', *n.* [It. *colonnata*, from *colonna*, a column.] Arch. any series or range of columns placed at certain intervals from each other, such intervals varying according to the rules of art and the order employed.

**Colony**, kol'o-ni, *n.* [L. *colonia*, from *colo*, *cultum*, to till (hence *cultivate*, *culture*.)] A body of people transplanted from their mother-country to a remote province or country; a body of settlers or their descendants; the country planted or colonized; a number of animals or plants living or growing together.

—**Colonial**, kol'ô-ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to a colony.—**Colonialism**, kol'ô-ni-al-izm, *n.* A phrase, idiom, or practice peculiar to a colony.

**Colonist**, kol'on-ist, *n.* An inhabitant of or settler in a colony; a member of a colonizing expedition.

—**Colonize**, kol'on-iz, *v.t.*—*colonized*, *colonizing*. To plant or establish a colony in; to send a colony to; to migrate and settle in.—*v.i.* To remove and settle in a distant country.—**Colonization**, kol'on-iz-ä'shon, *n.* The act of colonizing or state of being colonized.

**Colonizer**, kol'on-iz-ër, *n.* One who colonizes; one who establishes colonies.

**Colophon**, kol'ô-fôn, *n.* [Gr. *kolophôn*, a summit, top, finishing.] A device, or printer's name, place of publication, and date, formerly put at the conclusion of a book.

**Colorado beetle**, kol'ô-rä'dô, *n.* A coleopterous insect, a native of the south-western states of North America, which works great havoc among the potato crops.

**Colossus**, kô-lo'sus, *n.* [Gr. *kolossos*, a colossal statue.] A statue of a gigantic size or of size much greater than the natural, such as the statue of Apollo which anciently stood at the entrance to the port of Rhodes.

—**Colossal**, kô-lo'sal, *a.* Like a colossus; much exceeding the size of nature; very large; huge; gigantic.

**Colostrum**, kô-lo'strum, *n.* [L.] The first milk secreted in the breasts after child-birth.

**Colour**, kul'ër, *n.* [L. *color*, colour.] That in respect of which bodies have a different appearance to the eye independently of their form; any tint or hue distinguished from white; that which is used for colouring; a pigment; paint; the blood-red hue of the face; redness; complexion; false show; pretence; guise; *pl.* a flag, ensign, or standard borne in an army or fleet; a colour used as a badge.—*Primary colours*, red, green, and violet (or blue); or in a looser sense the colours into which white light is divided by a glass prism—*viz.* red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.

—*Persons of colour*, members of the darker varieties of mankind, as negroes, mulattoes, &c.—*v.t.* To impart colour to; to dye; to tinge; to paint; to stain; *fig.* to clothe with an appearance different from the real; to give a specious appearance to; to make plausible.—*v.i.* To blush.—**Colourable**, kul'ër-ä-bl, *a.* Specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right or justice (pretence, grounds); intended to deceive (a *colourable* imitation of a trade-mark).—**Coloured**, kul'ërd, *p.* and *a.* Having a colour; dyed, painted, or stained; having some other colour than white or black; having a specious appearance; a term applied to the darker varieties of mankind.—**Colouring**, kul'ër-ing, *n.* The act or art of applying colours; colour applied; tints or hues collectively, as in a picture; a specious appearance; show.—**Colour-blind**, *a.* Incapable of accurately distinguishing colours; having an imperfect perception of colours.—**Colour-sergeant**, *n.* Prior to 1914, the senior sergeant in a company.

**Colporteur**, kol-por-tër, è long, *n.* [Fr.—*col*, from L. *colum*, the neck, and *porteur*, a carrier, from L. *porto*, I carry.] A hawk of wares; a hawk of books and pamphlets, particularly a hawk of religious books and pamphlets.—**Colportage**, kol-pör-täj, *n.* The system of distributing religious books, tracts, &c., by colporteurs.

**Colt**, költ, *n.* [A.Sax. *colt*, a young ass, a young camel; comp. Sw. *kult*, a young boar, a stout boy.] A young horse, or a young animal of the horse genus; commonly and distinctively applied to the male, *filly* being the female.—**Colt's-foot**, *n.* The popular name of a composite plant whose leaves were once much employed in medicine; tussilago.

**Columbarium**, kol-um-bä'ri-um, *n.* [L. *columba*, pigeon.] An ancient sepulchre with recesses for urns containing the ashes of the dead.

**Columbine**, kol'um-bin, *a.* [L. *columbinus*, from *columba*, a pigeon.] Like or pertaining to a pigeon or dove; of a dove-colour; resembling the neck of a dove in colour.—*n.* [L. *columbina*.] A plant of the buttercup family, so called from the curved petals being in shape somewhat like pigeons, the sepals forming the wings; the name of the sweetheart of Harlequin in our pantomimes.

**Column**, kol'um, *n.* [L. *columna*, a column, from root which appears in *collis*, a hill, *culmen*, a summit.] A solid body of considerably greater length than thickness, standing upright, and generally serving as a support to something resting on its top; a pillar; anything resembling a column in shape (a *column* of water, air, or mercury); *bot.* the united stamens and styles of plants when they form a solid central body, as in orchids; *milit.* a formation of

troops, narrow in front, and deep from front to rear; *naut.* a body of ships, following each other; *printing and writing*, a division of a page; a perpendicular set of lines separated from another set by a line or blank space.—**Columnar**, kol-lum'ner, *a.* Formed in columns; like the shaft of a column.—**Columned**, kol'umd, *a.* Furnished with columns; supported on or adorned by columns.

**Colure**, kol'ūr, *n.* [Gr. *kolouros*, dock-tailed.] Either of the two great circles supposed to intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the equator.

**Colza**, kol'za, *n.* [Fr. *colza*, O.Fr. *colzat*, from D. *koolzaad*, lit. cabbage-seed—*kool*, cabbage, and *zaad*, seed.] A variety of cabbage whose seeds afford an oil much employed for burning in lamps, and for many other purposes.

**Coma**, kō'ma, *n.* [Gr. *kōma*, lethargy.] A state of more or less complete insensibility and loss of power of thought or motion; lethargy.—**Comatose**, kō'ma-tōs, *a.* Pertaining to coma; drowsy; lethargic.

**Coma**, kō'ma, *n.* [L., the hair.] Bot. the empty leaf or bract terminating the flowering stem of a plant, in a tuft or bush; also, the silky hairs at the end of some seeds; *astron.* the nebulous hair-like envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet.

**Comb**, kōm, *n.* [A.Sax. *camb*, a comb, a crest—D. *kam*, icel. *kamb*, a comb, a crest; Dan. *kam*, a comb, a cam; G. *kamm*, a comb.] An instrument with teeth for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, or flax; also, an instrument used by women for keeping the hair in its place when dressed; the crest, caruncle, or red fleshy tuft growing on a cock's head; the top or crest of a wave; honey-comb.—*v.t.* To dress with a comb.—*v.i.* To roll over, as the top of a wave, or to break with a white foam.—**Combed**, kōmd, *a.* Having a comb or crest.—**Comber**, kōm'ēr, *n.* One who combs; one whose occupation is to comb wool, &c.—**Combing**, kōm'ing, *n.* The act of using a comb; that which is removed by combing; in the latter sense, generally in the plural.

**Combat**, kom'bat or kum'bat, *v.i.* [Fr. *combattre*—*com*, and *battre*, to beat.] To fight; to struggle or contend.—*v.t.* To fight with; to oppose by force; to contend against; to resist: now chiefly *fig.* (he *combated* their scruples).—*n.* A fight; a struggle to resist, overthrow, or conquer; contest; engagement; battle.—*Single combat*, a fight between two individuals; a duel.—**Combatant**, kom'ba-tant, *a.* Contending; disposed to combat or contend.—*n.* A person who combats; any person engaged in active war; a person who contends with another in argument or controversy.

—**Combative**, kom'ba-tiv, *a.* Dis-

posed to combat; showing such a disposition; pugnacious.

**Combe**, kōm, *n.* [W. *cwm*, a hollow; or A.Sax. *cumb*, *cumb*, a vessel, a valley.] A valley between hills or mountains; specifically, that portion of a valley which forms its continuation above the most elevated spring.

**Combine**, kom-bin', *v.t.*—*combined*, *combining*. [Fr. *combina*, from the L.L. *combinō*—*com*, and L. *binus*, two and two, or double.] To unite or join; to link closely together.—*v.i.* To unite, agree, or coalesce; to league together; to unite by affinity or chemical attraction.—**Combination**, kom-bi-nā'shon, *n.* The act of combining; the act of joining, coming together, or uniting; union of particulars; concurrence; meeting; union or association of persons or things for effecting some object by joint operation; commixture; union of bodies or qualities in a mass or compound; chemical union; *math.* the union of a number of individuals in different groups, each containing a certain number of the individuals.—**Combined**, kom-bind', *p.* and *a.* United; associated; leagued; conjoined.

**Combustible**, kom-bus'ti-bl, *a.* [Fr. *combustible*, from L. *comburo*, *combustum*, to consume—*comb*, for *cum* or *con*, and *uro*, I burn; same root as Gr. *aein*, to kindle; Skr. *ush*, to burn.] Capable of taking fire and burning; inflammable; *fig.* fiery or irascible; hot-tempered.—*n.* A substance that will take fire and burn.—**Combustion**, kom-bus'tyon, *n.* The operation of fire on inflammable substances; burning; or, in chemical language, the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen or some other supporter of combustion, attended with heat, and in most instances with light.—*Spontaneous combustion*, the ignition of a body by the internal development of heat without the application of an external flame.

**Come**, kum, *v.i.*—*came* (pret.), *come* (pp.); *coming*. [A.Sax. *cuman* or *cwiman*=D. *komen*, icel. *koma*, Dan. *komme*, Sw. *komma*, G. *kommen*, Goth. *kwinan*: also from same root, L. *venio*, I come; Gr. *bainō*, I go.] To move hitherward; to advance nearer in any manner and from any distance; to approach the person speaking or writing, or the person addressed: opposed to *go*; to arrive; to take place; to reach a certain stage or point of progress; to arrive at: followed by an infinitive (I now *come* to consider the next subject); to get into a certain state or condition: especially followed by *to be*; to happen or fall out; to befall (*come* what will); to advance or move into view; to appear (*colour comes* into the face); to accrue or result; to be formed (*knowledge comes*): frequently *of* (this *comes* of not taking heed). *Come*, in the imperative, is used to excite attention, or to invite to

motion or joint action; or it expresses earnestness, or haste, impatience, remonstrance, &c.—*To come and go*, to alternate; to appear and disappear.—*To come about*, to happen; to fall out (how did these things *come about*?).—*To come by*, to pass near; to obtain, gain, acquire.—*To come down*, to descend; to be humbled or abased.—*To come home*, to come to one's dwelling; to touch nearly; to touch the feelings, interest, or reason.—*To come in for*, to get a share of; to get; to obtain.—*To come into*, to acquire by inheritance or bequest.—*To come on*, to advance; to progress; to thrive.—*To come out*, to remove from within; to become public; to be introduced to general society: said of a young lady; to appear after being obscured by clouds (the sun has *come out*); to result from calculation.—*To come round*, to recover; to revive; to regain one's former state of health.—*To come short*, to fall; not to reach; to be inadequate.—*To come to*, to fall or be allotted to; to amount to.—*To come to oneself*, to get back one's consciousness; to recover.—*To come to pass*, to happen.—*To come true*, to be verified.—*To come*, future; in future (time to come).—**Coming**, kum'ing, *p.* and *a.* Drawing nearer or high; approaching; moving toward; advancing; future; next in the future.

**Comedy**, kom'e-di, *n.* [L. *comœdia*, Gr. *kōmōdia*, a comedy, from *kōmos*, a revel or feast, and *ōdē*, a song.] A dramatic composition of a light and amusing class, its characters being represented as in the circumstances or meeting with the incidents of ordinary life.—**Comedian**, ko-mē'di-an, *n.* An actor or player in comedy; a player in general; a writer of comedy.

**Comely**, kum'li, *a.* [A.Sax. *cymlic*, comely, from *cyme*, suitable, from *cuman*, to come.] Handsome; graceful; symmetrical; well-proportioned; decent; suitable; proper; becoming.—**Comeliness**, kum'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being comely.

**Comestible**, ko-mes'ti-bl, *n.* [Fr. *comestible*, from L. *comedo*, *comesum* or *comestum*, to eat up—*com*, and *edo*, I eat.] An eatable; an article of solid food.

**Comet**, kom'et, *n.* [L. *cometa*, from Gr. *kōmētēs*, long-haired, a comet, from *kōmē*, hair: from the appearance of its tail.] The name given to certain celestial bodies consisting of a star-like nucleus, surrounded by a luminous envelope, called the *coma*, and usually accompanied by a tail or train of light, appearing at irregular intervals, moving through the heavens in paths which seem to correspond with parabolic curves, or in a few instances in elliptical orbits of great eccentricity.

**Comfit**, kum'fit, *n.* [Fr. *confit*, pp. of *confire*, to preserve, to make into a sweetmeat, from L. *conficere*—*con*, together, and *facio*, I make.] A dry



sweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried; a bon-bon; a lollipop.

**Comfort**, kum'fərt, *v.t.* [O.E. *confort*, from O.Fr. *conforter*, to comfort, from L.L. *confortare*, to strengthen—*con*, intens., and L. *fortis*, brave.] To raise from depression; to soothe when in grief or trouble; to bring solace or consolation to; to console; to cheer; to hearten; to solace; to enliven.—*n.* Relief from affliction, sorrow, or trouble of any kind; solace; consolation; a state of quiet or moderate enjoyment, resulting from the possession of what satisfies bodily wants and freedom from all care or anxiety; a feeling or state of well-being, satisfaction, or content; that which furnishes moderate enjoyment or content.—**Comfortable**, kum'fərt-a-bl, *a.* Being in comfort or in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment; giving comfort; affording help, ease, or consolation.—**Comforter**, kum'fərt-ēr, *n.* One who comforts; a knitted woollen fabric for tying round the neck in cold weather.

**Comfrey**, kum'fri, *n.* [Fr. *conferve*, L. *conferva*, from *conferveo*, I heal, grow together, from prefix *con*, and *ferveo*, I boil, from the plant's supposed healing power.] A name given to several species of rough herbaceous European and Asiatic plants, one species of which, the common comfrey, found in Britain on the banks of rivers and ditches, was formerly in high repute as a vulnerary.

**Comic**, kom'ik, *a.* [L. *comicus*, Gr. *kōmikos*.] Relating or belonging to comedy, as distinct from tragedy; also comical.—*n.* A comic actor or singer.—**Comical**, kom'ik-al, *a.* Exciting mirth; ludicrous; laughable; diverting; sportive; droll.—**Comicality**, kom-i-kal'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being comical; ludicrousness; that which is comical or ludicrous.

**Comitia**, kō-mish'i-a, *n.pl.* [L.] Legislative assemblies or meetings among the ancient Romans.

**Comity**, kom'i-ti, *n.* [L. *comitas*, from *comis*, mild, affable.] Mildness and suavity of manners; courtesy; civility; good breeding.—**Comity of nations** (*comitas gentium*), that kind of courtesy by which the laws and institutions of one state or country are recognized and to some extent given effect to by the government of another within its territory.

**Comma**, kom'ma, *n.* [Gr. *kōmma*, a segment, from *koptō*, I cut off.] A punctuation mark [, ] denoting the shortest pause in reading, and separating a sentence into divisions or members, according to the construction.

**Command**, kom-mand' or kom-mānd', *v.t.* [Fr. *commander*, L. *com-mendo*, I intrust, later to enjoin, to command—*com* for *con*, and *mando*, I commit to, command.] To order with authority; to lay injunction

upon; to direct; to charge; to have or to exercise supreme authority, especially military authority, over; to have control over; to dominate through position, often specifically military position; to have within the range of the eye; to overlook; to exact or compel by moral influence; to challenge (to *command* respect); to have at one's disposal and service (to *command* assistance).—*v.i.* To act as or have the authority of a commander; to exercise influence or power.—*n.* The power of governing with chief authority; supreme power; control; exercise of authority; a commandment; mandate; order; power or control, as from holding an advantageous military position; the power of overlooking from elevated position; a force under the command of a particular officer.—**Commandant**, kom-man-dant', *n.* [Fr.] A commander.—**Commander**, kom-man-dēr, *n.* One who commands; a chief; one who has supreme authority; a leader; the chief officer of an army or of any division of it; a naval officer next in rank above lieutenant-commander and under captain.—**Commander-in-chief**, a supreme military commander; formerly, the highest staff appointment in the British army.—**Commandeer**, kom-mand-ēr', *v.t.* [African-Dutch.] To impress or force men or stores for military purposes.—**Commanding**, kom-man-ding, *a.* Governing; bearing rule; exercising supreme authority; controlling by influence, authority, or dignity (*commanding* eloquence); dominating; overlooking a wide region without obstruction (*commanding* eminence).—**Commandment**, kom-mand'ment, *n.* A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept; a precept of the decalogue; authority; power of commanding.—**Commando**, kom-man-dō, *n.* [D. *commando*, lit. a command.] A body of armed men raised for military service among the Boers or other whites of South Africa; a military expedition undertaken by such a body of men.

**Commemorate**, kom-mem'or-āt, *v.t.*—**commemorated**, *commemorating*. [L. *commemoro*—*com*, and *memoro*, I mention.] To preserve the memory of by a solemn act; to celebrate with honour and solemnity.—**Commemoration**, kom-mem'or-ā'-shon, *n.* The act of commemorating or calling to remembrance by some solemnity; the act of honouring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration.

**Commence**, kom-mens', *v.i.*—**commenced**, *commencing*. [Fr. *commencer*, from (hypothetical) L.L. *comini-tiare*—L. prefix *com*, and *ini-tiare*, to begin.] To begin; to take rise or origin; to have first existence; to begin to be, as in a new state or character.—*v.t.* To begin; to enter upon; to perform the first act of.—

**Commencement**, kom-mens'-ment, *n.* The act or fact of commencing; beginning; rise; origin; first existence; in Cambridge University, the day when masters of arts and doctors receive their degrees; in American colleges a term used similarly.

**Commend**, kom-mend', *v.t.* [L. *commendō*, I commit, commend—*com*, and *mando*, I commit to; the same word as *command* with a different signification.] To commit, deliver, intrust, or give in charge [N.T.], to represent as worthy of confidence, notice, regard, or kindness; to recommend; with reflexive pronoun sometimes to call for notice or attention (this subject *commends itself* to our attention); to mention with approbation.—

**Commendable**, kom-men-da-bl, *a.* Capable or worthy of being commended or praised; praiseworthy; laudable.—**Commendatory**, kom-men-da-to-ri, *a.* Serving to commend; presenting to favourable notice or reception; containing praise.—**Commendation**, kom-men-dā'-shon, *n.* [L. *commendatio*.] The act of commending; praise; favourable representation in words; declaration of esteem; respects; greeting; message of love.

**Commensal**, kom-men-sal, *n.* [L. *com*, with, and *mensa*, table.] One that eats at the same table; one of two animals or plants that are always found together; an animal which lives on or in another without being parasitic.

**Commensurable**, kom-men'sū-rabl, *a.* [L. prefix *com*, and *mensura*, measure. MEASURE.] Having a common measure; reducible to a common measure.—**Commensurate**, kom-men'sū-rāt, *a.* Reducible to a common measure; of equal size; having the same boundaries; corresponding in amount, degree, or magnitude; adequate.

**Comment**, kom-ment', *v.i.* [L. *commentor*, from *commentus*, pp. of *commentiscor*, I reflect on—*com*, with, together with, and stem *min*, seen in *memini*, I remember, and in *E. mind*.] To make remarks or observations, either on a book or writing, or on actions, events, or opinions; to write notes on the works of an author, with a view to illustrate his meaning, or to explain particular passages; to make annotations.—*n.* (kom'ment). A remark or observation; a note intended to illustrate a difficult passage in an author; annotation; exposition; talk; discourse.—**Commentary**, kom'men-ta-ri, *n.* A series or collection of comments or annotations; an historical narrative; a memoir of particular transactions (the *Commentaries* of Cæsar).—**Commentator**, kom'men-tā-tēr, *n.* An annotator.

**Commerce**, kom'mers, *n.* [Fr. *commerce*, L. *commercium*—*com*, together with, and *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] An interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind between



countries or communities; mercantile pursuits; trade; traffic; mutual dealings in common life; intercourse.—**Commercial**, kom-mér'shal, *a.* Pertaining to commerce or trade; dealing with or depending on commerce; carrying on commerce.

**Commination**, kom-mi-ná'shon, *n.* [*L. comminatio—com, and minatio, a* threatening, from *minor, I threaten.*] A threat or threatening; a denunciation of punishment or vengeance; an office in the liturgy of the Church of England, appointed to be read on Ash Wednesday.

**Commingle**, kom-ming'gl, *v.t. or i.*—commingled, commingling. [*Prefix com, and mingle.*] To mix together; to mingle in one mass or intimately; to blend.

**Commminute**, kom'mi-nút, *v.t.*—comminuted, comminuting. [*L. comminuo, comminutum, to make small—com, with, and minuo, I lessen; root min, as in minor, less.*] To make small or fine; to reduce to minute particles or to a fine powder; to pulverize.

**Commiserate**, kom-miz'ér-át, *v.t.*—commiserated, commiserating. [*L. commisoror—com, and misero, I pity.* MISERABLE.] To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for, through sympathy; to compassionate; to pity.—**Commiseration**, kom-miz'ér-á'shon, *n.* The act of commiserating; a sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the afflictions or distresses of another; pity; compassion.

**Commisary**, kom'mis-á-ri, *n.* [*Fr. commissaire, L.L. commissarius, one to whom any trust or duty is delegated; L. committo, commissum, to commit.*] In a general sense, a commissioner; one to whom is committed some charge, duty, or office by a superior power.—**Commisariat**, kom-mis-á-ri-át, *n.* The department of an army whose duties consisted in supplying transport, provisions, forage, camp equipage, &c., to the troops.—**Commissary-court**, *n.* A sheriff court which decrees and confirms executors to deceased persons leaving personal property in Scotland.

**Commission**, kom-mish'on, *n.* [*L. commissio, commissio.*] The act of committing; the act of doing something wrong; the act of perpetrating (the commission of a crime); the act of intrusting, as a charge or duty; the thing committed, intrusted, or delivered; a duty, office, charge, or piece of work intrusted to anyone; the warrant by which any trust is held, or any authority exercised (as that of an officer in an army); mandate; authority given; a number of persons joined in an office or trust; commissioners; the state of acting in the purchase and sale of goods for another; position or business of an agent; agency; the allowance made to an agent for transacting business.—*Commission of the peace*, a commission issuing under the great seal of England for the appointment of

justices of the peace.—*To put into commission*, to intrust (as an office of state) to some special or extraordinary administrator or administrators, the ordinary administration being in abeyance.—*To put a ship into commission*, in the British navy, to equip and man it and send it out on service.—*v.t.* To give a commission to; to empower or authorize by special commission; to send with a mandate or authority.—**Commission-agent**, *n.* One who buys or sells goods for another on commission.—**Commissionaire**, kom-més-yón-ár, *n.* [*Fr.*] A kind of messenger or light porter.—**Commissioner**, kom-mish'on-ér, *n.* One who commissions; a person who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office or execute some business; an officer having charge of some department of the public service, which is put into commission.

**Commit**, kom-mit', *v.t.*—committed, committing. [*L. committo, I make over in trust, set to work, wrong—com, together, and mitto, I send.*] To give in trust; to put into charge or keeping; to intrust; to surrender, give up, consign; with *to*; *refl.* to bind to a certain line of conduct, or to expose or endanger by a preliminary step or decision which cannot be recalled; to compromise; to order or send into confinement; to imprison (the magistrate commits a guilty person); to refer or intrust to a committee or select number of persons for their consideration and report; to do (generally something wrong); to perpetrate.—*To commit to memory*, to learn by heart.—**Committee**, kom-mit'ti, *n.* A body of persons elected or appointed to attend to any matter or business referred to them, often a section of a larger body.—*Committee of the whole house*, an arrangement by which matters are discussed in a particular manner in parliament, the chair being occupied by the chairman of committee, and members being allowed to speak more than once on a question.

**Commix**, kom-miks', *v.t. or i.* [*L. commisceo, commixtus—com, together, and misceo, I mix.*] To mix or mingle; to blend.

**Commode**, kom-mód', *n.* [*Fr., from L. commodus, convenient.* COMMODIOUS.] A chest of drawers; a night-stool.

**Commodious**, kom-mó'di-us, *a.* useful—*com, together, and modus, measure, mode.*] Roomy and convenient; spacious and suitable; serviceable.—**Commodity**, kom-mód'i-ti, *n.* [*Fr. commodité, convenience, commodity; L. commoditas, fitness, convenience.*] An article of merchandise; anything movable that is bought and sold, as goods, wares, produce of land and manufactures.

**Commodore**, kom'mó-dör, *n.* A title given by courtesy to the senior

captain when three or more ships of war are cruising in company, to the senior captain of a line of merchant vessels, and to the president of a yachting club.

**Common**, kom'on, *a.* [*Fr. commun, L. communis—com, together, and munis, ready to be of service, obliging.*] Belonging or pertaining equally to more than one, or to many indefinitely; belonging to all; general; universal; public; of frequent or usual occurrence; not extraordinary; frequent; usual; ordinary; habitual; not distinguished by rank or character; not of superior excellence; of low or mean rank or character; *gram.* applied to such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, and to those that are the names of all the objects possessing the attributes denoted by the noun (river, &c.).—*Common law*, the unwritten law, the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law.—*Common sense*, sound practical judgment; the natural sagacity or understanding of mankind in general.—*n.* A tract of ground, the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number; in all other senses *pl.*: the common people; the untitled; the vulgar; the lower house of the British Parliament, consisting of the representatives of cities, boroughs, and counties; food provided at a common table, as at colleges; food or fare in general.—**Commonalty**, kom'on-al-ti, *n.* The common people; all below the rank of nobility.—**Commoner**, kom'on-ér, *n.* A person under the degree of nobility; a student in the University of Oxford who is not dependent on the foundation for support.—**Commonplace**, kom'on-plás, *a.* Not new or extraordinary; common; trite.—*n.* A memorandum of something that is likely to be frequently referred to; a well-known or customary remark; a trite saying; a platitude.—**Common-place-book**, *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded.—**Commonweal**, kom'on-wél, *n.* A commonwealth; the body politic; a state.—**Commonwealth**, kom'on-welth, *n.* [Here *wealth* means strictly well-being.] The body politic; the public; a republican state; the form of government which existed in England from the death of Charles I in 1649 to the abdication of Richard Cromwell in 1659.

**Commotion**, kom-mó'shon, *n.* [*L. commotio, from commoveo, commotum—com, with, and moveo, I move.* MOVE.] Agitation; tumult of people; disturbance; perturbation; disorder of mind; excitement.

**Commune**, kom-mún', *v.i.*—communed, communing. [*Fr. communier; L. communico, to communicate, from communis, common.*] To converse;

to talk together familiarly; to impart sentiments mutually; to interchange ideas or feelings.—*n.* (kom'-mūn). Familiar interchange of ideas or sentiments; communion; intercourse; friendly conversation (to hold *commune*, to be in *commune*).

**Commune**, kom'mūn, *n.* [Fr., from *commun*, common.] A small territorial district in France and in some other countries, under the government of a mayor; the inhabitants of a commune; the members of a communal council.—**Communism**, kom'mūn-izm, *n.* [Fr. *communisme*.] The system or theory which upholds the absorption of all proprietary rights in a common interest; the doctrine of a community of property.—**Communist**, kom'mūn-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrines of communism.

**Communicate**, kom-mū'ni-kāt, *v.t.*—*communicated*, *communicating*. [L. *communico*, from *communis*, common.] To impart to another or others; to bestow or confer for joint possession, generally or always something intangible, as intelligence, news, opinions, or disease; with to before the receiver.—*v.i.* To share; to participate: followed by *in*; to have a communication or passage from one to another (one room *communicates* with another); to have or hold intercourse or interchange of thoughts; to partake of the Lord's supper or communion.—**Communicable**, kom-mū'ni-kā-bl, *a.* Capable of being communicated or imparted from one to another; capable of being recounted.—**Communicant**, kom-mū'ni-kant, *n.* One who communicates or partakes of the sacrament at the celebration of the Lord's supper.—

**Communication**, kom-mū'ni-kā'-shon, *n.* The act of communicating; means of communicating; connecting passage; means of passing from place to place; that which is communicated or imparted; information or intelligence imparted by word or writing; a document or message imparting information.—

**Communicative**, kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv, *a.* Inclined to communicate; ready to impart to others; free in communicating; not reserved; open.

**Communion**, kom-mūn'yon, *n.* [L. *communio*, *communis*, participation.] Participation of something in common; fellowship; concord; bond or association; intercourse between two or more persons; interchange of thoughts or acts; union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline; union with a church; a body of Christians who have one common faith and discipline; the act of partaking in the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper.—*Communion elements*, the bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

**Communiqué**, kom-mūn'ik-ā, *n.* [Fr.] An official communication, a statement given to the Press.

**Communism**, &c. Under **COMMUNE**, *n.*

**Community**, kom-mū'ni-ti, *n.* [L. *communitas*.] Common possession or enjoyment (a *community* of goods); a society of people having common rights and privileges; a society of individuals of any kind; the body of people in a state; the public, or people in general: used in this sense always with the definite article; common character (individuals distinguished by *community* of descent).

**Commute**, kom-mūt', *v.t.*—*commuted*, *commuting*. [L. *commuto*—prefix *com*, and *muto*, I change.]

To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another; to exchange, as one penalty or punishment for one of less severity; to pay in money instead of in kind or in duty; to pay a single sum as an equivalent for a number of successive payments.—**Commutable**, kom-mūt'a-bl, *a.* [L. *commutabilis*.] Capable of being exchanged or mutually changed; interchangeable.—

**Commutation**, kom-mū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *commutatio*.] The act of commuting; the act of substituting one thing for another; the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less; the act of substituting one sort of payment for another, or of making a money payment in lieu of the performance of some sort of compulsory duty or labour.—**Commulative**, kom-mūt'a-tiv, *a.* Relating to exchange; interchangeable; mutual.—**Communatively**, kom-mūt'a-tiv-li, *adv.* By way of exchange.—**Commuto**, kom-mū-tā'tēr, *n.* [L. *commutatio*, a change.] *Elect.* an instrument for converting an alternating current into a direct one.

**Compact**, kom-pakt', *a.* [L. *compactus*, pp. of *compingo*, *compactum*, to join or unite together—*com*, together, and *pango*, I fix.] Closely and firmly united, as the parts or particles of solid bodies; having the parts or particles close; solid; dense; not diffuse; not verbose; concise; composed; made up: with of [Shak.].—**Compactly**, kom-pakt'li, *adv.* In a compact or condensed manner; closely; concisely; briefly; tersely; neat.

**Compact**, kom'pakt, *n.* [L. *compactum*, a compact, from *compaciscor*, *compactus*, to make an agreement—*com*, together, and *paciscor*, I fix, settle, covenant.] An agreement; a contract, covenant, bargain, or settlement between parties.

**Companion**, kom-pan'yon, *n.* [O. Fr. *compainon*, *companion*; Fr. *compagnon*—L. *com*, together, and *panis*, bread; lit. a sharer of one's bread; a mess-fellow.] One with whom a person frequently associates and converses; a mate; a comrade; one who accompanies another; a person holding the third class of an order of knighthood (as of the Bath).—*a.* Accompanying; united with.—**Companionable**, kom-

pan'yon-a-bl, *a.* Fit for good fellowship; qualified to be agreeable in company; sociable.—**Companionship**, kom-pan'yon-ship, *n.* The state or fact of being a companion; fellowship; association.—**Companion**, kom'pa-ni, *n.* [Fr. *compagnie*; O. Fr. also *compañie*.] The state of being along with; companionship; fellowship; society; any assemblage of persons; a collection of men or other animals, in a very indefinite sense; guests at a person's house; a number of persons united for performing or carrying on anything jointly, as some commercial enterprise, the term being applicable to private partnerships or to incorporated bodies; a firm (but this word usually implies fewer partners than *company*); the members of a firm whose names do not appear in the style or title of the firm: usually contracted when written (Messrs. Smith & Co.); a subdivision of an infantry battalion commanded by a major or mounted captain; the crew of a ship, including the officers.—*To bear or keep* (a person) *company*, to accompany; to attend; to go with; to associate with.—*To be good company*, to be an entertaining companion.

**Companion**, kom-pan'yon, *n.* [Comp. O. Sp. *compañia*, an out-house.] *Naut.* the framing and sash-lights upon a quarter-deck, through which light passes to the cabins below; a raised cover to the cabin stair of a merchant vessel.—*Companion ladder*, the steps or ladder between the main-deck and the quarter-deck.—*Companion way*, the staircase at the entrance to the cabin of a vessel.

**Compare**, kom-pār', *v.t.*—*compared*, *comparing*. [L. *comparo*, I put together, unite, match, compare—*com*, together, and *par*, equal, whence *peer*, *pair*, *parity*. PAIR.] To set or bring together in fact or in contemplation, and examine the relations they bear to each other, especially with a view to ascertain agreement or disagreement, resemblances or differences (to *compare* one thing with another); to liken; to represent as similar for the purpose of illustration (to *compare* one thing to another); *gram.* to inflect by the degrees of comparison.—*v.i.* To hold or stand comparison; to contrast favourably.—*n.* Comparison; scope or room for comparison (rich beyond *compare*).—

**Comparable**, kom'pa-ra-bl, *a.* [L. *comparabilis*.] Capable of being compared; worthy of comparison; being of equal regard.—**Comparative**, kom-par'a-tiv, *a.* [L. *comparativus*.] Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute; proceeding by comparison; founded on comparison, especially founded on the comparison of different things belonging to the same science or study (*comparative anatomy*, &c.); having the power of comparing different things (the *comparative*



faculty); *gram.* expressing a greater degree; expressing more than the positive but less than the superlative: applied to forms of adjectives and adverbs.—*n. Gram.* the comparative degree.—**Comparatively**, kom-par'a-tiv-li, *adv.* By comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely, or in itself.—**Comparison**, kom-par'i-son, *n.* [Fr. *comparaison*, *L. comparatio*.] The act of comparing; the act of examining in order to discover how one thing stands with regard to another; the state of being compared; relation between things such as admits of their being compared; something with which another thing is compared; a similitude, or illustration by similitude; a parallel; *gram.* the inflection of an adjective or adverb to express degrees of the original quality.

**Compartment**, kom-pärt'ment, *n.* [Fr. *compartment*, *L.L. compartimentum*, from *L. compartior*, I divide, share, from *pars*, part, a part.] A division or separate part of a general design, as of a building, railway-carriage, or the like.

**Compass**, kum'pas, *n.* [Fr. *compas*, from *L.L. compassus*, a circuit—*L. com*, and *passus*, a step.] A passing round; a circular course; a circuit (to fetch a compass, that is, to make a circuit or round); limit or boundary; extent; range: applied to time, space, sound, &c.; moderate estimate; moderation; due limits (to keep within compass); an instrument consisting essentially of a magnet suspended so as to have as complete freedom of motion as possible, and used to indicate the magnetic meridian or the position of objects with respect to that meridian; a mathematical instrument for describing circles, measuring figures, distances between two points, &c.: often with the plural designation *compasses*, or a pair of *compasses*.—*v.t.* To stretch round; to encompass; to enclose, encircle, environ, surround; to go or walk about or round; to obtain; to attain to; to accomplish (to compass one's purposes); *law*, to plot; to contrive (a person's death).

**Compassion**, kom-pa'shon, *n.* [Fr. *compassion*, *L. compassio*.] A suffering with another; sympathy; pity; commiseration; an act of mercy [O.T.].—**Compassionate**, kom-pa'shon-ät, *a.* Characterized by compassion; full of pity; tender-hearted.

**Compatible**, kom-pat'i-bl, *a.* [Fr. *compatible*, *L.L. compatibilis*—*L. com*, together, and *patior*, I suffer.] Capable of coexisting or being found together in the same subject; capable of existing together in harmony; suitable; agreeable; not incongruous (things compatible with one another).—**Compatibility**, kom-pat'i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being compatible; consistency; suitability.

**Compatriot**, kom-pä'tri-ot, *n.* [Fr.

*compatriote*.] One of the same country.

**Compeer**, kom'pēr, *n.* [*L. com*, and *par*, equal.] An equal; a companion; an associate; a mate.

**Compel**, kom-pel', *v.t.*—**compelled**, *compelling*. [*L. compello*, *compulsus*, to drive together—*com*, and *pello*, I drive; hence *compulsion*, *compulsory*, &c.] To drive or urge with force or irresistibly; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate.—**Compellable**, kom-pel'-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being compelled or constrained.

**Compendium**, kom-pen'di-um, *n.* [*L. compendium*, a shortening, abbreviating—*com*, with, and *pendo*, I weigh.] A brief compilation or composition containing the principal heads or general principles of a larger work or system; an abridgment; a summary; an epitome.—**Compensious**, kom-pen'di-us, *a.* [*L. compendiosus*.] Containing the substance or general principles of a subject or work in a narrow compass; succinct; concise.

**Compensate**, kom-pen-sät, *v.t.*—**compensated**, **compensating**. [*L. compenso*, *compensatus*—*com*, together, and *penso*, freq. of *pendo*, *pensum*, to weigh; lit. to weigh together, hence to balance, give an equivalent for.] To give equal value to; to recompense; to give an equivalent to (to compensate a labourer for his work); to make up for; to counterbalance; to make amends for (losses, defects, &c.).—*v.i.* To make amends; to supply or serve as an equivalent: followed by *for*.—**Compensation**, kom-pen-sä'shon, *n.* The act of compensating; that which is given or serves as an equivalent for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; amends; indemnity; recompense; that which supplies the place of something else or makes good a deficiency.

**Compete**, kom-pet', *v.i.*—**competed**, **competing**. [*L. competo*, I strive after—*com*, together, and *peto*, I seek.] To seek or strive for the same thing as another; to carry on a contest or rivalry for a common object; to vie (to compete with a person for a thing).—**Competition**, kom-pet'i'shon, *n.* [*L.L. competitio*.] The act of competing; mutual contest or striving for the same object; rivalry; a trial of skill proposed as a test of superiority or comparative fitness.—**Competitive**, kom-pet'i-tiv, *a.* Relating to competition; carried out by competition.—**Competitor**, kom-pet'i-tēr, *n.* [*L. competitor* (I long).] One who competes; one who endeavours to obtain what another seeks; one who claims what another claims; a rival.

**Competent**, kom'pē-tent, *a.* [Fr. *competent*, from *competere*, to be sufficient; *L. competo*, I am meet or suitable—*com*, together, and *peto*, I seek.] Answering all requirements; suitable; fit; sufficient or fit for the purpose; adequate; having legal capacity or power; rightfully or lawfully belonging.—**Competent-**

**ly**, kom'pē-tent-li, *adv.* In a competent manner; sufficiently; adequately; suitably.—**Competence**, **Competency**, kom'pē-tens, kom'pē-ten-si, *n.* State of being competent; fitness; suitability; adequateness; ability; sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient; especially, property or means of subsistence sufficient to furnish the necessities and conveniences of life, without superfluity.

**Compile**, kom-pil', *v.t.*—**compiled**, **compiling**. [*L. compilo*, I plunder, pillage—*com*, together, and *pilo*, I pillage.] To draw up, write out, or compose by collecting materials from various sources; to collect or put together by utilizing the writings of others.—**Compilation**, kom-pi-lä'shon, *n.* The act of compiling or collecting from written or printed documents or books; that which is compiled; a book or treatise drawn up by compiling.—**Compiler**, kom-pil'ēr, *n.* One who compiles.

**Complacent**, kom-plä'sent, *a.* [*L. complacens*, *complacens*, pleasing, prp. of *complaceo*, I please—*com*, and *placeo*, I please (whence *pleasure*).] Accompanied with a sense of quiet enjoyment; displaying complacency; gratified; satisfied.—**Complacence**, **Complacency**, kom-plä'sens, kom-plä'sen-si, *n.* A feeling of quiet pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.

**Complain**, kom-plän', *v.i.* [Fr. *complaignre*, from *L.L. complangere*—*L. com*, together, and *plango*, I beat the breast in sorrow.] To utter expressions of grief, pain, uneasiness, censure, resentment, or the like; to lament; to murmur; to bewail; to make a formal accusation against a person; to make a charge: now regularly followed by *of* before the cause of grief or censure.—**Complaint**, kom-plänt', *n.* [Fr. *complainte*.] Expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, or resentment; lamentation; murmuring; a finding fault; the cause or subject of complaint or murmuring; a malady; an ailment; a disease: usually applied to disorders not violent; a charge; a representation of injuries suffered; accusation.

**Complaisance**, kom-plä-zans, *n.* [Fr. *complaisance*, from *complaisant*, prp. of *complaître*, to please—*L. complacere*.] A pleasing deportment; affability; civility; courtesy; desire of pleasing; disposition to oblige.—**Complaisant**, kom-plä-zant, *a.* Pleasing in manners; courteous; obliging; desirous to please; proceeding from an obliging disposition.

**Complement**, kom'plē-ment, *n.* [*L. complementum*, that which fills up or completes, from *compleo*, I complete. *Complement* is the same word.] Full quantity or number; full amount; what is wanted to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; difference; *math.* what is wanted in an arc or angle to make it up to 90°.



— **Complementary**, kom-plē-men'ta-ri, *a.* Completing; supplying a deficiency.

**Complete**, kom-plēt', *a.* [L. *completus*, pp. of *compleo*, *completum*, to fill up—*com*, intens., and *pleo*, I fill; same root as *E. fill*.] Having no deficiency; wanting no part or element; perfect; thorough; consummate; in every respect; finished; ended; concluded.—*v.t.*—**Completed**, *completing*. To make complete; to finish; to end; to perfect; to fulfill; to accomplish; to realize.—**Completely**, kom-plēt'li, *adv.* In a complete manner; fully; perfectly; entirely; wholly; totally; utterly; thoroughly; quite.—**Completion**, kom-plē'shon, *n.* Act of completing, finishing, or perfecting; state of being complete or completed; perfect state; fulfilment; accomplishment.

**Complex**, kom'pleks, *a.* [L. *complexus*, pp. of *complector*, *complexus*, to fold or twine together—*com*, together, and stem *plec*, *plie*, to fold; see also in *ply*, *apply*, *complicate*, *display*, &c.] Composed of various parts or things; including sundry particulars connected; composite; not simple (being, idea); involved; intricate; complicated; perplexed (process).—*n.* Assemblage of things related as parts of a system; *Psychoanalysis* (which see), a series of emotionally accentuated ideas in a repressed state.—*Electra complex*, an excessive attachment (in Freud's nomenclature) of a female child to her father.—*Edipus complex*, a similar attachment of a boy to his mother.—**Complexity**, kom-plek'si-ti, *n.* The state of being complex; anything complex; intricacy; involvement; entanglement.

**Complexion**, kom-plek'shon, *n.* [L. *complexio*, *complexionis*, a combination, in L.L. physical constitution, from *complector*, *complexus*.] The temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body or mind; physical character or nature; the colour or hue of the skin, particularly of the face; the general appearance of anything.

**Complicate**, kom'pli-kāt, *v.t.*—**complicated**, *complicating*. [L. *complico*—*com*, and *plico*, I fold, weave, or knit.] To intertwine; to interweave; to render complex or intricate; to involve.—**Complicated**, kom'pli-kāt-ed, *p. and a.* Involved; intricate.—**Complicacy**, kom'pli-ka-si, *n.* A state of being complex or intricate.—**Complication**, kom'pli-kā'shon, *n.* The act of complicating or state of being complicated; entanglement; complexity; something complicated; an aggregate of things involved, mixed up, or mutually united; what complicates or causes complication.

**Complicity**, kom-plis'i-ti, *n.* The state of being an accomplice; partnership in crime.

**Compliment**, kom'pli-ment, *n.* [Fr. *compliment*, It. *complimento*, from *complire*, to fill up, to satisfy, L.

*compleo*, *complere*, to complete: same word as *complement*, which formerly was used in this sense.] An act or expression of civility, respect, or regard; delicate flattery; expression of commendation or admiration; praise.—*v.t.* To pay a compliment to; to flatter or gratify by expressions of approbation, esteem, or respect, or by acts implying the like.—**Complimentary**, kom'pli-men'ta-ri, *a.* Full of or using compliments; intended to express or convey a compliment or compliments; expressive of civility, regard, or praise.

**Compline**, kom'plin, *n.* [From L. *completæ* (*horæ*), 'complete hours'.] The last of the seven canonical hours in the Roman Catholic breviary.

**Comply**, kom'pli', *v.i.*—**complied**, *complying*. [From L. *complere*, to fill up, satisfy (whence *complete*, *complement*), like supply from *supplere*—*com*, with, and *plere*, to fill. The meaning has been affected by *ply* and *pliant*.] To adopt a certain course of action at the desire of another; to yield; to acquiesce; to consent; to agree: used alone or followed by *with*.—**Compliance**, kom'pli-ans, *n.* The act of complying; a yielding as to a request, wish, desire, &c.; a disposition to yield to others; complaisance.—**Compliant**, kom'pli-ant, *a.* Given to comply; yielding to request or desire; ready to accommodate; obliging.

**Component**, kom-pō'nent, *a.* [L. *componens*—*com*, together, and *pono*, I place.] Composing; constituting; entering into as a part.—*n.* A constituent part; the effective part of a force, velocity, &c., in a given direction; one of any number of constituent forces, velocities, &c., of which the given force, velocity, &c., is the resultant.

**Comport**, kom-pōrt', *v.i.* [Fr. *comporter*, to admit of, allow, endure, from L. *comportare*, to bear or carry together—*com*, and *porto*, I carry.] To be suitable; agree; accord; fit; suit: with *with* (pride *comports ill with poverty*).—*v.t.* To behave; to conduct: used *refl.*—**Comportment**, kom-pōrt'ment, *n.* Behaviour; demeanour; deportment.

**Compose**, kom-pōz', *v.t.*—**composed**, *composing*. [From Fr. *composer*, to compose, from prefix *com*, and *poser*, to place, L. *pausare*, but early identified with L. *compono*, *compositum*, to compound, from *com*, and *pono*, I place; so also *dispose*, *expose*.] To form by uniting two or more things; to form, frame, or fashion; to form by being combined or united; to constitute; to make; to write, as an author; to become the author of (a book, a piece of music); to calm; to quiet; to appease; to settle; to adjust (differences, &c.); to place in proper form; to dispose; *fine arts*, to arrange the leading features of; *printing*, to set in proper order for printing, as types in a composing-stick.—*v.i.* To practise literary,

musical, or artistic composition.—**Composed**, kom-pōzd', *a.* Free from disturbance or agitation; calm; sedate; quiet; tranquil.—**Composure**, kom-pō'zhūr, *n.* The state of being composed; a settled state of mind; sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.—**Composer**, kom-pō'zēr, *n.* One who or that which composes; one who writes an original work; most commonly, one who composes musical pieces.—**Composite**, kom-pō-zit, *a.* [L. *compositus*, from *compono*, *compositum*, to compound.] Made up of distinct parts, elements, or substances; compounded; *arch.* a term applied to one of the orders because the capital belonging to it is *composed* out of those of the other orders, exhibiting leaves, volutes, &c.; *bot.* applied to plants forming a vast order, and having flowers forming dense heads composed of many florets, as in the daisy, dandelion, &c.—*n.* Anything made up of parts or of different elements; a compound; a composition.—**Composition**, kom-pō-zī'shon, *n.* [L. *compositio*, Fr. *composition*, in meaning akin partly to *compose*, partly to the verb *compound*.] The act of composing or compounding, or the state of being composed or compounded; the act of producing some literary or musical piece; what is composed, as a literary, musical, or artistic production; the act of writing for practice in English or a foreign language; the act of making a mutual agreement for the discharge of a debt, or the agreement itself; the amount or rate paid in compounding with creditors; *gram.* the act of forming compound words; the arrangement of parts in a whole; mode of arrangement; a material compounded of two or more ingredients; a compound; *printing*, the act of setting types or characters in the composing-stick, to form lines, and of arranging the lines in a galley to make a column or page, and from this to make a form.—**Compositor**, kom-pōz'it-ēr, *n.* *Printing*, one who sets types and makes up the pages and forms.—**Composing-stick**, *n.* A printer's instrument in which types are arranged into words and lines, and in which the length of the lines is adjusted.

**Computation**, kom-pō-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *computatio*—*com*, with, and *potatio*, from *poto*, I drink.] The act of drinking or tipping together.

**Compound**, kom'pound, *a.* [Originally a participle of O.E. *compounen*, *componen*, to compound. See the verb.] Composed of two or more elements, parts, or ingredients; not simple.—**Compound fracture**, *surg.* a fracture in which a bone is broken and there is also laceration of the tissues.—**Compound interest**, that interest which arises from the principal with the interest added.—*n.* Something produced by compounding two or more ingredients, parts,

or elements, as a substance or a word.—*v.t.* (kom-pound'). [O.E. *compone*, *componere*, with *d* added (as in *expound*, *propound*, *sound*, *vulgar drownd*, &c.), from L. *compono*—*com*, together, and *pono*, *positum*, to set or put.] To mix up or mingle together; to form by mingling two or more ingredients or elements into one; to combine; to settle amicably; to adjust by agreement (a difference or controversy); to discharge (a debt) by paying a part.—*v.i.* To agree upon concession; to come to terms of agreement; to arrange or make a settlement by compromise; especially, to settle with creditors by agreement, and discharge a debt by paying a part of its amount; or to make an agreement to pay a debt by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law (to *compound with a person*, and *for a debt*).

**Compound**, kom-pound, *n.* [From Malay *kampung*, a yard or court.] In the East, the enclosure in which isolated houses stand, or surrounding a dwelling-house, garden, &c.

**Comprehend**, kom-prê-hend', *v.t.* [L. *comprehendo*—*com*, together, *præ*, before, and an obs. *hendere*, to catch.] To take in or include within a certain scope; to include by implication or signification; to embrace; to comprise; to take into the mind; to grasp by the understanding; to possess or have in idea; to understand.—**Comprehensible**, kom-prê-hen'si-bl, *a.* [L. *comprehensibilis*.] Capable of being comprehended; capable of being understood; conceivable by the mind; intelligible.—**Comprehension**, kom-prê-hen'shon, *n.* [L. *comprehensio*.] The act of comprehending, including, or embracing; a comprising; inclusion; capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; capacity of knowing.—**Comprehensive**, kom-prê-hen'siv, *a.* Having the quality of comprehending or embracing a great number or a wide extent; of extensive application; wide in scope; comprehending much in a comparatively small compass; having the power to comprehend or understand.

**Compress**, kom-pres', *v.t.* [L. *comprimo*, *compressum*—*com*, together, and *premo*, *pressum*, to press.] To press together; to force, urge, or drive into a smaller compass; to condense.—*n.* (kom-pres). In *surg.* a soft mass formed of tow, lint, or soft linen cloth, so contrived as by the aid of a bandage to make due pressure on any part.—**Compressible**, kom-pres'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being compressed or forced into a narrow compass; yielding to pressure; condensable.—**Compression**, kom-pres'hon, *n.* The act of compressing; the act of forcing into closer union or density; the state of being compressed; condensation; one of the forms of stress, or

more strictly of strain, consisting in a crushing action.

**Comprise**, kom-priz', *v.t.*—*comprised*, *comprising*. [Fr. *compris*, part. of *comprendre*, L. *comprehendo*, I comprehend.] To comprehend; to contain; to include.

**Compromise**, kom-prô-miz, *n.* [Fr. *compromis*, a compromise, originally a mutual promise to refer to arbitration, from *compromettere*, L. *compromitto*—*com*, and *promitto*, *promissum*, to promise.] A settlement of differences by mutual concessions; a combination of two rival systems, principles, &c., in which a part of each is sacrificed to make the combination possible; what results from, or is founded on, such an agreement; a mutual concession.—*v.t.*—*compromised*, *compromising*. To adjust or combine by a compromise; to settle by mutual concessions; to put to risk or hazard, or expose to serious consequences, by some act or declaration which cannot be recalled; to put in jeopardy; to endanger the interests of: often *refl.* (he *compromised himself* by his rash statements).—*v.i.* To make a compromise; to settle by concession.

**Controller**, kon-trôl'ér, *n.* A controller; an officer who examines the accounts of collectors of public money.

**Compulsion**, kom-pul'shon, *n.* [L. *compulsio*, *compulsio*, constraint, compulsion, from *compello*, *compulsus*, to compel.] The act of compelling or driving by force, physical or moral; constraint of the will.—**Compulsorily**, kom-pul'so-ri-li, *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.—**Compulsory**, kom-pul'so-ri, *a.* Exercising compulsion; compelling; constraining; enforced; due to compulsion; obligatory (a *compulsory* contribution).

**Compunction**, kom-pungk'shon, *n.* [L. *compunctio*, *compungo*—*com*, and *pungo*, I prick or sting. PUNGENT.] The stinging or pricking of the conscience; regret, as for wrongdoing or for causing pain to some one; contrition; remorse.

**Compurgation**, kom-pêr-gâ'shon, *n.* [L. *compurgo*—*com*, and *purgo*, I purge or purify.] An ancient mode of trial in England, where the accused was permitted to call a certain number of persons who joined their oaths to his in testimony to his innocence.—**Compurgator**, kom-pêr-gâ-têr, *n.* One who by oath testified to another's innocence.

**Compute**, kom-pût', *v.t.*—*computed*, *computing*. [L. *computo*, I calculate—*com*, together, and *puto*, I reckon, esteem, whence also *dispute*, *impute*. To count is really the same as this word.] To determine by calculation; to count; to reckon; to calculate; to estimate.—*v.i.* To reckon.—**Computable**, kom-pût'-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned.—

**Computation**, kom-pû-tâ'shon, *n.* [L. *computatio*.] The act or process of computing, reckoning, or estimating; calculation; the result of a computation.

**Comrade**, kom-râd, *n.* [O.E. *camarade*, *camerade*, from Sp. *camarada*, Fr. *camarade*, one who occupies the same chamber, from L. *camera*, a chamber.] An associate in occupation or friendship; a close companion; a mate.—**Comradeship**, kom-râd-ship, *n.* The state or feeling of being a comrade; companionship; fellowship.

**Con**, kon, *adv.* and *n.* [Abbrev. from L. *contra*, against.] Against, in the phrase *pro* and *con*, for and against, as a noun, a statement, argument, point, or consideration supporting the negative side of a question (to discuss the *pros* and *cons*).

**Con**, kon, *v.t.*—*conned*, *conning*. [A form of *can*.] To peruse carefully and attentively; to study over; to learn; to direct the steering of (a ship).

**Conacre**, kon-â-kêr, *n.* [For *corn-acre*.] In Ireland, the subletting of tilled land in small portions for a single crop.

**Concatenate**, kon-kat'e-nât, *v.t.*—*concatenated*, *concatenating*. [L. *concateno*, *concatenatum*, to link together—*con*, together, and *catena*, a chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive series or chain, as things depending on each other.

**Concatenation**, kon-kat'e-nâ'shon, *n.* The state of being concatenated or linked together; a series of links united.

**Concave**, kon-kâv, *a.* [L. *concaucus*—*con*, and *caucus*, hollow.] Hollow and curved or rounded, as the inner surface of a spherical body; presenting a hollow or incurvation towards some direction expressed or understood; incurved.—*n.* A hollow; an arch or vault.

**Conceal**, kon-sêl', *v.t.* [From L. *concelo*, I conceal—*con*, together, and *celo*, I hide, same root as E. *hell*, *hole*, *hull*, &c.] To hide; to withdraw from observation; to cover or keep from sight; to keep close or secret; to forbear to disclose; to withhold from utterance or declaration.—**Concealment**, kon-sêl'ment, *n.* The act of concealing, hiding, or keeping secret; the state of being hid or concealed; privacy; shelter from observation; cover from sight.

**Concede**, kon-sêd', *v.t.*—*conceded*, *conceding*. [L. *concedo*, *concessum*, to yield, grant—*con*, together, and *cedo*, I yield. CEDE.] To admit as true, just, or proper; to grant; to let pass undisputed; to grant as a privilege; to yield up; to allow; to surrender.—*v.i.* To make concession; to grant a request or petition; to yield.—**Concession**, kon-sesh'on, *n.* [L. *concessio*.] The act of conceding, admitting, or granting; a yielding to demand or claim; the thing yielded; a grant; a grant empowering some scheme or work to be done.



**Conceit**, kon-sēt', *n.* [O.E. *conceipt*, O.Fr. *concept*, from *L. conceptus*, a conception, from *concepio*, I conceive—*con*, and *cipio*, I take; comp. *deceit*, *receipt*.] Opinion, estimation, view, or belief (wise in one's own *conceit*); an ill-grounded opinion; a baseless fancy; a crotchety notion; an ill-grounded opinion of one's own importance; self-conceit; vanity; a witty, happy, or ingenious thought or expression; a quaint or humorous fancy; now commonly a thought or expression intended to be striking or poetical, but rather far-fetched, insipid, or pedantic.—*Out of conceit with*, not now having a favourable opinion of; no longer pleased with.—**Conceited**, kon-sē'ted, *a.* Entertaining a flattering opinion of oneself; self-conceited; vain; egotistical.

**Conceive**, kon-sēv', *v.t.*—*conceived*, *conceiving*. [O.Fr. *concevoir*, *concevoir*, Fr. *concevoir*, from *L. concipere*, to conceive. **CONCEIT**.] To become pregnant with; to develop in the womb in an embryonic state; to form in the mind; to devise (an idea, a purpose); to realize in the mind; to form a conception of; to place distinctly before the thoughts; to comprehend: often used as a specific term in philosophy; to think; to imagine; to suppose possible.—*v.i.* To have a fetus formed in the womb; to become pregnant; to have or form a conception or idea; to think (to *conceive* of a thing).—**Conceivable**, kon-sē'va-bl, *a.* Capable of being conceived, thought, imagined, or understood.

**Concentrate**, kon-sen-trät, *v.t.*—*concentrated*, *concentrating*. [Fr. *concentrer*—*L. con*, together, and *centrum*, a centre.] To bring to a common centre or point of union; to cause to come together to one spot or point; to bring to bear on one point; to direct towards one object; in chemical manipulations, to intensify by removing non-essential matter; to reduce to a state of great strength and purity.—*v.i.* To approach or meet in a common point or centre.—**Concentration**, kon-sen-trä'shon, *n.* The act of concentrating; the act of collecting into a central point or of directing to one object; the state of being concentrated; the act of increasing the strength of fluids by volatilizing part of their water.—**Concentric**, kon-sen'trik, *a.* [*L. concentricus*.] Having a common centre (circles, &c.).

**Concept**, kon'sept, *n.* [*L. conceptum*, what is conceived, from *concepio*. **CONCEIVE**.] *Philos.* the subject of a conception; the object conceived by the mind; a notion.—**Conception**, kon-sep'shon, *n.* [*L. conceptio*.] The act of conceiving; the first formation of the embryo of an animal; the act or power of conceiving in the mind; that which is conceived in the mind; product of

the imaginative or inventive faculty; *philos.* that mental act or combination of acts by which an absent object of perception is brought before the mind by the imagination; the mental operation by which such notions or conceptions are formed; a general notion; that which constitutes the meaning of a general term; thought, notion, or idea in the loose sense (you have no *conception* how clever he is).

**Concern**, kon-sēr'n', *v.t.* [Fr. *concerner*, to concern, from *L. concerno*, I mix, as in a sieve—*con*, together, and *cerno*, I sift, akin to *Gr. krinō*, I separate. Ak. *deceit*, *discreet*, *secret*, &c.] To relate, pertain, or belong to; to affect the interest of; to be of importance to (that does not *concern* me); *refl.* to take or have an interest in, occupy or busy oneself; to disturb, make uneasy, or cause concern to: in this sense generally in pp.—*n.* That which relates or belongs to one; business; affair; matter of importance; that which affects one's welfare or happiness; solicitude; anxiety; agitation or uneasiness of mind; disturbed state of feeling; an establishment, such as a manufacturing or commercial establishment.—**Concerned**, kon-sērnd', *p.* and *a.* Having concern; interested; engaged; anxious.—**Concerning**, kon-sēr'ning, *prep.* In regard to; regarding; with relation to; about.

—**Concernment**, kon-sēr'n'ment, *n.* A thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest; importance; participation; concern; solicitude.

**Concert**, kon-sért', *v.t.* [Fr. *concert*, from *It. concertare*, to concert, misspelled from *L. consero*, *conserto*, to join together—*con*, and *sero*, I join, from root of *series*.] To contrive and settle by mutual communication of opinions or propositions; to plan; to devise.—*n.* (kon'sért). [From above verb, but in musical meanings *L. concertus*, a singing together, seems to have had an influence.] Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; concordance in a scheme; co-operation; concord; the music of a company of players or singers, or of both united; a public or private musical entertainment, at which a number of vocalists or instrumentalists, or both, perform singly or combined.

—**Concerted**, kon-sért'ed, *p.* and *a.* Mutually contrived or planned.—*Concerted piece*, in music, a composition in parts for several voices or instruments.—**Concertina**, kon-sér-tē'na, *n.* A musical instrument held between the hands in playing, and composed of a bellows, with two faces or ends, in which are the keys or stops by pressing which with the fingers air is admitted to the free metallic reeds producing the sounds.—**Concerto**, kon-chér'tō, *n.* [It.] A musical composition, usually in a symphonic form, written

for one principal instrument, with accompaniments for a full orchestra.—**Conch**, kongk, *n.* [*L. concha*, *Gr. konchē*, *Skr. gankha*, a shell.] A marine shell, especially a large spiral shell of a trumpet shape, which may be blown like a trumpet; the external portion of the ear, more especially the hollow part of it.—**Concha**, kong'ka, *n.* The external ear; *arch.* the plain ribless surface of a vault; the semidome of an apse; the apse.—**Conchoid**, kong'koid, *n.* The name of a special kind of curve used for finding two mean proportionals.—**Conchology**, kong-kol'o-jī, *n.* That department of zoology which treats of the nature, formation, and classification of shells.

**Concierge**, kon-shyärzh, *n.* [Fr.] A door-keeper to a hotel, house, prison, &c.; a janitor, male or female; a porter.

**Conciliate**, kon-sil'i-ät, *v.t.*—*conciliated*, *conciliating*. [*L. concilio*, *conciliatum*, to unite in thought or feeling, from *concilium*, plan, council.] To bring to entertain a friendly feeling; to make friendly from being antagonistic; to pacify; to soothe; to win, gain, or engage (to *conciliate* one's affection or regard); to show to be compatible (statements, &c.).

—**Conciliating**, kon-sil'i-ät-ing, *a.* Winning; having the quality of gaining favour.—**Conciliation**, kon-sil'i-ät'shon, *n.* The act of conciliating; the act of making friendly; the act of winning or gaining favour or esteem.—**Conciliatory**, kon-sil'i-a-to-ri, *a.* Tending to conciliate or bring to a friendly state of feeling; pacific.

**Concise**, kon-sis', *a.* [*L. concisus*, cut off, brief, from *concido*—*con*, and *caedo*, I cut.] Comprehending much in few words; brief and comprehensive; employing as few words as possible; succinct.—**Concisely**, kon-sis'li, *adv.* In a concise manner; briefly; in few words.

**Conclave**, kon-kläv, *n.* [*L. conclave*, a private room, a closet—*con*, together, and *clavis*, a key.] The assembly or meeting of the cardinals shut up for the election of a pope; hence, the body of cardinals; a private meeting; a close assembly.

**Conclude**, kon-klüd', *v.t.*—*concluded*, *concluding*. [*L. concludo*—*con*, and *claudo*, I shut; whence also *clause*, *close*.] To infer or arrive at by reasoning; to deduce, as from premises; to judge; to end, finish, bring to a conclusion; to settle or arrange finally (to *conclude* an agreement, a peace).—*v.i.* To infer; to form a final judgment; to come to a decision; to resolve; to determine: generally followed by an infinitive or a clause; to end; to make a finish.—**Conclusion**, kon-klü'zhon, *n.* [*L. conclusio*.] The end, close, or termination; the last part: often in the phrase *in conclusion*—finally, lastly; determination; final decision; inference; logic, the inference of a syllogism as



drawn from the premises; an experiment (obsolete except in the phrase *to try conclusions*).—**Conclusive**, kon-kü'siv, *a.* Putting an end to debate or argument; leading to a conclusion or determination; decisive; bringing out or leading to a regular logical conclusion.

**Concoct**, kon-kokt', *v.t.* [*L. concoquo, concoctum—con, and coquo, I cook.* **COOK.**] To form and prepare in the mind; to devise; to plan; to plot (a scheme, a conspiracy).—**Concoction**, kon-kok'-shon, *n.* [*L. concoctio.*] The act of concocting or devising; a made-up story.

**Comcomitant**, kon-kom'i-tant, *a.* [*From L. com, together, and comitor, I accompany, from comes, a companion.*] Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending: of things, circumstances, &c.—*n.* A thing that accompanies another; an accompaniment; an accessory.

**Concord**, kon'kord or kong'kord, *n.* [*Fr. concorde, L. con, and cor, cordis, the heart.*] Agreement or union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; harmony; agreement between things; suitability; music, the pleasing combination of two or more sounds; the relation between two or more sounds which are agreeable to the ear; gram. agreement of words in construction.—**Concordance**, kon-kor'dans, *n.* The state of being concordant; agreement; harmony; a book in which the principal words used in any work, as the Scriptures, Shakespeare, &c., are arranged alphabetically, and the book, chapter, verse, act, scene, line, or other subdivision in which each word occurs are noted.—**Concordant**, kon-kor'dant, *a.* [*L. concordans, ppr. of concordare, to agree.*] Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; harmonious.—**Concordat**, kon-kor'dat, *n.* [*Fr.*] An agreement; compact; convention; especially, a formal agreement between the see of Rome and any secular government.

**Concourse**, kon'kors or kong'kors, *n.* [*Fr. concours, from L. concurrus, from concurrere, to run together—con, and curro, I run.*] A moving, flowing, or running together; confluence; a meeting or coming together of people; the people assembled; a throng; a crowd; an assemblage of things; agglomeration.

**Concrete**, kon'krët or kong'krët, *a.* [*L. concretus, from concrescere, to grow together—con, and cresco, I grow; seen also in decrease, increase, crescent, &c.*] Formed by union of separate particles in a mass; united in a solid form; logic, a term applied to an object as it exists in nature, invested with all its attributes, or to the notion or name of such an object.—*n.* A mass formed by concretion of separate particles of matter in one body; a compound; logic, a concrete term; a compact

mass of gravel, coarse pebbles, or stone chippings, cemented together by hydraulic or other mortar, employed extensively in building, especially under water.—**Concretion**, kon-krë'shon, *n.* The act of concreting or growing together so as to form one mass; the mass or solid matter formed by growing together; a clot; a lump; geol. a lump or nodule formed by molecular aggregation as distinct from crystallization.

**Concubine**, kong'kü-bin, *n.* [*L. concubina, from concumbo, I lie with—con, and cumbo or cubo, I lie down.*] A woman who cohabits with a man without being legally married to him; a kept-mistress; a wife of inferior condition, such as were allowed in ancient Greece and Rome; a lawful wife, but not united to the man by the usual ceremonies.—**Concubinage**, kong'kü-bi-näj, *n.* The act or practice of having a concubine or concubines; the state of being a concubine; a living as man and wife without being married.

**Concupiscence**, kon-kü'pi-sens, *n.* [*L. concupiscentia, from concupisco, I lust after—con, and cupio, I desire.*] Lustful feeling; lust; sinful desire.

**Concur**, kon-kër', *v.i.*—**concurrent**, *concurring*, [*L. concuro, I run with—con, and curro, I run; seen also in course, current, incur, recur, &c.*] To run or meet together; to agree, join, or unite, as in one action or opinion (to *concur* with a person in an opinion); to assent; to unite or be conjoined; to meet together; to be combined; to unite in contributing to a common object (causes that *concur* in an effect); to coincide or have points of agreement [*Shak.*].—**Concurrence**, kon-kur'ens, *n.* The act of concurring; conjunction; combination of agents, circumstances, or events; agreement in opinion; union or consent as to a design to be carried out; approbation; consent with joint aid or contribution of power or influence.—**Concurrent**, kon-kur'ent, *a.* Concurring or acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with; conjoined; associate; comitant; joint and equal; existing together and operating on the same objects (the *concurrent* jurisdiction of law courts).

**Concussion**, kon-kush'on, *n.* [*L. concussio, concussionis, a shock, extortion.*] The act of shaking, particularly by the stroke or impulse of another body; the shock occasioned by two bodies coming suddenly into collision; a shock; surg. applied to injuries sustained by the brain and other organs from falls, blows, &c.

**Condemn**, kon-dem'v, *v.t.* [*L. condemnno—con, intens., and damno, I condemn, whence damn.*] To pronounce to be utterly wrong; to utter a sentence of disapprobation against; to pronounce to be guilty;

to sentence to punishment; to utter sentence against judicially; opposed to *acquit* or *absolve*; to judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service, or to be forfeited.—**Condemnation**, kon-dem-nä'shon, *n.* [*L. condemnatio.*] The act of condemning; the state of being condemned.

**Condense**, kon-dens', *v.t.*—**condensed**, *condensing*. [*L. condenso—con, and denso, I make dense.*] To make more dense or compact; to reduce the volume or compass of; to bring into closer union of parts; to consolidate; to compress (to *condense* a substance, an argument, &c.); to reduce (a gas or vapour) to the condition of a liquid or solid.—*v.i.* To become close or more compact, as the particles of a body; to change from the vaporous to the liquid state.—**Condensed**, kon-dens't, *a.* Made dense or close in texture or composition; compressed; compact (a *condensed* style of composition).

**Condenser**, kon-den'ser, *n.* One who or that which condenses; a pneumatic instrument or syringe in which air may be compressed; a vessel in which aqueous or spirituous vapours are reduced to a liquid form by coldness; a lens to gather and concentrate rays collected by a mirror and direct them upon an object; *elect.* an instrument for obtaining large electrical charges at comparatively small differences of potential.—**Condensation**, kon-den-sä'shon, *n.* [*L. condensatio.*] The act of condensing or making more dense or compact; the act of bringing into smaller compass; consolidation; the act of reducing a gas or vapour to a liquid or solid form.

**Condescend**, kon-dë-send', *v.i.* [*Fr. condescendre—L. con, with, and descend. DESCEND.*] To descend voluntarily for a time to the level of an inferior; to stoop; to lower oneself intentionally; often followed by the infinitive or a noun preceded by *to*.—**Condescending**, kon-dë-sen'ding, *a.* Marked or characterized by condescension; stooping to the level of one's inferiors.—**Condescension**, kon-dë-sen'shon, *n.* The act of condescending; the act of voluntarily stooping to an equality with inferiors; affability on the part of a superior.

**Condign**, kon-din', *a.* [*L. condignus, well worthy—con, and dignus, worthy.*] Well-deserved; merited; suitable: now always applied to punishment or something equivalent.

**Condiment**, kon'di-ment, *n.* [*L. condimentum, from condio, I season, pickle.*] Something used to give relish to food, and to gratify the taste; sauce; seasoning.

**Condition**, kon-di'shon, *n.* [*L. condicio, conditionis (also conditio), situation, compact, &c.—con, and dico, I declare.*] A particular mode of being; situation; predicament; case; state; state with respect to the orders or grades of society or

to property; rank in society; that which is requisite to be done, happen, exist, or be present in order to something else being done, taking effect, or happening; a clause in a contract embodying some stipulation, provision, or essential point.—*v.t.* To form the condition or essential accompaniment of; to regulate or determine; to stipulate; to arrange.—**Conditional**, *kon-di'shon-al*, *a.* Imposing conditions; containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms; *gram*, and *logic*, expressing or involving a condition.—**Conditionally**, *kon-di'shon-al-li*, *adv.* In a conditional manner; with certain limitations; on particular conditions, terms, or stipulations.

**Condole**, *kon-döl'*, *v.i.*—*condoleo*, *condoling*. [*L.L. condoleo*—*con*, with, and *L. doleo*, I grieve, whence *dolour*, *dolour*.] To express pain or grief at the distress or misfortunes of another; to express sympathy to one in grief or misfortune: followed by *with*.—**Condolence**, *kon-dö'-lens*, *n.* The act of condoling; expression of sympathy with another's grief.

**Condone**, *kon-dön'*, *v.t.*—*condoned*, *condoning*. [*L. condonare*, to pardon—*con*, and *donare*, to present, from *donum*, a gift.] To pardon; to forgive; to overlook an offence (never with a personal object); *law*, to forgive, or to act so as to imply forgiveness of a violation of the marriage vow.—**Condonation**, *kon-dö-nä'shon*, *n.* [*L. condonatio*.] The act of condoning or pardoning a wrong act; *law*, an act or course of conduct by which a husband or a wife is held to have pardoned a matrimonial offence committed by the other; the party condoning being thus barred from a remedy for that offence.

**Condor**, *kon'dör*, *n.* [*Sp.*, from *Peruv. cuntur*.] A South American bird, one of the largest of the vulture tribe.

**Condottiere**, *kon-dot-tyä'rä*, *n. pl.* **Condottieri**, *kon-dot-tyä'rë*, [*It.*] One of a class of mercenary Italian military adventurers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; a free-lance.

**Conduce**, *kon-düs'*, *v.i.*—*conduced*, *conducting*. [*L. conduco*, I conduce—*con*, and *duco*, I lead.] To combine with other things in bringing about or tending to bring about a result; to lead or tend; to contribute: followed by the infinitive or a noun preceded by *to*.—**Conducive**, *kon-düs-iv*, *a.* Having the quality of conducting, promoting or furthering; tending to advance or bring about: followed by *to*.

**Conduct**, *kon'dukt*, *n.* [*L.L. conductus*, *L. conductus*, pp. of *conduco*.] The act of guiding or commanding; mode of carrying on or conducting; mode of handling or wielding; administration; management; personal

behaviour; deportment: applied indifferently to a good or bad course of action; the act of conveying or guarding; guidance or bringing along under protection.—*v.t.* (*kon'dukt'*). To accompany and show the way; to guide; to lead; to escort; to lead, as a commander; to direct; to command; to manage (affaires, &c.); *refl.* to behave; *physics*, to carry, transmit, or propagate, as heat, electricity, &c.; to lead or direct as musical conductor.—*v.i.* To carry, transmit, or propagate heat, electricity, sound, &c.; to act as musical conductor.—**Conduction**, *kon-duk'shon*, *n.* *Physics*, the mode of transference of heat through the substance of solids and of electricity through any suitable body called a *conductor*.—**Conductor**, *kon-duk'tër*, *n.* One who conducts; a leader; a guide; a commander; one who leads an army; a director or manager; the director of a chorus or orchestra; the person who attends to the passengers in an omnibus, a tramway car, or the like, as contra-distinguished from the driver; *physics*, a body that receives and transmits or communicates heat, electricity, or force in any of its forms; hence, specifically, a lightning-rod.

**Conduit**, *kon'dit'* or *kun'dit*, *n.* [*Fr. conduit*, pp. of *conduire*, *L. conducere*, *conductum*, to conduct.] A pipe, tube, or other channel for the conveyance of water or other fluid; a built fountain to which water is brought by pipes.

**Condyle**, *kon'dil*, *n.* [*L. condylus*, *Gr. kondylos*, a knuckle, a joint.] *Anat.* a protuberance on the end of a bone serving to form an articulation with another bone.

**Cone**, *kön*, *n.* [*L. conus*, *Gr. kõnos*, a cone, from root seen in *E. hone*, *Skr. ço*, to sharpen.] A solid figure rising from a circular base and regularly tapering to a point; anything shaped like, or approaching the shape of, a cone; one of the fruits of fir-trees, pines, &c.; the name of certain molluscous shells; the hill surrounding the crater of a volcano, formed by the gradual accumulation of ejected material; a form of storm signal.—**Conic**, *kon'ik*, *a.* [*L. conicus*, *Gr. kõnikos*.] Having the form of a cone; conical; pertaining to a cone.—*Conic sections*, the figures formed by the outlines of the cut surfaces when a cone is cut by a plane, more especially the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola, the first of which is seen when the section is made parallel to the slope of the cone.—*n.* A conic section.

**Conical**, *kon'ik-al*, *a.* Having the form of a cone; cone-shaped.

**Conics**, *kon'iks*, *n.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the several curve lines arising from the sections of it.—**Conifer**, *kö'ni-fër*, *n.* [*L. conus*, and *fero*, I bear.] *Bot.* a plant producing cones, or hard, dry, scaly seed-vessels of a conical figure, as the pine, fir, &c.

—**Conoid**, *kö'noid*, *n.* *Geom.* a solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.

**Confabulate**, *kon-fab'ü-lät*, *v.i.* [*L. confabulator*—*con*, and *fabulator*, I talk.] To talk familiarly together.—**Confabulation**, *kon-fab'ü-lä'shon*, *n.* [*L. confabulatio*.] A talking together; familiar talk; easy, unrestrained conversation.

**Confection**, *kon-fek'shon*, *n.* Anything prepared or preserved with sugar, as fruit; a sweetmeat.—**Confectioner**, *kon-fek'shon-ër*, *n.* One whose occupation is to make or sell sweetmeats or confections.—**Confectionery**, *kon-fek'sho-nër-i*, *n.* Sweetmeats; things prepared or sold by a confectioner; confections.

**Confederacy**, *kon-fed'er-a-si*, *n.* [*L. L. confederatio*—*con*, and *L. fedus*, a league.] A contract between two or more persons, bodies of men or states, combined in support of each other, in some act or enterprise; a league; compact; alliance; the persons, states, or nations united by a league.—**Confederate**, *kon-fed'er-ät*, *a.* [*L. L. confederatus*.] United in a league; allied by treaty; engaged in a confederacy; pertaining to a confederacy.—*n.* One who is united with others in a league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; an accomplice.—*v.i.*—*confederated*, *confederating*. To unite in a league or confederacy.—**Confederation**, *kon-fed'er-ä'shon*, *n.* A confederacy; a league; alliance; the parties to a league; states united by a confederacy.

**Confer**, *kon-fër'*, *v.t.*—*conferred*, *conferring*. [*L. confero*, I bring together, compare, bestow, consult, &c.—*con*, together, and *fero*, I bring.] To give or bestow: with *on* or *upon* before the recipient.—*v.i.* To consult together on some special subject; to compare opinions: formerly often simply to discourse or talk, but *confer* now implies conversation on some serious or important subject.—**Conference**, *kon-fër-ens*, *n.* [*Fr. conférence*.] The act of conferring or consulting together; a meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction; a meeting of the representatives of different foreign countries in regard to some matter of importance to all.

**Confess**, *kon-fes'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. confesser*, from *L. confiteor*, *confessum*—*con*, and *fateor*, I own or acknowledge.] To own, acknowledge, or avow, as a crime, a fault, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest or reputation; to own to; to disclose; *eccles.* to disclose or recapitulate (sins) to a priest in private with a view to absolution: in this sense sometimes *refl.* to hear or receive the confession of; said of the priest; to acknowledge as having a certain character or certain claims; to declare belief in; to grant, concede, admit.—*v.i.* To make confession or avowal; to dis-



close faults; to make known one's sins to a priest. — **Confession**, kon-fesh'on, *n.* The act of confessing; the act of making an avowal; a disclosing of sins or faults to a priest; the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor. — *Confession of Faith*, a formula which comprises the articles of faith that a person, a church, &c., accepts as true. — **Confessional**, kon-fesh'on-al, *n.* [Fr. *confessionnal*, L.L. *confessionale*.] A compartment or cell in which a priest sits to hear confession, having a small opening or hole at each side through which the penitent, kneeling without, makes confession. — *a.* Of or pertaining to a confession. — **Confessor**, kon-fes'er, *n.* A priest who hears confession and assumes power to grant absolution; one who made a profession of his faith in the Christian religion, and adhered to it in the face of persecution.

**Confetti**, kon-fet'i, *n.* [It. *confetti*, sweets.] Small pieces of coloured paper thrown at each other by revellers at carnivals, or at the bride and groom by wedding guests.

**Confide**, kon-fid', *v.i.* — *confided*, *confiding*. [L. *confido* — *con*, and *fido*, I trust.] To rely with full assurance of mind; to rest the mind firmly without anxiety; to trust; to believe; followed by *in*. — *v.t.* — *confided*, *confiding*. To intrust; to commit with full reliance on the party to whom the thing is committed (to *confide* a thing to a person). — **Confidant**, kon-fid-ant, *n. masc.* — **Confidante**, kon-fid-ant', *n. fem.* [O. Fr.] A person intrusted with the confidence of another; one to whom secrets are confided; a confidential friend. — **Confidence**, kon-fid-ens, *n.* [L. *confidentia*.] Assurance of mind; firm belief; trust; reliance; reliance on one's own abilities, resources, or circumstances; self-reliance; assurance; boldness; courage; that in which trust is placed; ground of trust; a secret; a private or confidential communication (to exchange *confidences* together). — **Confident**, kon-fid-ent, *a.* Full of confidence; having full belief; fully assured; relying on oneself; full of assurance; bold, sometimes overbold. — **Confidential**, kon-fid-en-shal, *a.* Enjoying the confidence of another; intrusted with secrets or with private affairs; intended to be treated as private, or kept in confidence; spoken or written in confidence; secret. — **Confidently**, kon-fid-ent-li, *adv.* In a confident manner; with firm trust; with strong assurance; positively; dogmatically. — **Confiding**, kon-fid-ing, *p. and a.* Trusting; reposing confidence; trustful; credulous.

**Configuration**, kon-fig'ü-rä'shon, *n.* [L. *configuratio*.] External form, figure, or shape of a thing as resulting from the disposition and shape of its parts; external aspect or appearance; shape or form.

**Confine**, kon-fin, *n.* [L. *confinis*, bordering, adjoining, *confine*, a border — *con*, and *finis*, end, border, limit.] Border; boundary; frontier; the part of any territory which is at or near the end or extremity; generally in the plural and in regard to contiguous regions. — *v.t.* (kon-fin') — *confined*, *confining*. [Fr. *confiner*.] To restrain within limits; to circumscribe; hence, to imprison; to immure; to shut up; to limit or restrain voluntarily in some act or practice (to *confine oneself* to a subject). — *To be confined*, to be in child-bed. — **Confined**, kon-find', *p. and a.* Restrained within limits; limited; circumscribed; narrow (a *confined* scope or range). — **Confinement**, kon-fin'ment, *n.* The state of being confined; restrain within limits; any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle or necessity; imprisonment; the lying-in of a woman.

**Confirm**, kon-fërm', *v.t.* [L. *confirmo* — *con*, and *firmo*, I make firm, from *firmus*, firm.] To make firm or more firm; to add strength to; to strengthen; to settle or establish; to make certain; to put past doubt; to assure; to verify; to sanction; to ratify (an agreement, promise); to strengthen in resolution, purpose, or opinion; to administer the rite of confirmation to. — **Confirmation**, kon-fër-mä'shon, *n.* The act of confirming; the act of establishing; establishment; corroboration; the act of rendering valid or ratifying; the ceremony of laying on of hands by a bishop in the admission of baptized persons to the full enjoyment of Christian privileges, a rite of the Roman, Greek, and English churches; that which confirms; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony. — **Confirmed**, kon-fërm'd, *p. and a.* Fixed; settled; settled in certain habits, state of health, &c. (a *confirmed* drunkard or invalid); having received the rite of confirmation.

**Confiscate**, kon-fis-kät, *v.t.* — *confiscated*, *confiscating*. [L. *confisco*, *confiscatum* — *con*, together, and *fiscus*, the state treasury.] To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury; to appropriate to public use by way of penalty; to appropriate under legal authority as forfeited. — **Confiscation**, kon-fis-kä'shon, *n.* The act of confiscating or appropriating as forfeited.

**Conflagration**, kon-fla-grä'shon, *n.* [L. *conflagratio* — *con*, with, and *flagro*, I burn, whence *flagrant*.] A great fire, or the burning of any great mass of combustibles.

**Conflict**, kon-flikt, *n.* [L. *conflictus*, a conflict, from *conflicco* — *con*, together, and *fligo*, I strike, dash.] A fighting or struggle for mastery; a combat; a striving to oppose or overcome; active opposition; contention; strife; *psych.* antagonism between motives, e.g. between primitive instincts and acquired ideals. — *v.i.* To meet in opposition or

hostility; to contend; to strive or struggle; to be in opposition; to be contrary. — **Conflicting**, kon-flikt-ing, *a.* Being in opposition; contrary; contradictory; incompatible.

**Confluence**, kon-flü-ens, *n.* [L. *confluentia*, from *confluo* — *con*, and *fluo*, I flow.] A flowing together; the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water; also, the place of meeting; the running together of people; a crowd; a concourse. — **Confluent**, kon-flü-ent, *a.* [L. *confluens*.] Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams; meeting; running together. — **Conflux**, kon-fluks, *n.* A flowing together; a crowd; a multitude collected.

**Conform**, kon-form', *v.t.* [L. *conformo* — *con*, and *forma*, form.] To make of the same form or character; to make like (to *conform* anything to a model); to bring into harmony or correspondence; to adapt; to submit: often *refl.* — *v.i.* To act in conformity or compliance; *eccles.* to comply with the usages of the Established Church. — **Conformable**, kon-for-ma-bl, *a.* Corresponding in form, character, manners, opinions, &c.; in harmony or conformity; agreeable; suitable; consistent; adapted; compliant; submissive; disposed to obey. — **Conformation**, kon-for-mä'shon, *n.* The manner in which a body is formed; the particular disposition of the parts which compose it; configuration; form; structure. — **Conformist**, kon-for-mist, *n.* One who conforms or complies; one who complies with the worship of the Church of England, as distinguished from a Dissenter or Nonconformist.

**Conformity**, kon-form-i-ti, *n.* Correspondence in form or manner; agreement; congruity; likeness; harmony; correspondence with decrees or dictates; submission; accordance; compliance with the usages or principles of the English Church.

**Confound**, kon-found', *v.t.* [Fr. *confondre*, from L. *confundo* — *con*, together, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour out, whence *fuse*, *confuse*, *refuse*, &c.] To mingle confusedly together; to mix in a mass or crowd so that individuals cannot be distinguished; to throw into disorder; to confuse; to mistake one for another; to make a mistake between; to throw into consternation; to perplex with terror, surprise, or astonishment; to astound; to abash; to overthrow, ruin, baffle, or bring to nought. — **Confounded**, kon-found'ed, *a.* Excessive; odious; detestable. [Colloq.]

**Confraternity**, kon-fra-tër-ni-ti, *n.* A fraternity or brotherhood.

**Confront**, kon-frunt', *v.t.* [Fr. *confronter* — L. *con*, together, and *frons*, *frontis*, the countenance or front.] To stand facing; to face; to stand in front of; to meet in hostility; to oppose; to set face to face; to



bring into the presence of: followed with.

**Confucian**, kon-fū'shi-an, *n.* A follower of Confucius, the famous Chinese philosopher.—*a.* Relating to Confucius. — **Confucianism**, kon-fū'shi-an-izm, *n.* The doctrines or system of morality taught by Confucius.

**Confuse**, kon-fūz', *v.t.*—*confused, confusing.* [*L. confusus, from confundo.*] To mix up without order or clearness; to throw together indiscriminately; to derange, disorder, jumble; to confound; to perplex or derange the mind or ideas of; to embarrass; to disconcert.—**Confusion**, kon-fū'zhon, *n.* [*L. confusio.*] A state in which things are confused; an indiscriminate or disorderly mingling; disorder; tumultuous condition; perturbation of mind; embarrassment; distraction; abashment; disconcertment; overthrow; defeat; ruin.

**Confute**, kon-fūt', *v.t.*—*confuted, confuting.* [*L. confuto, I cool down by cold water, confute—con, together, and futo, a pitcher, from root of fundo, I pour.*] To prove (an argument, statement, &c.) to be false, defective, or invalid; to disprove; to overthrow; to prove (a person) to be wrong; to convict of error by argument or proof.—**Confutable**, kon-fū'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being confuted.—**Confutation**, kon-fū'tā'shon, *n.* The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid.

**Congé**, kon-jé; *Fr. pron. kōh-zhā, n.* [*Fr. leave, permission; from L. commeatu, leave of absence, from commeo, commeatum, to go or come.*] Leave to depart; farewell; dismissal; a ceremonious leave-taking; an act of civility on other occasions; a bow or a courtesy.

**Congéal**, kon-jél', *v.t.* [*L. congelare—con, together, and gelare, to freeze, from gelu, cold, whence also gelid, jelly.*] To change from a fluid to a solid state by cold or a loss of heat; to freeze; to coagulate; to check the flow of; to make (the blood) run cold.—*v.i.* To pass from a fluid to a solid state by cold; to coagulate.

**Conger**, kon-jé'nér, *n.* [*L. con, together, and genus, generis, a kind or race.*] A thing of the same kind or nearly allied; a plant or animal belonging to the same genus.

**Congenial**, kon-jé'ni-al, *a.* [*L. con, and genialis, E. genial.*] Partaking of the same nature or natural characteristics; kindred; sympathetic; suited for each other.

**Congenital**, kon-jen'i-tal, *a.* [*L. congenitus—con, and genitus, born, root gen. to produce.*] Belonging or pertaining to an individual from birth (a congenital deformity).

**Conger**, **Conger-eel**, kong-gér, *n.* [*L. conger, a conger-eel.*] The seael, a large voracious species of eel, sometimes growing to the length of 10 feet, and weighing 100 lb.

**Congeries**, kon-jé'ri-éz, *n. sing.* and

*pl.* [*L., from congero, I amass—con, and gero, I bear.*] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate; an aggregate; a combination.

**Congest**, kon-jest', *v.t.* [*L. congero, congestum—con, and gero, I bear.*] *Med.* To cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in.—**Congestion**, kon-jest'yon, *n.* [*L. congestio.*] *Med.* An excessive accumulation of blood in an organ, the functions of which are thereby disordered.

**Conglomerate**, kon-glom'er-ät, *a.* [*L. conglomero, conglomeratum—con, and glomus, glomeris, a ball, a clev.*] Gathered into a ball or round body; crowded together; clustered.—*v.t.*—*conglomerated, conglomerating.* To gather into a ball or round body; to collect into a round mass.—*n.* A kind of rock made up of rounded fragments of various rocks cemented together by a matrix of siliceous, calcareous, or other cement; gravel solidified by cement into a rock; pudding-stone.—**Conglomeration**, kon-glom'er-ä'shon, *n.* The act of conglomerating; collection; accumulation; what is conglomerated; a mixed mass; a mixture.

**Congou**, kong-gó, *n.* [*Chinese kung-fu, labour.*] The second lowest quality of black tea, being the third picking from a plant during the season.

**Congratulate**, kong-grat'ü-lät, *v.t.*—*congratulated, congratulating.* [*L. congratulor—con, and gratulor, from gratus, grateful, pleasing.*] To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure on some piece of good fortune happening to the party addressed; to compliment upon an event deemed happy; to wish joy to; to felicitate; also *refl.* To have a lively sense of one's own good fortune; to consider oneself lucky.—**Congratulation**, kong-grat'ü-lä'shon, *n.* The act of congratulating; words used in congratulating; expression to a person of pleasure in his good fortune; felicitation.

**Congregate**, kong-gré-gät, *v.t.*—*congregated, congregating.* [*L. congrego—con, and greg, gregis, a herd.* GREGARIOUS.] To collect into an assemblage; to assemble; to bring into one place or into a crowd or united body.—*v.i.* To come together; to assemble; to meet in a crowd.—**Congregation**, kong-gré-gä'shon, *n.* The act of congregating; the act of bringing together or assembling; a collection or assemblage of persons or things; an assembly, especially an assembly of persons met for the worship of God; or a number of people organized as a body for the purpose of holding religious services in common.—**Congregational**, kong-gré-gä'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a congregation; pertaining to the Independents or Congregationists, or to Congregationalism.—**Congregationalism**, kong-gré-gä'shon-al-izm, *n.* A system of administering church affairs by which each congre-

gation has the right of regulating the details of its worship, discipline, and government.—**Congregationalist**, kong-gré-gä'shon-al-ist, *n.* One who belongs to a Congregational church or society; an Independent. **Congress**, kong-gres, *n.* [*L. congressus, a meeting, from congrederi, congressum, to come together—con, and gradior, I go; gradus, a step, whence grade, degree, &c.*] A meeting together of individuals; an assembly of envoys, commissioners, deputies, &c., a meeting of sovereign princes or of the representatives of several courts, for the purpose of arranging international affairs; the legislative assembly of the United States of America, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives.—**Congressman**, *n.* A member of the United States Congress.

**Congruent**, kong-gru-ent, *a.* Suitable; agreeing; corresponding; *math.* of geometrical figures, superposable so as to be coincident.—**Congruity**, kong-brü'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being congruous; agreement between things; suitability; pertinence; consistency; propriety.—**Congruous**, kong-gru-us, *a.* [*L. congruus.*] Accordant; harmonious; well adapted; appropriate; meet; fit.

**Coniroster**, kō-ni-ros'tér, *n.* [*L. conus, a cone, and rostrum, a beak.*] A member of the Conirostres (kō-ni-ros'trēz), a section or sub-order of insessorial birds comprising those genera which have a strong bill, more or less conical, and without notches.

**Conjecture**, kon-jek'tür, *n.* [*Fr. conjecture, L. conjectura, a conjecture, lit. a throwing or putting of things together, from conjicio, I throw together—con, and jacio, I throw.*] A guess or inference based on the supposed possibility or probability of a fact, or on slight evidence; an opinion formed on insufficient or presumptive evidence; surmise.—*v.t.*—*conjectured, conjecturing.* To judge by guess or conjecture; to guess.—*v.i.* To form conjectures.—**Conjectural**, kon-jek'tür-al, *a.* Depending on conjecture; implying guess or conjecture.

**Conjoin**, kon-join', *v.t.* [*Con and join; Fr. joindre.*] To join together or in one; to unite; to associate or connect.—*v.i.* To unite; to join; to league.—**Conjoint**, kon-joint', *a.* United; connected; associated.—**Conjointly**, kon-joint'li, *adv.* In a conjoint manner; jointly; unitedly; in union; together.

**Conjugal**, kon'yü-gal, *a.* [*L. conjugalis—con, together, and jugum, a yoke, from jug, root of jungo, I join, seen also in E. yoke.*] Belonging to marriage or married persons; matrimonial; connubial.

**Conjugate**, kon'yü-gät, *v.t.*—*conjugated, conjugating.* [*L. conjugo, conjugatus, to couple—con, and jugo, I yoke.*] *Gram.* to inflect (a verb) through its several voices, moods,

tenses, numbers, and persons, or so many of them.—**Conjugation**, kon-jū-gā'shon, *n.* [*L. conjugatio.*] The inflection of a verb in its different forms; a class of verbs conjugated in the same way.

**Conjunct**, kon-jungkt', *a.* [*L. conjunctus, from conjungo.*] **CONJOIN.** Conjoined; united; concurrent.

**Conjunction**, kon-jungk'shon, *n.* [*L. conjunctio.*] Union; connexion; association; *astron.* that position of a planet in which it is in a line with the earth or another planet and the sun; *gram.* an indeclinable particle, serving to unite words, sentences, or clauses of a sentence, and indicating their relation to one another.—**Conjunctiva**, kon-jungk-tī'va, *n.* *Anat.* the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids, and is continued over the fore-part of the globe of the eye.

**Conjunctive**, kon-jungk'tiv, *a.* [*L. conjunctivus.*] Uniting; serving to unite.—**Conjunctive mood**, *gram.* the mood which follows a conjunction or expresses some condition or contingency; the subjunctive.—**Conjunctivitis**, kon-jungk-tiv-it'is, *n.* [*From conjunctiva, and Gr. -itis, inflammation.*] Inflammation of the conjunctiva.—**Conjunction**, kon-jungk'tūr, *n.* Combination of circumstances or affairs; especially, a critical time, proceeding from a union of circumstances; a crisis of affairs.

**Conjure**, v.t.—**conjured**, *conjuring*. [*L. conjuro, I conspire—con, with, and juro, I swear, whence also jury, perjure.*] With pron. kon-jūr, to call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; to implore with solemnity; to adjure: with pron. kun-jēr, to affect or effect by magic or enchantment; to bring about by affecting the arts of a conjurer.—**To conjure** (kun-jēr) *up*, to call up or bring into existence by conjuring or as if by conjuring.—*v.i.* (kun-jēr). To practise the arts of a conjurer; to use magic arts.—**Conjuration**, kon-jū-rā'shon, *n.* The act of conjuring or imploring with solemnity; the act of binding by an oath; adjuration; an incantation; a spell.—**Conjurer**, kun-jēr-er, *n.* An enchanter; one who practises legerdemain; a juggler.

**Conjury**, kon-jér-i, *n.* The act or art of a conjurer; magic; legerdemain.

**Connate**, kon'nāt, *a.* [*L. con, and natus, born.*] Belonging to from birth; implanted at birth.

**Connect**, kon-nekt', *v.t.* [*L. connecto, connexus—con, and necto, I bind.*] To fasten together; to join or unite; to conjoin; to combine; to associate.—*v.i.* To join, unite, or cohere.—**Connexion**, **Connection**, kon-nek'shon, *n.* [*L. connexio.*] The act of connecting or state of being connected; also that which connects; union by something physical or by relation of any kind; relationship by blood or marriage, but more specifically by

marriage; a person connected with another by this relationship; circle of persons with whom any one is brought into contact.—*In this connexion*, in connexion with what is now under consideration.—**Connective**, kon-nek'tiv, *a.* Having the power of connecting; tending to connect; connecting.—*n.* That which connects; *gram.* a word that connects other words and sentences; a conjunction.

**Connive**, kon-niv', *v.i.*—**connived**, **conniving**. [*L. conniveo, I wink, connive at—con, together, and niveo, I wink.*] To wink or close and open the eyelids rapidly; *fig.* to close the eyes upon a fault or other act; to pretend ignorance or blindness; to forbear to see; to wink at or overlook a fault or other act and suffer it to pass unnoticed: followed by *at*.—**Connivance**, kon-ni'vans, *n.* The act of conniving; voluntary blindness to an act.

**Connoisseur**, kon'is-sūr, *n.* [*O.Fr. connoisseur, Mod.Fr. connoisseur, from the verb connoître, connaître, from L. cognoscere, to know.*] A critical judge; one competent to pass a critical judgment upon anything.

**Connote**, kon-nōt', *v.t.*—**connoted**, **connoting**. [*L. con, and noto, notatum, to mark.*] To include in the meaning; to comprise among the attributes expressed; to imply.—*v.i.* To have a meaning or signification in connexion with another word.

**Connotation**, kon-ō-tā'shon, *n.* That which constitutes the meaning of a word; the attributes expressed by a word.

**Connubial**, kon-nū'bi-al, *a.* [*L. connubialis, from connubium, marriage—con, and nubo, I marry.*] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; belonging to the state of husband and wife.

**Conquer**, kong'kér, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. conquerre, conquerer, Mod.Fr. conquérir, from L. conquirō, I seek for, procure—con, and quero, I seek (whence quest and query).*] To overcome and bring to subjection in war; to reduce by physical force till resistance is no longer made; to vanquish; to gain by force; to overcome or surmount (obstacles, difficulties); to gain or obtain by effort.

—*v.i.* To overcome; to gain the victory.—**Conqueror**, kong'kér-er, *n.* One who conquers or gains a victory.—*The Conqueror*, an epithet applied to William I of England, as expressing his conquest of the country.—**Conquest**, kong'kwest, *n.* [*O.Fr. conquest, Fr. conquête.*] The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force, physical or moral; subjugation; that which is conquered; a possession gained by force.—*The Conquest*, by pre-eminence the conquest of England by William of Normandy.

**Consanguinity**, kon-sang-win'ti, *n.* [*L. consanguinitas—prefix con, and sanguis, sanguinis, blood.*] The relation of persons by blood, the relation or connexion of persons

descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from affinity or relation by marriage.

—**Consanguineous**, kon-sang-win'ē-us, *a.* [*L. consanguineus.*] Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

**Conscience**, kon'shens, *n.* [*L. conscientia, from conscio, I know, am privy to—con, with, and scio, I know.*] Private or inward thoughts or real sentiments [*Shak.*]; the faculty, power, or principle within us, which decides on the rightness or wrongness of our own actions and affections; the sense of right and wrong; the moral sense; morality.

—**Conscientious**, kon-shi-en'shus, *a.* Influenced by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong.—**Conscientiousness**, kon-shi-en'shus-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being conscientious.

**Conscionable**, kon'shon-a-bl, *a.* [*For conscience-able.*] Governed by conscience; according to conscience; reasonable; just.

**Conscious**, kon'shus, *a.* [*L. conscius—con, and scio, I know.*] Knowing what affects or what goes on in one's own mind; having direct knowledge of a thing; having such a knowledge as is conveyed by immediate sensation or perception; aware; sensible (*conscious* of something); having become the subject of consciousness; known to oneself (*conscious* guilty).—**Consciously**, kon'shus-li, *adv.* In a conscious manner; with knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.—**Consciousness**, kon'shus-nes, *n.* The faculty of knowing what affects or what goes on in one's own mind; immediate knowledge, such as is given in sensation and perception; internal persuasion.

**Conscript**, kon'skript, *n.* [*L. conscriptus, from conscribo, I enrol—con, with, and scribo, I write.*] One who is compulsorily enrolled for military or naval service.—**Conscription**, kon-skrip'shon, *n.* [*L. conscriptio.*] A compulsory enrolment of individuals of a certain age, held liable to be drafted for military or naval service.

**Consecrate**, kon-sē-krāt, *v.t.*—**consecrated**, **consecrating**. [*L. consecro—con, with, and sacro, I consecrate, from sacer, sacred.*] To make or declare to be sacred with certain ceremonies or rites; to appropriate to sacred uses; to enrol among deities or saints; to canonize; to give episcopal rank to; to dedicate with solemnity; to render venerable; to make respected; to hallow.—**Consecration**, kon-sē-krā'shon, *n.* The act or ceremony of consecrating or separating from a common to a sacred use; dedication of a person or thing to the service and worship of God, by certain rites or solemnities; dedication; the ceremony of elevating



a priest to the dignity of a bishop; the giving of the bread and wine of the eucharist their sacred character in the mass or communion service.

**Consequer**, kon-sek'ü-tiv, *a.* [*L. consequor*, I follow.] Uninterrupted in course or succession; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive; following; succeeding.

**Consent**, kon-sent', *v.i.* [*L. consensio*, I agree—*con*, with, and *sensio*, sensum, to feel, perceive, think; akin *sense*, *sentiment*, &c.] To agree; to accord; to yield, as to persuasion or entreaty; to comply; to acquiesce or accede.—*n.* Voluntary accordance with what is done or proposed by another; a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; acquiescence; concurrence; compliance; accord of minds; agreement in opinion or sentiment; *law*, intelligent concurrence in the terms of a contract or agreement, of such a nature as to bind the party consenting.—

**Consensus**, kon-sen'sus, *n.* [*L.*] Unanimity; agreement; concord.

**Consequence**, kon'se-kwens, *n.* [*L. consequentia*, from *consequor*.] That which follows from any act, cause, principles, or series of actions; an event or effect produced by some preceding act or cause; inference; deduction; conclusion from premises; importance (a matter of consequence, a man of great consequence).—*In consequence of*, as the effect of; by reason of; through.—

**Consequent**, kon'se-kwent, *a.* [*L. consequens*.] Following as the natural effect: with *to* or *on*.—*n.* That which follows; *logic*, that member of a hypothetical proposition which contains the conclusion.—

**Consequential**, kon-se-kwen'shal, *a.* Following as the effect; produced by the connexion of effects with causes; affecting airs of great self-importance, or characterized by such affectation; pompous.

**Conserve**, kon-serv', *v.t.*—*conserved*, *conserving*. [*L. conservo*—*con*, and *servo*, I preserve.] To keep in a safe or unimpaired state; to uphold and keep from decay, waste, or injury; to guard or defend from violation (institutions, customs, buildings, &c.); to preserve with sugar, &c., as fruits.—*n.* That which is conserved; a sweatmeat made of the inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar.—

**Conservation**, kon-servä'shon, *n.* [*L. conservatio*.] The act of conserving, preserving, guarding, or protecting; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation.—

**Conservatism**, kon-servä-tizm, *n.* The political principles and opinions maintained by Conservatives.—

**Conservative**, kon-servä-tiv, *a.* Tending to preserve; preservative; inclining to keep up old institutions, customs, and the like; having a tendency to uphold and preserve entire the institutions of a country, both civil and ecclesiastical; opposed to radical changes or innovations; pertaining to the Conserva-

tives or their principles.—*n.* One who aims to preserve from ruin, innovation, injury, or radical change; one of the political party the professed object of which is to support and preserve all that is good in the existing institutions of a country, and to oppose undesirable changes; a Tory.—

**Conservator**, kon-servä-tör or kon-servä-tär, *n.* One appointed to watch over anything.—

**Conservatory**, kon-servä-to-ri, *n.* A large greenhouse for preserving exotics and other tender plants.

**Consider**, kon-sid'ér, *v.t.* [*L. considero*, I view attentively, consider; originally (like *contemplor*) an augural term—*con*, together, and *sidus*, *sideris*, a constellation.] To fix the mind on, with a view to a careful examination; to think on with care; to ponder; to study; to meditate on; to observe and examine; to regard with pity or sympathy, and hence relieve (the poor); to have regard or respect to; to respect; to take into view or account, or have regard to, in examination, or in forming an estimate; to judge to be; to reckon (to consider a man wise).—*v.i.* To think seriously, maturely, or carefully; to reflect.—

**Considerable**, kon-sid'ér-a-bl, *a.* Worthy of consideration on account of its amount; more than a little; moderately large; somewhat important or valuable.—

**Considerably**, kon-sid'ér-a-bli, *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant.—

**Considerate**, kon-sid'ér-ät, *a.* [*L. consideratus*.] Given to consideration or to sober reflection; circumspect; discreet; prudent; characterized by consideration or regard for another's circumstances and feelings; thoughtful or mindful of others.—

**Consideration**, kon-sid'ér-ä'shon, *n.* [*L. consideratio*.] The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice; mature thought; serious deliberation; thoughtful, sympathetic, appreciative, or due regard or respect; contemplation; meditation; some degree of importance or claim to notice or regard; motive of action; ground of conduct; ground of concluding; reason; recompense or remuneration [colloq.].—

**Considering**, kon-sid'ér-ing, *prep.* Having regard to; taking into account; making allowance for.

**Consign**, kon-sin', *v.t.* [*L. consigno*, I seal or sign—*con*, and *signum*, a sign, seal, or mark.] To give or hand over; to transfer or deliver over into the possession of another or into a different state (to consign a body to the grave); to deliver or transfer in charge or trust; to intrust (as goods to a factor for sale); to commit for permanent preservation (to consign to writing).—

**Consignment**, kon-sin'ment, *n.* The act of consigning; the act of sending off goods to an agent for sale; goods sent or delivered to a factor for sale.

**Consist**, kon-sist', *v.i.* [*L. consisto*—*con*, and *sisto*, I stand.] To hold together or remain fixed; to be, exist, subsist; to stand or be; to be comprised or contained; followed by *in*; to be composed; to be made up; followed by *of*; to be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; to accord; followed by *with*.—

**Consistence**, **Consistency**, kon-sis'tens, kon-sis'ten-si, *n.* An indefinite degree of density or viscosity; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times; congruity, agreement, or harmony.—

**Consistent**, kon-sis'tent, *a.* [*L. consistens*.] Having a certain substance or firmness; standing in agreement; compatible; congruous; not contradictory or opposed; not out of harmony with other acts or professions of the same person.

**Consistory**, kon-sis'tör-i, *n.* [*L. consistorium*, a place of assembly, a council. **CONSIST.**] A spiritual or ecclesiastical court.

**Console**, kon-söl', *v.t.*—*consoled*, *consoling*. [*L. consolor*, I console—*con*, and *solor*, I comfort; akin *solace*.] To cheer the mind in distress or depression; to comfort; to soothe; to solace.—

**Consolation**, kon-söl-ä'shon, *n.* [*L. consolatio*.] The act of consoling; alleviation of misery or distress of mind.

**Consolidate**, kon-söl'id-ät, *v.t.*—*consolidated*, *consolidating*. [*L. consolido*, *consolidatum*—*con*, and *solidus*, solid.] To make solid or compact; to harden or make dense and firm; to bring together into one close mass or body; to make firm or establish (power).—*v.i.* To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid.—

**Consolidation**, kon-söl'id-ä'shon, *n.* The act of consolidating; a making or process of becoming solid; the act of forming into a firm compact mass, body, or system.

**Consummé**, kon-som'mä, *n.* [Fr.] A clear, rich kind of soup.

**Consonance**, **Consonancy**, kon'sö-nans, kon'sö-nan-si, *n.* [*L. consonantia*, from *consono*, I sound together—*con*, and *sono*, I sound.] Accord or agreement of sounds; *mus.* an accord of sounds which produces an agreeable sensation in the ear, as the third, fifth, and octave; hence, agreement; accord; congruity; consistency; suitability.—

**Consonant**, kon'sö-nant, *a.* Like in sound; agreeing generally; according; congruous; consistent; followed by *to* or *with*.—*n.* A letter that receives its proper sound only in connexion with a vowel; one of the closings or junctions of the organs of speech, which precede or follow the openings of the organs with which the vowels are uttered.

**Consort**, kon'sort, *n.* [*L. consors*—*con*, and *sors*, a lot. **SORT.**] A partner; an intimate associate; particularly, a wife or husband; *naut.* any vessel keeping company



with another.—*Queen consort*, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules alone, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.—*v.i.* (kon-sort'). To associate; to unite in company; to keep company; followed by *with*.

**Conspicuous**, kon-spek'tus, *n.* [L.] A comprehensive view of a subject; an abstract or sketch.

**Conspicuous**, kon-spek'tus, *a.* [L. *conspiciuus*, from *conspicio*, I look or see—*con*, and *specio*, I see.] Obvious or prominent to the eye; easy to be seen; manifest; clearly or extensively known, perceived, or understood; eminent; distinguished (*conspicuous* abilities).

**Conspire**, kon-spir', *v.i.*—*conspired*, *conspiring*. [L. *conspiro*, I plot—*con*, and *spiro*, I breathe; lit. to breathe together.] To agree by oath, covenant, or otherwise to commit a crime; to plot; to form a secret plot; to hatch treason; to agree, concur, or conduce to one end (circumstances *conspired* to defeat the plan).—*v.t.* To plot; to plan; to devise; to contrive; to concur to produce.—**Conspiracy**, kon-spir'a-si, *n.* [L. *conspiratio*, from *conspiro*.] A secret combination of men for an evil purpose; an agreement or combination to commit some crime in concert; a plot; concerted treason.—**Conspirator**, kon-spir'at-er, *n.* One who conspires; one who engages in a plot to commit a crime, particularly treason.

**Constable**, kon'sta-bl, *n.* [O.Fr. *conestable*, from *L. comes stabuli*, count of the stable.] An officer of high rank in several of the mediæval monarchies; the keeper or governor of a castle belonging to the king or to a great baron; now usually a peace officer; a police officer.—**Constabulary**, kon-stab'ü-la-ri, *n.* The body of constables of a district, city, or country.

**Constant**, kon'stant, *a.* [L. *constans*, ppr. of *consto*—*con*, and *sto*, I stand.] Not undergoing change; continuing the same; permanent; immutable; fixed or firm in mind, purpose, or principle; not easily swayed; firm or unchanging in affection or duty; faithful; true; loyal.—*n.* That which is not subject to change; *math.* a quantity which remains the same throughout a problem.—**Constancy**, kon-stan-si, *n.* [L. *constantia*.] Fixedness; a standing firm; immutability; steady, unshaken determination; fixedness or firmness of mind under sufferings; steadiness in attachments; perseverance in enterprise.

**Constellation**, kon-stel-lä'shon, *n.* [L. *constellatio*—*con*, together, and *stella*, a star.] A group of the fixed stars to which a definite name has been given.

**Conspiration**, kon-stēr-nä'shon, *n.* [L. *conspiration*, from *conspiro*—*con*, and *spiro*, I throw or strike down.] Astonishment; amazement or horror that confounds the

faculties, and incapacitates a person for consultation and execution; excessive terror, wonder, or surprise.

**Conspitate**, kon'sti-pät, *v.i.*—*conspitiated*, *conspitating*. [L. *conspitio*, *conspitatum*, to crowd together—*con*, together, and *stipo*, I crowd, cram.] To stop up by filling a passage; to make cotive.—**Conspitation**, kon-si-pä'shon, *n.* A state of the bowels in which the evacuations do not take place as frequently as usual, or are very hard and expelled with difficulty; costiveness.

**Constituent**, kon-stit'ü-ent, *a.* [L. *constituens*, ppr. of *constituo*—*con*, and *statuo*, I set.] Forming or existing as an essential component or ingredient; composing, or making up as an essential part; component, elementary (the *constituent* parts of water); having the power of constituting or appointing.—*n.* One who or that which establishes or determines; that which constitutes or composes, as a part, or an essential part; an essential ingredient; one who elects or assists in electing another as his representative in a deliberative or administrative assembly; one who empowers another to transact business for him.—**Constituency**, kon-stit'ü-en-si, *n.* A body of constituents who appoint or elect persons to any office or employment, especially to municipal or parliamentary offices.

**Constitute**, kon'sti-tüt, *v.t.*—*constituted*, *constituting*. [L. *constituo*, *constitutum*—*con*, and *statuo*, I set.] To settle, fix, or enact; to establish; to form or compose; to make up; to make a thing what it is; to appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment; to make and empower.—**Constitution**, kon-siti-tü'shon, *n.* The act of constituting, enacting, establishing, or appointing; the peculiar structure and connexion of parts which makes or characterizes a system or body; natural condition of the human body as regards general health or strength; the established form of government in a state; a system of fundamental rules, principles, and ordinances for the government of a state or nation; a particular law, ordinance, or regulation made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical.—**Constitutional**, kon-siti-tü'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a constitution; connected with the constitution, or natural condition of body or mind; consistent with the constitution of a state; authorized by the constitution or fundamental rules of a government; legal; based on a settled constitution proceeding ultimately from the people.—*n.* A walk taken for health and exercise.

—**Constitutive**, kon'sti-tüt-iv, *a.* Forming, composing, enacting, or establishing; constituting; instituting.

**Constrain**, kon-strän', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *constraindre*, Fr. *contraindre*, from *L.*

*constringo*, I bind together—*con*, and *stringo*, I strain. STRAIN.] To compel or force; to urge with a power sufficient to produce the effect; to drive; to necessitate; to confine by force; to restrain, check, repress, confine, bind.—**Constrained**, kon-stränd', *a.* With a certain constraint or want of freedom; with a feeling of something checking (to speak in a *constrained* tone).—**Constraint**, kon-stränd', *n.* A constraining, compelling, or restraining; force; compulsion; restraint; confinement; feeling of reserve or being kept in check.

**Constrict**, kon-strikt', *v.t.* [L. *constringo*, *constrictum*.] To draw together; to cramp; to contract or cause to shrink: said of canals, &c., of the body.—**Constriction**, kon-strik'shon, *n.* The state of being constricted or drawn together as by some spasm, as distinguished from compression or the pressure of extraneous bodies.—**Constrictor**, kon-strikt'er, *n.* That which draws together or contracts; a muscle which draws together or closes an orifice of the body; one of the larger class of serpents which envelop and crush their prey in their folds.

**Construct**, kon-strukt', *v.t.* [L. *construo*, *constructum*—*con*, and *struo*, I pile up.] To put together the parts of in their proper place and order; to build up; to erect; to form; to form by the mind.—

**Construction**, kon-struk'shon, *n.* [L. *constructio*.] The act of building, devising, or forming; fabrication; the form of building; the manner of putting together the parts; structure; conformation; the arrangement and connexion of words in a sentence; syntactical arrangement; attributed sense or meaning to language; explanation; interpretation; the manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry for the purpose of any demonstration.—**Constructive**, kon-struk'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to construction or building; having ability to construct; created or deduced by construction or mode of interpretation.

**Construe**, kon-strö', *v.t.*—*construed*, *construing*. [L. *construo*.] To arrange words so that their grammatical bearing and meaning are apprehended; to analyse grammatically; as applied to a foreign language, to translate; to interpret or draw a certain meaning from; to explain (to *construe* actions wrongly).

**Consubstantial**, kon-sub-stän'shal, *a.* [L. *consubstantialis*—*con*, and *substantia*.] Having the same substance or essence; coessential.—**Consubstantiation**, kon-sub-stän'shi-ä'shon, *n.* The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental elements; impanation.

**Consuétude**, kon-swë-tüd, *n.* [L. *consuetudo*, custom. CUSTOM.] Custom; usage.

**Consul**, kon'sul, *n.* [L. *consul*—*con*, together, and root seen also in *con-*

*sulo, consultum, to consult.*] The title of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic, invested with legal authority for one year; the title given to the three supreme magistrates of the French republic after the dissolution of the Directory in 1799; a person commissioned by a sovereign or state to reside in a foreign country as an agent or representative, to protect the interests (especially the commercial interests) of his own country.—**Consular**, kon'sul-ér, *a.* Pertaining to a consul.—**Consulate**, kon'sul-ät, *n.* [*L. consulatus.*] The office or jurisdiction of a consul; the official dwelling or residence of a consul; consular government.

**Consult**, kon-sult', *v.i.* [*L. consulto, inters.* from *consulo, I consult.*] To seek the opinion or advice of another; to take counsel together; to deliberate in common.—*v.t.* To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of as a guide to one's own judgment; to have recourse to for information or instruction; to regard or have reference or respect to, in judging or acting (to *consult* one's safety, one's means). — **Consultation**, kon-sul-tä'shon, *n.* The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons with a view to some decision; a meeting of experts, as physicians or counsel, to consult about a specific case.—**Consultative**, kon-sult-at-iv, *a.* Having the privilege of consulting or deliberating; deliberative: often opposed to *executive*.

**Consume**, kon-süm', *v.t.*—*consumed, consuming.* [*L. consumo, I take wholly or completely—con, intens., and sumo, I take, seen also in assume, resume, &c.*] To destroy by separating the component parts and annihilating the form of the substance, as by fire or by eating; to destroy by dissipating or by use; to expend; to waste; to spend; to pass (time); to waste slowly; to bring to ruin.—*v.i.* To waste away slowly; to be exhausted.—**Consumer**, kon-süm-ér, *n.* One who or that which consumes; *pol. econ.* one who uses commodities as distinguished from the producer of them.—**Consumption**, kon-süm'shon, *n.* [*L. consumptio.*] The act of consuming, or state of being consumed; a using up or wasting away; *med.* a wasting disease affecting the lungs, and attended with a hectic fever, cough, &c.; a decline; *pol. econ.* the use or expenditure of the products of industry, or of all things having an exchangeable value.—**Consumptive**, kon-süm-tiv, *a.* Consuming, wasting, or exhausting; having the quality of consuming or dissipating; affected with or having a tendency to the disease consumption.

**Consume**, kon'sum-ät, *v.t.*—*consummated, consummating.* [*L. consummo, consummatus—con, and summa, sum.*] To finish by completing what was intended; to perfect; to bring or carry to the utmost point or

degree; to make complete.—*a.* (kon-sum'ät). Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree; thorough.—**Consummation**, kon-sum-ä'shon, *n.* [*L. consummatio.*] Completion; end; termination; perfection of a work, process, or scheme.

**Contact**, kon'takt, *n.* [*L. contactus, from contingo, contactum, to touch—con, and tango (root tag), I touch, whence also E. tact, tangent, &c.*] A touching; touch; state of being so near as to touch.

**Contagion**, kon-tä'jon, *n.* [*L. contagio—con, and root tag.* **CONTACT.**] The communication of a disease by contact, direct or indirect; that excessively subtle matter which proceeds from a diseased person or body, and communicates the disease to another person; infection; that which propagates mischief (the contagion of vice); pestilential influence.—**Contagious**, kon-tä'jus, *a.* Containing or generating contagion; communicated by contagion or contact; catching; containing contagion; containing mischief that may be propagated; spreading from one to another, or exciting like affections in others (contagious fear).

**Contain**, kon-tän', *v.t.* [*L. contineo—con, and teneo, I hold, seen also in attain, retain, tenant, tempt, &c.*] To hold within fixed limits; to comprehend; to comprise; to include; to hold or be capable of holding; to comprise, as a writing; to have for contents; to keep in check an enemy's forces; to keep occupied, to hinder progress.—*To contain oneself*, to restrain one's feelings or prevent them showing themselves.

**Contaminate**, kon-tam'in-ät, *v.t.*—*contaminated, contaminating.* [*L. contamino, contaminatum, from contamen, contact, contamination, contr. for contagimen, from root of tango, I touch.* **CONTAGION, CONTACT.**] To defile; to pollute: usually in a figurative sense; to sully; to tarnish; to taint.—**Contamination**, kon-tam'in-ä'shon, *n.* The act of contaminating; what contaminates; pollution; defilement; taint.

**Contango**, kon-tang'gö, *n.* In stock-exchange transactions, a sum of money paid to a seller for accommodating a buyer, by carrying the engagement to pay the price of shares bought over to the next account day.

**Contemn**, kon-tem', *v.t.* [*L. contemno, contemptum, to despise (whence also contempt)—con, intens., and temno, I despise.*] To despise; to consider and treat as mean and despicable; to scorn; to reject with disdain.

**Contemplate**, kon'tem-plät, *v.t.*—*contemplated, contemplating.* [*L. contemplan, contemplatus, to mark out a templum, to view attentively, contemplate—con, and templum, the space marked out by the augur as that within which the omens should be observed.*] To view or consider

with continued attention; to study; to meditate on; to consider or have in view in reference to a future act or event; to intend.—*v.i.* To think studiously; to study; to muse; to meditate.—**Contemplation**, kon-tem-plä'shon, *n.* [*L. contemplatio.*] The act of contemplating; meditation; continued attention of the mind to a particular subject; a looking forward to the doing or happening of something; expectation.

**Contemplative**, kon'tem-plät-iv, *a.* Given to contemplation, or continued application of the mind to a subject; thoughtful; meditative; having the power of thought or meditation (the contemplative faculty).

**Contemporary**, kon-tem'pö-rä-ri, *a.* [*L. con, and tempus, temporis, time.*] Living, existing, or occurring at the same time; of persons and things.—*n.* One who lives at the same time with another.—**Contemporaneous**, kon-tem'pö-rä'-nē-us, *a.* [*L. contemporaneus.*] Contemporary: most commonly of things.

**Contempt**, kon-tem't', *n.* [*L. contemptus, from contemno.*] The feeling that causes us to consider and treat something as mean, vile, and worthless; disdain; scorn for what is mean; the state of being despised; law, disobedience to the rules or orders of a court, or a disturbance of its proceedings.—**Contemptible**, kon-tem'ti-bl, *a.* [*L. contemptibilis.*] Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn or disdain; despicable; mean; vile.—**Contemptuous**, kon-tem'tü-us, *a.* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful; apt to despise; haughty; insolent.

**Content**, kon-tend', *v.i.* [*L. contendo, I strive, contend—con, intens, and tendo, stretch; whence E. tend, tent, attend, pretend; root also in tender.*] To strive; to struggle in opposition: absolutely, or with *against* or *with* preceding an object; to use earnest efforts to obtain, or to defend and preserve: with *for* before the object; to strive in debate; to wrangle.—**Contention**, kon-ten'shon, *n.* [*L. contentio.*] The act of contending; contest, struggle, or strife; strife in words; debate; angry contest; quarrel; controversy; competition; emulation; a point that a person maintains, or the argument in support of it.—**Contentious**, kon-ten'shus, *a.* [*Fr. contentieux.*] Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse; relating to or characterized by contention or strife; involving contention.

**Content**, kon-tent', *a.* [*L. contentus, from contineo, I contain—con, and teneo, I hold.*] Having a mind at peace; satisfied, so as not to repine, object, or oppose; not disturbed; contented; easy.—**Content and non-content**, words by which assent and dissent are expressed in the House of Lords, answering to the *aye* and *no* used in the House of



Commons.—*v.t.* To make content; to quiet, so as to stop complaint or opposition; to appease; to make easy in any situation; to please or gratify.—*n.* The state of being contented; contentment.—*n.* (kon'tent' or kon'tent). That which is contained; the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or line; *geom.* the area or quantity of matter or space included in certain lines. (Usually in the pl.) —*Table of contents*, a summary or index of all the matters treated in a book.—**Contented**, kon'tent'ed, *a.* Satisfied with what one has or with one's circumstances; easy in mind; not complaining, opposing, or demanding more.—**Contentment**, kon'tent'ment, *n.* [Fr. *contentement*.] The state or feeling of being contented; content; a resting or satisfaction of mind without disquiet or craving for something else; acquiescence in one's own circumstances.

**Conterminous**, kon-tér'min-us, *a.* [L. *conterminus*—*con*, and *terminus*, a border.] Terminating at a common point; having common boundaries or limits; touching at the boundary.

**Contest**, kon'test', *v.t.* [Fr. *contester*, from L. *contestari*, to call to witness, to call witnesses—*con*, together, and *testis*, a witness.] To make a subject of contention or dispute; to enter into a struggle for; to struggle to defend; to controvert; to oppose; to call in question; to dispute (statements).—*v.i.*† To strive; to contend; followed by *with*.—*n.* (kon'test). A struggle for victory, superiority, or in defence; struggle in arms; dispute; debate; controversy; strife in argument.—**Contestable**, kon'tes'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being disputed or debated; disputable; convertible.—**Contested**, kon'test'ed, *p.* and *a.* Disputed; fought; litigated.

**Context**, kon'tekst, *n.* [L. *contextus*, connexion, from *contexo*—*con*, and *texo*, I weave.] The parts of a book or other writing which immediately precede or follow a sentence quoted.

**Contiguous**, kon-tig'ü-us, *a.* [L. *contiguus*—*con*, and *tango*, I touch.] **CONTACT**. Situated so as to touch; meeting or joining at the surface or border; close together; neighbouring; bordering or adjoining.—**Contiguity**, kon-tig'ü-ti, *n.* The state of being contiguous; closeness of situation or place; a linking together, as of a series of objects.

**Continnence, Continnency**, kon'tin-nens, kon'ti-nen-si, *n.* [L. *continencia*, from *contineo*, I hold or withhold.] The restraint which a person imposes upon his desires and passions; the restraint of the passion for sexual enjoyment; forbearance of lewd pleasures; chastity.—**Continent**, kon'ti-nent, *a.* [L. *continens*.] Refraining from sexual commerce; chaste; also moderate or temperate in general.

**Continent**, kon'ti-nent, *n.* [L. *continens*, a continent or mainland, lit.

land holding together—*con*, and *teneo*.] An arbitrary term applied to a connected tract of land of great extent; one of the great divisions of the land on the globe.—**Continental**, kon-ti-nent'al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a continent; of or belonging to the continent of Europe, as distinguished from Britain.

**Contingency**, kon-tin'jen-si, *n.* [L. *contingens*, ppr. of *contingo*—I fall or happen to—*con*, and *tango*, I touch.] The quality of being contingent; the possibility of happening or coming to pass; fortuitousness; something that may happen; a possible occurrence; a fortuitous event, or one which may occur.—**Contingent**, kon-tin'jent, *a.* Possibly occurring; liable to occur; not determinable by any certain rule; accidental; casual; dependent upon what is undetermined or unknown; dependent upon the happening of something else.—**Contingent**, kon-tin'jent, *n.* A contingency; a quota or suitable proportion, as of troops furnished for some joint enterprise.

**Continue**, kon-tin'ü, *v.i.*—*continued*, *continuing*. [L. *continuo*, I carry on, keep on, continue, from *continuo*, unbroken, continuous—*con*, together, and *teneo*, I hold.] To remain in a state or place; to abide for any time indefinitely; to last; to endure; to be permanent; to persevere; to be steadfast or constant in any course.—*v.t.* To protract or lengthen out; not to cease from or to terminate; to extend; to make longer; to persevere in; not to cease to do or use; to suffer or cause to remain as before.—**Continual**, kon-tin'ü-al, *a.* [Fr. *continuel*; L. *continuo*.] Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; unceasing; of frequent recurrence; often repeated; incessant. Syn. under **CONTINUOUS**.—**Continually**, kon-tin'ü-al-i, *adv.* Without pause or cessation; unceasingly; very often; in repeated succession; from time to time.—**Continuation**, kon-tin'ü-ä'shon, *n.* [L. *continuatio*.] The act of continuing or prolonging; extension or carrying on to a further point; the portion continued or extended; a prolongation or extension.—**Continued**, kon-tin'üd, *p.* and *a.* Protracted or extended; proceeding without cessation; unceasing.—**Continuing**, kon-tin'ü-ing, *p.* and *a.* Abiding; lasting; enduring; permanent.—**Continuity**, kon-tin'ü-nü-ti, *n.* [L. *continuitas*.] Connexion uninterrupted; cohesion; close union of parts; unbroken texture.—**Continuous**, kon-tin'ü-us, *a.* [L. *continuo*.] Joined without intervening space or time; proceeding from something else without interruption or without apparent interruption; uninterrupted; unbroken.

**Contort**, kon-tort', *v.t.* [L. *contorqueo*, *contortum*, to twist—*con*, in-

ten-, and *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist, whence also *torture*, *tortement*, *tort*, &c.] To twist together; to bend or curve in irregular forms; to writhe.—**Contortion**, kon-tor't-shon, *n.* [L. *contortio*.] The act of contorting, or state of being contorted; a twist or twisting; a writhing, especially spasmodic writhing; a wry motion or position; *med.* a twisting or wrestling of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation.—**Contortionist**, kon-tor't-shon-ist, *n.* An acrobat who practises contortions of the body.

**Contour**, kon-tör', *n.* [Fr. *contour*—*con*, and *tour*, a turn, revolution, turner's lathe, from L. *torrens*, Gr. *toros*, a lathe; hence also Fr. *tourner*, E. *turn*.] The outline of a figure or body; the line that defines or bounds a solid body; the periphery considered as distinct from the object.

**Contraband**, kon'tra-band, *a.* [Fr. *contrebande*—It. *contra*, against, and *bando*, a proclamation, a ban.] Prohibited or excluded by proclamation, law, or treaty.—*n.* Illegal or prohibited traffic; articles prohibited to be imported or exported.—**Contrabandist**, kon'tra-band-ist, *n.* One who deals in contraband goods.

**Contraception**, kon-tra-sep'shon, *n.* The practice of preventing or avoiding conception; birth-control.—**Contraceptive**, kon-tra-sep'tiv, *n.* A device of any kind for preventing conception.

**Contract**, kon-trakt', *v.t.* [Fr. *contracter*, L. *contraho*, *contractum*—*con*, and *traho*, I draw, whence also *tract*, *treat*, *trace*, *train*, &c.] To draw together or closer; to draw into a less compass, either in length or breadth; to abridge, narrow, lessen; to wrinkle; to betroth or affiancé; to bring on, incur, acquire (vicious habits, debts); to shorten by omission of a letter or syllable.—*v.i.* To be drawn together; to become shorter or narrower; to shrink; to bargain; to make a mutual agreement as between two or more persons.—*n.* (kon'trakt). An agreement or mutual promise upon lawful consideration or cause which binds the parties to a performance; a bargain; a compact; the act by which a man and woman are betrothed each to the other; the writing which contains the agreement of parties; a modification of **BRIDGE**.—**Contracted**, kon-trakt'ed, *a.* Narrow in scope or ideas; limited; mean (contracted views).—**Contractible**, kon-trakt'i-bl, *a.* Capable of contraction.—**Contractile**, kon-trakt'il, *a.* Tending to contract; having the power of shortening or of drawing into smaller dimensions.—**Contraction**, kon-trak'shon, *n.* [L. *contractio*.] The act of contracting, drawing together, or shrinking; the act of shortening, narrowing, or lessening dimensions by causing the



parts to approach nearer to each other; the state of being contracted; an abbreviation employed with the view of saving labour in writing, as *recd.* for *received*; the shortening of a word by the omission of one or more letters or syllables.—**Contractor**, *kon-trak'tér*, *n.* One who contracts; one of the parties to a bargain; one who covenants to do anything for another; one who contracts to perform any work or service, or to furnish supplies, at a certain price or rate.

**Contradict**, *kon-tra-dikt'*, *v.t.* [*L. contradicere, contradicere—contra, and dico, I speak, whence diction, &c.*] To assert not to be so, or to assert to be the contrary to what has been asserted; to meet (a person, an assertion) with a statement quite different or opposite; to deny; to be directly contrary to.—**Contradiction**, *kon-tra-dik'shon*, *n.* [*L. contradictio.*] The act of contradicting; an assertion of the contrary to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration; direct opposition or repugnancy; inconsistency with itself; incongruity or contrariety of things, words, thoughts, or propositions; the person who, or thing that, contradicts or is inconsistent with him, her, or itself.—**Contradictory**, *kon-tra-dik'tor-i*, *a.* Contradicting; given to contradict; affirming the contrary; implying a denial of what has been asserted; inconsistent with one another; directly opposite.—*n.* A proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms.

**Contradistinction**, *kon'tra-distink't'shon*, *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities or characteristics; a setting or bringing (terms, notions) into contrast or opposition.

**Contralto**, *kon-tral'to*, *n.* [*It. Mus.* the lowest voice of a woman or boy, called also the *Alto*; generally a female voice below the mezzo soprano and soprano; also the counter-tenor; the person who sings with this voice.—*a.* Pertaining to, or possessed of the quality of, contralto.

**Contraption**, *kon-trap'shun*, *n.* A contrivance.

**Contrary**, *kon'tra-ri*, *a.* [*L. contrarius, from contra, against; Fr. contraire.*] Opposite; adverse; moving against or in an opposite direction (*contrary winds*); contradictory; not merely different, but inconsistent or repugnant; perverse or froward (*colloq.*), and pronounced *kon-trá'ri*. [This adjective, in many phrases, is to be treated grammatically as an adverb, or as an adjective referring to a sentence or affirmation: as, this happened *contrary* to my expectations.]—*n.* A thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities; a proposition contrary to another, or a fact contrary to what is alleged.—**Contrariness**, *kon-tra-ri-nes*, *n.* Antagonism; opposition.—**Contrariwise**, *kon-tra-ri-wiz*, *adv.* On the contrary.

**Contrast**, *kon-trast'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. contraster, from L. contra, opposite, and stare, to stand.*] To set in opposition so as to show the difference between, and to exhibit the excellence of the one and the defects of the other; to compare so as to point out dissimilarity.—*v.i.* To stand in contrast or opposition to something else: followed by *with*.—*n.* (*kon'-trast*). The viewing or comparing of things together in order to render any difference between them more vividly marked; comparison by contrariety of qualities; opposition or dissimilitude of things or qualities.

**Contravene**, *kon-tra-vên'*, *v.i.*—*contravened, contravening.* [*L. contravenio—contra, against, and venio, I come, as in convene, &c.*] To come or be in conflict with; to obstruct in operation; to act so as to violate; to transgress.—**Contravention**, *kon-tra-ven'shon*, *n.* The act of contravening, violating, or transgressing; violation; opposition.

**Contre-temps**, *kôn-tr-tân*, *n.* [*Fr.*] An unexpected and untoward accident; an embarrassing conjuncture; a hitch.

**Contribute**, *kon-trib'üt*, *v.t.*—*contributed, contributing.* [*L. contribuo—con, and tribuo, I grant, assign, or impart.*] To give or grant in common with others; to give to a common stock or for a common purpose; to pay as a share.—*v.i.* To give a part; to lend a portion of power, aid, or influence; to have a share in any act or effect: with *to*.—**Contribution**, *kon-trib'üt'shon*, *n.* The act of contributing; the payment of a share along with others; that which is given to a common stock or purpose, either by an individual or by many; the sum or thing contributed.—**Contributor**, *kon-trib'üt-ér*, *n.* One who contributes; one who gives or pays money to a common fund; one who gives aid to a common purpose.

**Contrite**, *kon'trit*, *a.* [*L. contritus, from contero, I break or bruise—con, and tero, I bruise. TRITE.*] Broken-hearted for sin; deeply affected with grief and sorrow for sin; humble; penitent.—*n.* A contrite person; a penitent.—**Contrition**, *kon-trish'on*, *n.* [*L. contritio.*] Grief of heart for sin; sincere penitence.

**Contrive**, *kon-triv'*, *v.t.*—*contrived, contriving.* [*O.Fr. controuver, Fr. controuver, to invent, to fabricate—con, and trouver, to find.*] To invent; to devise; to plan.—*v.i.* To form schemes or designs; to plan; to scheme.—**Contrivance**, *kon-triv'ans*, *n.* The act of contriving, inventing, devising, or planning; the thing contrived; an artifice; scheme; invention.

**Control**, *kon-trôl'*, *n.* [*Fr. contrôler, lit. counter-roll, from contre, against, and rôle, a roll, list.*] Restraining power or influence; check; restraint; power; authority; government; command.—*v.t.*—*controlled,*

*controlling.* To exercise control over; to hold in restraint or check; to subject to authority; to regulate; to govern; to subjugate.—**Controller**, *kon-trôl'ér*, *n.* One who controls; one that has the power or authority to govern or control; one who governs or regulates; an officer appointed to keep a counter register of accounts, or to oversee, control, or verify the accounts of other officers; a comptroller.

**Controvert**, *kon-trô-vért*, *v.t.* [*L. contra, against, and verito, versum, to turn.*] To dispute; to oppose by reasoning; to contend against in words or writings; to deny and attempt to disprove or confute.—**Controversial**, *kon-trô-vér'shal*, *a.* Relating to controversy.—**Controversialist**, *kon-trô-vér'shal-ist*, *n.* One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.—**Controversy**, *kon-trô-vér-si*, *n.* [*L. controversia.*] Debate; agitation of contrary opinions; a disputation or discussion between parties, particularly in writing; a litigation.

**Contumacious**, *kon-tû-má'shus*, *a.* [*L. contumax, contumacia—con, and tumeo, I swell; seen also in timid, tumult, contumely.*] Resisting legitimate authority; disobedient; froward or perverse; law, wilfully disobedient to the orders of a court.

**Contumacy**, *kon-tû-ma-si*, *n.* [*L. contumacia.*] Contumacious conduct; character or state of being contumacious; wilful and persistent resistance to legitimate authority; unyielding obstinacy; stubborn perverseness; law, wilful disregard of the orders of a court.

**Contumely**, *kon'tû-me-li*, *n.* [*L. contumelia, from contumeo—con, and tumeo.*] Haughtiness and contempt in language or behaviour; contemptuous or insulting language; haughty insolence.—**Contumelious**, *kon-tû-mê-li-us*, *a.* [*L. contumeliosus.*] Indicating or expressive of contumely; contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic; disposed to utter reproach or insult; insolent; proudly rude.

**Contuse**, *kon-tûz'*, *v.t.*—*contused, contusing.* [*L. contundo, contusum—con, and tundo, I beat, same root as Skr. tud, to beat.*] To wound or injure by bruising; to injure without breaking the flesh.—**Contusion**, *kon-tû'zhon*, *n.* [*L. contusio.*] A severe bruise on the body; a hurt or injury as to the flesh or some part of the body without breaking of the skin, as by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

**Conundrum**, *kô-nun'drum*, *n.* [*Origin uncertain.*] A sort of riddle, in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, the answer involving a pun.

**Convalescence**, *kon-va-les'ens*, *n.* [*L. convalesco, I grow stronger—con, and valesco, I get strength, valeo, I am strong.*] The gradual recovery of health and strength after disease; the state of a person renewing his

vigour after sickness or weakness.—**Convalescent**, kon-va-les'ent, *a*. Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.—*n*. One who is recovering his health after sickness.

**Convection**, kon-vek'shon, *n*. [*L. convectione*, from *conveho*, to convey.] The act of carrying or conveying; a process of transmission, as of heat or electricity by means of particles of matter affected by them.

**Convene**, kon-vën', *v.i.*—*convened*, *convening*. [*L. convenio*—*con*, and *venio*, *ventum*, to come: seen also in *intervene*, *advent*, *event*, *revenue*, &c.] To come together; to meet; to meet in the same place; to assemble: rarely said of things.—*v.t.* To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke; to summon judicially to meet or appear.—**Convenor**, kon-vë'nër, *n*. One who convenes or meets with others; one who convenes or calls a meeting.

**Convenience**, kon-vë'ni-ens, *n*. [*L. convenientia*, from *convenio*, I convene; *lit.* a coming together.] The state or quality of being convenient; freedom from discomfort or trouble; ease; comfort; that which gives ease or comfort; that which is suited to wants; opportune conjunction of affairs; opportunity.—**Convenient**, kon-vë'ni-ent, *a*. Suitable or proper; giving certain facilities or accommodation; commodious; opportune; at hand or readily available [colloq.].—**Conveniently**, kon-vë'ni-ent-li, *adv.* In a convenient manner or situation; suitably; with adaptation to the end or effect; with ease; without trouble or difficulty.

**Convent**, kon'vent, *n*. [*O.Fr. convent*, from *L. conventus*, a meeting—*con*, together, and *venio*, *ventum*, to come.] A community of persons devoted to religion, a body of monks or nuns; a house for persons devoted to religion and celibacy; an abbey, monastery, or nunnery.

**Conventicle**, kon-ven'ti-cl, *n*. [*L. conventiculum*, dim. of *conventus*, a meeting.] An assembly or gathering, especially a secret assembly; a meeting of dissenters from the Established Church for religious worship; a secret meeting for religious worship held by the Scottish Covenanters.

**Convention**, kon-ven'shon, *n*. [*L. conventio*.] The act of coming together; a meeting; an assembly; an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political, or ecclesiastical; a special agreement or contract between two countries or parties; an agreement previous to a definitive treaty; conventionality.—**Conventional**, kon-ven'shon-al, *a*. [*L. conventionalis*.] Formed by agreement; tacitly understood; arising out of custom or tacit agreement; sanctioned by or depending on general concurrence and not on any principle; resting on mere usage.

**Converge**, kon-vërj', *v.i.*—*con-*

*verged*, *converging*. [*L. con*, together, and *vergo*, I incline.] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together in position; to approach in character.—**Convergence**, kon-vër'jens, *n*. The quality of converging; tendency to one point.—**Convergent**, kon-vër'jent, *a*. Converging; tending to one point; approaching each other.

**Converse**, kon-vërs', *v.i.*—*conversed*, *conversing*. [*Fr. converser*; *L. conversari*, I associate with—*con*, and *versari*, to be engaged in anything, from *verto*, *versum*, to turn; seen also in *convert*, *reverse*, *verse*, *version*, &c. *VERSE*.] To associate, hold intercourse or communion; to talk familiarly; to have free intercourse in mutual communication of thoughts and opinions; to chat; to discourse.—*n*. (*kon'vers*). Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; intercourse; communion; familiarity; free interchange of thoughts or opinions.—**Conversant**, kon'vër-sant, *a*. Keeping company; having frequent intercourse; intimately associating; followed by *with* or *among*; but the common meaning now is, acquainted by familiar use or study; having an intimate or thorough knowledge (of things): followed generally by *with*.—**Conversation**, kon-vër-sä'shon, *n*. [*Fr. conversation*, *L. conversatio*, intercourse.] Manners, behaviour, or deportment, especially as respects morals; familiar discourse; general interchange of sentiments; chat; unrestrained talk, opposed to a formal conference (now the usual meaning); also sexual intercourse.—**Conversazione**, kon-vër-sät'si-ö'nä, *n*. [*It.*] A meeting of a number of people for conversation or discussion, particularly on literary, scientific, antiquarian, or artistic subjects.

**Converse**, kon'vers, *a*. [*L. conversus*, turned round, *converso*, *conversum*, to turn round—*con*, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn. *CONVERSE*, *v.i.*] Turned so as to be transposed or inverted; put the opposite, reverse, or contrary way (*converse* statement, proposition, way).—*n*. Something forming a counterpart; what is contrary or opposite; a statement or proposition produced by inversion or interchange of terms: thus the *converse* of 'religion is true wisdom' is 'true wisdom is religion'.—**Conversely**, kon'vers-i, *adv.* In a converse manner; with inversion of order; put the converse way.—**Conversion**, kon-vër'shon, *n*. [*L. conversio*.] The act of turning or changing from one state to another; the state of being so turned or changed; transmutation; the act of changing or state of being changed in opinions or conduct; a change of heart or dispositions, succeeded by a reformation of life; a change from heathenism or from irreligion to Christianity; *psych.* a process by which a repressed idea is supposed to give rise to a hysterical symptom

corresponding to it.—**Convert**, kon-vërt', *v.t.* [*L. convertio*.] To change or turn into another substance or form; to change from one state to another; to change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another; to change from heathenism to Christianity; to turn from a bad life to a good, religious, and holy one; to turn from one use or destination to another; to interchange conversely.—*v.i.* To turn or be changed; to undergo a change.—*n*. (*kon'vert*). A person who turns from one opinion or practice to another; a person who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another; one who is turned from sin to holiness.—**Converter**, kon-vër'tër, *n*. One who converts; one who makes converts; that which converts, especially an iron retort used in the Bessemer process of steel-making.—**Convertible**, kon-vër'ti-bl, *a*. Capable of being converted; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable; capable of being used, the one for the other, as terms of similar signification; interchangeable.

**Convex**, kon'veks, *a*. [*L. convexus*, carried round, rounded—*con*, together, and *veho*, *vexum*, to carry; whence also *vehicle*.] Rising or swelling into a spherical or rounded form on the exterior surface: opposed to *concave*.—**Convexity**, kon-vek'si-ti, *n*. State of being convex; the exterior surface of a convex body; roundness.

**Convey**, kon-vä', *v.t.* [*O.Fr. conveier*, *convoier*, *L. conviare*, to convey, to convoy—*L. con*, with, and *via*, a way; whence also *voyage*, *devious*, *deviate*, *obvious*, &c.] To carry, bear, or transport; to transmit, hand over, or transfer from one person to another (rights, landed estate); to transmit or carry by any medium (air *conveys* sound, words *convey* meaning).—**Conveyable**, kon-vä'a-bl, *a*. Capable of being conveyed or transferred.—**Conveyance**, kon-vä'ans, *n*. The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting; transmission; transference; the transmitting or transferring of property from one person to another; the document by which property is transferred; the means by which anything is conveyed, especially a vehicle or carriage of some kind.—**Conveyancer**, kon-vä'ans-ër, *n*. One whose occupation is to draw conveyances of property, deeds, &c.—**Conveyancing**, kon-vä'ans-ing, *n*. The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another.

**Convict**, kon-vikt', *v.t.* [*L. convincio*, *convictum*—*con*, and *vinco*, I vanquish.] To determine the truth of a charge against; to prove or find guilty of a crime charged; to determine or decide to be guilty: with *of* before the crime.—*n*. (*kon'vikt*).



A person convicted or found guilty of a crime; a person undergoing penal servitude.—**Conviction**, kon-vik'shon, *n.* The act of convicting or the state of being convicted; the act of a legal tribunal adjudging, finding, or determining a person to be guilty of an offence charged against him; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory evidence; settled persuasion.

**Convince**, kon-vins', *v.t.*—*convinced, convincing.* [L. *convincio, convictum*—*con*, and *vinco*, I vanquish, whence *victor, vanquish, evince.*] To persuade or satisfy by evidence; to bring to full belief or acquiescence by satisfactory proofs or arguments; to compel to yield assent.

**Convivial**, kon-viv'i-al, *a.* [L. *conviva*, a guest—*con*, and *vivo, victum*, to live, whence *victuals, vital, vivid, &c.*] Relating to a feast or entertainment; festal; social; jovial.—**Conviviality**, kon-viv'i-al'i-ti, *n.* The good humour or mirth indulged at an entertainment; a convivial spirit or disposition.

**Convoke**, kon-vök', *v.t.*—*convoked, convoking.* [L. *convoco, I convoke*—*con*, and *voco, I call.*] To call together; to summon to meet; to assemble by summons.—**Convocation**, kon-vö-kä'shon, *n.* The act of convoking or assembling by summons; an assembly; a convention; a congress; a council; in England, an assembly of the clergy, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs—a sort of ecclesiastical parliament.

**Convolution**, kon-vö-lü'shon, *n.* [L. *convolutio, convolutionis.*] The act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another; a winding motion; the state of being rolled round upon itself or rolled or wound together; a turn or winding; a twisted or tortuous part of something.

**Convolutus**, kon-völ'vü-lus, *n.* [L., from *convolvere*, I entwine, in reference to their twining habit.] Bindweed, a genus of plants consisting of slender twining herbs, with milky juice, and somewhat bell-shaped flowers, many of them beautiful.

**Convoy**, kon-völ', *v.t.* [Fr. *convoyer. Convoiy=convey.*] To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; to escort, as a guard against enemies.—*n.* (kon'voi). A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place either by sea or land; that which is conducted by such a force.

**Convulse**, kon-vuls', *v.t.* [L. *convullo, convulsus*—*con*, and *vello, I pull, pluck.*] To draw together or contract spasmodically, as the muscular parts of an animal body; to affect by irregular spasms; to affect by violent irregular action; to agitate violently.—**Convulsion**, kon-vul'shon, *n.* [L. *convulsio.*] A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body, with alternate relaxations; violent

and irregular motion; a violent and far-reaching disturbance in nature or among peoples; turmoil; a violent commotion.

**Cony, Coney**, kô'ni, *n.* [O.E. *coning, cunning*, perhaps from O.Fr. *conil, conin*, from L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit; comp. W. *cwning*, Gael. *coinean*, Ir. *coinn*, Manx *connee*—rabbit.] A rabbit-like animal found in Syria and Palestine; the daman [O.T.]; a simpleton.

**Coo**, kô, *v.i.* [Imitative of the noise of doves; comp. D. *korren*, Icel. *kurra*, Fr. *roucouler*, to coo like a dove.] To cry or make the characteristic sound uttered by pigeons or doves; to act in a loving manner.

**Cooley**, kô'li, *n.* [Imitative.] The cry or call of the Australian aborigines.

**Cook**, kük, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *cóc*, a cook, borrowed, like Dan. *koge*, G. *kochen*, D. *kookens*, to boil, to cook, from L. *coquo, I cook, coquus*, a cook.] To prepare for the table by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c.; to dress, as meat or vegetables, for eating; to dress up or give a colour to for some special purpose, especially, to tamper with accounts so as to give them a more favourable aspect than they ought to have; to garble; to falsify.—*n.* One whose occupation is to cook or prepare victuals for the table.

**Cookery**, kük'er-i, *n.* The art or the practice of dressing and preparing victuals for the table.—**Cookhouse**, *n.* An erection on a ship's deck for containing the cooking apparatus; the galley.

**Cool**, kôl, *a.* [A.Sax. *cól=G. kühl*, küh; Icel. *kul*, D. *koel*, a cold bath; same root as in *chill, cold, L. gelu, frost, gelidus.*] Moderately cold; being of a temperature between hot and cold; not ardent or zealous; not excited by passion of any kind; not angry; not fond; indifferent; apathetic; chilling; frigid; deliberate; calm; quietly impudent and selfish; of persons and acts [colloq.].—*n.* A moderate state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold (the *cool* of the day).—*v.t.* To make cool; to reduce the temperature of; to moderate or allay, as passion of any kind; to calm; to abate, as desire, zeal, or ardour; to render indifferent.—*v.i.* To become less hot; to lose heat; to lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; to become less ardent, zealous, or affectionate.—**Coolness**, kôl'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being cool; a moderate degree of cold; a moderate degree or a want of passion; want of ardour or zeal; indifference; want of affection.

**Coolie**, kô'li, *n.* An Indian porter or carrier; an emigrant labourer from India, China, and other eastern countries.

**Coomb**, kôm, *n.* [A.Sax. *cumb*, a valley.] A valley between hills.

**Coop**, kôp, *n.* [From L. *cupa*, a cask or vessel; akin *cup.*] A box of

boards grated or barred on one side for keeping fowls in confinement; an enclosed place for small animals; a pen.—*v.t.* To put in a coop; to confine in a coop; to shut up or confine in a narrow compass: followed by *up*, *in*, or *within*.—**Coopee**, kô'pér, *n.* One whose occupation is to make barrels, tubs, &c.—*v.t.* and *i.* To do the work of a cooper.

**Co-operate**, kô-op'er-ät, *v.i.*—*co-operated, co-operating.* To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end; to work or labour to promote a common object; to unite in producing the same effect.—**Co-operation**, kô-op'er-ä'shon, *n.* The act of working or operating together to one end; joint operation; concurrent effort or labour.—**Co-operative**, kô-op'er-ä-tiv, *a.* Operating jointly to the same end; established for the purpose of providing the members with goods at wholesale prices or at prime cost and cost of management (*co-operative societies or stores*).—**Co-operator**, kô-op'er-ä-tér, *n.* One who co-operates.

**Co-opt**, kô-opt', *v.t.* [L. *co-opto.*] To elect into some body of which the electors are members.

**Co-ordinate**, kô-or'din-ät, *a.* [L. *co* for *con*, and *ordinatus*, from *ordo*, order. **ORDER.**] Being of equal order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate.—*v.t.*—*co-ordinated, co-ordinating.* To make co-ordinate; to arrange in due and relative order; to harmonize.—*n.* What is co-ordinate; *geom.* any straight line which, with another or others, serves to determine the position of certain points under consideration.—**Co-ordination**, kô-or'di-nä'shon, *n.* The act of making co-ordinate or state of being co-ordinated.

**Coot**, kôt, *n.* [Same as D. *koet*, a coot; comp. W. *cwta*, short-tailed.] A British wading bird of the rail family, with a bald forehead, a black body, short tail, and lobated toes, and about 15 inches in length.

**Copaiba, Copaiwa**, kô-pä'ba, kô-pä'va, *n.* [Sp. and Pg.] A liquid resinous juice or balsam, flowing from incisions made in the stem of certain South American trees, used in medicine, especially in affections of the mucous membranes.

**Copal**, kô'pal, *n.* [Mex. *copalli*, a generic name of resins.] A hard, shining, transparent, citron-coloured, and odoriferous resinous substance, the product of several different tropical trees: when dissolved and diluted with spirit of turpentine it forms a beautiful transparent varnish.

**Coparcener**, kô-pär'sen-ér, *n.* [Prefix *co*, and *parcener*, ultimately from L. *pars*, a part.] A coheir.

**Cope**, kôp, *n.* [A form of *cap* and *cape*, a hood.] An ecclesiastical vestment resembling a cloak, worn in processions, at vespers, at consecration, and other sacred func-



tions; something spread or extended over the head; hence, the arch or concave of the sky, the roof or covering of a house, the arch over a door; a coping.—*v.t.*—*coped, coping*. To cover as with a cope.—**Copestone**, *n.* A head or top stone, as on a wall or roof.—**Coping**, *kō'pīng, n.* The covering course of a wall, parapet, buttresses, &c.

**Cope**, *kōp, v.i.*—*coped, coping*. [O. Fr. *copier*, to strike (Fr. *couper*, to cut), from *colp, cop* (Fr. *coup*), a blow.] To strive or contend on equal terms or with equal strength; to match; to oppose with success; to encounter: followed by *with*.

**Copeck**, *kō'pek, n.* A Russian coin, the hundredth part of a silver rouble, or about a third of a penny sterling.

**Copious**, *kō'pī-us, a.* [L. *copiosus*, from *copia*, plenty—*co*, and *ops*, *opis*, property.] Abundant; plentiful; in great quantities; furnishing abundant matter; rich in supplies.

**Copper**, *kop'ēr, n.* [L.L. *cuprum*, from L. *cyprum* (*zss*), Cyprian brass, from Cyprus, whence the Romans got their best copper.] A ductile and malleable metal of a pale red colour, tinged with yellow, specific gravity 8.5, of great value both by itself and in alloys; a vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler; a coin made of copper or partly of copper; *pl.* the cast-iron apparatus used on board ship for cooking, and erected in the cook-house or galley.—*a.* Consisting of or resembling copper.—*v.t.* To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper: as, to *copper* a ship.—**Copper-head**, *n.* [From its colour.] A poisonous American serpent.—**Copper-plate**, *n.* A plate of polished copper on which some figure or design has been engraved, and from which an impression can be printed; a print or impression from such a plate.—*a.* Resembling an impression from a copper-plate; beautifully formed, especially applied to handwriting.—**Copper-smith**, *n.* One whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

**Copperas**, *kop'ēr-as, n.* [From L. *cuprirosa*, rose of copper, *lit. coppa-rosa*, Sp. Pg. *caparrosa*, Fr. *couperose*.] Sulphate of iron or green vitriol, a salt of a peculiar astringent taste and of various colours, but usually green.

**Coppice**, *Copse*, *kop'is, kops, n.* [O. Fr. *copeiz*, *coupez*, wood newly cut, from *couper, copier*, to cut, from L.L. *colpus*, L. *colaphus*, Gr. *kolaphos*, a blow.] A wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; a wood cut at certain times for fuel or other purposes.

**Copra**, *kop'ra, n.* The dried kernel of the cocoa-nut, from which the oil has yet to be expressed.

**Copse**, *kops, n.* **COPPICE.**

**Copt**, *kopt, n.* A descendant of the ancient Egyptian race, and usually professing Christianity.—**Coptic**, *kop'tik, a.* Pertaining to the Copts.—*n.* The language of the Copts, an

ancient Hamitic tongue, used in Egypt till superseded as a living language by Arabic.

**Copula**, *kop'ū-la, n.* [L. *copula*, a band, a link, whence E. *couple*.] *Logic*, the word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition: as in 'man is mortal', where *is* is the copula.—**Copulate**, *kop'ū-lat, v.i.*—*copulated, copulating*. To unite in sexual embrace.—**Copulation**, *kop'ū-lā'shon, n.* [L. *copulatio*.] The act of copulating; coition.—**Copulative**, *kop'ū-lā-tiv, a.* Uniting or coupling.

**Copy**, *kop'ī, n.* [Fr. *copie*, from L. *copia*, plenty, opportunity, permission, whence permission to reproduce. **COPIOUS**.] A writing like another writing; a transcript from an original; a book printed according to the original; one of many books containing the same literary matter; what is produced by imitating; a thing made in close imitation of another; that which is to be imitated; a pattern; a model; an archetype; writing engraved or penned by a master to be imitated by a pupil; written or printed matter given to a printer to be put in type.—*v.t.*—*copied, copying*. To make a copy from; to write, print, engrave, construct, draw, paint, &c., according to an original; to transcribe; to imitate; to follow as in language, style, manners, or course of life; take as one's model.—*v.i.* To make or produce a copy.

**Copier**, **Copyst**, *kop'ī-ēr, kop'ī-ist, n.* One who copies or transcribes; an imitator.—**Copy-book**, *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.—**Copyhold**, *kop'ī-hōld, n.* *Law*, a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show except the copy of the rolls made on the tenant being admitted to the possession of the subject; land held in copyhold.—**Copyright**, *kop'ī-rit, n.* The exclusive privilege which the law allows an author (or his assignee) of printing, reprinting, publishing, and selling his own original work; an author's exclusive right of property in his work for a certain time.—*a.* Relating to, or protected by, the law of copyright.—*v.t.* To secure by copyright, as a book.

**Coquet**, *kō-ke't, v.t.*—*coquetted, coqueting*. [Fr. *coqueter*, *lit.* to demean oneself as a cock amongst hens, to swagger, to strut, from *coq*, a cock.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle.—*v.i.* To act the lover from vanity; to endeavour to gain admirers.—**Coquetry**, *kōk'et-ri, n.* [Fr. *coquetterie*.] The arts of a coquette; attempts to attract admiration, notice, or love, from vanity; affectation of amorous advances.—**Coquette**, *kō-ke't, n.* [Fr. *coquette*.] A girl who endeavours to attract admiration and advances in love, from a desire to gratify vanity; a flirt.

**Coracle**, *kor'a-kl, n.* [W. *cwrwgl*.]

An ancient form of boat made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth, still used in Wales and Ireland.

**Coral**, *kor'al, n.* [Fr. *corail* or *coral*, L. *corallium* or *corallum*, Gr. *korallion*.] A general term for the hard calcareous substance secreted by marine coelenterate polyps for their common support and habitation, exhibiting a great variety of forms and colours; a toy or plaything for an infant, made of coral; the unimpregnated eggs in the lobster, so called from being of a bright red colour after boiling.—*a.* Made of coral; resembling coral.—**Coral-line**, *kor'al-in, a.* Consisting of coral; like coral; containing coral.—**Coral-rag**, *n.* *Geol.* a term for the highest member of the middle oolitic series—a variety of limestone containing an abundance of petrified corals.—**Coral-reef**, **Coral-island**, *n.* One of those reefs or islands of coral which are produced by the operation of species of polyps.

**Corbel**, *kor'bēl, n.* [Fr. *corbeille*, from L. *corbula*, *dim.* of *corbis*, a basket.] *Fort.* a basket, to be filled with earth and set upon a parapet to shelter men; *arch.* a carved basket with sculptured flowers and fruits.—**Corbel**, *kor'bēl, n.* [L.L. *corbella*, a *dim.* from L. *corbis*, a basket.] *Arch.* a piece of stone, wood, or iron projecting from the vertical face of a wall to support some superincumbent object.

**Cord**, *kord, n.* [Fr. *corde*, from L. *chorda*, Gr. *chordē*, a string or gut, the string of a lyre.] A string or small rope composed of several strands twisted together; a quantity of wood, originally measured with a cord or line, containing 128 cubic feet, or a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad; *fig.* what binds, restrains, draws, or otherwise in moral effects resembles a cord; corded cloth; corduroy.—*v.t.* To bind with a cord or rope; to pile up for measurement and sale by the cord.—**Cordage**, *kor'dāj, n.* Ropes or chords collectively; the ropes in the rigging of a ship.

**Cordate**, *kor'dāt, a.* [L. *cor, cordis*, the heart.] Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped.—**Cordiform**, *kor'di-form, a.* Heart-shaped.

**Cordelier**, *kor'de-lēr, n.* [Fr., from *corde*, a girdle or cord worn by the order.] A Franciscan friar under the strictest rules and wearing a girdle of knotted cord.

**Cordial**, *kor'di-al, a.* [Fr. *cordial*, from L. *cor, cordis*, the heart; same root as E. *heart*.] Proceeding from the heart; hearty; sincere; not hypocritical; warm; affectionate; reviving the spirits; refreshing; invigorating (a *cordial* liquor).—*n.* Anything that strengthens, comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates; an exhilarating liquor; an aromatized and sweetened spirit employed as a beverage.—**Cordiality**, *kor'di-al-i-ti, n.* The state of being cordial; sincere affection and kindness;

genial sincerity; hearty warmth of heart; heartiness. — **Cordially**, kor'di-al-i, *adv.* in a cordial manner; heartily; sincerely; without hypocrisy; with real affection.

**Cordillera**, kor-dēl-yā'ra, *n.* [Sp., from *L. chorda*, a string.] A ridge or chain of mountains; specifically, the mountain range of the Andes in South America.

**Cordite**, kor'dit, *n.* [From being made in cord-like forms.] A smokeless gunpowder, for use in small arms and ordnance.

**Cordon**, kor'don, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *cordon*.] A line or series of military posts enclosing or guarding any particular place; a line of posts on the borders of a district infected with disease, to cut off communication; a ribbon worn across the breast by knights of the first class of an order.

**Cordovan**, **Cordwain**, kor'dō-van, kor'dwān, *n.* [O.Fr. *cordouan*, Sp. *cordoban*, from *Cordova* or *Cordoba*, in Spain, where it is largely manufactured.] Spanish leather; goat-skin tanned and dressed. — **Cordwainer**, kor'dwān-ēr, *n.* A worker in cordwain or Cordovan leather; a shoemaker.

**Corduoy**, kor-dū-roi', *n.* [Fr. *corde du roi*, the king's cord.] A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface.

**Core**, kōr, *n.* [O.Fr. *cor*, *coer*, from *L. cor*, the heart, whence *cordial*.] The heart or inner part of a thing; particularly the central part of fruit containing the kernels or seeds; a centre or central part, as the iron bar of an electro-magnet round which is wound a coil of insulated wire, the conducting wires of a submarine telegraph cable, the interior part of a column, the internal mould which forms a hollow in the casting of metals; *fig.* the heart or deepest and most essential part of anything (the core of a question).

**Co-respondent**, kō-rē-spon'dent, *n.* *Law*, a joint respondent, or one opposed, along with another or others, to the plaintiff; a man charged with adultery, and made a party to a suit for dissolution of marriage.

**Coriaceous**, kō-ri-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *coriaceus*, from *corium*, leather.] Consisting of leather or resembling leather; tough and leathery.

**Coriander**, kor-i-an'dēr, *n.* [L. *coriandrum*, from Gr. *korionnon*, coriander, from *koris*, a bug, from the smell of its leaves.] An annual plant of the carrot family, the seeds of which have a strong smell, and are stomachic and carminative, being used in sweetmeats, in certain liqueurs, and also in cookery.

**Corinthian**, kō-rin'thi-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Corinth*, a celebrated city of Greece. — *Corinthian order*, an architectural order distinguished by fluted columns and capitals adorned with acanthus leaves. — *n.* An inhabitant of Corinth; a gay, fast, or spirited fellow.

**Cork**, kork, *n.* [G. Dan. and Sw.

*kork*, Sp. *corcho*, from *L. cortex*, *corticis* bark.] The outer bark of a kind of oak (the cork-oak or cork-tree) growing in Spain and elsewhere, stripped off and made into such articles as stopples for bottles and casks; a stopple for a bottle or cask cut out of cork. — *v.t.* To stop or fit with cork; to confine or make fast with a cork. — **Corked**, korkt, *p.* and *a.* Stopped or fitted with cork or a cork; having acquired the taste of cork (corked wine). — **Corking-pin**, *n.* A pin of a large size formerly used. — **Cork-jacket**, *n.* A kind of jacket padded with cork, designed to buoy up a person who cannot swim. — **Cork-leg**, *n.* An artificial leg, in the formation of which cork is used. — **Corkscrew**, kork'skrō, *n.* A screw to draw corks from bottles. — *v.t.* To direct or work along in a spiral; to wriggle forward.

**Corm**, korm, *n.* [Gr. *kormos*, a stem.] *Bot.* a bulb-like part of a plant, consisting of the dilated base of the stem, as in the crocus; a solid bulb.

**Cormorant**, kor'mō-rant, *n.* [Fr. *cormoran*, from *L. corvus marinus*, sea raven.] A web-footed sea-bird of the pelican family, of several species, catching fish by swimming and diving, and extremely voracious; *fig.* a greedy fellow; a glutton.

**Corn**, korn, *n.* [A.Sax. *korn*, a word found throughout the Teutonic languages, of same root as *L. granum*, a seed. Akin *kernel*, *grain*.] A single seed of certain plants, especially of cereal plants; a grain: in this sense it has a plural (three barley *corns* make an inch); the seeds of cereal plants in general, in bulk or quantity; grain; especially in England, wheat, in America, maize: in this sense no plural; also, in collective sense, the plants which produce corn and from which the grain is not yet separated (a field or sheaf of *corn*). — *v.t.* To preserve and season with salt in grains; to sprinkle with salt (to *corn* beef). — **Corn-beef**, **Corned-beef**, *n.* Beef preserved and seasoned with salt in grains; beef cured by salting. — **Corn-crake**, *n.* The crake or land-rail, which frequents corn-fields and is noted for its strange harsh cry.

**Corn-exchange**, *n.* A place where grain is sold or bartered and samples shown and examined. — **Corn-field**, *n.* A field in which corn is growing. — **Corn-flour**, *n.* The finely-ground meal of Indian corn. — **Corn-laws**, *n.pl.* Legislative enactments and restrictions relating to the exportation and importation of grain. — **Corn-stalk**, *n.* An Australian from New South Wales, from his tall build. — **Corny**, kor'ni, *a.* Of the nature of, or furnished with, grains of corn; producing corn; containing corn; produced from corn; tasting of corn or malt.

**Corn**, korn, *n.* [L. *cornu*, a horn.] A hard excrescence or induration of the skin on the toes or some other

part of the feet, occasioned by the pressure of the shoes.

**Cornea**, kor'nē-a, *n.* [L. *corneus*, horny, *cornu*, a horn.] The horny transparent membrane in the fore part of the eye through which the rays of light pass.

**Cornel**, **Cornel-tree**, kor'nel, *n.* [L. *cornus*, from *cornu*, a horn, from the hardness of the wood.] A species of dogwood found in Europe and Northern Asia, which produces a small, red, acid, cherry-like fruit, used in preserves and confectionery.

**Cornelian**, kor-nē'li-an, *n.* Same as *Carneian*.

**Cornier**, kor'nēr, *n.* [Fr. *cornière*, from *L. cornu*, a horn, projection.] The point where two converging lines or surfaces meet, or the space between; an angle; a secret or retired place; a nook or out-of-the-way place; any part (every *corner* of the forest); a combination to raise the price of goods in the market. — *v.t.* To buy up stock in the market at an advantage; to drive into a corner, or into a position of great difficulty or necessary surrender. [Colloq.] — **Corner-stone**, *n.* The stone which forms the corner of the foundation of an edifice; hence, that which is of the greatest importance; that on which any system is founded.

**Cornet**, kor'net, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *corne*, *L. cornu*, a horn.] A kind of brass wind-instrument; formerly the title of the officer who carried the ensign or colours in a troop of horse in the British army.

**Cornice**, kor'nis, *n.* [O.Fr. *cornice*, It. *cornice*, from Gr. *korinis*, a summit, from *korōnē*, a crown.] *Arch.* any moulded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; specifically, the highest part of an entablature resting on the frieze.

**Cornish**, kor'nish, *a.* Pertaining to *Cornwall*, in England. — *Cornish engine*, a single-acting steam-engine used for pumping water. — *n.* The ancient language of Cornwall, a dialect of the Celtic. — **Cornish-hug**, *n.* A close grip at wrestling in the Cornish style.

**Cornucopia**, kor-nū-kō'pi-a, *n.* [L. *cornucopia*, the horn of plenty.] A wreathed horn, filled to overflowing with richest fruit, flowers, and grain, used in sculpture, &c., as a symbol of plenty, peace, and concord.

**Corolla**, kō-rol'la, *n.* [L. *corolla*, dim. of *corona*, a crown.] *Bot.* the part of a flower inside the calyx, surrounding the parts of fructification, and composed of one or more petals, generally to be distinguished from the calyx by the fineness of its texture and the gayness of its colours.

**Corollary**, kor-ol'la-ri, *n.* [Fr. *corollaire*, from *L. corolla*, a little crown, from as it were crowning what it refers to.] That which follows over and above what is directly demonstrated in a mathematical proposi-



tion; any consequence necessarily concurrent with or following from the main one; an inference; a conclusion; a surplus [*Shak.*].

**Corona**, ko-rō'na, *n.* [*L.*, a crown.] A technical term for various things supposed to have some resemblance to a crown; *astron.* a halo or luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; a luminous appearance observed during total eclipses of the sun, which lies outside the chromosphere; *arch.* the lower member or drip of a classical cornice having a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection; *bot.* the circumference or margin of a radiated composite flower; also an appendage of the corolla or petals of a flower proceeding from the base of the limb.—**Coronal**, ko-rō'nal, *a.* Pertaining to a coronet; belonging to the crown or top of the head: in this sense pron. ko-rō'nal.—*n.* (ko-rō'-nal). A crown; wreath; garland.—**Coronation**, kor-o-nā'shon, *n.* The act or solemnity of crowning a sovereign or investing him with the insignia of royalty; the pomp attending on a coronation.—**Coroner**, kor-o-nēr, *n.* [*L.L.* *coronator*, originally a crown officer of extensive powers, from *L.* *corona*, a crown.] An officer appointed to hold inquests on the bodies of such as either die, or are supposed to die, a violent death.—**Coronet**, kor'o-net, *n.* [*Fr.*, dim. of O.*Fr.* *corone*, *L.* *corona*.] A small crown worn by princes and noblemen, bearing crosses, fleurs-de-lis, strawberry leaves, pearls; the lower part of the pastern of a horse.

**Coronach**, kor'ō-nach, *n.* [*Gael.* and *Ir.*] A dirge; a lamentation for the dead among the Highlanders and Irish.

**Coronium**, kor-ō'ni-um, *n.* An element supposed on spectroscopic evidence to exist in the sun's corona. Its spectrum contains a bright green line.

**Corozo-nut**, ko-rō'zō, *n.* The seed of a tropical American palm, whose hardened albumen, under the name of vegetable ivory, is used for small articles of turnery.

**Corporal**, kor'po-ral, *n.* [Corrupted from *Fr.* *caporal*, *It.* *caporale*, from *capo*, *L.* *caput*, the head.] The non-commissioned officer of a company of infantry next below a sergeant; in *ships-of-war*, a petty officer who attends to police matters.

**Corporal**, kor'po-ral, *n.* [*L.* *corporalis*, from *corpus*, body.] A linen cloth on which the consecrated elements are placed during mass.—*a.* Belonging or relating to the body; bodily; also material or not spiritual.—**Corporate**, kor'po-rāt, *a.* [*L.* *corporatus*.] United in a body, as a number of individuals who are empowered to transact business as an individual; formed into a body; united; collectively one [*Shak.*]; belonging to a corporation.—**Corporation**, kor-po-rā'shon, *n.* A

body corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person; a society having the capacity of transacting business as an individual; the body or bodily frame of a man [*colloq.*].—**Corporeal**, kor-pō-rē'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a body; having a body; consisting of a material body; material; opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial*.

**Corposant**, kor-pō-zant, *n.* [*It.* *corpo santo*, holy body.] A name given to a ball of electric light often observed on dark tempestuous nights about the rigging; *St.* Elmo's light.

**Corps**, kōr, *n.* pl. **Corps**, kōrz, [*Fr.*, from *L.* *corpus*, body.] A body of troops; any division of an army.—*Corps d'armée*, a large division of an army.—**Corpse**, korps, *n.* The dead body of a human being.—**Corpse-candle**, *n.* A candle used at ceremonious watchings of a corpse before its interment; a local name for the will-o'-the-wisp.—**Corpse-gate**, *n.* A covered gateway at the entrance to churchyards, a lich-gate.

**Corpulence**, **Corpulency**, kor'-pū-lens, kor-pū-len-si, *n.* [*L.* *corpulentia*, from *corpulentus*, corpulent, *corpus*, a body.] Fleshiness or stoutness of body; excessive fatness.—**Corpulent**, kor-pū-lent, *a.* Having a great bulk of body; stout; fat; obese.

**Corpus**, kor'pus, *n.* A collected whole; a material substance.—**Corpus Christi**, kor'pus kris'ti, *n.* [*L.*, body of Christ.] *R. Cath. Ch.* the host or eucharist; an annual festival in its honour.

**Corpuscle**, kor'pus'-l, *n.* [*L.* *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body.] A minute particle, molecule, or atom; a minute animal cell generally enclosing granular matter, and sometimes a spheroidal body called a nucleus.—**Corpuscular**, kor-pus'-kū-lēr, *a.* Relating to corpuscles or small particles, supposed to be the constituent materials of all large bodies.—*Corpuscular theory*, a theory which supposes light to consist of minute particles emitted by luminous bodies, and travelling through space with immense rapidity till they reach the eye.

**Corral**, kor-rāl, *n.* [*Sp.*, from *corro*, a circle; *Pg.* *curral*, a cattle-pen.] A pen or enclosure for horses or cattle, and also an enclosure formed of wagons employed by emigrants as a means of defence [*Amer.*]; a strong stockade or enclosure for capturing wild elephants in Ceylon.—*v.t.*—*corralled*, *corralling*. To form into a corral; to form a corral or enclosure by means of.

**Correct**, ko-rekt', *a.* [*L.* *correctus*, from *corrigo*—*con*, and *rego*, I set right.] Set right or made straight; in accordance with a certain standard; conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety; not faulty; free from error.—*v.t.* To make correct or right; to bring into accordance with a certain standard;

to remove error or defect from; to amend or emend; to punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude; to chastise; to discipline; to counteract or obviate, as by adding some new ingredient.—

**Correction**, ko-rek'shon, *n.* [*L.* *correctio*.] The act of correcting; the removal of faults or errors; something written to point out an error, or substituted in the place of what is wrong; punishment; discipline; chastisement; critical notice; animadversion; the counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful in its effects.—**Corrective**, ko-rek'tiv, *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or obviating what is wrong or injurious.—*n.* That which has the power of correcting; that which has the quality of altering or obviating what is wrong or injurious.—

**Correctly**, ko-rekt'li, *adv.* In a correct manner; according to a standard; in conformity with a copy or original; exactly; accurately; without fault or error.—**Correctness**, ko-rekt'nes, *n.* The state of being correct; conformity to a standard or rule; exactness; accuracy.—**Corrector**, ko-rek'tēr, *n.* One who corrects; one who amends faults; one who punishes for correction; that which corrects.

**Correlate**, kor-ē-lāt, *n.* [*L.* *cor* for *con*, and *relatus*.] One who or that which stands in a reciprocal relation to something else, as father and son.—*v.i.*—*correlated*, *correlating*. To have a reciprocal relation; to be reciprocally related, as father and son.—*v.t.* To place in reciprocal relation; to determine the relations between, as between several objects or phenomena which bear a resemblance to one another.—

**Correlation**, kor-ē-lā'shon, *n.* Reciprocal relation; corresponding similarity or parallelism of relation or law.—**Correlative**, ko-rel'a-tiv, *a.* Having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of one in a certain state depends on the existence of another; reciprocal.—*n.* That which is correlative; that of which the existence implies the existence of something else; one of two terms either of which calls up the notion of the other, as *husband* and *wife*; *gram.* the antecedent to a pronoun.

**Correspond**, kor-ē-spond', *v.i.* [*Cor* for *con*, and *respond*.] To be adapted or suitable; to have a due relation; to be adequate or proportionate; to accord; to agree; to answer; to fit; used absolutely or followed by *with* or *to*; to communicate or hold intercourse with a person by letters sent and received.—

**Correspondence**, kor-ē-spond'-dens, *n.* The state of corresponding or being correspondent; mutual adaptation of one thing or part to another; intercourse between persons by means of letters sent and received; the letters collectively which pass between correspondents.—**Correspondent**, kor-ē-spond'-



dent, *a.* Corresponding; suitable; duly related; congruous; agreeable; answerable; adapted.—*n.* One who corresponds; one with whom an intercourse is carried on by letters or messages; a person who sends regular communications to a newspaper from a distance.

**Corridor**, kor-i-dōr, *n.* [It. *corridore*, from *correre*, *L. currere*, to run.] *Arch.* a passage in a building leading to several chambers at a distance from each other; *fort.* the covered way round the fortifications of a place.

**Corrie**, kor'i, *n.* [Gael.] A steep hollow in a hill.

**Corrigendum**, kor-i-jen'dum, *n.* pl. **Corrigenda**, kor-i-jen'da. [L.] A thing or word to be corrected or altered.

**Corrigible**, kor-i-jī-bl, *a.* [Fr., from *L. corrigo*, I correct. **CORRECT.**] Capable of being corrected, amended, or reformed; deserving punishment or correction; punishable.

**Corroborate**, ko-ro'bō-rāt, *v.t.*—*corroborated*, *corroborating*. [L. *corroboro*, *corroboratum*—*con*, and *roboro*, I strengthen, from *robur*, strength.] To strengthen or give additional strength to; to confirm; to make more certain; to add assurance to (to *corroborate* testimony, news).—**Corroboration**, ko-ro'bō-rā'ti-shon, *n.* The act of corroborating; confirmation; that which corroborates.—**Corroborative**, ko-ro'bō-rā-tiv, *a.* Having the power of corroborating or confirming.—*n.* A medicine that strengthens; corroborator.

**Corrode**, ko-rōd', *v.t.*—*corroded*, *corroding*. [L. *corrodo*—*cor* for *con*, and *rodo*, I gnaw, whence also *rodent*, *erode*.] To eat away by degrees; to wear away or diminish by gradually separating small particles (nitric acid *corrodes* copper); *fig.* to gnaw or prey upon; to consume by slow degrees; to envenom or embitter; to poison, blight, canker.—**Corrosion**, ko-rō'zhon, *n.* The action of corroding, eating, or wearing away by slow degrees, as by the action of acids on metals; *fig.* the act of cankering, fretting, vexing, envenoming,\* or blighting.—**Corrosive**, ko-rō'siv, *a.* Having the power of corroding or eating into a substance; having the quality of fretting, envenoming, blighting.—*Corrosive sublimate*, a compound of chlorine and mercury, forming a white crystalline solid, an acrid poison of great virulence, and a powerful antiseptic.—*n.* That which has the quality of eating or wearing gradually; anything which irritates, preys upon one, or frets.

**Corrugate**, kor'y-gāt, *v.t.*—*corrugated*, *corrugating*. [L. *corrugo*, *corrugatum*—*cor* for *con*, and *ruo*, I wrinkle.] To wrinkle; to draw or contract into folds.—*a.* Wrinkled; showing wrinkles or furrows.—**Corrugated**, kor'y-gā-ted, *p.* and *a.* Wrinkled; furrowed or ridged.

—*Corrugated iron*, common sheet-iron or 'galvanized' iron, bent into a series of regular grooves and ridges by being passed between powerful rollers.—**Corrugation**, kor-y-gā'shon, *n.* A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles.

**Corrupt**, ko-rup't, *v.t.* [L. *corrumpo*, *corrumpere*, *con*, and *rumpo*, *ruptum*, to break; whence also *rupture*, *abrupt*, *disrupt*, &c.] To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; to cause to rot; *fig.* to deprave; to pervert; to impair; to debase; to defile, taint, pollute, or infect; to bribe; to debase or render impure by alterations or innovations (language); to falsify (a text).—*a.* Changed from a sound to a putrid state; changed from the state of being correct, pure, or true to a worse state; vitiated; perverted; debased; impure; ready to be influenced by a bribe; infected with errors or mistakes (a *corrupt* text).—**Corruptible**, ko-rup'tī-bl, *a.* Capable of being made corrupt, putrid, or rotten; subject to decay and destruction, debasement, depravation, &c.—**Corruption**, ko-rup'shon, *n.* [L. *corruptio*.] The act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt, putrid, or rotten; putrid matter; pus; depravity; wickedness; loss of purity or integrity; debasement; impurity; depravation; pollution; defilement; vitiating influence; more specifically, bribery.

**Corsair**, kor'sār, *n.* [Fr. *corsaire*, *it. corsare*, from *corsa*, a course, a cruise, from *L. cursus*, a course. *COURSE.*] A pirate; a sea robber; a rover; a piratical vessel.

**Corse**, kors, *n.* [Same as *corpse*, *Fr. corps*; *L. corpus*, a body.] A corpse (poetical).—**Corselet**, kors'let, *n.* [Fr., a dim. of *O.Fr. cors*, *L. corpus*, the body.] A small cuirass, or armour to cover and protect the body.—**Corset**, kor'set, *n.* [Dim. of *O.Fr. cors*.] A pair of stays; a bodice.

**Corsned**, kor'sned, *n.* [A.Sax. *corsnaed*—*cor*, from root of *choose*, and A.Sax. *снаed*, a mouthful, a bit.] Anciently, a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism and to be swallowed by a suspected person as a trial of his innocence.

**Cortège**, kor-tāzh', *n.* [Fr., from *It. corteggio*, from *corte*, court.] A train of attendants.

**Cortes**, kor'tāz, *n. pl.* [Sp., pl. of *corte*, court.] The Spanish and the Portuguese legislative assembly, answering to the parliament of Great Britain.

**Cortex**, kor'teks, *n.* [L. *cortex*, *corticis*, bark; whence *cork*.] Bark, as of a tree; hence, an outer covering; *anat.* a membrane forming a covering or envelope for any part of the body.

**Corundum**, ko-run'dum, *n.* [Hind. *kurand*.] A mineral, next in hardness to the diamond, and consisting of nearly pure anhydrous alumina.

**Coruscate**, kor'us-kāt, *v.i.*—*coruscated*, *coruscating*. [L. *corusco*, *corus-*

*catus*, to flash.] To flash; to lighten; to gleam; to glitter.—**Coruscation**, kor-us-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *coruscatio*.] A sudden burst of light in the clouds or atmosphere; a flash; glitter; a blaze.

**Corvée**, kor'vā, *n.* [Fr.] Forced levy for labour by feudal lord on vassals.

**Corvette**, kor-vet', *n.* [Fr. *corvette*, from *L. corbita*, a ship of burden, from *corbis*, a basket.] A flush-decked vessel, ship-rigged, but without a quarter-deck, and having only one tier of guns.

**Corybant**, kor-i-bant, *n. pl.* **Corybants** or **Corybantes**, kor-i-ban'tēz. [L. *corybas*, *corybantis*, *Gr. korybas*.] A priest of Cybele who celebrated the mysteries with mad dances to the sound of drum and cymbal.

**Corymb**, kō'rīmb, *n.* [L. *corymbus*, *Gr. korymbos*, a cluster of fruit or flowers.] *Bot.* an inflorescence in which the flowers or blossoms are so arranged as to form a mass of flowers with a convex or level top, as in the hawthorn, candytuft, &c.

**Coryphaeus**, kor-i-fē-us, *n.* [L. *coryphaeus*, *Gr. koryphaos*, from *koryphē*, the head.] The chief of a chorus; the chief of a company.

**Coryphée**, ko-rē-fā, *n.* [Fr.] A ballet-dancer.

**Coryza**, ko-rī'za, *n.* [Gr.] *Med.* a cold in the head.

**Co-secant**, kō-sē'kant, *n.* [From *complement* and *secant*.] *Geom.* the secant of an arc or angle which is the complement of another arc or angle, that is, when added to it makes up 90°.

**Cosher**, kosh'er, *v.i.* [Ir. *cosair*, a feast.] To levy exactions in the shape of feasts and lodgings, as formerly Irish landlords with their tenants did on their tenants.

**Co-sine**, kō'sin, *n.* [Complement and *sine*.] *Geom.* the sine of an arc or angle which is the complement of another, that is, when added to it makes 90°.

**Cosmetic**, koz-met'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kosmētikos*, from *kosmos*, order, beauty.] Beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the complexion.—*n.* Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, or helps to beautify and improve the complexion.

**Cosmic**, koz'mik, *a.* [Gr. *kosmikos*, from *kosmos*, the universe.] Relating to the universe and to the laws by which its order is maintained; hence, harmonious, as the universe; orderly.

**Cosmogony**, koz-mog'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *kosmogonia*—*kosmos*, world, and root *gen*, to bring forth.] The origin or creation of the world or universe; the doctrine of the origin or formation of the universe.

**Cosmography**, koz-mog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *kosmographia*—*kosmos*, the world, and *graphō*, I describe.] A description of the world or universe; the science which treats of the construction of the universe.

**Cosmology**, koz-mol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *kosmologia*—*kosmos*, the universe, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of the world or universe; or a theory relating to the structure of the universe and the laws which underlie it; cosmogony.

**Cosmopolitan**, koz-mo-pol'i-tan, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, world, and *politēs*, a citizen.] A person who is nowhere a stranger, or who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world.—*a.* Free from local, provincial, or national prejudices or attachments; at home all over the world; common to all the world.

**Cosmos**, koz'mos, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, order, ornament, and hence the universe as an orderly and beautiful system.] The universe as an embodiment of order and harmony; the system of order and harmony combined in the universe.

**Cossack**, kos'ak, *n.* [Rus. *kosak*, Turk. *kazık*, a robber.] One of a warlike people, very expert on horseback, inhabiting the steppes in the south of Russia, about the Don, &c.

**Cosset**, kôs'set, *n.* [Comp. old *cosy*, Icel. *koss*, a kiss.] A pet; a pet-lamb; a lamb brought up by hand.

**Cost**, kost, *n.* [O.Fr. *cost*, from *coster*, *couter* (Mod.Fr. *colter*), to cost, from L. *constare*, to cost—*con*, and *stare*, to stand.] The price, value, or equivalent of a thing purchased; amount in value expended or to be expended; charge; expense; *law*, the sum to be paid by the party losing in favour of the party prevailing, &c.; outlay, expense, or loss of any kind, as of time, labour, trouble, or the like; detriment; pain; suffering (he learned that to his *cost*).—*v.t.*—pret. and pp. *cost*. To require to be given or expended in order to purchase; to be bought for; to require to be undergone, borne, or suffered: often with two objects (to *cost* a person money or labour).—**Costing**, kos'ting, *n.* Preliminary estimate of the total cost of manufacture of an article.—**Costly**, kost'li, *a.* Of a high price; costing much; expensive; dear.—**Costliness**, kost'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being costly, high in price, or expensive.

**Costal**, kos'tal, *a.* [L. *costa*, a rib.] Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs.

**Coster**, **Costermonger**, kos'ter, kos'ter-mung-gér, *n.* [Originally *costardmonger*, a seller of apples.] A hawk who sells fruit or vegetables.

**Costive**, kos'tiv, *a.* [Contr. from It. *costipativo*, from L. *constipo*, I cram, stuff.] Suffering from a morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the bowels bound; constipated.

**Costmary**, kost'ma-ri, *n.* [L. *costus*, Gr. *kostos*, an aromatic plant, and *Mary* (the Virgin).] A perennial

composite plant, a native of the south of Europe, cultivated for the agreeable fragrance of the leaves.

**Costume**, kos'tum, *n.* [Fr. *costume*, custom. CUSTOM.] An established mode of dress; the style of dress peculiar to a people or nation, to a particular period, or a particular class of people; a dress of a particular style.—**Costumed**, kos'tumd, *a.* Wearing a costume; dressed.—**Costumier**, kos-tu'mi-ér, *n.* One who prepares costumes, as for theatres, fancy-balls, &c.; one who deals in costumes.

**Cosy**, kô'zi, *a.* [Akin to Norse *kose-lig*, *cosy*, *kose*, *sig*, to enjoy one's ease.] Well sheltered; snug; comfortable; social.—*n.* A kind of padded covering or cap put over a teapot to keep in the heat after the tea has been infused.—**Cosily**, kô'zi-li, *adv.* In a cosy, snug, or comfortable manner.

**Cot**, kot, *n.* [A.Sax. *cot*, *cott*, a cot, chamber; Icel. and D. *kot*, a cot, G. *kot*, *kote*, a hut; *cote* is the same word. From this comes *cottage*.] A small house; a hut or cottage; a small bed or crib for a child to sleep in; *naut.* a sort of bed-frame suspended from the beams.

**Co-tangent**, kô-tan'jent, *n.* [Complement and tangent.] The tangent of an arc or angle which is the complement of another, that is, when added to it makes 90°.

**Cote**, kôt, *n.* [Cor.] A shelter or habitation for animals, as a dove-cote; a sheep-fold [Mil.]; a cottage or hut.

**Coterie**, kô'te-rê, *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *coteria*, an association of villagers, *cota*, a cottage. Cor.] A set or circle of friends who are in the habit of meeting for social or literary intercourse or other purposes; a clique.

**Cothurnus**, kô-thér'nus, *n.* [L. *cothurnus*.] A buskin; a kind of high laced shoe, such as was anciently worn by tragic actors; hence, *fig.* tragedy.

**Cotillion**, ko-til'yon, *n.* [Fr. *cotillon*.] A kind of brisk dance; a tune which regulates the dance.

**Cottage**, kot'aj, *n.* [From cot.] A cot or small dwelling-house; a small country residence or detached suburban house, adapted to a moderate scale of living.—**Cottager**, kot'aj-ér, *n.* One who lives in a hut or cottage.—**Cottage-piano**, *n.* A small upright piano.

—**Cotter**, **Cottier**, kot'ér, kot'ér, *n.* A cottager; one who inhabits a cot or cottage, dependent upon a farm, having sometimes a piece of land. Written also *Cottar*.

**Cotton**, kot'n, *n.* [Fr. *coton*, from Ar. *qoton*.] A soft downy substance resembling fine wool, growing in the pods or seed-vessels of certain plants, being the material of a large proportion of cloth for apparel and furniture; cloth made of cotton.—*a.* Pertaining to cotton; made of cotton.—*v.i.* To fraternize; to agree or get on (with). [Colloq.]—

**Cottony**, kot'n-i, *a.* Downy or soft like cotton; pertaining to or resembling cotton.—**Cotton-gin**, *n.* A machine to separate the seeds from raw cotton.—**Cotton-grass**, *n.* A name of plants of the sedge family with white cottony spikes.—

**Cotton-plant**, *n.* A malvaceous tropical perennial shrub of various species, indigenous to both the Old and the New World, with a three- or five-celled capsule, which contains numerous black seeds covered with the beautiful filamentous cotton.—**Cotton-press**, *n.* A machine for pressing cotton into bales.—**Cotton-wood**, *n.* A tree of the poplar genus, a native of North America.—**Cotton-wool**, *n.* A name sometimes given to raw cotton.

**Cotyledon**, kot-i-lê'don, *n.* [Gr. *kotylêdon*, from *kotylê*, a hollow.] Bot. The seed-leaf; the first leaf or leaves of the embryo plant, forming, together with the radicle and plumule, the embryo, which exists in every seed capable of germination.—**Cotyledonous**, kot-i-lê'do-nus, *a.* Pertaining to cotyledons; having cotyledons.

**Couch**, kouch, *v.i.* [Fr. *coucher*, O.Fr. *colcher*, Pr. *colcar*, It. *colcare*, from *collocare*, to lay, to place—*col* for *con*, and *locare*, to place.] To lie down, as on a bed or place of repose; to recline; to lie or crouch with body close to the ground, as a beast; to stoop; to bend the body or back [O.T.]; to lie or be outspread [O.T.].—*v.t.* To lay down; to spread on a bed or floor (to *couch* malt); to express in obscure terms that imply what is to be understood: with *under*; to fix a spear in the rest in the posture of attack; *surg.* to cure of cataract in the eye by depressing the crystalline lens.—*n.* A bed; a seat for repose or on which one may lie down undressed; any place for repose, as the lair of a wild beast, &c.; a heap of steeped barley spread out on a floor to allow germination to take place, and so convert the grain into malt.—**Couchant**, kouch'ant, *a.* Lying down.

**Couch-grass**, kouch'gras, *n.* [A corruption of *quitch* or *quick* grass.] A species of grass which infests arable land, spreading over a field with great rapidity, being propagated both by seed and by its creeping root-stock.

**Cougar**, kô'gär, *n.* [Native name modified.] A quadruped of the cat kind, 7 or 8 feet in length, one of the most destructive of all the animals of America, particularly in the warmer parts. Called also *Puma* and *Red Tiger*.

**Cough**, kof, *n.* [Imitative of the sound; like D. *kuch*, a cough; G. *keichen*, *keuchen*, to pant, cough.] A deep inspiration of air followed by a spasmodic and sonorous expiration, excited by the sensation of the presence of some irritating cause in the air-passages.—*v.i.* To give a

cough; to expel the air from the lungs suddenly with noise.—*v.t.* To expel from the lungs by a violent effort with noise; to expectorate: with up [to cough up phlegm].

**Could**, kyd, *v. pret. of can.* [O.E. *coude*, A.Sax. *cūthe*, pret. of *cunnan*, to be able. See *CAN*. *L* has been improperly introduced through the influence of *would* and *should*.] Was able, capable, or susceptible.

**Coulomb**, kō-lom', *n.* [From *Coulomb*, the French physicist.] In *current elect.*, the practical unit of quantity, that transferred by a current of one ampere in one sec., equal to 1/10 of the absolute electro-magnetic unit of quantity.

**Coulter**, kōl'tēr, *n.* [*L. culter*, a knife, a coultter.] An iron blade or knife inserted into the beam of a plough for the purpose of cutting the ground and facilitating the separation of the furrow-slice by the ploughshare.

**Council**, koun'sil, *n.* [Fr. *concile*, from *L. concilium*—*con*, together, and root *cal*, to summon; akin *conciliate*, *reconcile*. This word is often improperly confounded with *counsel*.] An assembly of men summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, and advice (a common *council*, an ecumenical *council*, the *privy-council*); act of deliberation; consultation, as of a council.—*Council of war*, an assembly of officers of high rank called to consult with the commander-in-chief of an army or admiral of a fleet on matters of supreme importance.

**Councillor**, koun'sil-ēr, *n.* The member of a council; specifically, a member of a common council or of the *privy-council*.

**Counsel**, koun'sel, *n.* [Fr. *conseil*, from *L. consilium*, advice, from *consulo*, I consult, deliberate. Akin *consult*.] Opinion or advice, given upon request or otherwise, for directing the judgment or conduct of another; consultation; interchange of opinions; deliberation; the secrets intrusted in consultation; secret opinions or purposes (to keep one's *counsel*); intent or purpose; one who gives counsel in matters of law; any counsellor or advocate engaged in a cause in court, or the counsellors, barristers, or sergeants united in the management of a case collectively.—*King's (queen's) counsel*, barristers appointed counsel to the crown on the nomination of the lord-chancellor, and taking precedence over ordinary barristers.—*v.t.*—*counselled*, *counseling*. To give advice or deliberate opinion to, for the government of conduct; to advise, exhort, warn, admonish, or instruct; to recommend or give an opinion in favour of.

**Counsellor**, koun-sel'ēr, *n.* Any person who gives counsel or advice; an adviser; one whose profession is to give advice in law, and manage causes for clients; a barrister.

**Count**, kount, *v.t.* [Fr. *comter*, *comp-*

*ter* from *L. computare*, to compute.] To tell or name one by one, or by small numbers, in order to ascertain the whole number of units in a collection; to reckon; to number; to compute; to esteem, account, think, judge, or consider.—*To count out*, to bring (a meeting) to a close by numbering the members and finding a quorum not present, as in the House of Commons, where this is done by the speaker.—*v.i.* To be added or reckoned in with others; to reckon; to rely: in this sense with *on* or *upon* (to *count on* assistance).—*n.* The act of numbering; reckoning; number; *law*, a particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth the cause of complaint.—**Counter**, koun'tēr, *n.* One who counts, numbers, or reckons; that which is used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games, such as a small plate of metal, ivory, wood, &c.; a counterfeit or imitation of a coin; a registering apparatus or tell-tale; a table or board on which money is counted; a table in a shop over which sales are made, and on which goods are exposed for sale.—**Countess**, kount'les, *a.* Not capable of being counted; innumerable.—**Counting-house**, *n.* A house or room appropriated by mercantile men to the business of keeping their books, accounts, &c.

**Count**, kount, *n.* [Fr. *comte*, from *L. comes*, *comitis*, a companion.] A title of foreign nobility, equivalent to the English *earl*, and whose domain is a *county*.—**Countess**, kount'es, *n.* The wife of an earl or count, or a lady possessed of the same dignity in her own right.

**Countenance**, koun'te-nans, *n.* [Fr. *countenance*, *demeanour*, way of acting or holding oneself, from *contenir*, to contain.] The whole form of the face; the features considered as a whole; the visage; the face; appearance or expression of the face; favour expressed towards a person; good-will; support.—*v.t.*—*countenanced*, *countenancing*. To favour; to encourage; to aid; to support; to abet.

**Counter**, koun'tēr, *adv.* [Fr. *contre*, from *L. contra*—*con*, and *tra*, denoting direction, as in *intra*, *extra*, *ultra*.] In an opposite direction; in opposition; contrariwise; in the wrong way (to run *counter* to wishes).—*a.* Adverse; opposite; opposing; antagonistic.

**Counteract**, koun-tēr-akt', *v.t.* To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat, or frustrate by contrary agency; to oppose, withstand, contravene, or resist.

**Counter-attraction**, koun'tēr-at-trak'shon, *n.* Opposite attraction.

**Counterbalance**, koun'tēr-bal'ans, *v.t.* To serve as a balance to; to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect.—*n.* Equal weight, power, or agency acting in opposition to anything; counterpoise.

**Counterfeit**, koun'tēr-fēt, *a.* [Fr. *contrefait*, made to correspond—*contre*, against, and *faire*, to make.] Made in imitation of something else, with a view to pass the false copy for genuine or original; forged; not genuine; base; assuming the appearance of something; false; spurious; hypocritical.—*n.* One who pretends to be what he is not; an imposter; a cheat; that which is made in imitation of something with a view to defraud by passing the false for the true.—*v.t.* To copy or imitate with a view to pass off as original or genuine; to make a likeness or resemblance of with a view to defraud; to forge; to imitate or copy generally; to sham or pretend.—*v.i.* To feign; to dissemble; to carry on a fiction or deception.—**Counterfeiter**, koun'tēr-fēt-ēr, *n.* One who counterfeits; a forger; one who assumes a false appearance, or who makes false pretences.

**Counterfoil**, koun'tēr-foil, *n.* [Counter, and *foil*, from *L. folium*, a leaf.] A portion of a document, such as a bank cheque or draft, which is retained by the person giving the other part, and on which is noted the main particulars contained in the principal document.

**Counter-irritant**, koun'tēr-ir-itant, *n.* *Med.* An irritant substance employed to relieve another irritation or inflammation, as mustard, croton-oil.

**Countermand**, koun-tēr-mand', *v.t.* [Fr. *contremander*—*contre*, and *mander*, *L. mando*, I command.] To revoke, as a former command; to order or direct in opposition to an order before given, thereby annulling it.—*n.* A contrary order; revocation of a former order or command by a subsequent order.

**Counter-march**, koun-tēr-mārch', *v.i.* To march back.—*n.* A marching back; a returning; a change of measures.

**Countermine**, koun'tēr-mīn, *n.* *Milit.* A mine sunk in search of the enemy's mine or till it meets it, to defeat its effect; *fig.* a stratagem or project to frustrate any contrivance; an opposing scheme or plot.—*v.t.* To mine so as to discover or destroy an enemy's mine; *fig.* to frustrate by secret and opposite measures.—*v.i.* To make a countermine; to counterplot.

**Counterpane**, koun'tēr-pān, *n.* [From older *countpoint*, O.Fr. *countpoint*, corruptly derived from *L.L. culcita puncta*, lit. stitched quilt.] A bed-cover; a coverlet for a bed; a quilt.

**Counterpart**, koun'tēr-pārt, *n.* A part that answers to or resembles another, as the several parts or copies of an indenture corresponding to the original; a thing or person exactly resembling another; a copy; a duplicate; the thing that supplements another thing or completes it; a complement.

**Counterplot**, koun'tēr-plot, *v.i.* To



oppose or frustrate by another plot or stratagem.—*n.* A plot or artifice set afoot in order to oppose another.

**Counterpoint**, koun'tér-póint, *n.* The art of writing music in several distinct parts or themes proceeding simultaneously, as distinguished from harmony, which depends more for its effects on the composition and progression of whole chords than on the melody of each separate part.

**Counterpoise**, koun'tér-póiz, *v.t.* To weigh against with equal weight; to equal in weight; to counter-balance; to act against with equal power or effect; to balance.—*n.* A weight equal to and acting in opposition to another weight; equal power or force acting in opposition; state of being in equilibrium by being balanced by another weight or force.

**Counter-revolution**, koun'tér-rev-6-lú-shon, *n.* A revolution opposed to a former one, and restoring a former state of things.

**Counterscarp**, koun'tér-skärp, *n.* Fort. the slope of the ditch nearest the enemy and opposite the scarp; the face of the ditch sloping down from the covered way.

**Countersign**, koun'tér-sín, *v.t.* To sign (a document) formally or officially in proof of its genuineness; to attest or witness by signature.—*n.* A private signal, word, or phrase given to a guard with orders to let no man pass unless he first give that sign; a watch-word; also, the signature of a subordinate to a writing signed by his superior, to attest its authenticity.

**Countersink**, koun'tér-síngk, *v.t.* To form a cavity in timber or other materials so as to receive the head of a bolt, screw, &c., and make it flush with the surface; to sink below or even with a surface, as the head of a screw, bolt, &c., by making a depression for it in the material.—*n.* A drill or brace-bit for countersinking; the cavity made by countersinking.

**Countervail**, koun'tér-vál, *v.t.* [Fr. *contrevaloir*. AVAIL.] To act with equivalent force or effect against anything; to balance; to compensate; to equal.

**Country**, kun'trí, *n.* [Fr. *contrée*, from L.L. *contra*, country, from L. *contra*, against, opposite; country being thus literally the land opposite or before us. Akin *counter*, adv., encounter.] A tract of land; a region; the land occupied by a particular race of people; a state; a person's native or adopted land.—*The country*, the rural parts of a region, as opposed to cities or towns; the inhabitants of a region; the people; the public; the parliamentary electors of a state, or the constituencies of a state, collectively.—*a.* Pertaining to the country or to a district at a distance from a city; rural; rustic.—**Countrified**, kun'trí-fid, *a.* Having the airs or manner of a rustic.—**Country-dance**, *n.* [Coun-

try and dance; not from Fr. *contredanse*, which is a kind of quadrille.] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite to each other in lines.

**County**, koun'tí, *n.* [L.L. *comitatus*, from *comes*, *comitis*, a count.] Originally, the district or territory of a count or earl; now, a district or particular portion of a state or kingdom, separated from the rest of the territory for certain purposes in the administration of justice; a shire (which see); a count; an earl or lord.—*a.* Pertaining to a county.—*County town*, the chief town of a county; that town where the various courts of a county are held.

**Coup**, k6, *n.* A French term for stroke or blow, and used in various connexions, to convey the idea of promptness, force, or violence.—*Coup d'état* (k6-dá-tá), a sudden decisive blow in politics; a stroke of policy; specifically, a daring or forcible alteration of the constitution of a country without the consent or concurrence of the people.—*Coup de grâce* (k6d-grás), the finishing stroke.

**Coupé**, k6-pá, *n.* [Fr.] A closed two-seater motor-car.

**Couple**, kup'l, *n.* [Fr. *couple*, from L. *copula*, a band, bond, connexion.] Two of the same class or kind, connected or considered together; a brace; a pair; a male and female connected by marriage, betrothed, or otherwise allied; *mech.* two equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions; *elect.* one of the pairs of plates of two metals which compose a battery, called a *galvanic* or *voltaiic couple*; *carp.* one of a pair of opposite rafters in a roof, united at the top where they meet.—*v.t.*—*coupled*, *coupling*. To link, chain, or otherwise connect; to fasten together; to unite, as husband and wife; to marry.—*v.i.* To copulate.—**Coupler**, kup'lér, *n.* One who or that which couples; specifically, the mechanism by which any two of the ranks of keys, or keys and pedals, of an organ are connected together.—**Couplet**, kup'let, *n.* Two verses or lines of poetry, especially two that rhyme together; a pair of rhymes.—**Coupling**, kup'ling, *n.* The act of one who couples; that which couples or connects; a coupler; a contrivance for connecting one portion of a system of shafting with another; the chains or rods connecting the carriages, &c., of a train; linkage of two alternating electric circuits, causing the one to act inductively on the other.

**Coupon**, k6'pon, *n.* [Fr., from *couper*, to cut.] One of a series of tickets which binds the issuer to make certain payments, perform some service, or give value for certain amounts at different periods, in consideration of money received.

**Courage**, kur'ij, *n.* [Fr. *courage*, from L. *cor*, the heart, whence also *cordial*, &c.] That quality of mind which enables men to encounter

danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear; bravery; intrepidity; valour; boldness; resolution.—**Courageous**, ku-rá'jus, *a.* Possessing or characterized by courage; brave; bold; daring; intrepid.

**Courier**, k6'r6-ér, *n.* [Fr. *courrier*, from *courir*, L. *curro*, I run.] A messenger sent express with letters or despatches; an attendant on a party travelling abroad whose especial duty is to make all arrangements at hotels and on the journey.

**Course**, k6rs, *n.* [Fr. *cours*, *course*, a course, a race, direction, way, &c.; from L. *cursum*, L.L. also *cursa*, from *curro*, *cursum*, to run (whence *current*, *incur*, *recur*, &c.).] A running, race, flight, career, a moving or motion forward in any direction; a continuous progression or advance; the direction of motion; the line in which a body moves; the ground or path marked out for a race; continuous or gradual advance; progress; order of succession; stated or orderly method of proceeding; customary or established sequence; series of successive and methodical proceedings; systematized order in arts or sciences for illustration or instruction (*course* of studies, &c.); way of life or conduct; line of behaviour (to follow evil *courses*); the part of a meal served at one time; *arch.* a continued range of stones or bricks of the same height throughout the face or faces of a building; *naut.* one of the sails that hang from a ship's lowest yards; *pl.* the menstrual flux; catamenia.—*v.t.*—*coursed*, *coursing*. To hunt; to pursue; to chase; to hunt (hares) with greyhounds; to drive with speed; to run through or over.—*v.i.* To move with speed; to run or move about.—*Of course*, by consequence; in regular or natural order; naturally; without special direction or provision.—**Courser**, k6r'sér, *n.* A swift horse; a war-horse: used chiefly in poetry.

**Court**, k6rt, *n.* [O.Fr. *cort*, *court* (Fr. *cour*), from L. *cors*, *cortis*, contracted from *cohors*, *cohortis*, a yard, a *court*—*co* for *con*, and *hor*, a root seen in *hortus*, a garden, also in *garden*, *garth*.] An enclosed uncovered area, whether behind or in front of a house, or surrounded by buildings; a court-yard; an alley, lane, close, or narrow street; the place of residence of a king or sovereign prince; all the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state; the collective body of persons who compose the retinue or council of a sovereign; a hall, chamber, or place where justice is administered; the persons or judges assembled for hearing and deciding causes, as distinguished from the counsel or jury; any judicial body, civil, military, or ecclesiastical; the sitting of a judicial assembly; attention directed to a person in power to gain favour; civility; flattery; address to gain favour (to pay *court* to a person).—*v.t.*

To endeavour to gain the favour of or win over by attention and address; to flatter; to seek the affections or love of; to woo; to solicit for marriage; to attempt to gain by address; to solicit; to seek (to court applause); to hold out inducements to; to invite.—*v.i.* To pay one's addresses; to woo.—**Courteous**, kër'te-us, *a.* Having courteously, refined, or elegant manners; characterized by courtesy; affable; condescending, polite.—**Courtesan**, **Courtezan**, kôr'te-zan, *n.* A prostitute.—**Courtesy**, kër'te-si, *n.* Politeness of manners, combined with kindness; polished manners or urbanity shown in behaviour towards others; an act of civility or respect; a movement of reverence, civility, or respect made by a woman by a slight inclination of the body and bending of the knees; a curtsy (in this sense pronounced kër'tsi); favour or indulgence, as contradistinguished from right.—**Courtesy title**, a title assumed or popularly accorded and to which the individual has no valid claim, as the title marquis to the eldest son of a duke, viscount to the eldest son of an earl, &c.—**Courtier**, kôr'ti-ër, *n.* One who attends or frequents the court of a sovereign; one who courts or flatters another with a view to obtain favour, &c.—**Courtly**, kôr'tli, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a prince's court; refined and dignified; elegant; polite; courteous.—**Courtship**, kôr'tship, *n.* The act of courting or soliciting favour; wooing.—**Court-card**, *a.* A corruption of *coat-card* (which see).—**Court-dress**, *n.* A dress suitable for an appearance at court or levee.—**Court-house**, *n.* A house in which established courts are held.—**Court-martial**, *n. pl.* **Courts-martial**. A court consisting of military or naval officers, for the trial of military or naval offences.—**Court-plaster**, *n.* A fine kind of sticking-plaster.—**Court-yard**, *n.* A court or enclosure round a house or adjacent to it.

**Cousin**, kuz'n, *n.* [Fr. *cousin*, from L.L. *cosinus*, for L. *consobrinus*, a cousin—*con*, and *sobrinus*, akin to *soror*, a sister.] The son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; in a wider and now less usual sense, one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister; a kinsman or kinswoman; a blood-relation.

**Couvade**, kô-vâd', *n.* [Fr. *couver*, to hatch; L. *cubare*, to lie.] A custom among primitive races (Basques, Corsicans, &c.) of men, by which, at the birth of a child, the father takes to bed and is attended by the mother.

**Cove**, kôv, *n.* [A.Sax. *côfa*, a chamber, a cave; allied to Icel. *kofi*, Sw. *kofwa*, a hut.] A small inlet, creek, or bay.

**Covenant**, kuv'e-nant, *n.* [O.Fr. *covenant*, for *convenant*, from L. *convenire*, to agree—*con*, and *venio*, I come. CONVENE.] A mutual con-

sent or agreement of two or more persons to do or to forbear some act or thing; a contract; a compact; a bargain, arrangement, or stipulation; a writing containing the terms of agreement or contract between parties.—*v.i.* To enter into a formal agreement; to contract; to bind oneself by contract.—**Covenanter**, kuv'e-nan-tër, *n.* One who makes a covenant; a term specially applied to those who joined in the Solemn League and Covenant in Scotland (1638).

**Cover**, kuv'ër, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *covrir*, Fr. *couvrir*, from L. *coopere*—*con*, intens., and *operire*, to cover.] To overspread the surface of with another substance; to lay or set over; to overspread so as to conceal; to envelop; to wrap up; to clothe; to shelter; to protect; to defend; to cloak; to screen; to invest with; to brood over; to be sufficient for; to include; to comprehend; to be equal to; to be co-extensive with.—*n.* Anything which is laid, set, or spread over another thing; anything which veils or conceals; a screen; disguise; superficial appearance; shelter; defence; protection; concealment and protection; shrubbery, woods, underbrush, &c., which shelter and conceal game; the articles laid at table for the use of one person—plate, spoon, knife and fork, &c.—**Covering**, kuv'ër-ing, *n.* That which covers; anything spread or laid over another, whether for security, protection, shelter, or concealment; clothing; dress; wrapper; envelope.—**Coverlet**, kuv'ër-let, *n.* [O.Fr. *covre-lit*, *couvre-lit*, a bed-cover—*covrir*, to cover, and *lit*, L. *lectus*, a bed.] The upper covering of a bed.

**Covert**, kuv'ërt, *a.* [O.Fr. *covert*, part. of *covrir*, to cover.] Kept secret or concealed; not open (*covert* fraud or enmity); *law*, under cover, authority, or protection.—*n.* A place which covers and shelters; a shelter; a defence; a thicket; a shady place or a hiding-place; *pl.* feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wing or tail of birds.—**Coverture**, kuv'ër-tür, *n.* Covering; shelter; defence; *law*, the state of a married woman, who is considered as under the cover or power of her husband.

**Covet**, kuv'et, *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *coveiter* (Fr. *covvoiter*), from L. *cupidus*, desirous, *cupio*, I desire.] To desire or wish for with eagerness; to desire earnestly to obtain or possess; to desire inordinately; to desire with a greedy or envious longing; to long for; to hanker after.—*v.i.* To have or indulge inordinate desire.—**Covetous**, kuv'et-us, *a.* Very desirous; eager to obtain; inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; avaricious.—**Covetousness**, kuv'et-us-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being covetous; avarice; cupidity; greediness; craving.

**Covey**, kuv'i, *n.* [O.Fr. *covee*, Fr.

*couvée*, a brood, from *couver*, *cover*, to sit on or brood, L. *cubare*, to lie; seen also in *incubate*.] A brood or hatch of birds; an old fowl with her brood of young; a small flock: usually confined to partridges.

**Covin**, kuv'in, *n.* [O.Fr. *covine*, from L. *convenire*.] *Law*, a collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person.

**Cow**, kou, *n. pl.* **Cows**, kouz, old *pl.* **Kine**, kin. [A.Sax. *cū*, *pl. cý*; G. *kuh*, D. and Dan. *koe*, Icel. *kú*; the same root appears in Skr. *go*, nom. *gaus*, a cow, an ox. *Kine* is a double plural, the *en* form as in *oxen* being added to the older form.] The general term applied to the females of the bovine genus or ox.

—**Cow-bane**, *n.* A kind of hemlock, water-hemlock, highly poisonous, being sometimes fatal to cattle who eat its leaves.—**Cowboy**, *n.* Boy who has charge of cows; a man who looks after cattle on a large stock farm and does this work on horseback.—**Cow-catcher**, *n.* A strong frame in front of locomotives for removing obstructions, such as strayed cattle, from the rails.—**Cow-parsley**, *n.* Popular names of several perennial herbs of the carrot family, said to be eaten by cattle.—**Cow-parsnip**, *n.* A plant of the carrot family, sometimes used in England for fattening hogs.—**Cow-pox**, *n.* A disease which appears on the teats of the cow in the form of vesicles or blisters, the fluid or virus contained in which is capable of communicating the disease to the human subject, and of conferring, in the great majority of instances, security against small-pox.—**Cowslip**, kou'slip, *n.* [A.Sax. *cū-slyppe*, *cū-sloppe*, the latter part of the name apparently meaning dung.] A perennial herb of the primrose family, growing in moist places in Britain.

**Cow**, kou, *v.t.* [Dan. *kue*, Icel. *kúga*, to depress, subdue, keep under.] To sink the spirits or courage of; to daunt, dishearten, intimidate, overawe.

**Coward**, kou'ërd, *n.* [Fr. *coward*, It. *codardo*, from L. *cauda*, a tail, the name being originally applied to the timid hare from its short tail.] A person who wants courage to meet danger; a poltroon; a craven; a dastard; a faint-hearted, timid, or pusillanimous man.—*a.* Destitute of courage; timid; of, proceeding from, or expressive of fear or timidity.—**Cowardice**, kou'ër-dis, *n.* [Fr. *cowardise*.] Want of courage to face danger; timidity; pusillanimity; fear of exposing one's person to danger.—**Cowardly**, kou'ërd-li, *a.* Wanting courage to face danger; timid; timorous; pusillanimous; faint-hearted; mean; base; proceeding from fear of danger; besetting a coward.

**Cower**, kou'ër, *v.i.* [Same word as Sc. *carr*, to squat; Icel. *kúra*, Dan. *kure*, Sw. *kura*, to doze, to rest; G. *kauern*, to cower.] To squat; to lie



stoop or sink downward, as from terror, discomfort, &c.

**Cowl**, koul, *n.* [A.Sax. *cufle*, Icel. *kufi*, *kofi*, a cowl; comp. also O.Fr. *coule*, from L. *cutillus*, a cowl.] A hood, especially a monk's hood; a cowl-shaped covering for the top of a chimney, which turns with the wind; a wire cap or cage on the top of an engine funnel.

**Cowry**, kou'ri, *n.* [Hind. *kauri*.] A small univalve shell used for coin on the coast of Guinea, and in many parts of Southern Asia.

**Coxcomb**, koks'kôm, *n.* [Cock's comb.] The comb resembling that of a cock which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps; hence used often for the cap itself; the top of the head, or the head itself; a vain showy fellow; a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments; a fop; a dandy.

**Coxswain**, kok'swan or kok'sn. The person who steers a boat; the person on board of a ship who has the care of a boat and its crew under an officer.

**Coy**, koi, *a.* [O.Fr. *col*, *coy*, *coit*, from L. *quietus*, quiet. QUIET.] Shrinking from familiarity; shy; modest; reserved; distant; backward; bashful.—**Coyness**, koi'ness, *n.* The quality of being coy; bashfulness; shyness; reserve; modesty.

**Coyote**, koi-ô't, koi-ô'ta, *n.* [Sp. *coyote*, Mex. *coyotl*.] The American prairie-wolf.

**Coypu**, koi'pô, *n.* The native name of a South American rodent, beaver-like, semi-aquatic mammal, valued for its fur.

**Cozen**, kuz'n, *v.t.* [A form of *cousin*; Fr. *cousiner*, to sponge upon people (under pretext of relationship), from *cousin*, a cousin.] To cheat; to defraud; to deceive; to beguile.

**Crab**, krab, *n.* [A.Sax. *crabba*=D. *krab*, Icel. *krabbi*, Sw. *krabba*, G. *krabbe*, a crab; all perhaps from L. *carabus*, Gr. *karabos*, a kind of crab.] A popular name for all the ten-footed, short-tailed crustaceans, having their tail folded under the body, the two forefeet not used for locomotion, but furnished with strong claws or pincers, and several species being highly esteemed as food; Cancer, a sign in the zodiac.

**Crab**, krab, *n.* [Sw. *krabbäple*, a crab-apple, perhaps from *crab*, the animal, in allusion to its pinching or astringent juice.] A small, wild, very sour apple; the tree producing the fruit.—**Crab-apple**, *n.* A wild apple.—**Crabbed**, krab'ed, *a.* Rough or harsh as regards temper or disposition; sour; peevish; morose; difficult; perplexing; uninviting (a crabbed author).

**Crack**, krak, *v.t.* [An imitative word; A.Sax. *cracian*, to crack; G. *krachen*, to crack; D. *krak*, a crack; Gael. *knac*, a crack, as of a whip, &c.] To rend, break, or burst; to break partially; to break without an entire severance of the parts; to throw out or utter with smartness

(to crack a joke); to snap; to cause to make a sharp sudden noise (a whip).—*v.i.* To break with a sharp sound; to burst; to open in chinks; to be fractured without quite separating into different parts; to give out a loud or sharp sudden sound.—*n.* A chink or fissure; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening; a burst of sound; a sharp or loud sound uttered suddenly; a violent report; injury or impairment to the intellect or to the character; flaw; blemish; an instant; a trice.—*a.* Having qualities to be proud of; first-rate; excellent (a crack regiment, a crack horse).—**Cracked**, krakt, *p.* and *a.* Burst or split; rent; broken; impaired; crazy, as regards the mind.

—**Cracker**, krak'er, *n.* A small kind of firework filled with powder, which explodes with a sharp crack or with a series of sharp cracks; a small hard biscuit.—**Crackle**, krak'l, *v.i.*—*crackled*, *crackling*. [Dim. of *crack*.] To make slight cracks; to make small abrupt noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; to deprecitate.—**Crackling**, krak'l-ing, *n.* A noise made up of small cr-cracks or reports frequently repeated; the browned skin of roast pig.

**Cradle**, krä'dl, *n.* [A.Sax. *cradel*, *cradol*; perhaps of Celtic origin.] A small bed, crib, or cot in which an infant is rocked; hence, the place where any person or thing is nurtured in the earlier stage of existence; something resembling a cradle in construction or use, as a case in which a broken limb is placed after being set; a rocking machine in which gold is washed from the earth, &c., containing it; a vessel or basket attached to a line or lines between a wrecked ship and the shore for bringing off the crew or passengers, &c.—*v.t.*—*cradled*, *cradling*. To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle; to compose or quiet by rocking; to nurse in infancy.

**Craft**, kraft, *n.* [A.Sax. *craft*, craft, cunning, a bark, a craft=G. Sw. Icel. and Dan. *kraft*, D. *kracht*, power, faculty; from root of which *cramp* is a nasalized form, akin to Skr. *grabh*, to grasp.] Cunning art, or skill, in a bad sense; artifice; guile; dexterity in a particular manual occupation; hence, the occupation or employment itself; manual art; trade; the members of a trade collectively; *naut.* a vessel: often used in a collective sense for vessels of any kind.—**Craftsman**, krafts'man, *n.* An artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.—**Craftsmanship**, krafts'man-ship, *n.* The skilled work of a craftsman.—**Crafty**, kraf'ti, *a.* Characterized by having, or using craft; cunning; wily; sly; deceitful; subtle; dexterous; skilful.—**Craftiness**, kraf'tiness, *n.* The state or quality of being crafty.

**Crag**, krag, *n.* [Gael. *creag*, Ir. *craig*, W. *careg*, a rock, stone.] A steep, rugged rock; a rough broken rock, or point of a rock; a cliff; *geol.* shelly deposits in Norfolk and Suffolk, usually of gravel and sand, of the older pliocene period.—**Cragman**, kragz'man, *n.* One who is dexterous in climbing or descending rocks.

**Crake**, kräk, *n.* [Imitative of the bird's cry, like *croak*, *creak*; comp. L. *crex*, Gr. *krex*, a landrail; Icel. *kräka*, to croak, &c.] A grallatorial bird of various species belonging to the family of the rails, the best-known species being the corncrake or landrail.

**Cram**, kram, *v.t.*—*crammed*, *cramm-ing*. [A.Sax. *crammian*, to cram; Dan. *kramme*, to crush; Sw. *krama*, to press; akin *cramp*.] To press or drive, particularly in filling or thrusting one thing into another; to stuff; to crowd; to fill to superfluity; to fill with food beyond satiety; to stuff; *fig.* to endeavour to qualify for an examination, in a comparatively short time, by storing the memory with only such knowledge as is likely to serve the occasion; to coach.—*v.i.* To eat greedily or beyond satiety; to stuff; to prepare for an examination by rapidly storing the memory with crude facts.—*n.* Information got up hurriedly for an examination or other special purpose.—**Crammer**, kram'er, *n.* One who crams or stuffs; one who crams in study.

**Crambo**, kram'bô, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A game in which one person gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a word rhyming with another.

**Cramp**, kramp, *n.* [Same as D. *kramp*, Dan. *krampe*, Sw. *kramp*, *krampa*, G. *krampf*, *krampe*, *cramp*, a cramp-iron; from root seen in *cram*, *crimp*, *crumple*.] The contraction of a limb or some muscle of the body, attended with pain; spasm; a feeling of restraint; a piece of iron bent at the end, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.; a cramp-iron; a portable kind of iron screw press for closely compressing the joints of a timber framework.—*v.t.* To pain or affect with spasms or cramps; to confine, restrain, or hinder from action or expansion.

**Cran**, kran, *n.* [Gael. *craan*.] In Scotland, a measure of capacity for fresh herrings, as taken out of the net, which contains on a rough average about 750 herrings.

**Cranberry**, kran'be-ri, *n.* The globose, dark red berry, about the size of a currant, produced by several species of small shrubs growing in peat-bogs or swampy land in Europe and North America; the shrub producing this berry.

**Crane**, krän, *n.* [A.Sax. *cran*.] A large migratory grallatorial bird of several species, having long slender legs, a long neck, and powerful wings; a machine for raising great



weights, and depositing them at some distance from their original place; a movable iron arm or beam attached to the back or side of a fire-place for supporting a pot or kettle; a siphon or crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.—*v.i.*—*craned, craning*. To stretch out one's neck like a crane; hence, *hunting*, to look before one leaps; to pull up at a dangerous jump.—**Crane-fly**, *n.* A dipterous insect having very long legs, and lanceolate spreading wings; the daddy-longlegs is a well-known species.—**Crane's-bill**, *n.* The popular name given to the species of Geranium, from the long slender beak of their fruit.

**Cranium**, *kra'ni-um, pl. Crania*, *kra'ni-a, n.* [*L.L. cranium*, from *Gr. kranion*, a skull.] The bones which enclose the brain; the skull.—**Craniology**, *kra-ni-o'-lo'-ji, n.* The knowledge of the cranium or skull; the art of determining the intellectual and moral peculiarities of individuals by the shape of their skulls; phrenology.

**Crank**, *krangk, n.* [Allied to *cringe, crinkle*; *D. krinkel*, something bending, a curve, *krinkelen*, to bend.] An iron axis with the end bent like an elbow, serving as a handle for communicating circular motion (as in a grindstone), for changing circular motion into motion backwards and forwards or the reverse (steam-engine), or for merely changing the direction of motion (as in bell-hanging); any bend, turn, winding, or involution; a twisting or turning in speech; a man with crotchets and crabbed views.—**Cranky**, *krangk'i, a.* Full of crotchets or whims; faddy.

**Crank**, *krangk, a.* [*A.Sax. cranc*, weak, sick; *D. and G. krank*, *lcel. krankr*, sick, ill.] Liable to be over-set, as a ship when she has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail; in a shaky or crazy condition; loose; disjointed.

**Cranny**, *kran'i, n.* [*Fr. cran*, a notch, from *L. crena*, a notch; comp. *G. krinne*, a rent.] A small narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall or other substance.

**Crape**, *kráp, n.* [*Fr. crêpe*, *O.Fr. crespé*, from *L. crispus*, curled. *CRISP.*] A thin transparent stuff like gauze made of raw silk gummed and twisted on the mill.

**Crash**, *krash, v.t.* [Imitative. Comp. *crack, clash, crush*, &c.] To break to pieces violently; to dash with tumult and violence.—*v.i.* To make the loud multifarious sound of a thing or things falling and breaking; or to make any similar noise.—*n.* The loud sound of a thing or things falling and breaking; a sound made by dashing; the collapse of a commercial undertaking; bankruptcy; failure.

**Crash**, *krash, n.* [*L. crassus*, thick.] A coarse kind of linen cloth, mostly used for towels.

**Crasis**, *krá'sis, n.* [*Gr. krasis*, a mixing.] *Gram.* a figure by which two different letters are contracted into one long letter or into a diphthong.

**Crass**, *kras, a.* [*L. crassus*.] Gross; thick; coarse; not thin, nor fine; applied to fluids and solids; *fig.* gross; dense; stupid; obtuse.

**Crate**, *krät, n.* [*L. crates*, wicker-work.] A kind of basket or hamper of wicker-work, used for the transportation of china, glass, crockery, and similar wares.

**Crater**, *krät'er, n.* [*L. crater*, from *Gr. kratēr*, a great cup, a mixing vessel, from *kerannymi*, to mix.] The orifice or mouth of a volcano, often a circular cup-like hollow at the top of a volcanic cone; the cavity formed in the positive pole of an arc lamp by the passage of the current; the hole made by the explosion of a large shell or mine.

**Cravat**, *kra-vat', n.* [*Fr. Cravate*, a Croat, and hence a cravat, because this piece of dress was adopted in the seventeenth century from the Croats who entered the French service.] A neckcloth; an article of muslin, silk, woollen, or other material formerly worn by men about the neck.

**Crave**, *kráv, v.t.*—*craved, craving*. [*A.Sax. crafian*, to ask=*lcel. krefja*, *Sw. kräfva*, *Dan. kræve*, to crave, to ask.] To ask for with earnestness or importunity; to ask (a thing) with submission or humility; to beg, entreat, implore, solicit; to call for, as a gratification; to long for; to require or demand, as a passion or appetite.—*v.i.* To beg, ask, beseech, or implore; to long or hanker eagerly; with *for*.—**Craving**, *kráv'ing, n.* Vehement or inordinate desire; a longing.

**Craven**, *kráv'n, n.* [*O.Fr. cravanter*, to overthrow, from *L.L. crepantere*, from *L. crepare*, to break; akin *crevice, crepitare*.] Formerly one vanquished in trial by battle, and yielding to the conqueror; hence, a recreant; a coward; a weak-hearted, spiritless fellow.—*a.* Cowardly; base.

**Craw**, *krā, n.* [Of same origin as *Dan. kro*, *D. kraag*, *G. kragen*, the throat, *crawl*.] The crop or first stomach of fowls; the stomach, in a general sense.

**Crawl**, *krāl, v.i.* [Of same origin as *Sw. kråla*, also *krafta*, *lcel. krafja*, *Dan. kralve*, *G. krabbeln*, to crawl.] To move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; to move slowly on the hands and knees, as a human being; to creep; to move or walk weakly, slowly, or timorously; to advance slowly and slyly; to insinuate oneself; to behave meanly or despicably.—*n.* The act of crawling; slow creeping motion.

**Crayfish**, *Crawfish*, *krá'fish, kra'fish, n.* [A curious corruption of comparatively modern origin; formerly *crevice, creveys*, from *O.Fr. crevice*, *O.H.G. krebiz*, *G. krebs*=*crab*.] The river lobster, a ten-

footed crustacean found in streams, and resembling the lobster, but smaller, used as food; also the spiny lobster.

**Crayon**, *krá'on, n.* [*Fr. crayon*, from *craie*, *L. creta*, chalk, whence *cretaceous*.] A pencil or cylinder of coloured pipe-clay, chalk, or charcoal, used in drawing upon paper; a composition pencil made of soap, resin, wax, and lamp-black, used for drawing upon lithographic stones.—*v.t.* To sketch with a crayon; hence, to sketch roughly.

**Craze**, *kráz, v.t.*—*crazed, crazing*. [Same as *Sw. krasa*, to crush, break; *Dan. kræse*, to crackle; from sound of crushing. *Akin crush, crash*, &c.] To break in pieces, grind or crush; to put out of order; to impair the natural force or energy of; to derange the intellect of; to render insane.—*v.i.* To become crazy or insane; to become shattered; to break down.—*n.* Craziness; an inordinate desire or longing; a passion; a wild fancy or notion.—**Crazy**, *krá'zi, a.* Decrepit; feeble; shattered; unsound: of the body or any structure; disordered; deranged, weakened, or shattered in mind.

**Creak**, *krék, v.i.* [Imitative of a more acute and prolonged sound than *crack*; comp. *Fr. crier*, to creak; *W. crieian*, to scream.] To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound of some continuance, as by the friction of hard substances.—*v.t.* To cause to make a harsh protracted noise.—*n.* A sharp, harsh, grating sound.

**Cream**, *krēm, n.* [*Fr. crème*, from *L.L. cremum* (or *crema*), cream—a word suggested by *Fr. cremor*, thick juice or broth; *It. Sp. and Pg. crema*, cream.] Any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises, and collects on the surface; more particularly, the richer and butyraceous part of milk; the best part of a thing; the choice part; a sweetmeat prepared from cream (as, *ice cream*).—*v.t.* To skim; to take the cream off by skimming; to take off the best part of.—*v.i.* To gather cream; to gather a covering on the surface.—**Creamy**, *kré'mi, a.* Full of cream; having the nature of or resembling cream.—**Cream-cheese**, *n.* A cheese made with milk to which a certain quantity of cream is added.—**Creamery**, *kré'mér-i, n.* An establishment to which farmers send their milk to be made into butter and cheese.

**Crease**, *krēs, n.* [Of Celt. origin; same as *Armor. kriz*, a wrinkle, a plait.] A line or mark made by folding or doubling anything; hence, a similar mark, however produced; specifically, the name given to certain lines marking boundaries near the wickets in the game of cricket.—*v.t.*—*creased, creasing*. To make a crease or mark in, as by folding or doubling.

**Crease**, *krēs, n.* [Malay.] A Malay dagger.

**Create**, krê-ât', *v.t.*—*created, creating.* [L. *creo, creatum*, to create; same root as Skr. *kri*, to make.] To produce from nothing; to bring into being; to cause to exist; to make or form, by investing with a new character; to constitute; to appoint (to create a peer); to be the occasion of; to bring about; to cause; to produce (create a disturbance).—**Creation**, krê-â'shon, *n.* The act of creating, producing, or causing to exist; especially, the act of bringing this world into existence; the act of investing with a new character; appointment; formation; the things created; that which is produced or caused to exist; the world; the universe.—**Creative**, krê-â'tiv, *a.* Having the power to create, or exerting the act of creating.—**Creator**, krê-â'tër, *n.* [L.] One who or that which creates, produces, causes, or constitutes; distinctively, the almighty Maker of all things.—**Creature**, krê'tür, *n.* [O.Fr. *creature*, L.L. *creatura*.] Anything created; a thing; a created being; any living being; a human being, in contempt or endearment; a person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is entirely subject to the will or influence of another; a mere tool.—*a.* Of or belonging to the body (creature comforts).

**Crèche**, krâsh, *n.* [Fr. *crèche*, manger.] An institution or establishment where, for a small payment, children are fed and taken care of during the day.

**Credence**, krê'dens, *n.* [L.L. *credentia*, belief, from L. *credens, credentis*, ppr. of *credo*, I believe.] Reliance on evidence derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others; belief or credit (to give a story credence); the small table by the side of the altar or communion table, on which the bread and wine are placed before they are consecrated: called also *Credence-table*.

**Credential**, krê-den'shal, *n.* That which gives a title or claim to confidence; *pl.* testimonials or documents given to a person as the warrant on which belief, credit, or authority is claimed for him among strangers, such as the documents given to an ambassador when sent to a foreign court.

**Credible**, kred'i-bl, *a.* [L. *credibilis*.] Capable of being believed; such as one may believe; worthy of credit, reliance, or confidence as to truth and correctness: applied to persons and things.—**Credibly**, kred'i-bl, *adv.* In a credible manner; so as to command belief (to be credibly informed).

**Credit**, kred'it, *n.* [Fr. *crédit*; L. *credium*.] Reliance on testimony; belief; faith; trust; good opinion founded on a belief of a man's veracity, integrity, abilities, and virtue; reputation derived from the confidence of others; esteem; honour; what brings some honour

or estimation; reputation for commercial stability or solvency; the selling of goods or lending of money in confidence of future payment; *book-keeping*, the side of an account in which payment or other item lessening the claim against a debtor is entered: opposed to *debit*; the time given for payment for goods sold on trust.—*v.t.* To believe; to confide in the truth of; to sell, or lend in confidence of future payment; to trust; to enter upon the credit side of an account; to give credit for.—*Letter of credit*, an order given by bankers or others at one place to enable a specified person to receive money from their agents at another place.—**Creditable**, kred'i-ta-bl, *a.* Accompanied with reputation or esteem; the cause of credit or honour; honourable; estimable.—**Creditor**, kred'i-tër, *n.* [L.] One who gives goods or money on credit; one to whom money is due; one having a just claim for money: correlative to *debtor*.

**Credulous**, kred'ü-lus, *a.* [L. *credulus*, from *credo*, I believe.] Apt to believe without sufficient evidence; unsuspecting; easily deceived.—**Credulity**, kre-dü'li-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being credulous; disposition or readiness to believe without sufficient evidence.

**Creed**, krêd, *n.* [A.Sax. *creda*, from L. *credo*, I believe, the first word of the Apostles' Creed.] A brief and authoritative summary of the articles of Christian faith; hence, a statement or profession of fundamental points of belief.

**Creek**, krêk, *n.* [O.E. *creke, cryke*, a creek, a bay; D. *kreek*, Icel. *kriki*, a crack, a corner; akin to *crook*.] A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea or of a river; a small river; a brook (in this sense chiefly American).

**Creel**, krêl, *n.* [Gael. *craidhleag*; same root as *cradle*.] An osier basket or pannier.

**Creep**, krêp, *v.i.*, pret. & pp. *crept*. [A.Sax. *creopan*=D. *kruipen*, Icel. *kripu*, Sw. *krypa*, Dan. *krybe*, to creep or crawl; akin *cripple, cramp*.] To move with the belly on the ground or any surface, as a reptile, or as many insects with feet and very short legs; to crawl; to move along a surface in growth (as a vine); to move slowly, feebly, or timorously; to move slowly and insensibly, as time; to move secretly or insidiously; to move or behave with extreme servility or humility; to cringe, to fawn; to have a sensation such as might be caused by worms or insects creeping on the skin.—**Creepier**, krê'për, *n.* One who or that which creeps; a creeping plant, which moves along the surface of the earth, or attaches itself to some other body, as ivy; a popular name of birds which resemble the woodpeckers in their habits of creeping on the stems of trees in quest of insect prey.

**Cremate**, krê-mât', *v.t.*—*cremated, cremating.* [L. *cremo, crematum*, to burn.] To burn; to dispose of (a human body) by burning instead of interring.—**Cremation**, krê-mâ'shon, *n.* The act or custom of cremating; the burning of a dead body instead of burial.

**Crenelle**, krê'nel, *n.* [O.Fr. *crenel*, from L. *crena*, a notch.] An embrasure in an embattled parapet or breast-work to fire through; an indentation; a notch.—**Crenellate**, krê'nel-lät, *v.t.* To furnish with crenelles or similar openings; to embattle.

**Creole**, krê'öl, *n.* [Fr. *créole*, Sp. *criollo*; said to be of Negro origin.] Used in two different senses: (1) A person of pure European descent born in the West Indies or Spanish America. (2) A half-caste; a person half negro, half European.

**Creosote**, krê'ö-söt, *n.* [Gr. *kreas*, flesh, and *sôtër*, preserver.] An oily, heavy, colourless liquid obtained from wood-tar.

**Crepuscular**, krê-pus'kü-lër, *a.* [L. *crepusculum*, twilight.] Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; flying or appearing in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise, as certain insects.

**Crescendo**, kre-shen'dö, [It.] *Mus.* a term signifying that the notes of the passage are to be gradually swelled: usually written *Cres.*, and marked thus <.

**Crescent**, kres'ent, *a.* [L. *creescens, crescentis*, from *cresco*, I grow, seen also in *increase, decrease, accrue, concrete*, &c.] Increasing; growing; waxing. [Mil.]—*n.* The increasing or new moon, which, when receding from the sun, shows a curving rim of light terminating in points or horns; anything shaped like a new moon, as a range of buildings whose fronts form a concave curve; the figure or likeness of the new moon, as that borne in the Turkish flag or national standard; the standard itself, and figuratively, the Turkish power.

**Cress**, kres, *n.* [A.Sax. *cæsse, cresse*=D. *bers*, G. *kresse*, Sw. *karse*.] The name of various plants, mostly cruciferous, in general use as a salad, such as water-cress, common in streams, and having a pungent taste; garden cress, a dwarf cultivated species; Indian cress, a showy garden annual whose fruits are made into pickles.

**Cresset**, kres'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *crusset, crasset*; akin to E. *cruse*, G. *kruse*, a jar.] A term most commonly applied to a lamp or firepan suspended on pivots and carried on a pole, or to a beacon light in a kind of iron basket; also a large lamp formerly hung in churches, &c.

**Crest**, krest, *n.* [O.Fr. *creste*, L. *crista*, a crest.] A tuft or other excrecence upon the top of an animal's head, as the comb of a cock, &c.; anything resembling, suggestive of, or occupying the same relative position as a crest, as the plume or tuft of feathers, or the like,



affixed to the top of the helmet; *her*, a figure placed upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance above both helmet and shield; the foamy, feather-like top of a wave; the highest part or summit of a hill, ridge, slope, or the like; the rising part of a horse's neck.—*v.t.* To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for; to adorn as with a plume or crest.—**Crestfallen**, *a.* Dejected; sunk; bowed; dispirited; spiritless.

**Cretaceous**, krē-tā'shus, *a.* [*L. cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk.] Composed of or having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; abounding with chalk; chalky.

**Cretic**, krēt'ik, *n.* A metrical foot in Greek verse, consisting of — — (i.e. long, short, long).

**Cretin**, krēt'in, *n.* [*Fr. crétin*.] A name given to certain deformed and helpless idiots in the valleys of the Alps.

**Cretonne**, kre'ton, *n.* [*Fr.*] A cotton cloth with various textures of surface printed with pictorial and other patterns, and used for curtains, covering furniture, &c.

**Crevasse**, krē-vas', *n.* [*Fr. crevasse*.] A fissure or rent: generally applied to a fissure across a glacier, and in the United States to a breach in the embankment of a river.

**Crevice**, krev'is, *n.* [*Fr. crevasse*, from *crever*, *L. crepare*, to burst, to crack.] A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a cranny; a rent.

**Crew**, krō, *n.* [From *O. Icel. krú*, a swarm; or for old *accrue*, number added, company.] A company of people; an assemblage; a crowd; a band; a gang; a herd; a horde; a company; the company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat; the company belonging to a vessel.

**Crewel**, krō'el, *n.* [From *D. krul*, a curl.] A kind of fine worsted or thread of silk or wool, used in embroidery and fancy work.

**Crib**, krib, *n.* [*A. Sax. cribb*, *cribb*, *D. kribbe*, *Dan. krybbe*, *Icel.* and *Sv. krubba*, *G. krippe*, a crib.] A small habitation or cottage; a hovel; the manger or rack of a stable or house for cattle; a feeding-place for cattle; a small frame or bed for a child to sleep in; a theft, or the thing stolen [colloq.]; a literal translation of a classic author for the use of students [colloq.]; in the game of cribbage, a set of cards made up of two thrown from the hand of each player.—*v.t.*—**cribbed**, **cribbing**. To shut or confine in a narrow habitation; to cage [*Shak.*]; to pilfer or purloin [colloq.].—**Cribbage**, krib'āj, *n.* A game at cards played with the whole pack by two, three, or four persons: so called because the dealer receives a *crib*, or additional hand partly drawn from the hands of his opponent or opponents.—**Cribbage-board**, a board used for marking in the game of cribbage.

**Cribble**, krib'l, *n.* [*L. cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum*, a sieve.] A corn-

sieve or riddle; coarse flour or meal.

**Crick**, krik, *n.* [Akin to *crook*.] A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back, making motion of the part difficult.

**Cricket**, krik'et, *n.* [*O. Fr. criquet*, from its sharp creaking sound; comp. *D. kreek*, a cricket, *krieken*, to chirp. Akin *creak*, *crack*.] An orthopterous insect of several species, nearly allied to the grasshoppers, noted for the chirping or creaking sound produced by the friction of the bases of its wing-cases against each other.

**Cricketer**, krik'et, *n.* [*Fr. criquet*, a kind of game.] An outdoor game played generally by two sides of eleven each, with bats, ball, and wickets.—**Cricketer**, *n.* One who plays at cricket.

**Crime**, krim, *n.* [*Fr. crime*, *L. crimen*, an accusation, a crime; allied to *cerno*, I sift, *cribrum*, a sieve; *Gr. krinō*, I separate, judge, condemn.] A violation of a law whether human or divine; specifically, a gross violation of law, as distinguished from a misdemeanour, trespass, or other slight offence; any great wickedness or iniquity; a foul wrong; offence.—**Criminal**, krim'i-nal, *a.* Guilty of a crime; culpable; wicked; iniquitous; atrocious; abandoned; villainous; felonious; nefarious; partaking of the nature of a crime; involving a crime; that violates public law, divine or human; relating to crime: opposed to *civil*.—*Criminal conversation*, in law, adultery; illicit intercourse with a married woman.—*n.* A person guilty of crime; a person indicted or charged with a public offence and found guilty; a culprit; a malefactor.

**Crimp**, krimp, *v.t.* [A lighter form of *cramp*; *D. krimpen*, *Dan. krympe*, *G. krimpen*, to shrink; akin *crumple*.] To curl or crisp, as the hair; to flute or make regular ridges on, as on a frill; to pinch and hold; to seize; hence, to decoy for service in the army or navy (see noun); *cookery*, to gash the flesh of a live fish with a knife, to give it greater hardness and make it more crisp.—*n.* One who decoys another into the naval or military service; one who decoys sailors by treating, advancing money, boarding and lodging, giving goods on credit, &c., and when he has them in his power, induces them to engage with a shipmaster whom it is the crimp's interest to serve.

**Crimson**, krim'zn, *n.* [*O. Fr. cramoin*, from *L. carmesinus*, from *Ar. kermes*, *qirmiz*, the kermes insect, which yields the dye; akin *carmine*.] A deep red colour; a rich red slightly tinged with blue; a red colour in general.—*a.* Of a deep red colour.—*v.t.* To dye with crimson; to make red.—*v.i.* To become of a crimson colour; to be tinged with red; to blush.

**Cringe**, krinj, *v.i.*—*cringed*, *cringing*.

[*A. Sax. cringan*, *crincan*, to cringe, succumb, from root of *crank*, *crinkle*, &c.] To bend or crouch with servility; to fawn; to stoop or truckle.—*n.* A mean or fawning obeisance.

**Cringe**, kring'gl, *n.* [*D. kring*, *krinkel*, a curl, bend, ring; *Icel. kringla*, an orb, from *kringr*, a circle; *A. Sax. kring*, a ring. Akin *ring*, *cringe*.] A withe for fastening a gate; *naut.* an iron ring, or a short rope worked into the bolt-rope of a sail so as to form a ring or eye, &c.  
**Crinkle**, kring'kl, *v.i.*—*crinkled*, *crinkling*. [*D. krinkelen*, to turn or wind; akin *crank*.] To bend; to wrinkle; to run in and out in little or short bends or turns; to curl.—*v.t.* To form with short turns or wrinkles; to make with many flexures.—*n.* A wrinkle.

**Crinoid**, krin'oid, *n.* [*Gr. krinon*, a lily, *eidos*, likeness.] A lily-stor or sea-lily; one of an order of echinoderms having star-shaped bodies, supported by a long, slender, calcareous jointed stem: most of the species are fossil.

**Crinoline**, krin'o-lin, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *crin*, *L. crinis*, hair, and *lin*, *L. linum*, flax.] A stiff fabric of horse-hair; &c.; a skirt or petticoat stiffened by horse-hair, hoops, &c.

**Cripple**, krip'l, *n.* [*A. Sax. crypel* = *G. krüppel*, *Icel. kryppil*, a cripple; *D. kreupe*, lame; from stem of *creep*.] One who halts or limps; one who has lost or never enjoyed the use of his limbs; a lame person.—*a.* Lame.—*v.t.*—*crippled*, *cripping*. To disable by injuring the limbs, particularly the legs or feet; to lame; to deprive of the power of exertion; to disable (a *crippled* fleet).

**Crisis**, kri'sis, *n. pl. Crises*, kri'sēz. [*L. crisis*, *Gr. krisis*, from the root of *krinō*, I separate, determine.] The change of a disease which indicates recovery or death; the decisive state of things, or the point of time when an affair has reached its height, and must soon terminate or suffer a material change; turning-point; conjuncture.

**Crisp**, krip, *a.* [*A. Sax. crisp*, *crisp*, from *L. crispus*, curled, *crisp*.] Curling in small stiff or firm curls; indented or winding; easily broken or crumbled; brittle; friable; possessing a certain degree of firmness and freshness; fresh; brisk; effervescing or foaming; sparkling.

**Criterion**, kri-tē'ri-on, *n. pl. Criteria*, kri-tē'ri-a. [*Gr. kriterion*, from root of *krinō*, I judge.] A standard of judging; any established law, rule, principle, or fact by which a correct judgment may be formed.

**Crith**, krith, *n.* [*Gr. krithē*, a barley-corn.] The unit of mass for gases, being the mass of a litre of hydrogen gas at normal temperature and pressure (N.T.P.), equal to -0.896 gm.

**Critic**, krit'ik, *n.* [*L. criticus*, *Gr. kritikos*, from *kritēs*, a judge, from *krinō*, I judge.] A person skilled in judging of the merit of literary



works; a judge of merit or excellence in the fine arts generally; a writer whose chief function it is to pass judgment on matters of literature and art; a reviewer; one who judges with severity; one who censures or finds fault.—**Critical**, krit'i-kal, *a.* Relating to criticism; belonging to the art of a critic; passing judgment upon literary and artistic matters; inclined to make nice distinctions; nicely judicious; exact; fastidious; inclined to find fault or to judge with severity; *med.* pertaining to the crisis or turning-point of a disease; pertaining to any crisis; decisive; important, as regards consequences (*a critical time or juncture*); momentous; attended with danger or risk; dangerous; hazardous (*a critical undertaking*).—

**Criticaster**, krit'i-kas-ter, *n.* A minor or inferior critic.—**Criticism**, krit'i-siz, *v.t.*—*criticised, criticising.* To judge critically, estimating beauties and defects; to pick out faults; to utter censure.—*v.t.* To examine or judge critically; to notice beauties and blemishes or faults in; to pass judgment on with respect to merit or blame; to animadvert upon. Also written **Critique**.—**Criticism**, krit'i-sizm, *n.* The art of judging with propriety of the beauties and faults of a literary performance or of any production in the fine arts; the art of judging on the merit of any performance; a critical judgment; a detailed critical examination; a critique.—**Critique**, kri-ték', *n.* [Fr.] A written estimate of the merits of a performance, especially of a literary or artistic performance; a criticism.

**Croak**, krök, *v.i.* [Purely imitative, like M.H.G. *kroechen*, *G. krächzen*, *Fr. croasser*, *L. crocitre*, *crocitare*, *G. krözein*, to croak.] To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog, a raven, or crow; to produce any low, harsh sound; to speak with a low, hollow voice; to forebode evil; to complain; to grumble; to die [colloq.].—*v.t.* To utter in a low, hollow voice; to murmur out; to announce or herald by croaking.—*n.* The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven, or a like sound.

—**Croaker**, krök'er, *n.* One that croaks, murmurs, or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably; one who takes a desponding view of everything; an alarmist.

**Crochet**, krök'shā, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *croc*, a hook.] A species of knitting performed by means of a small hook, the material being worsted, cotton, or silk.—*v.t.* To knit in this style.

**Crook**, krok, *n.* [A.Sax. *crocca*=D. *krük*, Icel. *krukka*, Dan. *krukke*, *G. krug*, an earthen vessel, pitcher.] An earthen vessel; a pot or pitcher; a person broken down in health [colloq.].—**Crockery**, krök'er-i, *n.* Earthenware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked.

**Crocket**, krok'et, *n.* [Akin to *crochet* or to *crook*.] An architectural ornament, usually in imitation of

curved and bent foliage, &c., placed on the angles of the inclined sides of pinnacles, canopies, gables, &c.; one of the terminal snags on a stag's horn.

**Crocodile**, krok'ö-dil, *n.* [L. *crocodilus*, Gr. *krokodilos*.] A large aquatic reptile of the lizard kind, sometimes reaching the length of 30 feet, and having a long and powerful tail flattened at the sides, the body covered with square bony plates, the jaws long, and the gape of enormous width; the best-known species haunt the Nile.—*a.* Of or pertaining to or like a crocodile.—*Crocodile tears*, false or affected tears; in allusion to the old fiction that crocodiles shed tears over their victims.

**Crocus**, krök'kus, *n.* [L. *crocus*, Gr. *krokos*, saffron, also the *crocus*.] A beautiful genus of European plants; saffron; the long orange-reddish stigmas of an autumnal species dried; the commercial name of a red or deep yellow polishing powder made with oxide of iron.

**Croft**, kroft, *n.* [A.Sax. *croft*, a field; D. *kroft*, a hillock; O.D. *krocht*, a field.] A small piece of enclosed ground adjoining a dwelling-house, and used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes; a very small farm.—**Crofter**, kroft'er, *n.* One who cultivates a croft.

**Cromlech**, krom'lek, *n.* [W. *cromlech*=*crom*, bent, concave, and *llech*, a flat stone.] An ancient structure (probably a sepulchral monument) consisting of two or more large unhewn stones fixed upright in the ground supporting a large flat stone in a horizontal position.

**Crone**, krôn, *n.* [Formerly *crony*, from D. *karonie*, a hussy, a slut, lit. a *carrion*. CARRION.] A contemptuous term for an old woman.—**Crony**, krö'ni, *n.* An intimate companion; an associate; a familiar friend.

**Crook**, krök, *n.* [Same as Icel. *krökr*, Sw. *krök*, Dan. *krog*, a hook or crook; D. *kruk*, a crutch; comp. W. *crwg*, Gael. *crocan*, a crook, a hook. Akin *crutch*, *crouch*.] Any bend, turn, or curve; curvature; flexure; any bent or curved instrument; especially, a shepherd's staff, curving at the end, or the staff of a bishop or abbot, fashioned in the form of a shepherd's staff, as a symbol of his sway over and care for his flock; a pastoral staff; a small curved tube applied to a trumpet, horn, &c., to change its key; an artifice; a trick; a criminal [Amer.].—*v.t.* To bend; to turn from a straight line; to make a curve or hook.—*v.i.* To bend or to be bent; to be turned from a straight line; to curve; to wind.—

**Crooked**, krök'ed, *a.* Deviating from a straight line; bent, curved, or winding; wry or deformed; deviating from the path of rectitude; perverse, deceitful, devious, or froward.

**Croon**, krôn, *v.t.* and *i.* [Imitative

of sound; D. *kreunen*, to groan, to lament.] To sing in a low humming tone; to hum; to utter a low, continued, plaintive sound.

**Crop**, krop, *n.* [A.Sax. *cropp*, top, bunch, *craw* of a bird; D. *krop*, *G. kropf*, a bird's crop; Icel. *kröppr*, a hump, bunch.] The first stomach of a fowl; the craw; that which is cropped, cut, or gathered from a single field; the quantity of a particular kind of grain, fruit, &c., obtained from a single field or in a single season; the corn or fruits of the earth collected; harvest; corn and other cultivated plants while growing; the act of cutting or clipping off, as hair.—*Hunting crop*, a riding-whip with loop at end, with no lash.—*Neck and crop*, bodily; altogether; bag and baggage.—*v.t.*—*cropped, cropping.* To cut off the ends of; to eat off or browse; to pull off; to pluck; to mow; to reap; to cause to bear a crop; to raise crops on.—*To crop out*, to appear on the surface; to appear incidentally and undesignedly; to come to light.—**Cropper**, krop'er, *n.* A breed of pigeons with a large crop; a fall as from horseback.—**Croppy**, krop'i, *n.* A person who wears his hair closely cropped; specifically, an Irish rebel.

**Croquet**, krök'kä, *n.* [Fr. *croquer*, to crack.] An open-air game played by two or more persons with mallets, balls, pegs or posts, and a series of iron hoops or arches, the object of each party being to drive their balls through the hoops and against the posts in a certain order before their opponents.

**Cre**, krör, *n.* In the East Indies, ten millions (*a cre* of rupees).

**Cross**, kros, *n.* [Prov. *crox*, Fr. *croix*, from L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross used as a gibbet, from same root as that of W. *crog*, a cross, *crwg*, a hook; Ir. *crochain*, to hang; Gael. *crocan*, a hook.] An instrument on which malefactors were anciently put to death, consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other, either in form of +, T, or X, variously modified, such as that on which Christ suffered; hence, the symbol of the Christian religion; and hence, *fig.* the religion itself; an ornament in the form of a cross; a monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places; any figure, mark, or sign in the form of a cross, or formed by two lines crossing each other, such as the mark made instead of a signature by those who cannot write; anything that thwarts, obstructs, or perplexes; hindrance, vexation, misfortune, or opposition; a mixing of breeds; a hybrid.—*a.* Transverse; passing from side to side; falling athwart; adverse; thwarting; untoward; perverse; intractable; peevish; fretful; ill-humoured; contrary; contradictory; perplexing; made or produced by the opposite party, as a *cross question* or

examination.—*v.t.* To draw or run a line or lay a body across another; to erase by marking crosses on or over; to cancel; to make the sign of the cross upon; to pass from side to side of; to pass or move over; to thwart, obstruct, hinder, embarrass; to contradict; to counteract; to clash with; to be inconsistent with; to cause to interbreed; to mix the breed of.—*v.i.* To lie or be athwart; to move or pass across.—*To cross one's path*, to thwart or oppose one's interest, purpose, designs, &c.; to stand in one's way.—*Crossed cheque*, in *banking*, a cheque crossed with two lines, between which may be written the name of a banking firm or the words 'and Co.', such marks being made as an additional security that the sum shall be paid to the proper party.—*Crossing*, *kros'ing*, *n.* The act of one who crosses; an intersection; a place specially set apart or adapted for passing across, as on a street or line of rails.—*Cross-bill*, *n.* A bird of several species belonging to the finch family; the mandibles of whose bill curve opposite ways and cross each other at the points.—*Crossbow*, *n.* An ancient weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.—*Cross-examine*, *v.t.* To examine a witness of one party by the opposite party in the suit or his counsel.—*Cross-examination*, *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party by the opposite party or his counsel.—*Cross-purpose*, *n.* A contrary purpose; a misunderstanding; an inconsistency; *pl.* a sort of conversational game consisting in the mixing up of questions and answers.—*To be at cross-purposes*, to misunderstand each other, and so to act counter without intending it.—*Cross-question*, *v.t.* To cross-examine.—*Cross-reference*, *n.* A reference from one part of a book to another where additional information on the subject is to be had.—*Cross-road*, *n.* A road that crosses another, or the place where one road intersects another; a by-road.—*Cross-section*, *n.* Strictly, the cutting of any body at right angles to its length, but often used to denote the area of the surface thus exposed.—*Cross-tree*, *n.pl.* *Naut.* horizontal pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower and top masts, to sustain the frame of the tops and extend the shrouds.—*Crossword puzzle*, *n.* A diagram of squares, each of which, except certain blanks, is to be filled with a letter so that the words formed, when read down and across, correspond to definitions given.

**Crotch**, *kroch*, *n.* A fork or forking; the parting of two branches.

**Crotchet**, *kroch'et*, *n.* [*Fr. crotchet*, dim. from *croc*, a hook. *CROOK*.] A peculiar turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a perverse conceit; *print*. a bracket; *music*, a black-faced note with a stem.—**Crotchety**, *kroch'et-*

*ti*, *a.* Full of crotchets; whimsical; fanciful; odd.

**Croton**, *krō'ton*, *n.* [*Gr. krotōn*, a tick, from the appearance of the seeds.] A genus of East Indian shrubs from the seeds of which is extracted an oil of active and dangerous purgative properties, and which, when applied externally, acts as an irritant and suppurative.

**Crouch**, *krouch*, *v.i.* [*A* softened form of *crook*, with modification of meaning.] To bend down; to stoop low; to lie close to the ground, as an animal; to bend severely; to stoop meanly; to fawn; to cringe.—*v.t.* To bend or cause to bend lowly.

**Croup**, *krōp*, *n.* [*Fr. croupe*, the rump, *croup*. Same origin as *crop*.] The rump or buttocks of certain animals, especially of a horse; hence, the place behind the saddle.

**Croup**, *krōp*, *n.* [*Sc. croup*, *roup*, hoarseness; allied to *Goth. hropjan*, to croak, to call; *A.Sax. hreopan*, to call.] A dangerous disease mostly attacking children, and consisting of inflammatory affection of the windpipe, accompanied with a short barking cough and difficult respiration, generally brought on by exposure to cold.

**Croupier**, *krō'pē-ēr*, *n.* [*Fr. croupier*, from *croupe*, the rump or hinder part.] One who superintends and collects the money at a gaming-table.

**Crow**, *krō*, *n.* [*A.Sax. crāwe*, a crow; *crāwan*, to crow or croak, from the cry, like *G. krāhe*, a crow, *krāhen*, to crow; *Goth. kruk*, a croaking; *L. crocio*, *Gr. krazō*, I croak. *Comp. crake, croak*.] The general name of such conirostral birds as the raven, rook, jackdaw, carrion crow, hooded crow, &c.: usually of a black colour, and having the voice harsh and croaking; the cry of the cock; a crowbar (which see).—*As the crow flies*, in a direction straight forward, resembling the flight of the crow.—*To have a crow to pluck with one*, to have something demanding explanation from one; to have some fault to find with one; to have a disagreeable matter to settle.—*v.i.*—*crowed or crew*; *pp. crowed*. [*A.Sax. crāwan*.] To cry or make a noise as a cock in joy, gaiety, or defiance; to boast in triumph; to vaunt; to vapour; to swagger; to utter a sound expressive of pleasure, as a child.—**Crowbar**, *krō'bār*, *n.* A bar of iron with a bent and sometimes forked end, used as a lever for forcing open doors or raising weights.—**Crow's-foot**, *n.pl.* The wrinkles brought on by age under and around the outer corners of the eyes.—**Crow's-nest**, *n.* A barrel or box fitted up on the main-topmast cross-trees of an Arctic vessel for the shelter of the look-out man.

**Crowd**, *kroud*, *n.* [*A.Sax. crūdan*, to press; *O.D. cruden*, to press, to push; *L.G. krūden*, to oppress.] A number of persons or things col-

lected or closely pressed together; a number of persons congregated without order; a throng; the lower orders of people; the populace; the vulgar; the mob.—*v.t.* To press into a crowd; to drive together; to fill by pressing numbers together without order; to fill to excess; to throng about; to press upon; to encumber or annoy by multitudes or excess of numbers.—*v.i.* To press in numbers; to swarm; to press or urge forward.

**Crowd**, *krōd*, *n.* The *crwth* (which see).—**Crowder**, *krou'dér*, *n.* A fiddler.

**Crown**, *kroun*, *n.* [*O.Fr. corone*, *Fr. couronne*, *L. corona*—crown; *Gr. korōnē*, anything curved, a crown; *akin W. crwn*, *Ir. cruin*, round.] An ornament for the head, in the form of a wreath or garland, worn as a symbol of honour, victory, joy, &c.; a rich head-covering of gold, gems, &c., worn by monarchs on state occasions as a badge of sovereignty; hence, regal power; royalty; kingly government or executive authority; the wearer of a crown; the sovereign, as head of the state; honorary distinction; reward; honour; completion; accomplishment; highest or most perfect state; acme; the top part of anything, as of the head, or of a covering for the head, of a mountain or other elevated object; the portion of a tooth which appears above the gum; the end of the shank of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed; a coin anciently stamped with a crown (the English crown being a silver piece, value 5s.); paper of a particular size (15 by 20 inches), so called from formerly having the water-mark of a crown.—*v.t.* To cover, decorate, or invest with, or as if with, a crown; hence, to invest with regal dignity and power; to honour; to reward; to dignify; to form the topmost or finishing part of; to terminate or finish; to complete; to consummate; to perfect.—*a.* Relating to, pertaining to, or connected with the crown or government.—**Crowning**, *krou'ning*, *a.* Forming the crown or summit; completing; perfecting; final.—**Crown-prince**, *n.* The prince royal who is apparently successor to the crown.

**Crozier**, *krō'zhi-ēr*, *n.* [*O.E. crozier*, *croyrier*, from *Fr. croix*, a cross, *Cross*.] A staff about 5 feet long, surmounted by an ornamental cross or crucifix, borne by or before an archbishop on solemn occasions; also (and more properly) a bishop's pastoral staff terminating in a crook.

**Crucial**, *krō'shi-al*, *a.* [*Fr. crucial*, from *L. crux, crucis*, a cross.] Relating to or like a cross; having the shape of a cross; transverse; intersecting; trying or searching, as if bringing to the cross; decisive (*a crucial experiment*).—**Crucifer**, *krō'si-fēr*, *n.* [*L. crux*, and *fero*, I bear.] A plant belonging to a very extensive order, all the members of



which have flowers with six stamens, two of which are short, and four sepals and petals, the spreading limbs of which form a Maltese cross, whence the name.—**Cruciform**, krō'si-form, *a.* Cross-shaped; disposed in the form of a cross.

**Crucible**, krō'si-bl, *n.* [L.L. *crucibulum*, from the root seen in *G. kruse*, *E. cruse*, *D. kroes*, pitcher; akin *cresset*.] A chemical vessel or melting-pot.

**Crucify**, krō'si-fi, *v.t.*—*crucified*, *crucifying*. [Fr. *crucifier*, *L. crux*, cross, and *figo*, I fix.] To nail to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross or gibbet, sometimes anciently by fastening a criminal to a cross with cords; *Scrip.* to subdue or mortify (to *crucify* the flesh).—**Crucifix**, krō'si-fiks, *n.* [L. *crucifixus*, crucified.] A cross with the figure of Christ crucified upon it.—**Crucifixion**, krō'si-fik'shon, *n.* The act of nailing or fastening a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death; death upon a cross, especially the death of Christ.

**Crude**, krōd, *a.* [L. *crudus*, raw, unripe; akin *crudelis*, cruel; from same root as *E. raw*.] Raw; not cooked; in its natural state; not digested in the stomach; not altered, refined, or prepared by any artificial process (*crude salt* or *alum*); unripe; not having reached the mature or perfect state; not brought to perfection; unfinished; immature; not matured; not well formed, arranged, or prepared in the intellect (notions, plan, theory).

**Cruel**, krō'el, *a.* [Fr. *cruel*, from *L. crudelis*, cruel.] Disposed to give pain to others in body or mind; destitute of pity, compassion, or kindness; hard-hearted; applied to persons; exhibiting or proceeding from cruelty; causing pain, grief, or distress; inhuman; tormenting, vexing, or afflicting (disposition, mood, manner, act, words, &c.).—**Cruelty**, krō'el-ti, *n.* [O.Fr. *cruelté*, *L. crudelitas*.] The state or character of being cruel; savage or barbarous disposition; any act which inflicts unnecessary pain; a wrong; an act of great injustice or oppression.

**Cruet**, krō'et, *n.* [Contr. from Fr. *cruchette*, dim. of *cruche*, a pitcher. Akin *crook*, *cruse*.] A vial or small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, &c.

**Cruise**, krōz, *v.i.*—*cruised*, *cruising*. [D. *kruisen*, to cross, to cruise, from *kruis*, a cross.] To sail hither and thither, or to rove on the ocean in search of an enemy's ships for capture, for protecting commerce, for pleasure, or any other purpose.—*n.* A voyage made in various courses; a sailing to and fro, as in search of an enemy's ships, or for pleasure.—**Cruiser**, krō'zér, *n.* A person or a ship that cruises; an armed ship that sails to and fro for capturing an enemy's ships, for protecting commerce, or for plunder; a man-of-

war less heavily armoured than a battleship.

**Crumb**, krum, *n.* [A.Sax. *cruma* = *D. krum*, *Dan. krumme*, *G. krume*, a crumb; from root of *crimp*.] A small fragment or piece; usually, a small piece of bread or other food, broken or cut off; the soft part of bread; opposed to *crust*.—*v.t.* To break into small pieces with the fingers; to cover (meat, &c.) with bread crumbs.—**Crumble**, krum-bl, *v.t.*—*crumbled*, *crumbling*. [A dim. form from *crumb*; like *D. kruimelen*, *G. krümeln*, to crumble.] To break into crumbs or small pieces.—*v.i.* To fall into small pieces, as something friable; to moulder; to become frittered away.

**Crumpet**, krum'pet, *n.* [Allied to *crimp*, brittle.] A sort of muffin.

**Crumple**, krum'pl, *v.t.*—*crumpled*, *crumpling*. [Closely allied to *crimp* and *cramp*.] To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple.—*v.i.* To contract; to shrink; to shrivel.

**Crunch**, krunch, *v.t.* To crush with the teeth; to chew with violence and noise.

**Crupper**, krup'ér, *n.* [Fr. *croupière*, from *croupe*, the buttocks. *CROUP*.] The buttocks of a horse; a strap of leather buckled to a saddle and passing under a horse's tail, to prevent the saddle from sliding forward on to the horse's neck.

**Crural**, krō'ral, *a.* [L. *cruralis*, from *crus*, *cruris*, the leg.] Belonging to the leg.

**Crusade**, kry-sād', *n.* [Fr. *croisade*, from *L. crux*, a cross.] A military expedition under the banner of the cross, undertaken by Christians in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, for the recovery of the Holy Land from the power of infidels or Mohammedans; any enterprise undertaken from enthusiasm.—**Crusader**, kry-sā'dér, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade.

**Cruse**, krōs, *n.* [Icel. *kruś*, *Dan. kruus*, *D. kroes*, pot, mug; akin *cresset*, *crucible*.] A small cup; a bottle or cruet.

**Crush**, krush, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *cruisir*, *croisir*, to crack or crash, from the Teutonic; comp. *Dan. kryste*, *Sw. krysta*, Icel. *krelsta*, to squeeze; Goth. *kriustan*, to gnash.] To press and bruise between two hard bodies; to squeeze so as to force out of the natural shape; to press with violence; to force together into a mass; to beat or force down, by an incumbent weight, with breaking or bruising; to bruise and break into fine particles by beating or grinding; to comminute; to subdue or conquer beyond resistance.—*v.i.* To press, bruise, or squeeze.—*n.* A violent pressing or squeezing; the act or effect of anything that crushes; violent pressure caused by a crowd; a crowding or being crowded together.—**Crushing**, krush'ing, *a.* Having the power to crush; overwhelming.—**Crush-hat**, *n.* A hat which is collapsible

and may be carried under the arm; an opera hat.

**Crust**, krust, *n.* [O.Fr. *crouste*, *L. crusta*.] A hard or comparatively hard external coat or covering; a hard coating on a surface; the hard outside portion of a loaf; an incrustation; a deposit from wine, as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles, &c.—*v.t.* To cover with a crust; to spread over with hard matter; to incrust.—*v.i.* To gather or form into a crust.—**Crustacea**, krus-tā'shē-a, *n.pl.* [From their crusty covering or shell.] An important division of animals, comprising crabs, lobsters, crayfish, shrimp, &c.—**Crusty**, krus'ti, *a.* Like crust; of the nature of a crust; pertaining to a hard covering; hard; peevish; snappish; surly.

**Crutch**, kruch, *n.* [A.Sax. *crycc*, *crice*, a staff, a crutch; *D. kruk*, *G. krücke*, *Dan. krykke*, *Sw. krycka*, a crutch; same root as in *crook*.] A staff with a curving cross-piece at the head, to be placed under the arm or shoulder to support the lame in walking; any fixture or adjustment of similar form: used in various technical meanings.

**Crux**, kruks, *n.* [L. *crux*, a cross.] Anything that puzzles greatly or torments with the difficulty of finding an explanation.

**Crwth**, kryth, *n.* [W.] A kind of violin with six strings, formerly much used in Wales.

**Cry**, kri, *v.i.*—*cried*, *crying*. [Fr. *crier*.] To utter a loud voice; to speak, call, or exclaim with vehemence; to utter a loud voice by way of earnest request or prayer; to utter the voice of sorrow; to lament; to weep or shed tears; to utter a loud voice in giving public notice; to utter a loud inarticulate sound, as a dog or other animal.—*v.t.* To utter loudly; to sound abroad; to proclaim; to name loudly and publicly, so as to give notice regarding; to advertise by crying.—*n.* Any loud sound articulate or inarticulate uttered by the mouth of an animal; a loud or vehement sound uttered in weeping or lamentation; a fit of weeping; clamour.—**Crying**, kri'ing, *a.* Calling for vengeance and punishment; clamant; notorious; common; great (*crying sins*).

**Crypt**, kript, *n.* [L. *crypta*, *Gr. kryptē*, from *kryptō*, I hide.] A subterranean cell or cave, especially one constructed for the interment of bodies; that part of a cathedral, church, &c., below the floor, set apart for monumental purposes, and sometimes used as a chapel.—**Cryptic**, krip'tik, *a.* Hidden; secret; occult.

**Cryptogam**, krip'tō-gam, *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *gamos*, marriage.] One of those plants forming a large division of the vegetable kingdom which do not bear true flowers consisting of stamens and pistils, and which are divided into cellular and vascular cryptogams,



the former including algae, fungi, lichens, mosses, &c., the latter the ferns, horse-tails, lycopods, &c.

**Cryptogram**, krip'tō-gram, *n.* [Gr. *kryptos*, concealed, and *graphō*, I write.] Something written in secret characters or cipher.

**Crystal**, kris'tal, *n.* [L. *crystallus*, Gr. *krystallos*, from *kryos*, frost.] A species of glass more perfect in its composition and manufacture than common glass; hence, collectively, all articles, as decanters, cruets, &c., made of this material; *chem.* and *mineral*, an inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces.—*Crystal detector*, *wireless tel.* a detector of electro-magnetic waves which depends on the property some crystals, such as carborundum, have of rectifying an oscillating current, by allowing it to pass more readily in one direction than the other.—*Crystal set*, *wireless tel.* a set of apparatus for receiving wireless communications, especially broadcasting, the rectifying agent being a crystal detector.—*Rock crystal*, a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colourless quartz.—*a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; pellucid.—*Crystalline*, kris'tal-in, *a.* Consisting of crystal; relating or pertaining to crystals or crystallography; resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid.—*Crystalline lens*, a lens-shaped pellucid body situated in the anterior part of the eye, and serving to produce that refraction of the rays of light which is necessary to cause them to meet in the retina, and form a perfect image therein.—*Crystallization*, kris'tal-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of crystallizing or forming crystals; the act or process of becoming crystallized, so that crystals are produced with a determinate and regular form, according to the nature of the substance; a body formed by the process of crystallizing.—*Crystallize*, kris'tal-iz, *v.t.*—*crystallized*, *crystallizing*. To cause to form crystals.—*v.i.* To be converted into a crystal; to become solidified, as the separate particles of a substance into a determinate and regular shape.—*Crystallography*, kris-tal-og'ra-fi, *n.* The doctrine or science of crystallization, teaching the principles of the process, and the forms and structure of crystals.

**Ctenoid**, ten'oid, *a.* [Gr. *kteis*, *ktenos*, a comb, and *eidos*, form.] Comb-shaped; pectinated; having the posterior edge with teeth: said of the scales of certain fishes.

**Cub**, kub, *n.* [Etymology unknown.] The young of certain quadrupeds, as of the lion, bear, or fox; a whelp; a young boy or girl: in contempt.

**Cube**, kùb, *n.* [Fr. *cube*, from L.

*cubeus*, Gr. *kybos*, a cube, a cubical die.] A solid body that is exactly square; a regular solid body with six equal sides, all squares, and containing equal angles; the product of a number multiplied into itself, and that product multiplied into the same number ( $4 \times 4 = 16$ , and  $16 \times 4 = 64$ , the cube of 4).—*Cube root*, the number or quantity which, multiplied into itself, and then into the product, produces the cube (thus 4 is the cube root of 64).

—*v.t.*—*cubed*, *cubing*. To raise to the cube or third power by multiplying into itself twice.—**Cubic**, kù'bik, *a.* [L. *cubicus*.] Having the form or properties of a cube; pertaining to the measure of solids (a *cubic foot*, *cubic contents*).—**Cubist**, kù'bist, *n.* A follower of an early twentieth-century movement in art, who seeks to express the underlying reality and rhythm of nature by the ordered arrangement of three dimensional forms.

**Cubeb**, kù'beb, *n.* [Ar. *kabāban*.] The small spicy berry of a kind of pepper, a native of Java and other East India Isles.

**Cubicle**, kù-bi-kl, *n.* A small sleeping compartment, usually one of many which form a dormitory.

**Cubit**, kù'bit, *n.* [L. *cubitus*, *cubitus*, the elbow.] A lineal measure, being the length of a man's arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger: usually taken at 18 inches.

**Cucking-stool**, kuk'ing-stōl, *n.* [Icel. *kúka*, to ease oneself, *kúkr*, dung.] A chair in which an offender was placed, usually before her or his own door, to be hooted at or pelted by the mob; or it might be used for ducking the occupant.

**Cuckold**, kuk'old, *n.* [Lit. one who is cuckooed, from O.Fr. *coucoul*, L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo; from the cuckoo's habit of depositing her eggs in the nests of other birds.] A man whose wife is false to his bed; the husband of an adulteress.

**Cuckoo**, ky'kō, *n.* [Fr. *coucou*, from L. *cuculus*, like G. *kukuk*, D. *koekoek*, Gr. *kokkux*, Skr. *kokila*, names derived from its cry.] A migratory bird remarkable for its striking call-note and its habit of depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds; also the name of many allied birds in various parts of the world.

**Cucumber**, kù'kum-bēr, *n.* [Fr. *concombre*, from L. *cucumis*, *cucumeris*, a cucumber.] An annual plant of the gourd family, extensively cultivated and prized as an esculent: in an unripe state used in pickles under the name of gherkins.

**Cud**, kud, *n.* [A.Sax. *cud*, the cud, what is chewed, from *cēdan*, to chew.] The food which going into the first stomach of ruminating animals is afterwards brought up and chewed at leisure.—*To chew the cud* (*fig.*), to ponder; to reflect; to ruminate.

**Cuddle**, kud'dl, *v.i.*—*cuddled*, *cuddling*. [Origin doubtful; perhaps same as *coddle*.] To lie close or snug;

to squat; to join in an embrace; to fondle.—*v.t.* To hug; to fondle; to press close, so as to keep warm.—*n.* A hug; an embrace.

**Cuddy**, kud'1, *n.* *Naut.* a room or cabin abaft and under the poop-deck; also a sort of cabin or cook-room in lighters, barges, &c.

**Cuddy**, kud'1, *n.* [An abbrev. of *Cuthbert*, like *neddy*, also a name for the ass.] An ass; a donkey.

**Cudgel**, kuj'el, *n.* [W. *cogel*, a cudgel, from *cog*, a short piece of wood.] A short thick stick; a club.—*To take up the cudgels*, to stand boldly forth in defence.—*v.t.*—*cudgelled*, *cudgelling*. To beat with a cudgel or thick stick; to beat in general.—*To cudgel one's brains*, to reflect deeply and laboriously.

**Cue**, kù, *n.* [Fr. *queue*, L. *cauda*, the tail; or partly from Q, the first letter of L. *quando*, when, which was marked on the actors' copies of the plays, to show when they were to enter and speak.] The end of a thing, as the long curl of a wig, or a long roll of hair; a queue; the last words of a speech which a player, who is to answer, catches and regards as an intimation to begin; a hint on which to act; the part which any man is to play in his turn; turn or temper of mind; the straight tapering rod used in playing billiards.

**Cuff**, kuf, *n.* [Akin to Sw. *kuffa*, Hamburg dialect *kuffen*, to cuff.] A blow with the fist; a stroke; a box.—*v.t.* To strike with the fist, as a man; to buffet.

**Cuff**, kuf, *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *coiffe*, It. *cuffia*, a coif, hence a covering for the hand.] The fold at the end of a sleeve; anything occupying the place of such a fold, as a loose band worn over the wristband of a shirt.

**Cufic**, kù'fik, *a.* [From *Cufa*, near Bagdad.] Applied to the characters of the Arabic alphabet used in the time of Mohammed, and in which the Koran was written; Kufic.

**Cuirass**, kwi-ras', *n.* [Fr. *cuirasse*, from *cuir*, L. *corium*, leather. The cuirass was originally made of leather.] A breastplate; a piece of defensive armour made of iron plate, well hammered, and covering the body from the neck to the girdle.—**Cuirassier**, kwi-ras-sēr', *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass or breastplate.

**Cuisine**, kwē-zēn', *n.* [Fr., from L. *coquina*, art of cooking, a kitchen, from *coquo*, I cook.] A kitchen; the cooking department; manner or style of cooking; cookery.

**Culdee**, kùl-dē', *n.* [Gael. *ceile*, servant, and *De*, God.] One of an ancient order of monks who formerly lived in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

**Cul-de-sac**, kùl'de-sak, *n.* [Fr., lit. the bottom of a bag.] A place that has no thoroughfare; a blind alley; any natural cavity, bag, or tubular vessel, open only at one end.

**Culinary**, kùli-na-ri, *a.* [L. *culinarius*, from *culina*, a kitchen.] Relat-

ing to the kitchen, or to the art of cooking; used in kitchens.

**Cull**, kul, *v.t.* [Fr. *cueillir*, from L. *colligere*, to collect—*col*, and *legere*, to gather.] To pick out; to separate one or more things from others; to select from many; to pick up; to collect.

**Cullion**, kul'yun, *n.* [O.Fr. *couillon*, It. *coglione*, a testicle, from L. *coles*, the scrotum.] A mean wretch; a base fellow; a poltroon or dastard [Shak.].

**Cully**, kul'i, *n.* [Said to be of Gipsy origin.] A person who is easily deceived, tricked, or imposed on.

**Culm**, kulm, *n.* [L. *culmus*, a stalk.] Bot. the jointed stem of grasses, which is herbaceous in most, but woody and tree-like in the bamboo.

**Culminate**, kul'mi-nät, *v.i.*—*culminated*, *culminating*. To come or be in the meridian; to be in the highest point of altitude, as a planet; to reach the highest point, as of rank, power, size, numbers, or quality.—**Culmination**, kul-mi-nä'shon, *n.* The transit of a heavenly body over the meridian, or highest point of altitude for the day; *fig.* the condition of any person or thing arrived at the most brilliant or important point of his or its progress.

**Culpable**, kul'pa-bl, *a.* [L. *culpa-bilis*, from *culpa*, a fault.] Deserving censure; blamable; blameworthy; immoral; said of persons or their conduct.

**Culprit**, kul'prit, *n.* [Probably from *culpat*, from old law Latin *culpat*, one accused, from L. *culpo*, I blame, accuse.] A person arraigned in court for a crime; a criminal; a malefactor.

**Cult**, cult, *n.* [Fr. *culte*, L. *cultus*, worship, from *colo*, *cultum*, to till, worship.] Homage; worship; a system of religious belief and worship; the rites and ceremonies employed in worship.

**Cultivate**, kul'ti-vät, *v.t.*—*cultivated*, *cultivating*. [L.L. *cultivare*, *cultivatum*, from L. *cultus*, pp. of *colo*, *cultum*, to till.] To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plough, dress, sow, and reap; to raise or produce by tillage; to improve by labour or study; to refine and improve; to labour to promote and increase; to cherish; to foster (to cultivate a taste for poetry); to devote study, labour, or care to; to study (to cultivate literature); to study to conciliate or gain over; to labour to make better; to civilize.

—**Cultivation**, kul-ti-vä'shon, *n.* The act or practice of cultivating; husbandry; study, care, and practice directed to improvement or progress; the state of being cultivated or refined; culture; refinement.—**Cultivator**, kul'ti-vä-tër, *n.* One who cultivates; especially, a farmer or agriculturist.

**Culture**, kul'tür, *n.* [L. *cultura*, from *colo*, *cultum*, to till.] Tillage; cultivation; training or discipline by which man's moral and intellec-

tual nature is elevated; the result of such training; enlightenment; civilization; refinement.—**Cultured**, kul'türd, *a.* Cultivated; tilled; having culture; refined.

**Culverin**, kul'ver-in, *n.* [Fr. *couleuvrine*, from L. *coluber*, a serpent.] A long, slender piece of ordnance.

**Culvert**, kul'vert, *n.* [O.Fr. *culvert*; Fr. *couvert*, a covered walk, from *couvrir*, to cover.] An arched drain of brickwork or masonry carried under a road, railway, canal, &c., for the passage of water.

**Cumber**, kum'bër, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *combrer*, from L.L. *combrus*, *cumbrus*, a mass, from L. *cumulus*, a heap (whence also *cumulate*), by insertion of *b* (comp. number) and change of *l* to *r*.] To overload; to overburden; to check, stop, or retard, as by a load or weight; to make motion difficult; to obstruct; to perplex or embarrass; to distract or trouble; to cause trouble or obstruction in, as by anything useless.—**Cumber-some**, kum'bër-sum, *a.* Troublesome; burdensome; embarrassing; vexatious; unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or managed.—**Cumbrous**, kum'brus, *a.* Serving to cumber or encumber; burdensome; troublesome; rendering action difficult or toilsome; unwieldy.

**Cumin**, **Cummin**, kum'in, *n.* [L. *cuminum*, Gr. *kyminon*, Heb. *kamon*, cumin.] An annual umbelliferous plant found wild in Egypt and Syria, and cultivated for the sake of its aromatic seeds.

**Cummer**, kum'ër, *n.* [Fr. *commère*.] Gossip; god-mother.

**Cummerbund**, kum'ër-bund, *n.* [Hind. *kamar*, the waist, and *bandhna*, to tie.] A girdle or waist-band worn in India.

**Cumulate**, kum'ü-lät, *v.t.*—*cumulated*, *cumulating*. [L. *cumulo*, *cumulatum*, to heap up, from *cumulus*, a heap, seen also in *accumulate*; akin *cumber*.] To form a heap of; to heap together; to accumulate.—**Cumulative**, kum'ü-lät-iv, *a.* Forming a mass; aggregated; increasing in force, weight, or effect by successive additions (arguments, evidence).—**Cumulus**, kum'ü-lus, *n.* A species of cloud which assumes the form of dense convex or conical heaps, resting on a flatish base.

**Cuneal**, kü'në-al, *a.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge, whence also *coin*.] Having the form of a wedge.—**Cuneate**, **Cuneated**, kü'në-ät, kü'në-ät-ed, *a.* Wedge-shaped; cuneiform.—**Cuneiform**, **Cunifform**, kü'në-i-form, kü'ni-form, *a.* Having the shape or form of a wedge; wedge-shaped; the epithet applied to the arrow-headed inscriptions found on old Babylonian and Persian monuments, from the characters resembling a wedge.

**Cunning**, kun'ing, *a.* [O.E. *cunnand*, from A.Sax. *cunnan*, Icel. *kunna*, Goth. *kunnan*, to know; akin *can*, *ken*, *know*.] Having skill or dexterity; skilful; wrought with

skill; ingenious; shrewd; sly; crafty; astute; designing; subtle.—*n.* Knowledge; skill; artifice; artfulness; craft; deceitfulness or deceit; fraudulent skill or dexterity.

**Cup**, kup, *n.* [A.Sax. *cuppe*, from L. *cupa*, a tub, a cask, in later times a cup.] A vessel of small capacity, used commonly to drink from; a chalice; the contents of a cup; the liquor contained in a cup, or that it may contain; anything formed like a cup (the cup of an acorn, of a flower).—*In his cups*, intoxicated; tipsy.—*v.t.*—*cupped*, *cupping*. To perform the operation of cupping upon.—**Cupboard**, kub'bërd, *n.* Originally, a board or shelf for cups to stand on; now, a case or inclosure in a room with shelves to receive cups, plates, dishes, and the like.—**Cupping**, kup'ing, *n.* *Surg.* a species of blood-letting performed by a scarificator and a glass called a cupping-glass from which the air has been exhausted.

**Cupel**, kü'pel, *n.* [L. *cupella*, dim. of *cupa*, a tub.] A small, shallow, porous, cup-like vessel: generally made of the residue of burned bones rammed into a mould, and used in refining metals.—**Cupellation**, kü-pel-lä'shon, *n.* The refining of gold or silver by a cupel.

**Cupid**, kü'pid, *n.* [L. *Cupido*, from *cupido*, desire, from *cupio*, I desire.] The god of love, and *fig.* love.

**Cupidity**, kü-pid'i-ti, *n.* [L. *cupiditas*, from *cupido*, desirous, from *cupio*, I desire; akin *cover*.] An eager desire to possess something; inordinate or unlawful desire, especially of wealth or power; avarice; covetousness.

**Cupola**, kü'po-la, *n.* [It. *cupola*, dim. of L. *cupa*, a cup. *Cup.*] Arch. a spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome, or the round top of a dome; the round top of any structure, as of a furnace; the furnace itself.

**Cupreous**, kü'prë-us, *a.* [L. *cupreus*, from *cuprum*, copper.] Coppery; consisting of copper; resembling copper or partaking of its qualities.—**Cupric**, kü'prik, *a.* Of or belonging to copper.—**Cupriferous**, kü-prif'ër-us, *a.* Producing or affording copper.—**Cuprite**, kü'prit, *n.* The red oxide of copper; red copper ore.

**Cur**, kër, *n.* [Sw. *kurre*, D. *korre*, a dog, from root of Icel. *kurra*, to grumble or mutter.] A degenerate dog; a worthless or contemptible man.

**Curaçoa**, kü-rä-sö'a, *n.* A liqueur or cordial flavoured with orange-peel.

**Curari**, kü'ra-rë, *n.* A brown-black resinous substance obtained from a small tree of the Nux-vomica family, and forming a deadly poison.

**Curassow**, kü-ras'sö, *n.* The name given to several species of gallinaceous birds found in the warmer parts of America, about the size of turkeys, and easily domesticated and reared.

**Curate**, kü'rät, *n.* [L.L. *curatus*, one



intrusted with the cure of souls, from *L. cura*, care.] One who has the cure of souls; a clergyman in Episcopal churches who is employed to perform divine service in the place of the incumbent, parson, or vicar.—**Curacy**, kŭ'ra-si, *n.* The office or employment of a curate.—**Curator**, kŭ-rā'tēr, *n.* [L., from *cura*, *curatum*, to take care of.] One who has the care and superintendence of anything, as a public library, museum, fine art collection, or the like; *Scots law* (kŭ'rā'tēr), a guardian.—**Curé**, kŭ-rā, *n.* [Fr.] A curate; a parson.

**Curb**, kərb, *v.t.* [Fr. *courber*, to bend or crook, from *L. curvare*, to curve, from *curvus*, curved; same root as *L. circus*, a circle, Gr. *kurtos*, crooked.] To bend to one's will; to check, restrain, hold back; to keep in subjection; to restrain (a horse) with a curb; to guide and manage by the reins; to strengthen by a curb-stone.—*n.* What checks, restrains, or holds back; restraint; check; hindrance; a chain or strap attached to a bridle, and passing under the horse's lower jaw, against which it is made to press tightly when the rein is pulled; the edgestone of a side walk or pavement; a curb-stone.—**Curb-stone**, *n.* A stone placed against earth or stonework to hold the work together; the outer edge of a foot pavement.

**Curd**, kėrd, *n.* [Probably connected with *W. crwd*, a round lump, and perhaps with *crowd*.] The coagulated or thickened part of milk; the coagulated part of any liquid.—**Curdle**, kėr'dl, *v.i.*—*curdled*, *curdling*. To coagulate or congeal; to thicken or change into curd; to run slow with terror; to freeze; to congeal.—*v.t.* To change into curd; to coagulate; to congeal or make run slow.

**Cure**, kŭr, *n.* [O.Fr. *cure*, *L. cura*, care.] Care; a spiritual charge; care of the spiritual welfare of people; the employment or office of a curate; curacy; remedial treatment of disease; method of medical treatment; remedy for disease; restorative; that which heals; a healing; restoration to health from disease and to soundness from a wound.—*v.t.*—*cured*, *curing*. To restore to health or to a sound state; to heal; to remove or put an end to by remedial means; to heal, as a disease; to remedy; to prepare for preservation, as by drying, salting, &c.—*v.i.* To effect a cure.—**Curable**, kŭ'ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being healed or cured; admitting a remedy.—**Curative**, kŭ'ra-tiv, *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure.

**Curé**, *n.* Under **CURATE**.

**Curfew**, kėr'fŭ, *n.* [Fr. *couvre-feu*, cover-fire, from *L. cooperire*, to cover, and *focus*, hearth, fire-place.] A bell formerly rung in the evening as a signal to the inhabitants to rake up their fires and retire to rest.

**Curia**, kŭ'ri-a, *n.* [L., the senate-

house, the senate.] The Roman see in its temporal aspect, including the pope, cardinals, &c.

**Curie**, kŭ'ri, *n.* [After Madame Curie.] A standard of radio-activity, being the quantity of radium emanation in equilibrium with 1 gm. of radium.

**Curious**, kŭ'ri-us, *a.* [L. *curiosus*, from *cura*, care, attention.] Strongly desirous to discover what is novel or unknown; solicitous to see or to know things interesting; inquisitive; addicted to research or inquiry; wrought with care and art or with nice finish; singular; exciting surprise; awakening curiosity; odd or strange.—**Curiosity**, kŭ'ri-os'i-ti, *n.* [L. *curiositas*.] The state or feeling of being curious; a strong desire to see something novel or to discover something unknown; a desire to see what is new or unusual, or to gratify the mind with new discoveries; inquisitiveness; a curious or singular object.—**Curio**, kŭ'ri-ŏ, *n.* A curiosity; a small interesting article or object.

**Curl**, kėrl, *v.t.* [Akin to *D. krullen*, Dan. *krølle*, to curl.] To bend or twist circularly; to bend or form into ringlets; to crisp (the hair); to writhe; to twist; to coil; to curve; to raise in breaking waves or undulations.—*v.i.* To bend or twist in curls or ringlets; to move in or form curves or spirals; to rise in waves; to writhe; to twist; to play at the game called curling.—*n.* A ringlet of hair or anything of a like form; something curled or bent round; a waving; sinuosity; flexure.—**Curler**, kėrl'ēr, *n.* One who or that which curls; one who engages in the amusement of curling.

**Curling**, kėrl'ing, *n.* A winter amusement on the ice (especially in Scotland), in which contending parties slide large smooth stones of a circular form from one mark to another, called the tee.—**Curling-tongs**, *n.* An instrument for curling the hair.—**Curly**, kėrl'ī, *a.* Having or forming curls; tending to curl.

**Curllew**, kėr'lŭ, *n.* [O.Fr. *corlleu*; imitative of the cry of the bird; Fr. *corluis*.] A bird allied to the snipe and woodcock, with a long, slender, curved bill, longish legs, and a short tail, frequenting moors and also the sea-side.

**Curmudgeon**, kėr-muj'on, *n.* [Said to be from *corn-muddin*, a dealer in corn.] An avaricious churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.—**Current**, kur'ant, *n.* [From *Corinth*, whence it was probably first brought.] A small kind of dried grape, brought in large quantities from Greece; the name of several species of shrubs belonging to the gooseberry family.

**Current**, kur'ent, *a.* [L. *currentis*, ppr. of *curro*, I run; seen also in *concur*, *incur*, *occur*, *course*, *curvise*, &c.] Passing from person to person, or from hand to hand

(report, coin); circulating; common, general, or fashionable; generally received, adopted, or approved (opinions, beliefs, theories); popular; established by common estimation (the current value of coin); fitted for general acceptance or circulation [*Shak.*]; now passing, or at present in its course (the current month: often in abbreviated expressions such as, 20th *curr.*).—*n.* A flowing or passing; a stream; a body of water or air moving in a certain direction; course; progressive motion or movement; connected series; successive course (the current of events); general or main course (the current of opinion).—*Electric current*, the passage of electricity from one pole of an apparatus to the other; often used for strength, amount, or intensity of current, denoting the quantity of electricity which passes any particular section in unit time; the unit of current is the AMPERE.—**Currency**, kur'en-si, *n.* The state of being current; a passing from person to person; a passing from mouth to mouth among the public; a continual passing from hand to hand, as coin or bills of credit; circulation; that which is in circulation, or is given and taken as having value, or as representing property; circulating medium (the currency of a country).

**Curricule**, kur'ik-l, *n.* [L. *curriculum*, from *curro*, I run.] A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

**Curriculum**, ku-rik'ŭ-lum, *n.* [L.] A specified fixed course of study in a university, academy, school, or the like.

**Curry**, kur'ī, *v.t.*—*curried*, *currying*. [Fr. *courroyer*, *croyer*, originally to prepare, put right, or make ready in general, from the prefix *con*, and the Germanic stem to which belong *E. ready*, *ray* in *array*.] To dress leather after it is tanned by scraping, cleansing, beating, and colouring; to rub and clean (a horse) with a comb.—*To curry favour*, to seek favour by officiousness, kindness, flattery, caresses, and the like: the phrase being corrupted from 'to curry favel', from *favel*, an old name for a horse—chestnut.—**Currier**, kur'ī-ēr, *n.* A man who curries leather or a horse.—**Curry-comb**, *n.* An iron instrument or comb with very short teeth, for combing and cleaning horses.

**Curry**, kur'ī, *n.* [Per. *khur*, flavour, relish.] A kind of sauce much used in India; a dish of fish, fowl, &c., cooked with curry.

**Curse**, kėrs, *v.t.*—*cursed*,  *cursing*. [A. Sax. *curslan*, from *cur*, a curse—a word of doubtful connexion.] To utter a wish of evil against one; to imprecate evil upon; to call for mischief or injury to fall upon; to execrate; to bring evil to or upon; to blast; to blight; to vex, harass, or torment with great calamities.—



*v.i.* To utter imprecations; to use blasphemous or profane language; to swear.—*n.* A malediction; the expression of a wish of evil to another; an imprecation; evil solemnly or in passion invoked upon one; that which brings evil or severe affliction; torment; great vexation; condemnation or sentence of divine vengeance on sinners.—**Cursed**, kër'sed, *a.* Blasted by a curse; deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked; vexatious; troublesome.

**Cursive**, kër'siv, *a.* [*L. cursivus, L. cursus*, *a* running. **COURSE**, **CURRENT**.] Running; flowing; said of hand-writing.—**Cursore**, kër-sò'-rèz, *n. pl.* The runners, an order of birds, such as the ostrich and some others, so named from their remarkable velocity in running.—**Cursory**, kër'sò-ri, *a.* [*L. cursorius*.] Rapid or hurried, as if running; hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising close attention (*a cursory view, a cursory observer*).

**Curt**, kèrt, *a.* [*L. curtus*, short, docked.] Short; concise; brief and abrupt; short and sharp.—**Curtness**, kèrt'nes, *n.* Shortness; conciseness; abruptness, as of manner.

**Curtail**, kër-tál', *v.t.* [*O. Fr. courtail, Mod. Fr. courteau, from court, L. curtus*, short.] To cut off the end or a part of; to make shorter; to dock; hence, to shorten in any manner; to abridge; to diminish.—**Curtailment**, kër-tál'ment, *n.* The act of curtailing.

**Curtain**, kèrt'in, *n.* [*Fr. cortine, L. L. cortina*, a little court, a curtain, from *L. cors, cortis*, an enclosure, a court.] A hanging cloth or screen before a window, round a bed, or elsewhere, that may be moved at pleasure so as to admit or exclude the light, conceal or show anything; the movable screen in a theatre or like place serving to conceal the stage from the spectators; what resembles a curtain; *fort*, that part of a rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions, or between two gates.—*v.t.* To enclose or furnish with curtains.

**Curtalax**, *n.* A kind of short sword formerly used.

**Curtana**, kër-tà'na, *n.* [From *L. curtus*, shortened.] The pointless sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation.

**Curtsy**, kèrt'si, *n.* [A modification of *courtesy*.] An obeisance or gesture of respect by women or girls, consisting in a bending of the knees and sinking of the body.—*v.i.*—**curtsied**, **curtysing**. To drop or make a curtsy.

**Curule**, kù'ròl, *a.* [*L. curulis*.] *Rom. antiqué*, applied to a chair of state, something like a camp-stool, which belonged to certain of the magistrates of the republic in virtue of their office; hence, privileged to sit in such a chair.

**Curve**, kèrv, *a.* [*L. curvus*, crooked.] Bending circularly, or so as in no

part to be straight; having a bent form; crooked.—*n.* A bending in a circular form; a bend or flexure such that no part forms a straight line; *geom.* a line which may be cut by a straight line in more points than one; a line which changes its direction at every point.—*v.t.*—**curved**, **curving**. To bend into the form of a curve; to crook.—*v.i.* To have a curved or bent form; to bend round.—**Curvature**, kër'va-tür, *n.* A bending in a regular form, the manner or degree in which a thing is curved.—**Curvity**, kër'vi-ti, *n.* [*L. curvitas*.] A bending in a regular form; crookedness.

**Curvet**, kër'vet or kër-ve't', *n.* [*It. corvetta*, from *L. curvare*, to bend or curve.] The leap of a horse when he raises both forelegs at once, and as they are falling also his hind-legs; a gambol; a leap.—*v.i.*—**curvetted**, **curvetting**. To make a curvet; to bound or leap; to prance; to frisk or gambol.—*v.t.* To cause to make a curvet.

**Curvilinear**, **Curvilinear**, kër-vil-in'è-èr, kër-vil-in'è-al, *a.* [*L. linea*, a line.] Having the shape of a curve line; consisting of curve lines; bounded by curve lines.

**Cushat**, kush'at, *n.* [*A. Sax. cusceote*.] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

**Cushion**, kush'on, *n.* [*Fr. coussin, It. cuscino*, from a hypothetical *culcitum*, dim. of *L. culcita*, a cushion, a quilt.] A pillow for a seat; a soft pad to be placed on a chair or attached to some kind of seat; any stuffed or padded appliance; the padded side or edge of a billiard-table.

**Cushy**, kush'i, *a.* [Soldier-Hind. from *Per. khush*, a slight, clean wound.] Soft, easy.

**Cusp**, kusp, *n.* [*L. cuspis*, a point, a spear.] A sharp projecting point; the point or horn of the crescent moon or other similar point; a prominence on a molar tooth; a projecting point formed by the meeting of curves, as in heads of Gothic windows and panels, &c.—**Cusped**, kusp't, *a.* Furnished with a cusp or cusps; cusp-shaped.

**Custard**, kus'tèrd, *n.* [Probably a corruption of old *crustade*, a kind of stew served up in a raised *crust*.] A composition of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled, forming an agreeable kind of food.—**Custard-apple**, *n.* [From the yellowish pulp.] The large, dark-brown, roundish fruit of a West Indian tree, now cultivated in all tropical countries.

**Custody**, kus'tò-di, *n.* [*L. custodia*, from *custos, custodis*, a watchman, a keeper.] A keeping; a guarding; guardianship; care, watch, inspection, for keeping, preservation, or security; restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment.—**Custodian**, kus-tò-di-an, *n.* One who has the care or custody of anything, as of a library, some public building, &c.

**Custom**, kus'tum, *n.* [*O. Fr. cus-*

*tume*, from *L. consuetudo, consuetudinis*, custom—*con*, with, and *sueo, suetum*, to be wont or accustomed. *Costume* is the same word.] Frequent or common use or practice; established manner; habitual practice; a practice or usage; an established and general mode of action, which obtains in a community; practice of frequenting a shop, manufactory, &c., and purchasing or giving orders; tribute, toll, or tax; *pl.* the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported.—**Customary**, kus'tum-a-ri, *a.* According to custom or to established or common usage; wonted; usual; habitual; in common practice.—**Customer**, kus'tom-èr, *n.* A purchaser; a buyer; a dealer; one that a person has to deal with, or one that comes across a person; a fellow [colloq.].—**Custom-house**, *n.* A house where the customs on merchandise are paid or secured to be paid; the whole establishment by means of which the customs revenue is collected and its regulation enforced.

**Cut**, kut, *v.t.*—**cut** (pret. & pp.), **cutting**. [Of Celtic origin; comp. *W. cwt*, a short piece, *cwtogi*, to cut-tail; *Ir. cut*, a short tail; *cutach*, bob-tailed.] To separate or divide the parts of by an edged instrument, or as an edged instrument does; to make an incision in; to sever; to sever and cause to fall for the purpose of removing; to fell, as wood; to mow or reap, as corn; to sever and remove, as the nails or hair; to fashion by, or as by, cutting or carving; to hew out; to carve; to wound the sensibilities of; to affect deeply; to intersect; to cross (one line *cuts* another); to have no longer anything to do with; to quit [colloq.]; to shun the acquaintance of [colloq.].—*To cut the teeth*, to have the teeth pierce the gums.—*v.i.* To do the work of an edge-tool; to serve in dividing or gashing; to admit of incision or severance; to use a knife or edge-tool; to divide a pack of cards, to determine the deal or for any other purpose; to move off rapidly [colloq.].—*n.* The opening made by an edged instrument; a gash; a notch; a wound; a stroke or blow as with an edged instrument; a smart stroke or blow, as with a whip; anything that wounds one's feelings deeply, as a sarcasm, criticism, or act of discourtesy; a part cut off from the rest; a near passage, by which an angle is cut off; the block on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed; the impression from such a block; the act of dividing a pack of cards; manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion; the act of passing a person without recognizing him, or of avoiding him so as not to be recognized by him.

—**Cutter**, kut'èr, *n.* One who or that which cuts; one who cuts out cloth for garments according to measurements; *naut.* a small boat

used by ships of war; a vessel rigged nearly like a sloop, with one mast and a straight running bowsprit.—**Cutting**, kut'ing, *a.* Penetrating or dividing by the edge; serving to penetrate or divide; sharp; piercing the heart; wounding the feelings; sarcastic; satirical; severe.—*n.* The act or operation of one who cuts; a piece cut off; a portion of a plant from which a new individual is propagated; an excavation made through a hill or rising ground in constructing a road, railway, canal, &c.—**Cut-purse**, *n.* One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing them or their contents; one who steals from the person; a thief; a robber.—**Cut-off**, *n.* That which cuts off or shortens; that which is cut off; in *rifles*, a device by means of which the magazine may be put out of action; *steam-engines*, a contrivance for economizing steam.—**Cut-out**, kut'out, *n.* *Elect.* a device to break the electrical continuity of a circuit when the current is excessive.—**Cut-throat**, *n.* A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.—*a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous.—**Cutty**, *n.* Short pipe.—**Cutty-stool**, *n.* Of repentance, or of discipline, in old Scottish ecclesiastical penance.—**Cut-water**, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow which cuts the water; the lower portion of the pier of a bridge formed with an angle or edge directed up stream.

**Cutaneous**, under CUTICLE.

**Cute**, küt, *a.* [An abbrev. of *acute*.] Acute; clever; sharp. [Colloq.] **Cuticle**, küt'i-kl, *n.* [*L. cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin.] *Anat.* the outermost thin transparent skin which covers the surface of the body; the epidermis or scarf-skin; *bot.* the thin external covering of the bark of a plant; the outer pellicle of the epidermis.—**Cutaneous**, küt-tä'nëus, *a.* Belonging to the skin; existing on or affecting the skin.—**Cutis**, küt'tis, *n.* [*L.*] *Anat.* the dense resisting skin which forms the general envelope of the body below the cuticle; the dermis or true skin.

**Cutlass**, kut'las, *n.* [Fr. *couteas*, from O.Fr. *couteil* (Fr. *couteau*), a knife; from *L. cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife.] A broad curving sword used by seamen, &c.

**Cutler**, kut'lër, *n.* [Fr. *couteilier*, from *L. culter*, a knife.] One whose occupation is to make or deal in knives and other cutting instruments; one who sharpens or repairs cutlery; a knife-grinder.

**Cutlery**, kut'lër-l, *n.* The business of a cutler; edged or cutting instruments.

**Cutlet**, kut'let, *n.* [Fr. *côtelette*, lit. a little side or rib, from *côte*, side. COAST.] A piece of meat, especially veal or mutton, cut for cooking; generally a part of the rib with the meat belonging to it.

**Cuttle**, **Cuttle-fish**, kut'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *cudde*, a cuttle-fish; G. *kuttele-fisch*.] A two-gilled cephalopodous

mollusc, having a body enclosed in a sac, eight arms or feet covered with suckers, used in locomotion and for seizing prey, a calcareous internal shell, and a bag or sac from which the animal has the power of ejecting a black ink-like fluid (sepia) so as to darken the water and conceal it from pursuit.—**Cuttle-bone**, *n.* The internal calcareous plate of the cuttle-fish, used for polishing wood, as also for pounce and tooth-powder.

**Cyanic**, si-an'ik, *a.* [Gr. *kyanos*, blue.] Of or pertaining to the colour blue or azure; *chem.* containing cyanogen (*cyanic acid*, *cyanic ether*).—**Cyanide**, si'an-id, *n.* A combination of cyanogen with a metallic base.—**Cyanide of potassium**, a poisonous substance used in photography and electrotyping.—**Cyanide process**, a method of extracting gold from its ores by treatment with dilute potassium cyanide.—**Cyanosis**, si-a-nö'sis, *n.* A disease in which the skin has a blue tint, arising from the mingling of the venous and the arterial blood through defect in the heart.

**Cyclamen**, sik'la-men, *n.* [From Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, referring to the round-shaped root-stock.] A European genus of low-growing herbaceous plants, with fleshy root-stocks and very handsome flowers, several of them being favourite spring-flowering greenhouse plants.

**Cycle**, sik'l, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle or cycle.] A circle or orbit in the heavens; a circle or round of years, or a period of time, in which a certain succession of events or phenomena is completed; a long period of years; an age; the aggregate of legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character (as the siege of Troy or King Arthur); a bicycle or similar conveyance; *elect. and engin.* a set of changes after which initial conditions are restored. In any alternating phenomenon, the number of cycles (per second) is the number of periods per second, called the frequency.—*v.i.*—*cycled*, *cycling*. To use a bicycle or similar conveyance.—**Cyclic**, sik'lik, *a.* Pertaining to or moving in a cycle or circle; connected with a cycle in the sense it has in literature.—*Cyclic poets*. Greek poets who wrote on matters and personages connected with the Trojan war.—**Cyclical**, sik'li-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a cycle; *cyclic*.—**Cyclist**, sik'list, *n.* One who uses a cycle.—**Cycloid**, sik'loid, *n.* A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a circle when the circle is rolled along a straight line and kept always in the same plane.

**Cyclone**, sik'lön, *n.* [From Gr. *kyklos*, a circle.] A circular or rotary storm of immense force, revolving at an enormous rate round a calm centre, and at the same time advancing at a rate varying from 2 to 30 miles an hour. In the northern

hemisphere they rotate from right to left, and in the southern from left to right.—**Cyclonic**, si-kion'ik, *a.* Relating to a cyclone.

**Cyclopædia**, si-klop-pë'di-a, *n.* [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *paideia*, discipline.] A work containing definitions or accounts of the principal subjects in one or all branches of science, art, or learning; an encyclopædia.—**Cyclopædic**, **Cyclopædical**, si-klop-pë'dik, si-klop-pë'di-kal, *a.* Belonging to a cyclopædia.—**Cyclopædist**, si-klop-pë-dist, *n.* A writer in a cyclopædia; a compiler of a cyclopædia.

**Cyclops**, si'klops, *n. sing. and pl.* [Gr. *kyklōps*, a Cyclops, pl. *kyklōpes*—*kyklos*, a circle, and *ōps*, an eye.] *Class. myth.* a race of giants who had but one circular eye in the middle of the forehead.—**Cyclopean**, si-klop-pë'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Cyclops; vast; gigantic; *arch.* a term applied to a very early or primitive style of building distinguished by the immense size of the stones and the absence of any cement.

**Cyclostyle**, si'klop-stil, *n.* Apparatus for printing copies of writings from stencil-plate cut by a pen with a small toothed wheel.

**Cygnets**, sig'net, *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *cygne*, from *L. cygnus*, a swan.] A young swan.

**Cylinder**, sil'in-dër, *n.* [Gr. *kylin-dros*, from *kylin-dō*, I roll.] A body shaped like a roller; an elongated, round, solid body, of uniform diameter throughout its length, and terminating in two flat circular surfaces which are equal and parallel; that chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is exerted on the piston; in certain printing-machines, a roller by which the impression is made, and on which stereotype plates may be secured.—**Cylindric**, **Cylindrical**, si-lin'drik, si-lin'dri-kal, *a.* Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.

**Cyma**, si'ma, *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, a sprout, from *kyō*, I swell.] *Arch.* a moulding of a cornice, the profile of which is a double curve, concave joined to convex; an ogee moulding; *bot.* a cyme.

**Cymbal**, sim'bal, *n.* [*L. cymbalum*, Gr. *kymbalon*, a cymbal, from *kymbos*, hollow.] A musical instrument, circular and hollow like a dish, made of brass or bronze, two of which are struck together, producing a sharp ringing sound.

**Cyme**, sim, *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, a sprout. CYMA.] *Bot.* an inflorescence of the definite or determinate class, in which the flowers are in racemes, corymbs, or umbels, the successive central flowers expanding first.

**Cymophane**, si'mö-fän, *n.* [Gr. *kyma*, a wave, and *phainō*, I show.] A siliceous gem of a yellowish-green colour, the same as chrysoberyl.

**Cymric**, kim'rik, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry (kim'ri), the name

given to themselves by the Welsh; Welsh; pertaining to the ancient race to which the Welsh belong.—*n.* The language of the Cymry or ancient Britons; Welsh.

**Cynegetics**, si-nê-jet'iks, *n.* [Gr. *kynegetikê*—*kyôn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *hêgeomai*, I lead.] The art of hunting with dogs.

**Cynic**, sin'ik, *n.* [L. *cynicus*, Gr. *kynikos*, from Gr. *kyôn*, *kynos*, a dog.] One of an ancient sect of Greek philosophers who valued themselves on their contempt of riches, of arts, sciences, and amusements; a man of a curish temper; a surly or snarling man; a sneering fault-finder; a misanthrope.—**Cynic**, **Cynical**, sin'ikal, *a.* Belonging to the sect of philosophers called Cynics; surly; sneering; captious.—**Cynicism**, sin'islizm, *n.* The practice of a cynic; a morose contempt of the pleasures and arts of life.

**Cynosure**, si'no-zhōr, *n.* [Gr. *ky-nosoura*, lit. dog's tail, the Little Bear—*kyôn*, *kynos*, a dog, and *oura*, tail.] An old name of the constellation Ursa Minor or the Little Bear, which contains the pole-star, and thus has long been noted by mariners and others; hence, anything that strongly attracts attention; a centre of attraction.

**Cypress**, si'pres, *n.* [O.Fr. *cypres*, Gr. *kyprissos*.] The popular name of a genus of coniferous trees, some species of which have attained much favour in shrubberies and gardens as ornamental evergreen trees, while the wood of others is highly valued for its durability; the emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress branches having been anciently used at funerals.

**Cyprine**, si'prin, *a.* [Gr. *kyprinos*, a carp.] Pertaining to the carp or allied fishes.

**Cyrenaic**, si-rê-nā'ik, *a.* Pertaining to *Cyrene*, a Greek colony on the north coast of Africa, or to a school of Epicurean philosophers founded there by Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates. Also used as a noun.

**Cyrillic**, si-ril'ik, *a.* [From St. Cyril, its reputed inventor.] The term applied to an alphabet adopted by all the Slavonic peoples belonging to the Eastern Church.

**Cyst**, sist, *n.* [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder.] A close sac or bag of vegetable or animal nature; a bladder-like body; a hollow organ with thin walls (as the urinary bladder); a bladder-like bag or vesicle which includes morbid matter in animal bodies.—**Cystic**, **Cystose**, si'stik, si'stōs, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, a

cyst; having cysts; formed in, or shaped like, a cyst.—**Cysticercus**, sis-te-ser'kus. [Gr. *kystis*, a bladder, *kerkōs*, a tail.] In tape-worms, a simple cyst with only one head.—**Cystitis**, sis-ti'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the bladder.

**Cytherean**, sith-e-rē'an, *a.* [From *Cythera*, now Cerigo, where Venus was specially worshipped.] Pertaining to Venus.

**Cytoblast**, si'tō-blast, *n.* [Gr. *kytos*, a cavity, and *blastanō*, I sprout.] Biol. the nucleus, cellule, or centre from which the organic cell is developed.

**Cytogenesis**, **Cytogeny**, si'tō-jen'-e-sis, si'tō'-e-ni, *n.* [Gr. *kytos*, a cell, and *genesis*, origin.] Biol. the development of cells in animal and vegetable structures.—**Cytology**, si'tō'-o-ji, *n.* The biological doctrine of cells; the study of cells.

**Czar**, zār or tsār, *n.* [A corruption of L. *Cæsar*.] Formerly a title of the Emperor of Russia.—**Czarina**, zā-rē'na, *n.* Formerly a title of the Empress of Russia.—**Czarewitch**, &c., zā're'-vich, *n.* Formerly the title of the eldest son of the Czar of Russia.

**Czech**, chek, *n.* A Bohemian; one of the Slavonic inhabitants of Bohemia; the language of the Czechs or Bohemians.

## D

**D**, in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter and the third consonant, representing a dental sound; as a numeral equivalent to 500; *mus*, the second note of the natural scale, answering to the French and Italian *re*.

**Dab**, dab, *v.t.*—*dabbed*, *dabbling*. [Allied to O.D. *dabben*, to dabble, probably also to *dub*.] To strike quickly but lightly with the hand or with some soft or moist substance.—*n.* A gentle blow with the hand or some soft substance; a quick but light blow; an expert [colloq.]; a small lump or mass of anything soft or moist; a name common to many species of the flat-fishes, but especially to a kind of flounder which is common in many parts of the British coast.

**Dabble**, dab'l, *v.t.*—*dabbled*, *dabbling*. [A dim. and freq. from *dab*.] To wet; to moisten; to spatter; to sprinkle.—*v.i.* To play in water, as with the hands; to splash in mud or water; to do or engage in anything in a slight or superficial manner; to occupy oneself with slightly; to dip into; to meddle.—**Dabbler**, dab'lēr, *n.* One who dabbles in water or mud; one who meddles without going thoroughly into a pursuit; a superficial meddler.

**Dabchick**, dab'chik, *n.* [*Dab*, equivalent to *dip*, and *chick*, from its habit of dipping or diving below the water.] The little grebe, a small swimming bird of the diver family.

**Da capo**, dā kā'pō. [It.] *Mus.* a direction to repeat from the beginning of a passage or section.

**Dace**, dās, *n.* [O.Fr. *dars*, a dace, a dart; comp. also Fr. *vandoise*, the dace.] A small river fish resembling the roach, chiefly inhabiting the deep and clear waters of quiet streams.

**Dachshund**, daks'hunt, *n.* [G. *dachs*, badger, *hund*, dog.] Badger-dog; a long-bodied, short-legged dog, with pendulous ears and short hair.

**Dacotit**, DAKOTI.

**Dactyl**, dak'til, *n.* [Gr. *daktylos*, a finger, a dactyl, which, like a finger, consists of one long and two short members.] A poetical foot consisting of three syllables, the first long and the others short, or the first accented, the others not, as in happily.—**Dactylic**, dak-til'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.

**Dad**, **Daddy**, dad, dad'i, *n.* [Comp. W. *tad*, Skr. *tata*, Hind. *dada*, Gipsy *dad*, *dada*, L. *tata*, Gr. *tata*, Lapp. *dadda*—father.] A childish or pet name for father.—**Daddy-long-legs**, *n.* A name given to species of the crane-fly.

**Dado**, dā'dō, *n.* [It., a die, a dado, same word as *die*, *n.*] That part of a pedestal which is between the base and the cornice; the finishing of the lower part of the walls in rooms, made somewhat to represent

a continuous pedestal, and frequently formed by a lining of wood, by painting, or by a special wallpaper.

**Daffodil**, daf'ō-dil, *n.* [O.E. *affodille*, O.Fr. *asphodile*, Gr. *asphodelos*. ASPHODEL.] The popular name of a British plant of the amaryllis family with large bright yellow bell-shaped flowers, growing in gardens, woods, and meadows: called also *Daffadownilly*, *Daffadilly*, *Daffodilly*.

**Daft**, dāft, *a.* Silly; weak-minded mad. [Provincial.]

**Dagger**, dag'ēr, *n.* [W. *dagr*, Ir. *dalgear*, Armor. *dager*, *dag*, a dagger or poniard; Gael. *daga*, a dagger, a pistol; Fr. *dague*, a dagger.] A weapon resembling a short sword, with usually a two-edged, sometimes a three-edged, sharp-pointed blade, used for stabbing at close quarters; *printing*, a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus †.

**Daggle**, dag'gl, *v.t.*—*daggled*, *daggling*. [A freq. form of the obsolete verb *dag*, to bedew, from Icel. *dögg*, Sw. *dagg*, dew.] To make limp by passing through water; to trail in mud or wet grass; to befool; to drizzle.—*v.i.* To run through mud and water.—**Daggle-tail**, *n.* A slattern.

**Dago**, dā'gō, *n.* [Sp. *Diego*, James.] The United States name for an American-Spaniard, Italian, or Portuguese.



**Dagoba**, da'gō-ba, *n.* An oriental structure, circular in form, and sometimes rising to a great height, built to contain relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint.

**Daguerreotype**, da-ger'ō-tip, *n.* [From *Daguerre* of Paris, the inventor.] A photographic process by which the picture is fixed on a chemically coated metallic plate solely by the action of the sun's actinic or chemical rays; a picture produced by the process.

**Dahlia**, dāl'i-a, *n.* [From *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of American composite plants, consisting of tuberous-rooted herbs, putting forth solitary terminal flowers, well known from the varieties of one species being florists' plants.

**Daily**, dāl'i, *a. adv. and n.* See under *DAY*.

**Daimio**, di'mi-ō, *n.* [Japanese.] The title of a class of feudal lords in Japan, the greater number of whom, previous to 1871, exercised the authority of petty princes in their domains.

**Dainty**, dān'ti, *a.* [From O.Fr. *daintie*, *dainté*, pleasantness, an agreeable thing, same word as *dignity*, or from W. *dantaidd*, *dantaeth*, a dainty, what is toothsome, from *dant*, a tooth.] Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious, as food; of acute sensibility; nice in selecting what is tender and good; delicate; squeamish; luxurious, as the palate or taste; scrupulous; affectively fine; nice; ceremonious; elegant; pretty and slight; tender; effeminately beautiful.—*n.* Something delicate to the taste; that which is delicious; a delicacy.—**Daintiness**, dān'ti-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being dainty.

**Dairy**, dā'ri, *n.* [From O.E. *dey*, a dairymaid=Sw. *deja*, a dairymaid, Icel. *deigja*, a maidservant, a dairymaid; akin -dy in *lady*.] The place where milk is kept and made into butter and cheese; a shop where milk, butter, &c., are sold: also used as an adj.—**Dairy-farm**, *n.* A farm devoted to the keeping of cows and the sale of dairy produce.—**Dairymaid**, dā'ri-mād, *n.* A female servant whose business is to milk cows and work in the dairy.—**Dairyman**, dā'ri-man, *n.* One who keeps a dairy-farm or a dairy.

**Dais**, dā'is, *n.* [O.Fr. *dais*, *deis*, a dining-table, from L. *discus*, a dish, a quoit.] The high table at the upper end of an ancient dining-hall at which the chief persons sat; the raised floor on which the table stood; the chief seat at the high table: often with a canopy; a canopy.

**Daisy**, dā'zi, *n.* [A.Sax. *dæges-edge*, day's eye, because it opens and closes its flower with the daylight.] The popular name of a composite plant, one of the most common British wild flowers, being found in all pastures and meadows, and several varieties being cultivated in

gardens; also the name of several other plants having a somewhat similar blossom.

**Dak**, dāk, *n.* *DAWK*.

**Dakoiti**, da-koit', *n.* An Indian name for robbers who plunder in bands, but seldom take life.

**Dale**, dāl, *n.* [A.Sax. *dæl*=Icel. Sw. Goth. &c., *dal*, G. *thal*, a valley. *Dell* is akin; the root may be in *deal*.] A low place between hills; a vale or valley.—**Dalesman**, dāl'-man, *n.* One living in a dale or valley.

**Dally**, dal'i, *v.i.*—*dallied*, *dallying*. [Probably allied to G. *dalen*, *dallen*, *tallen*, to speak or act childishly, to trifle, to toy; or perhaps E. *doll*.] To waste time in effeminate or voluptuous pleasures; to amuse oneself with idle play; to trifle; to linger; to delay; to toy and wanton; to interchange caresses; to fondle; to sport; to play; to frolic.—**Dalliance**, dal'yans, *n.* The act of dallying, caressing, fondling, trifling, deferring, or delaying.

**Dalmatian**, dal-mā'shi-an, *a. Of* or pertaining to *Dalmatia*.—*n.* A large dog of a white colour, thickly marked with black rounded spots: usually kept as a coach-dog.

**Dalmatic**, dal-mat'ik, *n.* The vestment used by the deacon at mass, and worn also by bishops under the chasuble, so called as coming originally from Dalmatia, long, loose, and wide-sleeved.

**Dal segno**, dal sän'yō. [It., from the sign.] *Mus.* a direction to go back to the sign  and repeat from thence to the close.

**Dam**, dam, *n.* [A form of *dame*.] A female parent: used now only of quadrupeds, unless in contempt.

**Dam**, dam, *n.* [Same word as Sw. and G. *damm*, Dan. and D. *dam* (as in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, &c.); Lith. *tama*, a dam.] A bank, mound of earth, wall, or other structure, built across a current of water, to raise its level for the purpose of driving mill-wheels, or for other purposes.—*v.t.*—*dammed*, *damming*. To obstruct by a dam; to confine by constructing a dam.

**Damage**, dam'aj, *n.* [O.Fr. *damage*; Fr. *dommage*, from L.L. *damnaticum*, from L. *damnum*, loss, injury.] Any hurt, injury, or harm to person, property, character, or reputation; the value in money of what is injured, harmed, or lost; the estimated money equivalent for detriment or injury sustained: In this sense commonly in pl.—*v.t.*—*damaged*, *damaging*. To injure; to impair; to lessen the soundness, goodness, or value of.—*v.i.* To become injured or impaired in soundness or value.

**Damascene**, dam'as-sēn, *n.* [L. *damascenus*, from *Damascus*.] A kind of plum; a damson.—*v.t.* To damask; to damaskeen.

**Damask**, dam'ask, *a. Of* or belonging to *Damascus*; of the colour of the rose so called; pink or rosy.—

*n.* The name given to textile fabrics of various materials, more especially silk and linen, ornamented with raised figures of flowers, &c.; a pink colour, like that of the damask-rose.—*v.t.* To form or imprint the figures of flowers upon, as upon cloth; to variegate; to diversify; to adorn with figures, as steel-work.—**Damaskeen**, dam'as-kēn, *v.t.* [Fr. *damasquer*.] To ornament (particularly iron and steel) with designs produced by inlaying or incrusting with another metal, as gold, silver, &c., by etching, and the like; to damask.

**Dame**, dām, *n.* [Fr. *dame*, from L. *domina*, a mistress, fem. of *dominus*, a lord, whence *dominate*, *dominion*, *damsel*, &c.; same root as E. *tame*.] A woman in authority; a mistress; a lady in rank; now more specifically, the wife of a knight or baronet, or a member of the first or second class of the Victorian Order or the Order of the British Empire; a woman in general; particularly, a woman of mature years; the mistress of an elementary school.

**Dammar**, dam'ār, *n.* A gum or resin used as a colourless varnish, and produced by various species of coniferous trees (dammar or dammar-pine) belonging to the South Asiatic islands and New Zealand, kauri gum being a variety.

**Damn**, dam, *v.t.* [L. *damno*, I condemn, from *damnus*, damage, a fine, penalty, from root *da*, as in *dare*, to give.] To consign or send to punishment in a future state; to send to hell; to condemn, censure, reprobate severely; to condemn or destroy the success of by common consent, as by hissing in a theatre or by criticisms in the press.—*n.* A profane oath; a curse or execration.—**Damnable**, dam'na-bl, *a.* Liable to be damned or condemned; deserving damnation; odious, detestable, or pernicious.—**Damnation**, dam-nā'shon, *n.* Sentence to punishment in a future state, or the state in which such punishment is undergone; eternal punishment; penalty inflicted for sin; condemnation.

**Damp**, damp, *a.* [Same word as D. and Dan. *damp*, G. *dampf*, steam, vapour, fog, smoke.] Being in a state between dry and wet; moderately wet; moist; humid; depressed or dejected.—*n.* Moist air; humidity; moisture; fog; dejection; a noxious exhalation issuing from the earth, and deleterious or fatal to animal life, such as exists in old disused wells, in mines and coal-pits.—*v.t.* To make damp; to moisten; to chill, deaden, depress, or deject; to check or restrain; to discourage; to dispirit; to abate.—**Dampen**, damp'en, *v.t.* To make damp or moist.—*v.i.* To grow or become damp.—**Damper**, damp'pēr, *n.* One who or that which damps; an iron plate sliding across a flue of a furnace, &c., to check or

regulate the draught of air; a piece of mechanism in a pianoforte which, after the finger has left the key, checks a long-continued vibration of the strings; a cake made of flour and water without fermentation (a colonial word). — **Dampness**, damp'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being damp; moistness; humidity.

**Damsel**, dam'zel, *n.* [Fr. *demoiselle*, O.Fr. *damoisele*, *damoisele*, from L.L. *dominicella*, dim. of L. *domina*, *domna*, a mistress. DAME.] A young unmarried woman; a maiden; a virgin.

**Damson**, dam'zon, *n.* [Contr. from *damascene* (which see).] A small black, dark-bluish, purple, or yellow plum.

**Dance**, dans, *v.i.* — *danced*, *dancing*. [Fr. *danser*, from O.H.G. *dansōn*, to draw.] To leap or move with measured steps, regulated by music; to leap and frisk about; to move nimbly, as up and down, backwards and forwards. — *v.t.* To make to dance; to dandle. — *n.* A leaping or stepping with motions of the body adjusted to the measure of a tune; the regular movements of one who dances; a tune by which dancing is regulated.

**Dandelion**, dān'di-li-un, *n.* [Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth.] A well-known composite plant, having a naked stalk, with one large bright yellow flower, and a tapering milky perennial root of aperient and tonic properties.

**Dandle**, dān'dl, *v.t.* — *dandled*, *dandling*. [Allied to G. *tand*, prattle, frivolity, *tändeln*, to trifle, to dandle.] To shake or jolt on the knee, as an infant; to fondle, amuse, or treat as a child; to pet.

**Dandruff**, dān'druf, *n.* [Probably Celtic. W. *ton*, skin, and *drwg*, bad.] A scurf which forms on the head and comes off in small scales or particles.

**Dandy**, dān'di, *n.* [Fr. *dandin*, a ninny, akin to E. *dandle*.] A man who pays excessive attention to dress; one who dresses with special finery; a fop; a coxcomb. — *a.* Finely or foppishly dressed; foppish; trim; gay.

**Dane**, dān, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Denmark. — **Danegelt**, **Danegeld**, dān'gelt, dān'geld, *n.* [Gelt, *geld* = A.Sax. *geld*, *gild*, a payment.] An annual tax laid on the English nation in early times for maintaining forces to oppose the Danes, or to furnish tribute to procure peace. — **Danish**, dā'nish, *a.* Belonging to the Danes or Denmark. — *n.* The language of the Danes.

**Danger**, dān'jer, *n.* [Formerly control, power, Fr. *danger*, O.Fr. *dangier*, *dongier*, a feudal term for right to woods and waters, from L.L. *dominiarium*, from L. *dominus*, a lord.] Exposure to destruction, ruin, injury, loss, pain, or other evil; peril; risk; hazard; jeopardy. — **Dangerous**, dān'jer-us, *a.* Attended with danger; perilous;

hazardous; unsafe; full of risk; creating danger; causing risk of evil.

**Dangle**, dang'gl, *v.i.* — *dangled*, *dangling*. [Allied to Dan. *dingle*, Sw. and Icel. *dingla*, to swing.] To hang loose, flowing, shaking, or waving; to hang and swing; to be a humble officious follower, or to hang about a person (with *about* or *after*). — *v.t.* To cause to dangle; to swing.

**Dank**, dangk, *a.* [Nasalized form allied to *daggle* and Sw. *dagg*, dew.] Damp; moist; humid.

**Dap**, dap, *v.i.* [Onomatopoeic.] To drop or let fall the bait gently into the water; an angling word.

**Dapper**, dap'ēr, *a.* [Same word as D. *dapper*, Sw. and Dan. *tapper*, G. *tapfer*, brave.] Small and active; nimble; brisk; lively; neat.

**Dapple**, dap'pl, *a.* [Icel. *depill*, a spot; perhaps akin to *dip*, *deep*.] Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colours or shades of colour. — *v.t.* — *dappled*, *dappling*. To spot; to variegate with spots.

**Dare**, dār, *v.i.* — *pret. dared* or *durst*; pp. *dared*; ppr. *daring*. [A.Sax. *ic dear*, I dare, *he dear*, he dare, we *duran*, we dare; *ic dorste*, I durst; Goth. *daursan*, O.H.G. *turan*; cog. Gr. *tharsein*, Skr. *dhars*, to be courageous.] To have courage for any purpose; to make up the mind to undertake something hazardous or dangerous; to be bold enough; to venture. — *v.t.* — *dared*, *daring*. To challenge; to provoke; to defy.

**Dare-devil**, *n.* A desperado; one who fears nothing and will attempt anything. — **Daring**, dā'ring, *a.* Bold; audacious; courageous; intrepid; adventurous. — *n.* Courage; boldness; fearlessness; audacity.

**Darg**, dārg, *n.* [A contr. for *day-work*.] A day's work; the quantity of work turned out in a day. [Provincial.]

**Dark**, dārk, *a.* [A.Sax. *deorc*; not found in the other Teutonic languages; comp. Gael. and Ir. *dorch*, dark, black.] Destitute of light; not radiating or reflecting light; wholly or partially black; having the quality opposite to white; gloomy; disheartening; not cheerful; concealed; secret; mysterious; not easily understood; not enlightened with knowledge; rude; ignorant (the *dark* ages); morally black; atrocious; wicked; sinister; keeping designs concealed; not fair: said of the complexion. — *n.* [Usually with *the*.] Darkness; the absence of light; a dark hue; a dark part; secrecy; obscurity; a state of ignorance. — **Darken**, dār'kn, *v.t.* To make dark or black; to deprive of light; to obscure, cloud, make dim; to deprive of vision; to render gloomy; to render ignorant or stupid; to render less clear or intelligible; to make less white or clear; to tan; to sully; to taint. — *v.i.* To grow dark or darker.

— **Darkness**, dār'knes, *n.* The state or quality of being dark; the

want of physical light; gloom; obscurity; deepness of shade or colour; physical, intellectual, or moral blindness; ignorance; sinfulness; secrecy; uncertainty; want of clearness and intelligibility.

**Darling**, dār'ling, *a.* [A.Sax. *deorling* — *deore*, dear, and dim. term. — *ling*. DEAR.] Dearly beloved; dear; favourite. — *n.* One much beloved; a favourite.

**Darn**, dār'n, *v.t.* [W. and Armor. *darn*, Ir. *darne*, a piece, a patch.] To mend a rent or hole in, by imitating the texture of the cloth or stuff with yarn or thread and a needle; to sew or repair by crossing and recrossing the stitches. — *n.* A place mended by darning.

**Darnel**, dār'nel, *n.* [O.Fr. *darnelle*.] A troublesome weed in corn-fields.

**Dart**, dārt, *n.* [O.Fr. *dart*, Mod.Fr. *dard*; of Germanic origin = Sw. *dart*, A.Sax. *daroth*, O.H.G. *tart*.] A pointed missile weapon to be thrown by the hand; a short lance; anything which pierces and wounds; a sudden or rapid rush, leap, bound, spring, or flight. — *v.t.* To throw (a dart, &c.) with a sudden thrust; to throw swiftly; to shoot. — *v.i.* To fly, as a dart; to fly rapidly; to spring and run with velocity; to start suddenly and run.

**Darwinian**, dār-wīn'ian, *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles Darwin, the celebrated naturalist. — *n.* A believer in Darwinism. — **Darwinism**, dār-wīn-izm, *n.* The doctrine as to the origin and modifications of the species of animals and plants taught by Darwin (1809-82).

**Dash**, dash, *v.t.* [A Scandinavian word = Dan. *daske*, to slap, *dask*, a slap, Sw. *daska*, to beat.] To cause to strike or come against suddenly and with violence; to strike or throw violently or suddenly; to sprinkle or mix slightly; to disturb or frustrate (to dash courage); to confound, confuse, abash. — *To dash off*, to form or sketch out in haste carelessly; to execute hastily or with careless rapidity. — *v.i.* To rush with violence; to strike or be cast violently. — *n.* A violent striking together of two bodies; collision; something thrown into another substance; infusion; admixture; a sudden check; abashment; a rapid movement; a sudden onset; the capacity for unhesitating, prompt action; vigour in attack; a flourish or ostentatious parade; a mark or line [—] in writing or printing noting a break or pause.

— **Dasher**, dash'ēr, *n.* One who or that which dashes; the float of a paddle-wheel, the plunger of a churn, and the like; also a dash-board. — **Dashing**, dash'ing, *a.* Impetuous; spirited; showy; brilliant. — **Dash-board**, *n.* A board or leathern apron on the fore part of a vehicle to prevent mud, &c., from being thrown upon the occupants by the heels of the horses.

**Dastard**, das'tērd, *n.* [Icel. *dæstr*, exhausted; akin to *daze*, the suffix



being *-ard*.] A coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger.—*a*. Cowardly; meanly; shrinking from danger.—**Dastardly**, *das'tərd-li*, *a*. Cowardly; meanly timid; base; sneaking.

**Dasyure**, *dā'si-ūr*, *n*. [*Gr. dasy*, hairy, and *oura*, a tail.] The brush-tailed opossum, a plantigrade carnivorous marsupial found in Australia.

**Date**, *dāt*, *n*. [*Fr.*, from *L. datum*, given, used in a Roman letter as 'given' (at such a place and such a time), as in certain of our formal or official documents.] That addition to a writing which specifies the year, month, and day when it was given or executed; the time when any event happened, when anything was transacted, or when anything is to be done; the period of time at or during which one has lived or anything has existed; era; age.—*v.t.*—*dated*, *dating*. To write down the date on; to append the date to; to note or fix the time of.—*v.i.* To reckon time; to begin at a certain date (to *date* from the 10th century); to have a certain date.

**Date**, *dāt*, *n*. [*O.Fr. date*, *Fr. datte*, from *L. dactylus*, *Gr. daktylos*, a finger, a date.] The fruit of the date-tree or date-palm, consisting of a soft fleshy drupe enclosing a hard seed or stone, and having a delicious perfume and taste, much used as food in North Africa and Western Asia.—**Date-palm**, **Date-tree**, *n*. A palm having a stem rising to the height of 50 or 60 feet, crowned with large feathery leaves, the female plant bearing a bunch of from 180 to 200 dates.

**Dative**, *dā'tiv*, *a*. [*L. dātivus*, from *do*, I give.] *Gram.* a term applied to the case of nouns which usually follows verbs that express giving, or the doing of something to or for.—*n*. The dative case.

**Datum**, *dā'tum*, *n*. pl. **Data**, *dā'ta*. [*L.*] Something given or admitted; some fact, proposition, quantity, or condition granted or known, from which other facts, propositions, &c., are to be deduced.

**Daub**, *dāb*, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. dauber*, to plaster, from *L. dealbare*, to white-wash—*de*, intens., and *albus*, white.] To smear with soft adhesive matter, as with mud or slime; to plaster; to soil; to defile; to besmear; to paint coarsely; to lay or put on without taste; to load with affected finery.—*n*. A smear or smearing; a coarse painting.

**Daughter**, *dā'tēr*, *n*. [*A.Sax. dōhtor*.] A female child of any age; a female descendant; the female offspring of an animal or plant.—**Daughter-in-law**, *n*. A son's wife.

**Daunt**, *dānt*, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. danter*, *Fr. dompter*, to tame, from *L. domitare*, a freq. of *domo*, I tame, from root of *dominus*, a lord.] To repress or subdue the courage of; to intimidate; to dishearten; to check by fear.—**Dauntless**, *dānt'les*, *a*.

Bold; fearless; intrepid; not timid; not discouraged.

**Dauphin**, *dā'fin*, *n*. [*Fr. dauphin*, the title originally of the lords of Dauphiny, and afterwards attached to the French crown along with this province, from *L. delphinus*, a dolphin, the crest of the lords of Dauphiny.] The eldest son of the King of France prior to the revolution of 1830.

**Dauw**, *dā*, *n*. One of the South African zebras, a species only found on the plains.

**Davit**, *dā'vit*, *n*. [*Origin unknown*.] *Naut.* either of the two projecting pieces of wood or iron on the side or stern of a vessel, used for suspending or lowering and hoisting the boats by means of pulleys.

**Davy-lamp**, *dā'vi-lamp*, *n*. A lamp whose flame is surrounded by wire, invented by Sir Humphry Davy to protect the miners from explosions of fire-damp.

**Daw**, *dā*, *n*. [*From cry*.] A jackdaw.

**Dawdle**, *dā'dl*, *v.i.* [*Akin to daddle*, and probably to *dowdy*, a slattern.] To waste time; to trifle; to saunter.—*v.t.* To waste by trifling.

**Dawdler**, *dā'dlēr*, *n*. One who dawdles; a trifler.

**Dawk**, *dāk*, *n*. [*Hind.*] In India, the post; a relay of men, as for carrying letters, despatches, &c., or travellers in palanquins.

**Dawn**, *dān*, *v.i.* [*A.Sax. dagain*, to dawn or become day, from *dæg*, day.] To begin to grow light in the morning; to grow light; to begin to show intellectual light or knowledge; to begin to become visible or appear (the truth *dawns* upon me).—*n*. The break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning; first opening or expansion; beginning; rise; first appearance (the dawn of civilization, &c.).—**Dawning**, *dā'nin*, *n*. The growing light in the morning; dawn.

**Day**, *dā*, *n*. [*A.Sax. dæg* = *D. Dan.* and *Sw. dag*, *Icel. dagr*, *Goth. dags*, *G. tag*; not connected with *L. dies*, a day.] That space of time during which there continues to be light, in contradistinction to night; the time between the rising and setting of the sun; the period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or twenty-four hours; light; sunshine (in the open day); any period of time distinguished from other time (the authors of that day); age; era; epoch: in the plural often = lifetime, earthly existence; the contest of a day or day of combat (to gain the day); an appointed or fixed time; time of commemorating an event; anniversary.—**Daily**, *dā'li*, *a*. Happening, being, or appearing every day; done day by day; bestowed or enjoyed every day.—*adv.* Every day; day by day.—*n*. A newspaper published daily.

**Day-book**, *n*. A book in which are recorded the debts and credits or accounts of the day.—**Day-break**, *dā'brāk*, *n*. The dawn or first appearance of light in the

morning.—**Daydream**, *dā'drēm*, *n*. A reverie; a visionary fancy indulged in when awake.—**Dayfly**, *dā'fli*, *n*. The popular name of those neuropterous insects which, though they may exist in the larval and pupal state for several years, in their perfect form exist only from a few hours to a few days.—**Daylight**, *dā'lit*, *n*. The light of the day; the light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon or of a lamp or candle.—**Daysman**, *dāz'man*, *n*. [*Lit.* one who appoints a day for hearing a cause.] An umpire or arbiter; a mediator [*O.T.*].—**Dayspring**, *dā'spring*, *n*. The dawn; the beginning of the day [*N.T.*].—**Daytime**, *dā'tim*, *n*. The time of daylight.

**Daze**, *dāz*, *v.t.* [*The same word as Icel. dāsa*, to tire out; *O.D. daesen*, to be foolish; *akin doze, dizzy*.] To stun or stupefy, as with a blow, liquor, or excess of light; to blind by too strong a light.

**Dazzle**, *dāzl*, *v.t.*—*dazzled*, *dazzling*. [*Freq. of daze*.] To overpower or blind with light; to dim by excess of light; *fig.* to overpower or confound by splendour or brilliancy, or with show or display of any kind.—*v.i.* To be overpoweringly bright or brilliant; to be overpowered or dimmed by light (as the eyes).—*n*. A dazzling light; glitter.—**Dazzling**, *dāz'ling*, *a*. So bright as to dazzle; excessively brilliant.

**Deacon**, *dē'kon*, *n*. [*L. diaconus*, *Gr. diakonos*, a minister or servant.] In the Roman and Anglican churches, a member of the lowest of the three orders of clergy (bishops, priests, and deacons); in Presbyterian churches, a functionary who attends to the secular interests of the church; among Congregationalists, Baptists, and others, one who looks after the spiritual as well as temporal concerns of the congregation under the minister; in Scotland, the president of an incorporated trade.

**Dead**, *ded*, *a*. [*A.Sax. dedd* = *D. dood*, *Dan. død*, *Icel. dauðr*, *Goth. dauts*. **DEATH, DIE**.] Deprived, devoid, or destitute of life; having lost the vital principle; lifeless; inanimate; hence, wanting animation, activity, spirit, vigour; numb; callous; void of perception; resembling death; deep and sound (a dead sleep); perfectly still or motionless (a dead calm); monotonous; unvarying or unbroken by apertures or projections (a dead level, or wall); unemployed; useless (dead capital or stock); un-reverberating, dull, heavy (a dead sound); tasteless, vapid, spiritless, flat, as liquors; producing death; sure or unerring as death (a dead shot); in a state of spiritual death; under the power of sin; no longer spoken, or in common use by a people (a dead language); having no gloss, warmth, or brightness (a dead colour).—*adv.* To a degree approaching death; to the last degree;



thoroughly; completely (*dead tired, dead drunk*).—**Deaden**, *ded'n*, *v.t.* To deprive of a portion of vigour, force, or sensibility; to abate the vigour or action of; to destroy the acuteness, pungency, spirit, or brilliancy of; to render dull, flat, heavy, or vapid.—**Deadly**, *ded'li*, *a.* Causing death; mortal; fatal; destructive; implacable.—*adv.* In a manner resembling death (*deadly pale*); mortally; destructively.—**Dead-beat**, *n.* In clock and watch making, a term applied to a kind of escapement in which the seconds hand is made to stand still an instant after each beat without recoil.

—**Dead-centre**, **Dead-point**, *n.* A position in a link motion such as that when the crank and connecting-rod of a steam-engine are in a straight line.—**Dead-heat**, *n.* The result, in a contest of speed, when two or more competitors finish at the same time, so that no one is the winner.—**Dead-letter**, *n.* A letter which cannot be delivered from defect of address, and which is sent to the general post office to be opened and returned to the writer; anything, as a condition, treaty, &c., which has lost its force or authority, by lapse of time or any other cause, and has ceased to be acted on.—**Dead-light**, *n.* *Naut.* a strong wooden shutter for protecting the windows of cabins, &c., in a storm.

—**Dead-lock**, *n.* Such a complicated state of affairs as renders action or progress impossible; complete obstruction or standstill.

—**Dead-reckoning**, *n.* The calculation of a ship's place at sea from the distance run by the log, and the courses steered by the compass, rectified by allowances for drift, leeway, &c.—**Dead-weight**, *n.* A heavy or oppressive burden.

**Deaf**, *def*, *a.* [*A.Sax. deaf* = *D. doof*, *Dan. döv*, *Icel. daufr*, *G. taub* = *deaf*; akin *Sc. daft*, *stupid*, *Icel. dofi*, *torpor*.] Wanting the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part; disinclined to hear; inattentive; unheeding; unconcerned.—**Deafen**, *def'n*, *v.t.* To make deaf; to deprive of the power of hearing; to stun; to prevent the passage of sound.—**Deafness**, *def'nes*, *n.* The state of being deaf, or of being unable to hear sounds; want of hearing; unwillingness to hear; inattention.—**Deaf-mute**, *n.* A person who is both deaf and dumb.

**Deal**, *dél*, *n.* [*A.Sax. dael*, a portion, a share = *D. deel*, a portion, a board or plank; *Dan. deel*, *Sw. del*, *Goth. dails*, *G. theil*, a part, a share. *Dole*, *dale* are akin.] A portion or part; an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent, generally implying that the amount is considerable (often qualified by *great*, which hardly adds to the sense); the division or distribution of playing cards; a board or plank of fir, of some length and at least 7 inches wide; fir or pine timber.—*v.t.*—*dealt* (*delt*), *dealing*. [*A.Sax. daelan*, to divide.] To

divide in portions; to give out; to part; to distribute; to scatter; to hurl (blows, destruction).—*v.i.* To distribute; to traffic; to trade; to negotiate; to transact; to have intercourse; to conduct oneself in relation to others; to act; to behave.—**Dealer**, *dél'ér*, *n.* One who deals; one who has to do or has concern with others; a trader, merchant, or trafficker; one who distributes cards to the players.—**Dealing**, *dél'ing*, *n.* Conduct; behaviour; practice (*double-dealing*, *fair dealing*); traffic; business; intercourse or business of friendship; concern; commonly in pl.

**Dean**, *dén*, *n.* [*O.Fr. dean*, *deien*, *Mod.Fr. doyen*, from *L. decanus*, one set over ten persons, from *decem*, ten.] An ecclesiastical dignitary ranking next to the bishop, and who presides over the canons or prebendaries of a cathedral; in some universities, the chief or head of a faculty.—**Dean of Guild**, in Scotland, the magistrate in a burgh whose proper duty is to take care that all buildings within the burgh are in accordance with the regulations.—**Deanery**, *dé'nér-i*, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a dean; the official residence of a dean.

**Dear**, *dér*, *a.* [*A.Sax. deáre*, *dýre*, *dear*, beloved, high-priced; *O.D. dier*, *Mod.D. duur*, *Icel. dýrr*, *Dan.* and *Sw. dyrr*, *G. theuer*, *dear*, beloved, high-priced, &c.] Bearing a high price in comparison with the usual price or the real value; high-priced: opposite to *cheap*; characterized by high prices resulting from scarcity (*a dear year*); greatly valued; beloved; precious; heart-felt; passionate or intense!—*n.* A darling; a term of affection or endearment.—*adv.* Dearly; tenderly; at a dear rate.—**Dearth**, *dérth*, *n.* [*Comp. warm-th, heal-th, slo(w)-th*, &c.] Scarcity, which makes food dear; want, or time of want; famine; lack or absence.

**Death**, *deth*, *n.* [*A.Sax. deáth* = *Goth. dautus*, *L.G. and D. dood*, *Sw. and Dan. död*, *G. tod* = *death*.] That state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions; the state of being dead; the state or manner of dying; cause, agent, or instrument of death; total loss or extinction (the death of one's faculties); capital punishment.—**Deathless**, *deth'les*, *a.* Not subject to death, destruction, or extinction; undying; immortal.—**Death-blow**, *n.* A blow causing death; a mortal blow; anything which extinguishes hope or blights one's prospects.—**Death-rate**, *n.* The proportion of deaths among the inhabitants of a town, country, &c.—**Death's-head**, *n.* The skull of a human skeleton, or a figure representing one.—**Death-warrant**, *n.* An order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.—**Death-watch, *n.* A small beetle, the tapping noise**

made by which is superstitiously supposed to prognosticate death.

**Debacle**, *dé-bak'l*, *n.* [*Fr.* from *débâcle*, to break up = *de*, priv., and *bâcle*, to bar, from *L. baculus*, a bar.] A sudden breaking up of ice in a river; *geol.* a sudden outbreak of water, hurling before it stones and other debris; a confused rout; a sudden irretrievable disaster.

**Debar**, *dé-bâr*, *v.t.*—*debarred*, *de-barring*. To bar or cut off from entrance; to preclude; to hinder from approach, entry, or enjoyment; to shut out or exclude.

**Debase**, *dé-bâs*, *v.t.*—*debased*, *debas-ing*. To impart a certain baseness to; to reduce or lower in quality, dignity, character, &c.; to de-grade; to vitiate; to adulterate; to abase.

**Debate**, *dé-bât'*, *n.* [*O.Fr. debatre*, to debate—prefix *de*, and *batre*, to beat.] An argument or reasoning between persons of different opinions; dispute; controversy; quarrel; strife; contention.—*v.t.*—*de-bated*, *debating*. To discuss by arguments for and against; to dispute; to argue; to contest.—*v.i.* To discuss disputed points; to examine different arguments in the mind (to debate with oneself whether).—**Debatable**, *dé-bâ'ta-bl*, *a.* Capable of being debated; disputable; subject to controversy and contention.

**Debauch**, *dé-bâch*, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. desbaucher*, *Fr. débaucher*—*de*, *des*, and *bauche*, a workshop, a task; the original meaning would therefore be to draw one away from his work or duty.] To corrupt or vitiate (as principles, &c.); to corrupt with lewdness; to bring to be guilty of unchastity; to seduce; to lead astray from duty or allegiance.—*n.* Excess or a fit of excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness.—**Debauched**, *dé-bâch't*, *p.* and *a.* Vitiated in morals; given to debauchery; characterized by debauchery.—**Debauchery**, *dé-bâ'chér-i*, *n.* Excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures of any kind, as gluttony, intemperance, unlawful indulgence of lust.

**Debenture**, *dé-ben'túr*, *n.* [*L. debentur*, there are owing (certain things), a word used in old acknowledgments of debt. Akin *debt*, *debit*.] A deed or document charging certain property with the repayment of money lent by a person therein named, and with interest on the sum lent at a given rate; a certificate or drawback of customs duties on the exportation of certain goods.  
**Debilitate**, *dé-bil'i-tât*, *v.t.*—*debilitated*, *debilitating*. [*L. debilito*, *debilitatum*, to weaken, from *debilis*, weak.] To weaken; to impair the strength of; to enfeeble; to make faint or languid.—**Debility**, *dé-bil'i-ti*, *n.* [*L. debilitas*.] A state of general bodily weakness; feebleness; languor of body; faintness.  
**Debit**, *deb'it*, *n.* [*L. debitum*, something owed, from *debeo*, I owe = *de*, from, and *habeo*, I have.] That

which is entered in an account as a debt; a recorded item of debt; that part of an account in which is entered any article of goods furnished, or money paid to or on account of a person.—*v.t.* To charge with as a debt (to *debit* a person for or *with* goods); to enter on the debtor side of a book.

**Debonair**, déb-ô-nâr', *a.* [Fr. *débonnaire*—*de*, from, *bon*, good, and *aire* (L. *area*), place, extraction.] Characterized by courtesy, affability, or gentleness; elegant; well-bred; winning; accomplished.

**Debouch**, dê-bôsh', *v.i.* [Fr. *déboucher*—*de*, from, and *bouche*, mouth, L. *bucca*, the cheek.] To issue or march out of a narrow place, or from defiles, as troops.

**Debris**, deb-rê', *n.* [Fr., from *dé*, L. *dis*, asunder, apart, and *bris*, to break.] Fragments; rubbish; ruins.

**Debt**, det, *n.* [O.Fr. *debite* (now *dette*), L. *debita*, things due.] That which is due from one person to another; that which one person is bound to pay to or perform for another; what is incumbent on one to do or suffer; a due; an obligation; the state of owing something to another (to be in *debt*); a duty neglected or violated; a trespass; a sin [N.T.].—**Debtor**, det'èr, *n.* [L. *debitor*.] A person who owes another either money, goods, or services; the correlative of *creditor*; one who has received from another an advance of any kind; one indebted or in debt.

**Debunk**, dê-bungk, *v.t.* To divest of humbug; to draw attention to the clay feet of a popular idol.

**Debut**, deb-ù', *n.* [Fr.—*de*, from, and *but*, mark, butt. The word has its meaning from the bowl being brought from the butt on one commencing to play at bowls.] Entrance upon anything; first appearance before the public, as that of an actor or actress on the stage.—**Debutant**, fem. **Debutante**, dâ-bù-tân', dâ-bù-tân', *n.* [Fr.] One who makes a debut or first appearance before the public.

**Decade**, dek'ád, *n.* [L. *decas*, *decadis*, Gr. *deka*, from *deka*, ten.] The sum or number of ten; an aggregate or group consisting of ten; specifically, an aggregate of ten years.

**Decadence**, dek'a-dens, *n.* [Fr. *décadence*, L.L. *decadentia*, from L. *de*, down, and *cado*, I fall.] Decay; a falling into a lower state.—**Decadent**, dek'a-dent, *a.* In decadence; decaying; deteriorating.—*n.* An artist or writer of a morally weak fibre and style.

**Decagram**, Decagramme, dek'a-gram, *n.* [Fr. *décagramme*, Gr. *deka*, ten, and Fr. *gramme*.] A French weight of 10 grammes, equal to 5.644 drams avoirdupois.

**Decalitre**, dek'a-lê-têr, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *deka*, ten, and Fr. *litre*.] A French measure of capacity, containing 10 litres, or 610.27 cubic inches, equal to 2½ imperial gallons nearly.

**Decalogue**, dek'a-log, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *logos*, a word.] The ten commandments or precepts given by God to Moses at Mount Sinai.

**Decametre**, dek'a-mê-têr, *n.* [Fr. from Gr. *deka*, ten, and *metron*, measure.] A French measure of length, consisting of 10 metres, and equal to 393.7 English inches or 32.8 feet.

**Decamp**, dê-kamp', *v.i.* [Fr. *décamper*—*de*, from, and *camp*, a camp.] To remove or depart from a camp or camping ground; to march off; to depart; to take oneself off, especially in a secret or clandestine manner.

**Decant**, dê-kant', *v.t.* [Fr. *décanter*, to decant—*de*, and *cant*, from O.Fr. *cant*, a rim, an edge; lit. to pour out by canting or tilting.] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment, or from one vessel into another.—**Decanter**, dê-kan'têr, *n.* One who decants; a vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors; a glass vessel or bottle used for holding wine or other liquors for filling drinking-glasses.

**Decapitate**, dê-kap'i-tât, *v.t.*—*decapitated*, *decapitating*. [L.L. *decapito*, *decapitatum*, to behead—L. *de*, and *caput*, head.] To behead; to cut off the head of.—**Decapitation**, dê-kap'i-tâ'shon, *n.* The act of beheading.

**Decapod**, dek'a-pod, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] One of an order of crustaceans (crabs, lobsters) having ten feet; one of that division of the cuttle-fishes which have ten prehensile arms.—*a.* Having ten feet; belonging to the decapods.

**Decarbonate**, dê-kâr'bo-nât, *v.t.* To deprive of carbonic acid.—**Decarbonization**, dê-kâr'bo-ni-zâ'shon, *n.* The process of depriving of carbon.—**Decarbonize**, dê-kâr'bo-nîz, *v.t.*—*decarbonized*, *decarbonizing*. To deprive of carbon.

**Decay**, dê-kâ', *v.i.* [O.Fr. *decaer*, from L. *de*, down, and *cadere*, to fall; seen also in *cadence*, *chance*, *casual*, *incident*, &c.] To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state to a less perfect state, or toward weakness, or dissolution; to become decomposed or corrupted; to rot; to be gradually impaired; to waste or moulder away.—*n.* The state or process of decaying; decline to a worse or less perfect state; decomposition; putrefaction; deterioration; wasting.

**Decease**, dê-sê's', *n.* [Fr. *décès*, from L. *decessus*, departure—*de*, and *cedo*, cessum, to go. CEDE.] Departure from this life; death.—*v.i.* To depart from this life; to die.—**Deceased**, dê-sê's't', *p.* Departed from life; dead; frequently used as a noun, the word *person* being understood.

**Deceit**, dê-sê't', *n.* [O.Fr. *deceit*, L. *deceptus*, from *decipio*, *deceptum*, to deceive, lit. to take down—*de*,

down, and *capio*, I take.] The quality or act of deceiving; guilefulness; the act of misleading a person; any artifice, stratagem, or practice which misleads another, or causes him to believe what is false; act of fraud; cheat; fallacy.—**Deceitful**, dê-sê't'f'ul, *a.* Given to deceive; full of deceit; tending to mislead, deceive, or insnare; trickish; fraudulent; cheating.—**Deceive**, dê-sê'v', *v.t.*—*deceived*, *deceiving*. [Fr. *décevoir*, O.Fr. *decever*.] To mislead the mind of, especially intentionally; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to cause to mistake; to impose on; to delude; to frustrate or disappoint (the hopes, &c.).

**December**, dê-sem'bêr, *n.* [L., from *decem*, ten, this being the tenth month among the early Romans, who began the year in March.] The twelfth and last month in the year.

**Decennary**, dê-sen'na-ri, *n.* [L. *decennium*, a period of ten years—*decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.] A period of ten years.—**Decennial**, dê-sen'ni-al, *a.* Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years; happening every ten years.

**Decent**, dê'sent, *a.* [L. *decens*, *decentis*, ppr. of *deceat*, it becomes; akin *decorate*, *decorum*.] Becoming; having a character or show that gains general approval; suitable, as to words, behaviour, dress, and ceremony; seemly; decorous; free from immodesty; not obscene; modest; moderate, tolerable, passable, respectable [colloq.].—**Decency**, dê'sen-si, *n.* [L. *decetia*.] The state or quality of being decent; propriety in actions or discourse; decorum; modesty; freedom from ribaldry or obscenity; a decent or becoming ceremony or rite.

**Decentralize**, dê-sen'tral-iz, *v.t.* To distribute what has been centralized; to remove from direct connexion or dependence on a central authority.—**Decentralization**, dê-sen'tra-li-zâ'shon, *n.* The act of decentralizing; *politics*, the act of distributing among a number of places throughout a country the administration of its internal affairs.

**Deception**, dê-sêp'shon, *n.* [L. *deceptio*, *deceptionis*, a deceiving. **DECEIVE**.] The act of deceiving or misleading; habit of deceiving; the state of being deceived or misled; that which deceives; artifice; cheat.—**Deceptive**, dê-sêp'tiv, *a.* Tending to deceive; having power to mislead or impress false opinions; misleading.

**Decide**, dê-sid', *v.t.*—*decided*, *deciding*. [L. *decido*—*de*, and *cado*, I cut; seen also in *concise*, *precise*, *excision*.] To determine, as a question, controversy, or struggle, finally or authoritatively; to settle by giving the victory to one side or the other; to determine the issue or result of; to conclude; to end.—*v.i.* To determine; to form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion; to pronounce a judgment.—**Decided**,



dé-si'ded, *a.* Well marked; clear; unequivocal; that puts an end to doubt; free from ambiguity or uncertainty; unmistakable; resolute; determined; free from hesitation or wavering.

**Deciduous**, dé-sid'û-us, *a.* [*L. deciduus, decido—de, and cado, I fall; akin decay.*] Not perennial or permanent; *bot.* applied to trees whose leaves fall in autumn and to leaves or other parts of the plant that fall; *zool.* applied to parts which fall off at a certain stage of an animal's existence as hair, horns, teeth.

**Decigramme**, des'i-gram, *n.* [*Fr.*] A French weight of one-tenth of a gramme.—**Decilitre**, des'i-lê-tr, *n.* [*Fr.*] A French measure of capacity equal to one-tenth of a litre.

**Decimal**, des'i-mal, *a.* [*L. decimus, tenth, from decem, ten.*] Of or pertaining to tens; numbered or proceeding by tens; having a tenfold increase or decrease.—*Decimal fraction*, a fraction whose denominator is 10, or some number produced by the continued multiplication of 10 as a factor, such as 100, 1000, &c., but written with the denominator omitted, its value being indicated by a point placed to the left of as many figures of the numerator as there are ciphers in the denominator; thus  $\frac{70}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1000}{1000}$  are written .7, .003.—*Decimal system*, a system of weights, measures, and moneys based on multiples of ten; the metric system.—*n.* A decimal fraction.

**Decimate**, des'i-mât, *v.t.—decimated, decimating.* [*L. decimo, decimatum, to select by lot every tenth man for punishment, from decem, ten.*] To select by lot and punish with death every tenth man of, as was done by the Romans in punishing bodies of troops, &c.; hence, to destroy a great but indefinite number of.—**Decimation**, des-i-mâ'shon, *n.* A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, &c.; the destruction of a great but indefinite proportion of people.

**Decimetre**, des'i-mê-têr, *n.* A French measure of length equal to the tenth part of a metre, or 3.9371 inches.

**Decipher**, dê-si'fêr, *v.t.* To explain what is written in ciphers, by finding what each character or mark represents; to read what is written in obscure or badly formed characters; to discover or explain the meaning of, as of something difficult to be understood.

**Decision**, dê-si'zhon, *n.* [*L. decisio, decisio, decidere.*] The act of deciding; determination, as of a question or doubt; final judgment or opinion in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion; determination, as of a contest or event; arbitrament; the quality of being decided in character; unwavering firmness; prompt and fixed determination.—**Decisive**, dê-si'siv, *a.* Having the power or quality of determining; final; con-

clusive; putting an end to controversy; marked by decision or prompt determination.

**Deck**, dek, *v.t.* [Same word as *D. dekken*, Dan. *dække*, G. *decken*, to cover, with the nouns, *D. dek*, Dan. *dæk*, a cover, a ship's deck, G. *decke*, a cover, *deck*, a deck; closely akin to *E. thatch* (*Sc. thack*), the root being that of *L. tego, I cover.*] To clothe; to dress the person; but usually, to clothe with more than ordinary elegance; to array; to adorn; to embellish; to furnish with a deck, as a vessel.—*n.* A horizontal platform or floor extending from side to side of a ship, and formed of planking, supported by the beams; large vessels having often upper, main, and lower decks, with a quarter-deck over the upper deck towards the stern.—*To clear the decks*, to prepare a ship for action.

**Deckle**, dek'l, *n.* [*G. deckel*, dim. of *decke*, cover.] A frame or rubber band upon a paper-making machine to limit the size of sheet.—**Deckle-edge**, *a.* Rough uncut edge.

**Declaim**, dê-klâm, *v.i.* [*L. declamo, I practise speaking in public—de, and clamo, I cry out.*] CLAIM, CLAMOUR.] To speak a set oration in public; to make a formal speech or oration; to harangue; to inveigh; to speak or write for rhetorical display.—*v.t.* To utter with rhetorical force; to deliver with inflation of tone.—**Declamation**, dek-la-mâ'shon, *n.* [*L. declamatio.*] The act or art of declaiming or making a rhetorical harangue in public; the delivery of a speech or exercise in oratory, as by the students of a college, &c.; a display of showy rhetorical oratory; pretentious rhetorical language, with more sound than sense.—**Declamatory**, dê-klam'a-to-ri, *a.* [*L. declamatorius.*] Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; merely rhetorical, without solid sense or argument.

**Declare**, dê-klâr, *v.t.—declared, declaring.* [*L. declaro, I declare—de, intens., and claro, I make clear, from clarus, clear.*] To make known by words; to tell explicitly; to manifest or communicate plainly in any way; to exhibit; to publish; to proclaim; to assert; to affirm; to make a full statement of, as of goods on which duty falls to be paid to the custom-house.—*v.i.* To make a declaration; to make known explicitly some determination; to proclaim oneself; to pronounce adhesion in favour of a party, &c.; with *for* or *against*.—**Declaration**, dek-la-râ'shon, *n.* [*L. declaratio.*] The act of declaring, making known, or announcing; affirmation; explicit assertion; open expression; avowal; that which is declared; the document or instrument by which an announcement is authoritatively made; *law*, that part of the process or pleadings in which the plaintiff sets forth at large his cause of com-

plaint; a simple affirmation substituted in lieu of an oath, solemn affirmation, or affidavit.—**Declarator**, dê-klar'a-têr, *n.* *Scots law*, a form of action in the Court of Session, the object of which is to have a fact (as the existence of a marriage) declared judicially.—**Declared**, dê-klâr'd, *p. and a.* Made known; told explicitly; avowed; manifested; proclaimed; openly professed (a declared enemy).

**Decline**, dê-klîn', *v.i.—declined, declining.* [*L. declino, I bend down or aside—de, down, and a hypothetical clino=Gr. klinô, I bend.* Root seen in *L. clivus*, sloping, and also in *E. to lean.*] To lean downward; to bend over; to hang down, as from weakness, despondency, submission, or the like; to sink to a lower level; to stoop, as to an unworthy object; to lean or deviate from rectitude [*O.T.*]; to approach or draw toward the close (day declines); to avoid or shun; to refuse; not to comply; to tend to a less perfect state; to sink in character or value; to become diminished or impaired (as health, reputation); to fail; to decay.—*v.t.* To bend downward; to cause to bend; to depress; to shun or avoid; to refuse; not to accept or comply with; *gram.* to inflect, through cases and numbers; to change the termination of a word, for forming the oblique cases.—*n.* A falling off; a tendency to a worse state; diminution or decay; deterioration; a popular name for almost all chronic diseases in which the strength and plumpness of the body gradually decrease, until the patient dies; consumption.—**Declension**, dê-klên'shon, *n.* [*L. declinatio, declinationis;* in the grammatical sense it refers to the leaning away or differing of the other cases from the nominative; *so case is lit. a falling.*] The act of declining; declination; slope; a falling or declining toward a worse state; refusal; non-acceptance; *gram.* the inflexion of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns by change of termination to form the oblique cases; the act of declining a word; a class of nouns declined on the same type.—**Declinable**, dê-klî'na-bl, *a.* Capable of being declined; having case inflections.—**Declination**, dek-li-nâ'shon, *n.* The act or state of declining; a bending down; inclination; a falling into a worse state; a falling away; deterioration; a deviation from a straight line; oblique motion; deviation from rectitude in behaviour or morals; the act of refusing; refusal; *astron.* the distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on a great circle passing through the pole and also through the body; *physics*, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place—declination of the compass or magnetic declination.

**Declivity**, dê-kliv'i-ti, *n.* [*L. de-*



*clivitas*, a declivity, from *declivis*, sloping—*de*, and *clivus*, sloping; same root as in *decline*.] Slope or inclination downward; a slope or descent of the ground: opposed to *acclivity*, or ascent.

**Decoct**, *dē-kokt'*, *v.t.* [*L. decoquo, decoctum*, to boil down—*de*, and *coquo*, I cook, boil.] To prepare by boiling; to extract the strength or flavour of by boiling.—**Decoction**, *dē-kok'shon*, *n.* The act of boiling a substance in water, for extracting its virtues; the water in which a substance has been thus boiled.

**Decode**, *dē-kōd'*, *v.t.* To decipher a telegram in code.

**Decollate**, *dē-kol'lāt*, *v.t.*—*decolated*, *decollating*. [*L. decollo, decollatum*, to behead—*de*, from, and *collum*, the neck.] To behead.—**Decollation**, *dē-kol-lā'shon*, *n.* The act of beheading.

**Decolleté**, *dē-kol-tā*, *a.* [*Fr.*] Wearing a low-necked style of dress.

**Decolour**, *dē-kul'ér*, *v.t.* To deprive of colour; to bleach.

**Decompose**, *dē-kom-pōz'*, *v.t.*—*decomposed*, *decomposing*. [*Fr. décomposer*—*de*, from, and *composer*, to compose. *COMPOSE*.] To separate the constituent parts or elementary particles of; to resolve into original elements.—*v.i.* To become resolved into constituent elements; to decay, rot, or putrefy.—**Decomposition**, *dē-kom-pō-zī'shon*, *n.* The act of decomposing; analysis; resolution; the state of being decomposed; disintegration; decay; putrescence.

**Decontrol**, *dē-kon-trōl'*, *v.t.* To withdraw from governmental regulation.

**Decorate**, *dek'ō-rāt*, *v.t.*—*decorated*, *decorating*. [*L. decoro, decoratum*, from *decus*, *decor*, comeliness, grace; akin *decent*.] To deck with something becoming or ornamental; to adorn; to beautify; to embellish.—*Decorated style*, *arch.* a style of Gothic architecture distinguished by the flowing or wavy lines of its tracery, especially of its windows, and generally by profuse and sometimes florid ornamentation.—**Decoration**, *dek-ō-rā'shon*, *n.* The act of adorning; ornamentation; that which decorates or adorns; ornament; any badge, as a medal, cross of honour, &c., bestowed for distinguished services.—**Decorative**, *dek'ō-rā-tiv*, *a.* Adorning; suited to embellish.—**Decorator**, *dek'ō-rā-tēr*, *n.* One who decorates or embellishes.

**Decorous**, *dē-kō-rus*, *a.* [*L. decorus*, becoming.] Suitable to a character or to the time, place, and occasion; becoming; seemly; proper; befitting (speech, behaviour, dress, &c.).—**Decorum**, *dē-kō-rum*, *n.* [*L.*, what is becoming.] Propriety of speech or behaviour; seemliness; decency; opposed to rudeness, licentiousness, or levity.

**Decoy**, *dē-kol'*, *n.* [Properly *duck-*

*coy*; *coy* being a provincial word from *D. kool*, a cage, hence *vogel-kool*, a bird-cage, an apparatus for entrapping water-fowl.] A place into which wild fowls are enticed in order to be caught, being a structure of network covering in a piece of water; a fowl, or the likeness of one, employed to entice other fowl into a net or within range of shot; a thing or person intended to lead into a snare; a stratagem employed to mislead or lead into danger; a lure.—*v.t.* To lead or lure by artifice into a snare, with a view to catch; to entrap by any means which deceive; to allure, attract, or entice.

**Decrease**, *dē-krēs'*, *v.i.*—*decreased*, *decreasing*. [*L. decreasco*—*de*, down, and *cresco*, I grow; seen also in *increase*, *crescent*, *accrue*.] To be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, influence, or excellence; to become less.—*v.t.* To lessen; to make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality, or excellence, &c.; to diminish gradually or by small deductions.—*n.* A becoming less; gradual diminution; wane (as applied to the moon); decay.

**Decree**, *dē-krē'*, *n.* [*L. decretum*, from *decerno*, I judge—*de*, and *cerno*, I judge.] Judicial decision or determination of a litigated cause; the judgment or award of an umpire in a case submitted to him; an edict, law, or order by a superior authority as a rule to govern inferiors.—*Decree nisi* (decree unless), *law*, the order made by an English court of divorce, after satisfactory proof is given in support of a petition for dissolution of marriage; it remains conditional for at least six months, after which, unless sufficient cause is shown, it is made absolute, and the dissolution takes effect.—*v.t.*—*decreed*, *decreting*. To determine judicially; to resolve by sentence; to determine or resolve legislatively; to fix or appoint; to determine or decide on.—*v.i.* To determine immutably; to make an edict; to appoint by edict.—**Decreet**, *dē-krēt'*, *n.* *Scots law*, a decree.—**Decretal**, *dē-krē'tal*, *a.* Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.—*n.* An authoritative order or decree; a letter of the pope determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law; *pl.* the second part of the canon law, so called because it contains the decrees of sundry popes.

**Decrepit**, *dē-krep'it*, *a.* [*L. decrepitus*, broken down, worn out—*de*, from, and *crepare*, to make a noise, hence originally noiseless; akin *crevice*, *discrepant*.] Broken down or weakened with age; wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; being in the last stage of decay.—**Decrepitude**, *dē-krep'i-tūd*, *n.* The state of being decrepit; the broken, crazy state of the body, produced by decay and the infirmities of age.

**Decry**, *dē-krī'*, *v.t.*—*decried*, *decrying*. [*Fr. décrier*, *O.Fr. descrier*—*des*

(= *L. dis*), and *crier*, to cry.] To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to clamour against; to discredit by finding fault.—**Decrial**, *dē-krī'al*, *n.* The act of decrying or crying down.

**Decuman**, *dē-kū-man*, *a.* [*L. decumanus*, from *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten.] Tenth; hence, from the ancient notion that every tenth wave was the largest in a series, large; immense. Sometimes used substantively for the tenth or largest wave.

**Decuple**, *dē-kū-pl*, *a.* [*L. decuplus*, from *L. decem*, ten.] Tenfold; containing ten times as many.—*n.* A number ten times repeated.

**Decurion**, *dē-kū-ri-on*, *n.* [*L. decurio*, from *decem*, ten.] An officer in the Roman army who commanded a *decuria*, that is, a body of ten soldiers.

**Decussate**, *dē-kus'āt*, *v.t.*—*decussated*, *decussating*. [*L. decussare*, to divide crosswise in the form of a X, from *decussis*, the number 10, which the Romans represented by X.] To intersect so as to make right angles, thus X; to intersect; to cross, as lines, rays of light, leaves, or nerves in the body.—**Decussate**, *Decussated*, *dē-kus'āt*, *dē-kus'ā-ted*, *a.* Crossed; intersected; *bot.* arranged in pairs alternately crossing each other at regular angles.

**Dedicate**, *ded-i-kāt*, *v.t.*—*dedicated*, *dedicating*. [*L. dedico*—*de*, and *dico*, *dicare*, to devote, dedicate; akin *abdicate*, *diction*, *predict*, &c.] To set apart and consecrate to a divine Being, or to a sacred purpose; to appropriate to any person or purpose; to give wholly or earnestly up to (often *refl.*); to inscribe or address to a patron, friend, or public character (to *dedicate* a book).—*a.* Consecrated; devoted; appropriated.—**Dedication**, *ded-i-kā'shon*, *n.* The act of dedicating; consecration or devotion to a sacred use; solemn appropriation; an address prefixed to a book, and inscribed to a friend of the author, some public character, or other person, as a mark of esteem.

**Deduce**, *dē-dūs'*, *v.t.*—*deduced*, *deducing*. [*L. deduco*—*de*, and *duco*, I lead.] To draw; to draw, bring out, or infer in reasoning; to attain or arrive at (a truth, opinion, or proposition), from premises; to infer from what precedes.—**De-ducible**, *dē-dū'si-bl*, *a.* Capable of being deduced; inferable.—**Deduct**, *dē-duk't'*, *v.t.* To take away, separate, or remove, in numbering, estimating, or calculating; to subtract.—**Deduction**, *dē-duk'shon*, *n.* [*L. deductio, deductionis*.] The act of deducting or taking away; that which is deducted; sum or amount taken from another; abatement; the act or method of deducing from premises; that which is drawn from premises; inference; consequence drawn; conclusion.—**Deductive**, *dē-duk'tiv*, *a.* Deducible; pertaining to deduction; that is or may be

deduced from premises.—*Deductive reasoning*, the process of deriving consequences from admitted or established premises, as distinguished from *inductive reasoning*, by which we arrive at general laws or axioms by an accumulation of facts.

**Deed**, *dēd*, *n.* [A.Sax. *daed*, a deed, from *dōn*, to do=Icel. *ddd*, D. and Dan. *daad*, Goth. *deds*, G. that, a deed. Do.] That which is done or performed; an act; a fact; anything that is done; an exploit; achievement; *law*, a writing containing some contract or agreement, and the evidence of its execution; particularly, an instrument conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee.—*In deed*, in fact, in reality: often united to form the single word *indeed*.

**Deem**, *dēm*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *dēman*, to deem, to judge, from *dōm*, doom, judgment (same word as term. -dom); Icel. *dœma*, Dan. *dømme*, Goth. (*ga*)-*domjan*, to judge; from root of do.] To think, judge, believe, or consider to be so or so.—*v.i.* To think or suppose.—**Deemster**, *dēm'stēr*, *n.* The name of two judges in the Isle of Man who act as the chief-justices of the island.

**Deep**, *dēp*, *a.* [A.Sax. *deop*=D. *diep*, Dan. *dyb*, G. *tief*, deep; from root of *dip*, *dive*.] Extending or being far below the surface; descending far downward; profound: opposed to *shallow* (deep water, a deep pit); low in situation; being or descending far below the adjacent land (a deep valley); entering far (a deep wound); absorbed; engrossed; wholly occupied; not superficial or obvious; hidden; abstruse; hard to penetrate or understand; profoundly learned; having the power to enter far into a subject; penetrating; artful; concealing artifice; insidious; designing; grave in sound; great in degree; intense; profound (silence, grief, poverty); measured back from the front.—*n.* Anything remarkable for depth; the sea; the abyss of waters; any abyss.—*adv.* Deeply; to a great depth; profoundly.—**Deepen**, *dē'pn*, *v.t.* To make deep or deeper; to sink lower; to increase; to intensify; to make more grave (sound).—*v.i.* To become more deep, in all its senses.—**Deeply**, *dēp'li*, *adv.* At or to a great depth; far below the surface; profoundly; thoroughly; to a great degree; intensely; gravely; with low or deep tone; with art or intricacy (a deeply laid plot).

**Deer**, *dēr*, *n. sing. and pl.* [A.Sax. *deor*, any wild animal, a deer=Goth. *dīs*, D. *dler*, Dan. *dyr*, Icel. *dýr*, Sw. *diur*, G. *thier*, any animal or beast, especially a wild beast.] A name of many ruminant quadrupeds, distinguished by having solid branching horns which they shed every year, and eight cutting teeth in the lower jaw, and none in the upper: such as the red-deer, fallow-deer, roe-buck, reindeer,

moose, or elk, &c.—**Deer-hound**, *n.* A hound for hunting deer; a stag-hound.—**Deer-stalker**, *n.* One who practises deer-stalking; a kind of cap.—**Deer-stalking**, *n.* The hunting of deer (especially the red-deer) on foot by hiding and stealing within shot of them unawares.

**Deface**, *dē-fās'*, *v.t.*—*defaced*, *defacing*. To destroy or mar the face or surface of; to injure the beauty of; to disfigure; to erase or obliterate.—**Defaced**, *dē-fāst'*, *p. and a.* Injured on the surface; erased.—**Defacement**, *dē-fās'mēt*, *n.* The act of defacing; injury to the surface or exterior; what mars or disfigures.

**Defalcate**, *dē-fāl'kāt*, *v.t.*—*defalcated*, *defalcating*. [L.L. *defalco*, *defalcato*, to cut off with a sickle, hence to deduct.—L. *dē*, down, and *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle.] To take away or deduct, as money.—**Defalcation**, *dē-fāl-kā'shon*, *n.* Deduction; abatement; that which is deducted; a deficit; a fraudulent deficiency in money matters.—**Defalcator**, *dē-fāl-kā-tēr*, *n.* One who is guilty of embezzlement.

**Defame**, *dē-fām'*, *v.t.*—*defamed*, *defaming*. [L.L. *defamare*=*dē*, priv., and L. *fama*, fame.] To slander; to speak evil of; to calumniate; to libel; to bring into disrepute.—**Defamation**, *dē-fa-mā'shon*, *n.* The uttering of slanderous words with a view to injure another's reputation; slander; calumny.—**Defamatory**, *dē-fa-mā-to-ri*, *n.* Containing defamation; calumnious; slanderous.

**Default**, *dē-fālt'*, *n.* [Fr. *défaut*, for *défaul*, from *défaillir*, to fail—*dē*, and *faillir*, to fail. FAIL, FAULT.] A failing or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; *law*, a failure of appearance in court at a day assigned.—*In default* of, in the absence or want of; hence, in place of; in lieu of.—*v.i.* To fail in fulfilling or satisfying an engagement, claim, contract, or agreement.—*v.t.* *Law*, to give judgment against on account of failing to appear and answer.—**Defaulter**, *dē-fālt'ēr*, *n.* One who makes default; a delinquent; one who fails to meet his claims or to fulfil his engagements.

**Defeasance**, *dē-fē'zans*, *n.* [Fr. *dé-faisant*, from *défaire*, to undo—L. *dis*, and *facio*, I do.] A rendering null and void; *law*, a condition which being performed renders a deed null or void; the writing containing a defeasance.

**Defeat**, *dē-fēt'*, *n.* [Fr. *défaite*, from *défaire*, to undo, O.Fr. *desfaire*—L. *dis*, and *facere*, to do.] An overthrow; loss of battle; check, rout, or destruction of an army by the victory of an enemy; a frustration by rendering null and void, or by prevention of success.—*v.t.* To overcome or vanquish; to overthrow; to frustrate; to prevent the success of; to disappoint; to render null and void; to resist with success (an attempt).—**Defeatist**, *dē-fē'tist*, *n.* One who takes for granted

the defeat of his party or country in war.

**Defect**, *dē-fekt'*, *n.* [L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficio*, *defectum*, to fail—*dē*, from, and *facio*, I make, do.] Want or absence of something necessary or useful toward perfection; a fault; an imperfection; that which is wanting to make a perfect whole; blemish; deformity.—*v.i.*† To revolt.—**Defection**, *dē-fēk'shon*, *n.* [L. *defectio*, *defectionis*.] The act of abandoning a person or cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself; a falling away; apostasy; backsliding.—**Defective**, *dē-fēk'tiv*, *a.* [L. *defectivus*, imperfect.] Having some defect; wanting either in substance, quantity, or quality, or in anything necessary; imperfect; faulty; *gram.* wanting some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation (a defective noun or verb).

**Defence**, *dē-fens'*, *n.* [Fr. *défense*, from L.L. *defensa*, defence, from L. *defendo*, *defensum*, to defend—*dē*, and *fendo*, I strike.] The act of defending, upholding, or maintaining; anything that opposes attack, violence, danger, or injury; fortification; guard; protection; a speech or writing intended to repel or disprove a charge or accusation; vindication; apology; *law*, the method adopted by a person against whom legal proceedings have been taken for defending himself against them.

**Defend**, *dē-fend'*, *v.t.* To protect or support against any assault or attack; to ward off an attack upon; to protect by opposition or resistance; to vindicate, uphold, or maintain uninjured by force or by argument (rights and privileges); *law*, to come forward as defendant in (to defend an action).—*v.i.* To make opposition; to make defence.

**Defendant**, *dē-fen'dant*, *n.* One who defends; *law*, the party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge; the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed.—**Defender**, *dē-fen'dēr*, *n.* One who defends; a vindicator, either by arms or by arguments; a champion or an advocate; *Scots law*, the defendant in a suit.—**Defender of the Faith**, a title peculiar to the sovereigns of England, first conferred by Pope Leo X on Henry VIII in 1521, as a reward for writing against Luther.—**Defensible**, *dē-fen'si-bl*, *a.* Capable of being defended, vindicated, maintained, or justified.—**Defensive**, *dē-fen'siv*, *a.* [Fr. *défensif*.] Serving to defend; proper for or suited to defence; carried on in resisting attack or aggression: in distinction from *offensive*.—*n.* That which defends.—*To be on the defensive*, or *to stand on the defensive*, to be or stand in a state or posture of defence or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

**Defer**, *dē-fēr'*, *v.t.*—*deferred*, *deferring*. [O.Fr. *differre*, L. *differo*, I delay—*dis*, from, and *fero*, I carry.]



To delay; to put off; to postpone to a future time.—*v.i.* To delay; to procrastinate.

**Defer**, *dê-fêr'*, *v.i.* [*L. defero*, I carry down or away, hand over, refer—*de*, down, and *fero*, I carry.] To yield to another's opinion; to submit or give way courteously or from respect (to *defer* to a friend's judgment).—**Deference**, *dê-fêr-ens*, *n.* A yielding in opinion; submission or judgment to the opinion or judgment of another; respect; courteous consideration; obedience.—**Deferential**, *dê-fêr-en'-shal*, *a.* Expressing deference; accustomed to defer.

**Defiance**, **Defiant**, &c. Under **DEY**.

**Deficient**, *dê-fish'-ent*, *a.* [*L. deficientis*, *deficientis*, ppr. of *deficio*, I fail—*de*, and *facio*, I do.] Wanting; defective; imperfect; not sufficient or adequate; not having a full or adequate supply: with *in* (*deficient in strength*).—**Deficiency**, *dê-fish'-en-si*, *n.* The state of being deficient; a failing or falling short; want, either total or partial; defect; absence; something less than is necessary.—**Deficit**, *dê-fi-sit*, *n.* [*L.*, there is wanting.] A falling short of a requisite sum or amount; a deficiency (a *deficit* in revenue).

**Defile**, *dê-fil'*, *v.t.*—*defiled*, *defiling*. [*L.* prefix *de*, and *A.Sax. fyllan* (O.E. and *Sc. file*, to defile), from *fûl*, foul.] To make unclean; to render foul or dirty; to soil or sully; to tarnish, as reputation, &c.; to make ceremonially unclean; to pollute; to corrupt the chastity of; to debauch; to violate.—**Defilement**, *dê-fil'-ment*, *n.* The act of defiling, or state of being defiled.

**Defile**, *dê-fil'*, *v.i.*—*defiled*, *defiling*. [*Fr. défiler*—*de*, and *file*, a row or line, from *L. flum*, a thread.] To march off in a line, or file by file; to file off.—*n.* A narrow passage or way, in which troops may march only in a file, or with a narrow front; a long narrow pass, as between hills, &c.

**Define**, *dê-fin'*, *v.t.*—*defined*, *defining*. [*L. definio*—*de*, and *finio*, I limit, from *finis*, end, whence also *final*, *finish*, *finite*, &c.] To determine or set down the limits of; to determine with precision; to mark the limit of; to circumscribe, mark, or show the outlines of clearly; to determine the extent of the meaning of; to give or describe the signification of; to enunciate or explain the distinctive properties of.—*v.i.* To give a definition.—**Defined**, *dê-find'*, *p.* and *a.* Having the limits marked; having a determinate limit; clearly marked out as to form.—**Definable**, *dê-fi'-na-bl*, *a.* Capable of being defined; capable of having the limits ascertained, fixed, and determined; capable of having its signification expressed with certainty or precision.—**Definite**, *dê-fi-nit*, *a.* [*L. definitus*.] Having fixed or marked limits; bounded with precision; deter-

minate; having well-marked limits in signification; certain; precise; *gram.* defining; limiting; applied to particular things; *bot.* same as *centrifugal*.—The *definite* article, the article *the*.—**Definition**, *dê-fi-ni'-shon*, *n.* [*L. definitio*, *definitionis*.] The act of defining; a brief and precise description of a thing by its signification of a word or term; the quality or power in a telescope or other optical instrument of showing distinctly the outlines or features of any object.—**Definitive**, *dê-fin'-tiv*, *a.* [*L. definitivus*, *definitive*.] Limiting; determinate; positive; express; conclusive; final.

**Deflation**, *dê-fla'-shon*, *n.* Contraction of the amount of money in circulation, tending to lower prices and wages: the opposite of **INFLATION**.

**Deflect**, *dê-flekt'*, *v.i.* [*L. deflecto*—*de*, from, and *flecto*, I turn, bend. **FLEXIBLE**.] To turn away or aside; to deviate from a true course or right line; to swerve.—*v.t.* To cause to turn aside; to turn or bend from a straight line.—**Deflection**, *dê-flek'-shon*, *n.* [*L. deflectio*, I bend down.] The strain produced by a transverse stress, such as the bending of a horizontal beam under a load; also used to denote amount of deflection.

**Deflower**, *dê-flour'*, *dê-flou'-er*, *v.t.* [*Fr. déflorer*; *L.L. de-floro*—*L. de*, from, and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] To deprive of her virginity; to violate, ravish, seduce.

**Deforce**, *dê-fôrs'*, *v.t.*—*deforced*, *deforcing*. *Law*, to keep out of lawful possession of an estate; *Scots law*, to resist (an officer of the law) in the execution of official duty.

**Deform**, *dê-form'*, *v.t.* [*L. deformato*—*de*, and *forma*, form.] To mar or injure the form of; to disfigure; to render ugly or unpleasing; to disfigure the moral beauty of (vices *deform* the character).—**Deformation**, *dê-for-mā'-shon*, *n.* A disfiguring or defacing.—**Deformed**, *dê-formd'*, *p.* and *a.* Disfigured; distorted; misshapen; ugly.—**Deformity**, *dê-for-mi-ti*, *n.* [*L. deformitas*.] The state of being deformed; some deformed or misshapen part of the body; distortion; irregularity of shape or features; ugliness; anything that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety.

**Defraud**, *dê-fraud'*, *v.t.* [*L. defraudo*—*de*, intens., and *fraudo*, I cheat, *fraus*, fraud.] To deprive of right, either by obtaining something by deception or artifice, or by taking something wrongfully without the knowledge or consent of the owner; to cheat; to keep out of just rights: with *of* before the thing.

**Defray**, *dê-frā'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. défrayer*—*de*, and *frais*, expense, from *L.L. fractus* or *fractum*, expense, compensation, from *L. frango*, *fractum*, to break, whence *fraction*, *fragile*, &c.] To pay for; to disburse the amount of; to discharge or bear: with *cost*, *charge*, *expense* as the object.—

**Defrayed**, **Defrayment**, *dê-frā'al*, *dê-frā'-ment*, *n.* The act of defraying.

**Deft**, *deft*, *a.* [*A.Sax. dæft*, fit, convenient, from (*ge*)*dafan*, to become, to befit; *Goth. gadaban*, to befit.] Dexterous; clever; apt.—**Deftly**, *deft'li*, *adv.* In a deft manner; aptly; natively; dexterously.—**Deftness**, *deft'nes*, *n.* The quality of being deft; dexterity.

**Defunct**, *dê-fungkt'*, *a.* [*L. defunctus*, having finished, discharged, or performed, from *defungor*, I perform—*de*, intens., and *fungor*, I perform.] Having finished the course of life; dead; deceased.—*n.* A dead person, or dead persons; one deceased, or persons deceased.

**Defy**, *dê-fi'*, *v.t.*—*defied*, *defying*. [*Fr. défier*, O.*Fr. desfier*, lit. to renounce faith or allegiance—*L. dis*, apart, and *fides*, faith.] To provoke to combat or strife, by appealing to the courage of another; to invite one to contest; to challenge; to dare; to brave; to set at naught; to despise or be regardless of; to challenge to say or do anything (I *defy* you to say I did it).—**Defiance**, *dê-fi'-ans*, *n.* [*O.Fr.*] The act of defying, daring, or challenging; a challenge to fight; invitation to combat; a challenge to meet in any contest, or to make good any assertion; contempt of opposition or danger; daring that implies the contempt of an adversary, or of any opposing power.—*To bid defiance to*, or *to set at defiance*, to defy; to brave.—**Defiant**, *dê-fi'-ant*, *a.* Characterized by defiance, boldness, or insolence.

**Degenerate**, *dê-jen'-ér-ât*, *v.i.*—*degenerated*, *degenerating*. [*L. degenero*, *degeneratum*, to become unlike one's race, from *degenere*, ignoble, base—*de*, from, and *genus*, *generis*, race.] To fall off from the qualities proper to the race or kind; to become of a lower type, physically or morally; to pass from a good to a worse state.—*a.* Having fallen from a perfect or good state into a less excellent or worse state; having declined in natural or moral worth; characterized by or associated with degeneracy; base or mean (*degenerate arts* or times).—**Degeneracy**, *dê-jen'-ér-â-si*, *n.* The state of degenerating or of being degenerate; a growing worse or inferior; a decline in good qualities; a state or condition of deterioration; lowness; meanness.—**Degeneration**, *dê-jen'-ér-â'-shon*, *n.* The state or process of becoming degenerate; degeneracy; gradual deterioration from a state physiologically superior.

**Deglutition**, *dê-glū-ti'-shon*, *n.* [*L. deglutio*, *deglutitum*, to swallow—*de*, and *glutio*.] The act or power of swallowing; the process by which animals swallow.

**Degrade**, *dê-grād'*, *v.t.*—*degraded*, *degrading*. [*Fr. dégrader*—*L. de*, down, and *gradus*, a step, a degree. **GRADE**.] To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to strip



of honours; to reduce in estimation; to lower or sink in morals or character; to debase.—*v.i.* To degenerate; to become lower in character.—**Degradation**, *deg-ra-dā'shon*, *n.* The act of degrading; a depriving of rank, dignity, or office; the state of being reduced from an elevated or more honourable station to one that is meaner or humbler; a mean or abject state to which one has sunk; debasement; degeneracy; *geol.* the lessening or wearing down of higher lands, rocks, strata, &c., by the action of water, or other causes.—**Degraded**, *dē-grād'ed*, *a.* Sunk to an abject or vile state; exhibiting degradation; debased; low.

**Degree**, *dē-grē'*, *n.* [Fr. *degré*, from *L. de*, down, and *gradus*, a step.] A step or single movement, upward or downward, toward any end; one of a series of progressive advances; measure, amount, or proportion (he is a degree worse); measure of advancement; relative position attained; rank; station (men of low degree); a certain distance or remove in the line of family descent, determining the proximity of blood (a relation in the third or fourth degree); the 360th part of the circumference of any circle, a degree of latitude being the 360th part of any meridian on the earth's surface, a degree of longitude the same part of any given parallel of latitude; an interval of musical sound, marked by a line on the scale; a division, space, or interval marked on a mathematical or other instrument, as a thermometer or barometer; in universities, a title of distinction (*bachelor, master, doctor*) conferred as a testimony of proficiency in arts and sciences, or merely as an honour.—*By degrees*, step by step; gradually; by moderate advances.

**Deify**, *dē-i-fi'*, *v.t.*—*deified, deifying*. [*L. deus*, a god, and *facio*, I make.] To make a god of; to exalt to the rank of a deity; to enrol among deities; to treat as an object of supreme regard; to praise or revere as a deity; to make godlike; to elevate spiritually.—**Deification**, *dē-i-fi-i-kā'shon*, *n.* The act of deifying.

**Deign**, *dān*, *v.i.* [Fr. *daigner*, from *L. dignor*, I think worthy, from *dignus*, worthy, whence *dignity*, &c.] To vouchsafe; to condescend; generally followed by an infinitive.—**Deism**, *dē-izm*, *n.* [Fr. *déisme*, from *L. deus*, God.] The doctrine or creed of a deist.—**Deist**, *dē-ist*, *n.* [Fr. *déiste*.] One who believes in the existence of a God or supreme being but denies revealed religion, basing his belief on the light of nature and reason.

**Deity**, *dē-i-ti'*, *n.* [*L. L. deitas*, the Godhead, divine nature, from *L. deus*, God.] Godhead; divinity; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit; God; a fabulous god or goddess; a divinity.

**Deject**, *dē-jekt'*, *v.t.* [*L. dejicio*, de-

*jectum*—*de*, down, and *jacio*, I throw; seen also in *abject*, *eject*, *jet*, *jut*, &c.] To cast down; to depress the spirits of; to dispirit, discourage, dishearten.—**Dejection**, *dē-jek'shon*, *n.* The state of being downcast; depression of mind; melancholy; lowness of spirits occasioned by grief or misfortune.

**Déjeuner**, *dā-zhū-nā*, *n.* [Fr., from *de*, priv., and *jeûner*, *L. jejunare*, to fast.] Breakfast; the morning meal; luncheon.

**Delation**, *dē-lā'shon*, *n.* [*L. delatio*, from *de*, down, and *latus*, part. of *fero*, I bear.] Law, accusation; act of charging with a crime; information against.

**Delay**, *dē-lā'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *délai*, *It. dilata*, delay, from *L. dilatus*, put off—*dis*, apart, and *latus*, pp. of *fero*, I carry.] To prolong the time of doing or proceeding with; to put off; to defer; to retard; to stop, detain, or hinder for a time; to restrain the motion of.—*v.i.* To linger; to move slowly; to stop for a time.—*n.* A lingering; a putting off or deferring; procrastination; protraction; hindrance.

**Delectable**, *dē-lek'ta-bl*, *a.* [*L. delectabilis*, from *delectare*, to delight.] Delightful; highly pleasing; affording great joy or pleasure.—**Delectation**, *dē-lek-tā'shon*, *n.* A giving delight; delight.

**Delegate**, *dē-lē-gāt*, *v.t.*—*delegated, delegating*. [*L. delego, delegatum*—*de*, and *legare*, to send as an ambassador.] To depute; to send on an embassy; to send with power to act as a representative; to trust, commit, or deliver to another's care and management (power, an affair).—*n.* A person appointed and sent by another or by others, with powers to transact business as his or their representative; a deputy; a commissioner; a representative.—**Delegation**, *dē-lē-gā'shon*, *n.* The act of delegating; appointment to act as deputy; a person or body of persons deputed to act for another or for others.

**Delete**, *dē-lēt'*, *v.t.* [*L. deleo, deletum*, to blot out, to destroy.] To blot out; to erase; to strike or mark out, as with a pen, pencil, &c.—**Deletion**, *dē-lē'shon*, *n.* [*L. deletio*.] The act of deleting; an erasure; a passage deleted.

**Deleterious**, *dē-lē-tē-ri-us*, *a.* [*L. L. deleterius*, from *Gr. δειληριος*, noxious, from *deleōmai*, I injure.] Having the quality of destroying life; noxious; poisonous; injurious; pernicious.

**Delf**, *delf*, *n.* Earthenware, covered with enamel or white glazing in imitation of chinaware or porcelain, made at Delft, in Holland; glazed earthenware dishes.

**Deliberate**, *dē-lib'ér-āt*, *v.i.*—*deliberated, deliberating*. [*L. delibero, deliberatum*—*de*, and *libro*, I weigh, from *libra*, a balance; akin *level*.] To weigh consequences or results in the mind previous to action; to pause and consider; to ponder, re-

flect, cogitate, or debate with oneself.—*a.* Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering probable consequences; slow in determining; formed with deliberation; well advised or considered; not sudden or rash; not hasty.—**Deliberation**, *dē-lib'ér-ā'shon*, *n.* [*L. deliberatio*.] The act of deliberating; careful consideration; mature reflection; mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure; the act or habit of doing anything coolly or without hurry or excitement.—**Deliberative**, *dē-lib'ér-ā-tiv*, *a.* Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation or discussion; having or conveying a right or power to deliberate or discuss.

**Delicate**, *dē-li-kāt*, *a.* [Fr. *délicat*, *L. delicatus*, from *delicia*, delight, *delicio*, I allure—*de*, and *lacio*, I draw gently; akin *delight*, *delectable*.] Pleasing to a cultivated taste; refinedly agreeable; dainty; of a fine texture; fine; soft; smooth; tender; sensitive; easily injured; not capable of standing rough handling; nice; accurate; light or softly tinted; slender; minute; peculiarly sensitive to beauty, harmony, or their opposites; refined in manner; polite.—**Delicacy**, *dē-li-kā-si*, *n.* The quality of being delicate or highly pleasing to the taste or some other sense; fineness; smoothness; softness; tenderness; slenderness; that which is pleasing to the senses; a luxury; refined taste or judgment; nicety.—**Delicious**, *dē-lish'us*, *a.* [Fr. *délicieux*, from *L. delicia*, delight.] Highly pleasing to the taste; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure; charming; delightful; entrancing.

**Delight**, *dē-lit'*, *v.t.* [*O.E. delite*, from *O.Fr. deliter, deleiter*, from *L. delecto*, I delight, from *delicio*, I allure. **DELICATE**.] To affect with great pleasure; to please highly; to give or afford high satisfaction or joy.—*v.i.* To have or take great pleasure; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced (to delight in a thing).—*n.* A high degree of pleasure or satisfaction of mind; joy; rapture; that which gives great pleasure; the cause of joy; charm.—**Delighted**, *dē-lit'ed*, *a.* Experiencing delight; overjoyed.—**Delightful**, *dē-lit'ful*, *a.* Giving delight; highly pleasing; charming; exquisite; delicious.

**Delimit**, *dē-lim'it*, *v.t.* To mark or settle distinctly the limits of.—**Delimitation**, *dē-lim'it-tā'shon*, *n.* The act of delimiting; the fixing or settling of limits or boundaries.

**Delineate**, *dē-lin'ē-āt*, *v.t.*—*delineated, delineating*. [*L. delineo, delineatum*—*de*, down, and *linea*, a line.] To draw the lines which exhibit the form of; to make a draught of; to sketch or design; to represent in a picture; to draw a likeness of; to portray to the mind or understanding; to depict,

sketch, or describe.—**Delinea-tion**, dē-līn'ē-ā'shon, *n.* The act or process of delineating; representation or portrayal, whether pictorially or in words; sketch; description.

**Delinquency**, dē-līng'kwen-si, *n.* [*L. delinquentia*, a fault, from *delinquo*, I abandon, fail, omit duty—*de*, out, and *linquo*, I leave.] Failure or omission of duty; a fault; a misdeed; an offence.—**Delinquent**, dē-līng'kwent, *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.—*n.* One who fails to perform his duty; one guilty of a delinquency; an offender; a culprit; a malefactor.

**Deliquesce**, dē-lī-kwes', *v.i.*—*deliquesco*, *deliquesco*. [*L. deliquesco—de*, and *liquesco*, I melt, from *liquere*, to become liquid.] To melt gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts, acids, and alkalies.

**Delirium**, dē-līr'i-um, *n.* [*L.*, from *delirare*, to draw the furrow awry in ploughing, to deviate from the straight line, hence, to be crazy, to rave—*de*, from, and *lira*, a furrow.] A temporary disordered state of the mental faculties occurring during illness, either of a febrile or of an exhausting nature; violent excitement; wild enthusiasm; mad rapture.—*Delirium tremens* (trē'menz), an affection of the brain which arises from the inordinate and protracted use of ardent spirits.—**Delirious**, dē-līr'i-us, *a.* Affected with delirium; light-headed; disordered in intellect; crazy; raving; frenzied; characterized by, or proceeding from, delirium.

**Deliver**, dē-līv'ēr, *v.t.* [*Fr. délivrer*, from *L.L. delibero*, I set free—*L. de*, from, *libero*, I free, from *liber*, free, whence also *liberal*, *liberate*.] To release, as from restraint; to set at liberty; to free; to rescue or save; to transfer, hand over, or commit (a letter, a person to enemies); to surrender, yield, give up, resign; often followed by *up*; to disburden of a child; to utter, pronounce, speak (a sermon, address, &c.); to direct, send forth, or discharge (a blow, a broadside).—**Deliverance**, dē-līv'ēr-ans, *n.* The act of delivering; in modern usage most commonly release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, danger, &c., *delivery* being used in other senses.

—**Deliverer**, dē-līv'ēr-ēr, *n.* One who delivers; one who releases or rescues; a preserver; a saviour.—**Delivery**, dē-līv'ēr-i, *n.* The act of delivering; release; rescue, as from slavery, restraint, oppression, or danger; the act of handing over or transferring; surrender; a giving up; a giving or passing from one to another; specifically, the distribution of letters, &c., from a post office to a district or districts; utterance, pronunciation, or manner of speaking; child-birth.

**Dell**, del, *n.* [*DALE*.] A small narrow valley between hills or rising grounds; a ravine.

**Delta**, del'ta, *n.* The name of the Greek letter Δ, answering to the English D; the island formed by the alluvial deposits between the mouths of the Nile, from its resemblance in shape to this letter; any similar alluvial tract at the mouth of a river.

**Delude**, dē-lūd', *v.t.*—*deluded*, *deluding*. [*L. deludo—de*, and *ludo*, I play.] To cause to entertain foolish or erroneous notions; to impose on; to befooled; to lead from truth or into error; to mislead; to beguile; to cheat; often *refl.* (*to delude oneself with vain hopes*).—**Deluder**, dē-lū'dēr, *n.* One who deludes; a deceiver; an impostor; one who holds out false pretences.

—**Delusion**, dē-lū'zhon, *n.* The act of deluding; a misleading of the mind; false impression or belief; illusion; error or mistake proceeding from false views; the state of being deluded or misled.

**Deluge**, del'ūj, *n.* [*Fr. déluge*, from *L. diluvium*, a flood, a deluge—*di* for *dis*, asunder, away, and *luo*=*lavo*, I wash; akin *lave*, *ablution*, &c.] An inundation; a flood; but specifically, the great flood or overflowing of the earth by water in the days of Noah; anything resembling an inundation; anything that overwhelms, as a great calamity.—*v.t.*—*deluged*, *deluging*. To overflow, as with water; to inundate; to drown; to overwhelm.

**Delve**, delv, *v.t.*—*delved*, *delving*. [*A.Sax. delfan*=*D. delven*, to dig; probably connected with *dell*, a dale, *Fris. dollen*, to dig.] To turn up with a spade; to dig.—*v.i.* To dig; to labour with the spade.

**Demagogue**, dem'a-gog, *n.* [*Gr. dēmagōgos*—*dēmos*, the people, and *agōgos*, a leader, from *agō*, I lead.] A leader of the people; a person who sways the people by his oratory; generally, an unprincipled factious orator; one who acquires influence with the populace by pandering to their prejudices or playing on their ignorance.

**Demand**, dē-mand', *v.t.* [*Fr. demander*, from *L. demando*, in its late sense of I demand, the opposite of *mando*, I commit to.] To claim or seek as due by right (*to demand a thing of a person*); to ask or claim generally (a price, a reward); to ask (a thing) by authority; to require as necessary or useful; to necessitate (a task *demands* industry).—*v.i.* To make a demand; to inquire; to ask.—*n.* An asking for or claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an asking or request with authority; the asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale; question; interrogation; the calling for in order to purchase (there is no *demand* for the goods).

**Demarkation**, dē-mär-kä'shon, *n.* [*Fr. démarcation—de*, down, and *marquer*, to mark.] The act or process of marking off, or of defining the limits or boundaries of anything;

separation; distinction. Also written *Demarkation*.—**Demarcate**, dē-mär'kät, *v.t.* To mark the limits or boundaries of.

**Demarche**, dā'märsh, *n.* [*Fr.*] A fresh line of policy, especially a change from strained to better relations.

**Deme**, dēm, *n.* [*Gr. dēmos*.] A subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece; a township.

**Demean**, dē-mēn', *v.t.* [*Fr. démenier*, formerly to behave—*de*, intens., and *mener*, to lead, to manage, from *L. minare*, to drive with threats, from *mina*, a threat, whence also *menace*, *minatory*.] To behave; to carry; to conduct; used *refl.* From confusion with the adj. *mean* the word is also sometimes used in sense of to lower or degrade (oneself).—**Demeanour**, dē-mē'nēr, *n.* Behaviour, especially as regards air or carriage of the person, countenance, &c.; carriage; deportment; conduct.

**Demented**, dē-men'ted, *a.* [*L. demens*, *dementis*, out of one's mind—*de*, out of, and *mens*, the mind.] Infatuated; mad; insane; crazy.

**Dementia**, dē-men'shi-a, *n.* [*L.*] A form of insanity in which unconnected and imperfectly defined ideas chase each other rapidly through the mind.

**Demerit**, de-me'rit, *n.* [*Fr. démerite—de*, and *merite*, merit. *MÉRIT*.] The opposite or absence of merit.

**Demesne**, dē-mān', *n.* [*O.Fr. demaine*, *domaine*, from *L. dominus*, a lord.] An estate in land; the land adjacent to a manor house or mansion kept in the proprietor's own hands, as distinguished from lands held by his tenants.

**Demi**, dem'i. [*Fr. demi*, from *L. dimidius*, half—*di* for *dis*, and *medius*, the middle.] A prefix signifying half. The hyphen is not always inserted in all these words.—**Demi-god**, dem'i-god, *n.* Half a god; an inferior deity; one partaking partly of the divine partly of the human nature. — **Demi-semiquaver**, dem'i-sem-i-kwā-vēr, *n.* *Mus.* The half of a semiquaver, or one-fourth of a quaver.

**Demi-john**, dem'i-jon, *n.* [*Fr. dame-jeanne*, from *Ar. damagan*, from *Damaghan*, a town in Khorassar: once famous for its glass-works.] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, enclosed in wicker-work.

**Demise**, dē-mīz', *n.* [*Lit.* a laying off or aside, from *Fr. demettre—de*, *L. dis*, aside, and *mettre*, to put, *L. mitto*, I send.] The death of a person, especially of a person of distinction; decease: used with possessives; *law*, a conveyance or transfer of an estate by lease or will.—*v.t.*—*demised*, *demising*. *Law*, to transfer or convey, as an estate; to bequeath; to grant by will.

**Demit**, dē-mīt', *v.t.*—*demitted*, *demitting*. [*L. demitto—de*, down, and *mitto*, I send.] To lay down formally, as an office; to resign; to



relinquish; to transfer.—**Demission**, *dē-mi'shon*, *n.* The act of demitting; a laying down office; resignation; transference.

**Demiurge**, *dē-mi-ēr*, *n.* [Gr. *dēmiourgos*, from *dēmos*, the people, and *ergon*, a work.] A maker or framer; the maker of the world; the Creator.

**Demobilize**, *dē-mob'il-iz*, *v.t.*—*demobilized*, *demobilizing*. [*L. de*, priv., and *E. mobilize*.] To disarm and dismiss (troops) home; to disband.—**Demobilization**, *dē-mob'il-i-zā'shon*, *n.* The act of demobilizing.

**Democracy**, *dē-mok'ra-si*, *n.* [Gr. *dēmokratia*—*dēmos*, people, and *kratos*, strength, power.] That form of government in which the sovereignty of the state is vested in the people, and exercised by them, either directly or indirectly, by means of representative institutions; in a collective sense, the people or populace, especially the populace regarded as rulers.—**Democrat**, *dēm'ō-krat*, *n.* One who adheres to democracy; one of the two American political parties, Republicans and Democrats, laying greater strain on state-rights of the individual states.—**Democratic**, *dēm-ō-krat'ik*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of democracy.

**Demoiselle**, *dē-mwā-zel*, *n.* [Fr. *DAMSEL*.] A young lady; a damsel; a bird, the Numidian crane.

**Demolish**, *dē-mol'ish*, *v.t.* [*Fr. démolir*, *démolissant*, from *L. demolior*—*de*, priv., and *moliō*, I build, from *moles*, mass, whence *molecule*.] To throw or pull down; to raze; to destroy, as a structure or artificial construction; to ruin.—**Demolition**, *dēm-ō-lish'on*, *n.* The act of demolishing; destruction; ruin.

**Demon**, *dēm'on*, *n.* [*L. dæmon*, from Gr. *daimōn*, a spirit, evil or good, from a root meaning to know.] A spirit or immaterial being, holding a middle place between men and the celestial deities of the pagans; an evil or malignant spirit; a devil; a very wicked or cruel person.—**Demoniac**, *dē-mō'ni-ak*, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon.—**Demonology**, *dē-mō-nol'ō-jī*, *n.* A treatise on evil spirits and their agency, or knowledge regarding them.

**Demonetize**, *dē-mon'e-tiz*, *v.t.* To deprive of standard value, as money; to withdraw from circulation.

**Demonstrate**, *dēm-on-strāt*, *v.t.*—*demonstrated*, *demonstrating*. [*L. demonstrō*—*de*, intens., and *monstrō*, I show, from *monstrum*, a portent, a monster.] To point out with perfect clearness; to show clearly; to make evident; to exhibit; to exhibit the parts of when dissected, as of a dead body; to show or prove to be certain; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt.—**Demonstration**, *dēm-on-strā'shon*, *n.* The act of demonstrating; an exhibition; a manifestation; an outward show; the act of exhibiting proof beyond the possibility of doubt; a proof by

logical or mathematical reasoning; the exhibition of parts dissected for the study of anatomy; *milit.* an operation, such as the massing of men at a certain point, performed for the purpose of deceiving the enemy respecting the measures which it is intended to employ against him.—

**Demonstrative**, *dē-mon'str-a-tiv*, *a.* Serving to demonstrate; showing or proving by certain evidence; invincibly conclusive; characterized by or given to the strong exhibition of any feeling; outwardly expressive of feelings or emotions.—*Demonstrative pronoun*, one that clearly indicates the object to which it refers, as this man, that book.—

**Demonstrator**, *dēm-on-strā-tēr*, *n.* One who demonstrates; a junior assistant to a professor in a laboratory.

**Moralize**, *dē-mor'a-liz*, *v.t.*—*moralized*, *moralizing*. [Prefix *de*, priv., and *moral*.] To corrupt or undermine the morals of; to destroy or lessen the effect of moral principles on; to render corrupt in morals; *milit.* to deprive (troops) of courage and self-reliance, to render them distrustful and hopeless.

**Demos**, *dē'mos*, *n.* [Gr.] The common people; the populace.—**Demotic**, *dē-mot'ik*, *a.* [Gr. *dēmōtikos*.] Pertaining to the common people; popular; applied to the ordinary alphabet of ancient Egypt, as contradistinguished from that used by the priestly caste, called the *hieratic*.

**Demulcent**, *dē-mul'sent*, *a.* [*L. demulcens*, *demulcentis*, ppr. of *demulco*, I stroke down, *de*, down, and *mulceo*, I stroke, soften.] Softening; mollifying; lenient.—*n.* Any medicine which lessens the effects of irritation, as gums and other mucilaginous substances.

**Demur**, *dē-mēr'*, *v.i.*—*demurred*, *demurring*. [Fr. *demeurer*, to delay, to stay, from *L. demorari*—*de*, and *mora*, delay.] To pause in uncertainty; to hesitate; to have or to state scruples or difficulties; to object hesitatingly; to take exceptions; *law*, to stop at any point in the pleadings.—*n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to the propriety of proceeding; suspense of proceeding or decision; exception taken; objection stated.—**Demurrage**, *dē-mūr'āj*, *n.* The time during which a vessel is detained by the freighter beyond that originally stipulated, in loading or unloading; the compensation which the freighter has to pay for such delay or detention; applied also to detention of railway wagons, &c.—**Demurrer**, *dē-mūr'ēr*, *n.* One who demurs; *law*, a stop at some point in the pleadings, and a resting of the decision of the cause on that point; an issue on matter of law.

**Demure**, *dē-mūr'*, *a.* [From Fr. *de mœurs*, of manners, having manners, from *L. mores*, manners, whence *moral*, &c.] Affectedly modest or

coy; making a show of gravity or decorousness; grave or reserved consciously and intentionally.

**Demy**, *dē-mi'*, *n.* [Fr. *demi*, half.] A particular size of paper: printing demy measures generally 22½ inches by 17½, writing 20 inches by 15½, drawing 22 inches by 17; (*demi*) at Magdalen College, Oxford, a term now equivalent to *scholar* in other colleges.

**Den**, *den*, *n.* [A.Sax. *denn*, a cave or lurking-place; akin *denu*, *E. dene*, a valley.] A cave or hollow place in the earth; a cave, pit, or subterranean recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security; any squalid place of resort or residence; a dell, wooded hollow, or ravine [Scottish, but used also in English place-names].

**Denarius**, *dē-nā'ri-us*, *n.* [*L.*, from *decem*, ten.] An ancient Roman silver coin worth 10 asses or 10 lb. of copper originally, and latterly equivalent to about 7½d. English money.

**Denationalize**, *dē-na'shon-al-iz*, *v.t.* To divest of national character or rights.

**Denaturalize**, *dē-nat'ū-ra-liz*, *v.t.* To render unnatural; to alienate from nature; to deprive of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.

**Dendriiform**, *den'dri-form*, *a.* [Gr. *dendron*, a tree.] Having the form or appearance of a tree.—**Dendrite**, *den'drit*, *n.* A stone or mineral, on or in which are figures resembling shrubs, trees, or mosses.

**Dendrology**, *den-drol'ō-jī*, *n.* The natural history of trees.

**Dene**, *dēn*, *n.* [A.Sax. *denu*. *DEN*.] A dell or valley: often used as an ending of place-names.—**Dene-hole**, *dēn'hōl*, *n.* A name of certain ancient artificial pits in the chalk formation of England, dug perhaps for storage purposes or to obtain flints.

**Dengue**, *deng'gā*, *n.* [Sp.] A febrile epidemic disease of the East and West Indies.

**Denizen**, *den'i-zn*, *n.* [O.Fr. *deinzein*, one living within a city, from *deins*, *dens*, Fr. *dans*, in, within, a contr. of *L. de intus*, from within, and thus opposed to *foreign*.] In England, an alien who is made a subject by the sovereign's letters patent, holding a middle state between an alien and a natural born subject; hence, a stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country; a citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant.

**Denominate**, *dē-nom-i-nāt*, *v.t.*—*denominated*, *denominating*. [*L. denominō*—*de*, intens., and *nomino*, I nominate.] To give a name or epithet to; to name, call, style, or designate.—**Denomination**, *dē-nom-i-nā'shon*, *n.* The act of naming; a name or appellation; a class, society, or collection of individuals called by the same name; a religious sect.—**Denominator**, *dē-nom'i-nā-tēr*, *n.* One who or that which



denominates; the number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, showing into how many parts the integer is divided.

**Denote**, *dē-nōt'*, *v.t.*—denoted, denoting. [L. *denoto*, I mark, point out, denote—*de*, intens., and *noto*, I mark, from *nota*, a mark.] To signify by a visible sign; to indicate, mark, or stand for; to be the name of or express; to be the sign or symptom of; to show; to indicate.

**Denouement**, *dē-nō-mōn*, *n.* [Fr., from *denouer*, to untie—*de*, priv., and *nouer*, to tie, from L. *nodus*, a knot.] The winding up or catastrophe of a plot, as of a novel, drama, &c.; the solution of any mystery; the issue, as of any course of conduct; the event.

**Denounce**, *dē-nouns'*, *v.t.*—denounced, denouncing. [Fr. *dénoncer*, from L. *denuntiare*—*de*, and *nuntiare*, to declare, *nuntius*, a messenger; seen also in *announce*, *pronounce*, *renounce*.] To declare solemnly; to proclaim in a threatening manner; to announce or declare, as a threat; to threaten; to inform against; to accuse.—**Denunciation**, *dē-nun'shi-ā'shon*, *n.* The act of denouncing; proclamation of a threat; public menace.

**Dense**, *dens*, *a.* [Fr. *dense*, L. *densus*, thick, whence *condense*.] Having its constituent parts closely united; close; compact; thick; crass; gross; crowded.—**Density**, *den'si-ti*, *n.* [L. *densitas*.] The quality of being dense, close, or compact; closeness of constituent parts; compactness; either the mass of unit volume of a substance (*absolute density*) or the ratio of the mass of a given volume of the substance to that of an equal volume of some standard substance (*relative density*). The standard for solids and liquids is water (see **SPECIFIC GRAVITY**); for gases, either air or (usually in chem.) hydrogen.

**Dent**, *dent*, *n.* [A form of *dint*.] A mark made by a blow; especially, a hollow or depression made on the surface of a solid body.—*v.t.* To make a dent on or in.

**Dental**, *den'tal*, *a.* [L. *dentalis*, dental, from *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, a word akin to E. *tooth*.] Of or pertaining to the teeth; having the characteristic sound given by the dental and tip of the tongue (*d* and *t* are dental letters).—*n.* A dental letter, as *d*, *t*, and *th*.—**Dentifrice**, *den'ti-fris*, *n.* [L. *dens*, and *frico*, I rub.] A powder or other substance to be used in cleaning the teeth, as pulverized shells and charcoal.—**Dentil**, *den'til*, *n.* *Arch.* the name of the little cubes or square blocks often cut for ornament on Greek cornices.—**Dentine**, *den'tin*, *n.* The ivory tissue lying below the enamel and constituting the body of the tooth.—**Dentist**, *den'tist*, *n.* One who makes it his business to clean and extract teeth, repair them when diseased, and replace them when necessary by artificial ones.—**Dentistry**, *den'tist-ri*, *n.* The art

or profession of a dentist.—**Dentition**, *den-tish'on*, *n.* [L. *dentitio*.] The breeding or cutting of teeth in infancy; the time of growing teeth; the system of teeth peculiar to an animal.—**Denture**, *den'tūr*, *n.* A dentists' term for one or more artificial teeth.

**Denude**, *dē-nūd'*, *v.t.*—denuded, denuding. [L. *denudo*—*de*, and *nudus*, naked.] To divest of all covering; to make bare or naked; to strip; to uncover or lay bare.—**Denudation**, *dē-nū-dā'shon*, *n.* The act of stripping off covering; a making bare; *geol.* the carrying away, by the action of running water, of a portion of the solid materials of the land, by which the underlying rocks are laid bare.

**Deny**, *dē-nī'*, *v.t.*—denied, denying. [Fr. *dénier*, from L. *denego*—*de*, intens., and *nego*, I say no, from *nec*, nor.] To declare not to be true; to affirm to be not so; to contradict; to gainsay; to refuse to grant; not to afford; to withhold (Providence denies us many things); to refuse or neglect to acknowledge; not to confess; to disavow; to disown; to reject.—*To deny oneself*, to decline the gratification of appetites or desires.—*To deny oneself something*, to abstain from it although desiring it.—*v.i.* To answer in the negative; to refuse; not to comply.—**Denial**, *dē-nī'al*, *n.* The act of denying; contradiction; a contradictory statement; refusal; rejection; disavowment.

**Deodand**, *dē'ō-dand*, *n.* [L. *Deo dandus*, to be given to God.] *Law*, formerly a personal chattel which had been the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature (as a horse that killed a man), and for that reason forfeited to the king to be applied to pious uses.

**Deodar**, *dē'ō-dār*, *n.* [Skr. *devadāru*, that is, divine tree.] A kind of Indian cedar.

**Deodorize**, *dē'ō-dēr-iz*, *v.t.*—deodorized, deodorizing. To deprive of odour or smell, especially of fetid odour resulting from impurities.

**Deontology**, *dē-on-tol'ō-jī*, *n.* [Gr. *deon*, *deontos*, that which is binding or right, duty, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of duty.

**Depart**, *dē-pārt'*, *v.i.* [Fr. *départir*—*de*, and *partir*, to separate. *PART.*] To go or move away; to go elsewhere; to leave or desist, as from a practice; to forsake, abandon, deviate, not to adhere to or follow (commonly with *from* in these senses); to leave this world; to die; to de cease.—*v.t.* To leave; to retire from; with ellipsis of *from*.—**Departed**, *dē-pār'ted*, *p.* and *a.* Gone; vanished; dead: with the definite article used as a noun for a dead person.—**Department**, *dē-pārt'ment*, *n.* A separate branch of business; a distinct province, in which a class of duties are allotted to a particular person; a distinct branch, as of science, &c.; a division of territory, as in France; a

district into which a country is formed for governmental or other purposes.—**Departmental**, *dē-pārt'men'tal*, *a.* Pertaining to a department, branch, district, &c.—**Departure**, *dē-pār'tūr*, *n.* The act of departing or going away; a moving from or leaving a place; death; de cease; a forsaking; abandonment; deviation, as from a standard, rule, or plan; *navig.* the distance sailed east or west from a given meridian; the position in latitude and longitude of the starting-point of a voyage.

**Depend**, *dē-pend'*, *v.i.* [L. *dependeo*, I hang down—*de*, down, and *pendo*, I hang; seen also in *pendant*, *pendulum*, *pendulous*, *impend*, &c.] To be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above; to hang down: followed by *from*; to be related to anything in regard to existence, operation, or effects; to be contingent or conditioned: followed by *on* or *upon* (we depend on air for respiration); to rest with confidence; to trust, rely, or confide; to believe fully: with *on* or *upon*.—**Dependable**, *dē-pen'da-bl*, *a.* Capable of being depended on; trustworthy.—**Dependant**, **Dependent**, *dē-pen'dant*, *dē-pen'dent*, *n.* One who is sustained by another, or who relies on another for support or favour; a retainer; a follower; a servant. [The spelling with *-ant* is now the more common in the case of the noun, with *-ent* in the case of the adj. So *dependence* is better than *dependance*.]—**Dependence**, *dē-pen'dens*, *n.* A state of being dependent; connexion and support; mutual connexion; inter-relation; a state of relying on another for support or existence; a state of being subject to the operation of any other cause; reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on.—**Dependent**, **Dependant**, *dē-pen'dent*, *dē-pen'dant*, *a.* Hanging down; subject to the power of or at the disposal of another; not able to exist or sustain itself alone; relying for support or favour (*dependent* on another's bounty).

**Depict**, *dē-pikt'*, *v.t.* [L. *depingo*, *depictum*—*de*, and *pingo*, I paint. *PAINT.*] To form a likeness of in colours; to paint; to portray; to represent in words; to describe.

**Depilate**, *dep'il-lāt*, *v.t.*—depilated, depilating. [L. *depilo*, *depilatum*—*de*, priv., and *pilus*, hair.] To strip of hair.—**Depilatory**, *dē-pil'a-to-ri*, *n.* An application which is used to remove hair.

**Deplete**, *dē-plēt'*, *v.t.*—depleted, depleting. [L. *depleo*, *depletum*, to empty out—*de*, priv., and *pleo*, I fill, as in *complete*, &c.] To empty, reduce, or exhaust by draining away.

**Deplore**, *dē-plōr'*, *v.t.*—deplored, deploing. [L. *deploro*—*de*, intens., and *plorare*, to wail, to let tears flow (same root as *flow*, *flood*); seen also in *explore*, *implore*.] To feel or express deep and poignant grief for;

to lament; to mourn; to grieve for; to bewail; to bemoan.—**Deploable**, *dê-plô'ra-bl*, *a*. Lamentable; sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched; contemptible or pitiable.

**Deploy**, *dê-plôi', v.t.* [Fr. *déployer*—*de*, priv., and *ployer* (as in *employ*), equivalent to *plier*, to fold, from *L. plicare*, to fold. **PLY**.] *Milit.* To extend in a line of small depth, as a battalion which has been previously formed in one or more columns; to display; to open out.—*v.i.* To form a more extended front or line; to open out.—**Deployment**, *dê-plôi'ment*, *n*. The act of deploying.

**Depone**, *dê-pôn', v.i.* [L. *depono*—*de*, down, and *pono*, *positum*, to place. **POSITION**.] To give testimony; to depose: chiefly a Scots law term.—**Deponent**, *dê-pô'nent*, *a*. Laying down.—**Deponent verb**, in *Latin gram.* a verb which has a passive termination, with an active signification.—*n*. One who depones; a deponent verb.

**Depopulate**, *dê-pôp'û-lât, v.t.*—*depopulated*, *depopulating*. [L. *de*, from, and *populus*, people.] To deprive of inhabitants, whether by death or by expulsion; to dispeople.

**Deport**, *dê-pôrt', v.t.* [Fr. *déporter*, to banish; O.Fr. *se deporter*, to amuse oneself; L. *deporto*, I banish—*de*, down, away, and *porto*, I carry.] To carry, demean, or behave: used *refl.*; also, to transport; to carry away, or from one country to another.—*n*.† Behaviour; carriage; demeanour; deportment. [*Mil.*]—**Deportation**, *dê-pôrt-tâ'shon, n*. A removal from one country to another, or to a distant place; exile; banishment.—**Deportment**, *dê-pôrt'ment, n*. Manner of acting in relation to the duties of life; behaviour; demeanour; carriage; conduct.

**Depose**, *dê-pôz', v.t.*—*deposed*, *deposing*. [Fr. *déposer*—*de*, from, and *poser*, to place. **COMPOSE**.] To remove from a throne or other high station; to dethrone; to divest of office; to give testimony on oath, especially in a court of law.—**Deposal**, *dê-pô-zâl, n*. The act of depositing or divesting of office.—**Deposition**, *dê-pô-zish'on, n*. The act of depositing or giving testimony under oath; the attested written testimony of a witness; declaration; the act of dethroning a king, or removing a person from an office or station.

**Deposit**, *dê-pôz'it, v.t.* [L. *depositum*, something deposited, a deposit, from *depono*, *depositum*. **DEPONE**. **POSITION**.] To lay down; to place; to put; to lay in a place for preservation; to lodge in the hands of a person for safe-keeping or other purpose; to intrust; to commit as a pledge.—*n*. That which is laid down; any matter laid or thrown down, or lodged; matter that settles down and so is separated from a fluid, as (*geol.*) an accumulation of mud, gravel, stones, &c.,

loded by the agency of water; anything intrusted to the care of another; a pledge; a thing given as security or for preservation; a sum of money lodged in a bank.—**Depository**, *dê-pôz'it-ta-ri, n*. A person with whom anything is left or lodged in trust; a guardian.—**Deposition**, *dê-pô-zish'on, n*. [L. *depositio*.] The act of depositing, laying, or setting down; placing; that which is deposited, lodged, or thrown down. See also under **DEPOSE**.—**Depositor**, *dê-pôz'it-ter, n*. One who makes a deposit.—**Depository**, *dê-pôz'it-to-ri, n*. A place where anything is lodged for safe-keeping; a person to whom a thing is intrusted for safe-keeping.—**Deposit-receipt**, *n*. An acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a time and not on a current account.

**Depot**, *dep'ô, n*. [Fr., *dépôt*, O.Fr. *depost*, from L. *depono*, *depositum*, to deposit.] A place of deposit; a depository; a building for receiving goods for storage or sale; *milit.* the head-quarters of a regiment; also a station where recruits for different regiments are received and drilled; a railway-station [American].

**Deprave**, *dê-prāv', v.t.*—*depraved*, *depraving*. [L. *depravo*, I make crooked, deprave—*de*, intens., and *pravo*, crooked, perverse, wicked.] To make bad or worse; to impair the good qualities of; to vitiate; to corrupt.—**Depravity**, *dê-prav'it-i, n*. The state of being depraved; a vitiated state; especially, a state of corrupted morals; destitution of good principles; sinfulness; wickedness; vice; profligacy.

**Depricate**, *dep'rê-kât, v.t.*—*depricated*, *deprecating*. [L. *deprecor*, *deprecatus*, to pray against, to ward off by prayer—*de*, off, and *precor*, I pray.] To pray deliverance from, or that something may be averted; to plead or argue earnestly against; to urge reasons against; to express strong disapproval of (as of anger, a scheme, &c.).

**Depreciate**, *dê-prê'shi-ât, v.i.*—*depreciated*, *depreciating*. [L. *depretio*, I lower the price of—*de*, down, and *pretium*, price. **PRICE**.] To bring down the price or value of; to cause to be less valuable; to represent as of little value or merit, or of less value than is commonly supposed; to lower in estimation, undervalue, decry, disparage, or underrate.—*v.i.* To fall in value; to become of less worth.—**Depreciation**, *dê-prê'shi-â'shon, n*. The act of depreciating; reduction in value or worth; a lowering or undervaluing in estimation; the state of being undervalued.

**Depredation**, *dep-rê-dâ'shon, n*. A robbing; a pillaging by men or animals; a laying waste.

**Depress**, *dê-pres', v.t.* [L. *deprimo*, *depressum*, to depress—*de*, and *premo*, *pressum*, to press.] To press down; to let fall to a lower state or position; to lower; to render dull

or languid; to deject or make sad; to humble, abase, bring into adversity; to lower in value.—**Depression**, *dê-pres'h'on, n*. The act of pressing down or depressing; a sinking or falling in of a surface; a hollow; the state or feeling of being depressed in spirits; a sinking of the spirits; dejection; a low state of strength; a state of debility; a state of dullness or inactivity (as in a trade); a period of commercial dullness; *meteor.* a state of the atmosphere associated with low barometer and wet, stormy weather.

**Deprive**, *dê-priv', v.t.*—*deprived*, *depriving*. [L. *de*, intens., and *privo*, I take away.] To take from; to dispossess; to despoil; to bereave of something possessed or enjoyed; followed by *of* (to deprive a person of a thing); to divest of an ecclesiastical preferment, dignity, or office.—**Deprivation**, *dep-ri-vâ'shon, n*. The act of depriving; a taking away; a state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement; the act of divesting a clergyman of his spiritual promotion or dignity; the taking away of a preferment; deprivation.

**Depth**, *depth, n*. [From *deep*; comp. *width*, *breadth*, *length*, &c.] The distance or measure of a thing from the highest part, top, or surface to the lowest part or bottom, or to the extreme part downward or inward; the measure from the anterior to the posterior part; deepness; in a vertical direction opposed to *height*; a deep place; an abyss; a gulf; the inner, darker, or more concealed part of a thing; the middle, darkest, or stillest part (the *depth* of winter or of a wood); abstruseness; obscurity; immensity; infinity; intensity (the *depth* of despair or of love); extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating; profoundness.

**Depute**, *dê-pût', v.t.*—*deputed*, *deputing*. [Fr. *députer*, from L. *deputo*, I destine, allot—*de*, and *puto*, I prune, set in order, reckon, as in *compute*, *dispute*, &c.] To appoint as a substitute or agent to act for another; to appoint and send with a special commission or authority to act for the sender.—*n*. (*dep'ût*). A deputy; as, a sheriff-depute. [*Scottish*.]—**Deputation**, *dep-û-tâ'shon, n*. The person or persons deputed to transact business for another.—**Deputy**, *dep'û-ti, n*. [Fr. *député*.] A person appointed or elected to act for another; a representative, delegate, agent, or substitute.

**Derange**, *dê-rân', v.t.*—*deranged*, *deranging*. [Fr. *déranger*—*de*, priv., and *ranger*, to set in order, to range. **RANGE**.] To put out of order; to throw into confusion; to disorder; to confuse; to disturb; to unsettle; to embarrass; to discompose.—**Derangement**, *dê-rân'ment, n*. The act of deranging or state of being deranged; a putting out of order;



embarrassment; confusion; disorder; delirium; insanity; mental disorder.

**Derelict**, der'e-lik't, *a.* [*L. derelictus*, left behind, abandoned—*de*, intens., *re*, behind, and *linquo*, I leave.] Left; abandoned, especially abandoned at sea.—*n.* An article abandoned by the owner, especially a vessel abandoned at sea.—**Dereliction**, der-e-lik'shon, *n.* The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; desertion; relinquishment; abandonment (a dereliction of duty).

**Deride**, dê-rîd', *v.t.*—*derided, deriding.* [*L. derideo*—*de*, intens., and *rideo*, I laugh.] To laugh at in contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of; to treat with scorn by laughter; to mock; to ridicule.—**Derision**, dê-rîzh'on, *n.* [*L. derisio*.] The act of deriding, or the state of being derided; contempt manifested by laughter; mockery; ridicule; scorn.—**Derisive**, dê-rî'siv, *a.* Expressing or characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

**Derive**, dê-riv', *v.t.*—*derived, deriving.* [*L. derivare*, to divert a stream from its channel, to derive—*de*, from, and *rivus*, a stream; whence also *rivulet, rival*.] To divert or turn aside from a natural course; to draw from, as in a regular course or channel; to receive from a source or as from a source or origin (to derive power, knowledge, facts); to deduce or draw from a root or primitive word; to trace the etymology of.—**Derivation**, der-i-vā'shon, *n.* The act of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source; the drawing or tracing of a word from its root or origin; etymology.—**Derivative**, dê-riv'a-tiv, *a.* Taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; derived; secondary.—*n.* That which is derived; that which is deduced or comes by derivation from another; a word which takes its origin in another word, or is formed from it.

**Derm, Derma, Dermis**, dêrm, dêr'ma, dêr'mis, *n.* [*Gr. derma, skin*.] The true skin, or under layer of the skin, as distinguished from the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf skin.—**Dermatitis**, dêr-ma-tî'tis. [*Gr. derma, skin, -itis, inflammation*.] Inflammation of the skin.—**Dermatology**, dêr-ma-tol'o-jî, *n.* The branch of science which treats of the skin and its diseases.

**Derogate**, der'ô-gât, *v.t.*—*derogated, derogating.* [*L. derogare, derogatum*, to repeal part of a law, to restrict, to modify—*de*, priv., and *rogo*, I ask, propose.] To repeal, annul, or revoke partially, as a law; distinguished from *abrogate*; to lessen the worth of; to disparage.—*v.i.* To detract; to have the effect of lowering or diminishing, as in reputation; to lessen by taking away a part: with from (something derogates from a person's dignity).—**Derogation**, der-ô-gā'shon, *n.* The act of derogating; a taking away

from, or limiting in extent or operation; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement.—**Derogatory**, dê-ro-g'ô-ri, *a.* Having the effect of derogating or detracting from; lessening the extent, effect, or value: with to.

**Derrick**, dêr'ik, *n.* [The name of a London hangman of the 17th century, applied first to the gallows, and hence to a contrivance resembling it.] An apparatus for hoisting heavy weights.—**Derrick-crane**, a kind of crane with a movable jib, combining the advantages of the derrick and of the crane.

**Derringer**, dêr'in-jēr, *n.* [After the inventor, an American gunsmith.] A short-barrelled pistol of large calibre.

**Dervish**, dêr'vîsh, *n.* [Turkish *dervish*, *Per. darwesh*, poor, indigent, a dervish.] A Mohammedan friar or monk, who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life, partly in monasteries, partly itinerant.

**Descant**, des'kant, *n.* [*O.Fr. deschant*, from *L.L. discantus*—*L. dis*, and *cantus*, singing, a song.] A discourse, discussion, or disputation; *mus.* an addition of a part or parts to a subject or melody; a song or tune with various modulations.—*v.i.* (des-kant'). To discourse, comment, or animadvert freely; to add a part or variation to a melody.

**Descend**, dê-send', *v.i.* [*Fr. descendre, L. descendere*—*de*, down, *scando*, I climb. *SCAN*.] To move from a higher to a lower place; to move, come, or go downward; to sink; to run or flow down; to invade or fall upon hostilely; to proceed from a source or origin; to be derived; to pass from one heir to another; to pass, as from general to particular considerations; to lower or degrade oneself; to stoop.—*v.t.* To walk, move, or pass downward upon or along; to pass from the top to the bottom of.—**Descendant**, dê-sen'dant, *n.* An individual proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; offspring.

**Descent**, dê-sent', *n.* [*Fr. descende*.] The act of descending or passing from a higher to a lower place; inclination downward; slope; declivity; decline, as in station, virtue, quality, or the like; an incursion, invasion, or sudden attack on a country; transmission by succession or inheritance; a proceeding from a progenitor; extraction; lineage; pedigree.

**Describe**, dê-skrib', *v.t.*—*described, describing.* [*L. describo*, I write down, delineate—*de*, down, and *scribo*, I write.] To trace out; to form or trace by motion; to show or represent orally or by writing; to depict or portray in words.—*v.i.* To use the power of describing.—**Description**, dê-skrip'shon, *n.* [*L. descriptio, descriptionis*.] The act of describing; delineation; an account of the properties or appearance of a thing, so that another may form a

just conception of it; the combination of qualities which constitute a class, species, or individual; hence, class, species, variety, kind (a person of this description).—**Descriptive**, dê-skrip'tiv, *a.* Containing description; having the quality of representing.

**Descry**, dê-skri', *v.t.*—*descried, descrying.* [*O.Fr. descrier*, to decry, to make an outcry on discovering something.] To esp; to discover by the sight.

**Desecrate**, des'ê-krât, *v.t.*—*desecrated, desecrating.* [*From L. de*, from, away, and *sacer*, sacred, being thus the opposite of consecrate.] To divert from a sacred purpose or sacred character; to render unhallowed; to profane.

**Desert**, dez'êr, *a.* [*L. desertus*, pp. of *desero*, desertum, to forsake—*de*, priv., and *sero, sertum*, to unite, to join together, from root seen in *series*.] Lying waste; uncultivated and uninhabited; in the natural state and unimproved by man; pertaining to a wilderness (the desert air).—*n.* An uninhabited tract of land; a wilderness; a solitude; often a vast sandy, stony, or rocky expanse, almost destitute of moisture and vegetation.—*v.t.* (dê-zêrt'). To forsake; to leave utterly; to abandon; to quit, leave, or depart from in defiance of duty.—*v.i.* To quit a service or post without permission; to run away.—**Deserter**, dê-zêr'tēr, *n.* One who deserts; particularly, a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission.—**Desertion**, dê-zêr'shon, *n.* The act of deserting; the state of being deserted or forsaken.

**Desert**, dê-zêrt', *n.* [*O.Fr. deserte*, merit, from *deservir*, to deserve.] The quality of deserving either reward or punishment; merit or demerit; what is deserved on account of good or evil done; reward or punishment merited; due return.

**Deserve**, dê-zêrv', *v.t.*—*deserved, deserv*ing. [*O.Fr. deservir, deservir*, from *L. deservio*, I serve diligently—*de*, intens., and *servio*, I serve.] To merit; to be worthy of, whether of good or evil; to merit by labour, services, or qualities; to be worthy of or call for on account of evil acts or qualities (actions that deserve censure).—*v.i.* To merit; to be worthy of or deserving (to deserve well of a person).—**Deserving**, dê-zêr'ving, *a.* Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious.

**Deshabille**, dez-a-bêl', *n.* [*Fr.—des* = prefix *dis*, and *habiller*, to dress; akin *habillment*.] The state of being in undress, or of not being properly or fully dressed.

**Desiccate**, dê'sik-ât, *v.t.*—*desiccated, desiccating.* [*L. desiccio*, I dry up—*de*, intens., and *siccio*, I dry, from *siccus*, dry.] To exhaust of moisture; to exhale or remove moisture from; to dry.

**Desiderate**, dê-sid'êr-ât, *v.t.* [*L. desidero, desideratum*, to long for, to feel the want of, whence also



*desire.*] To feel the want of; to miss; to want; to desire.—**Desideratum**, dē-sid'ēr-ā'tum, *n.* pl. **Desiderata**, dē-sid'ēr-ā'ta. [L.] That which is not possessed, but which is desirable; something much wanted.

**Design**, dē-zīn', *v.t.* [L. *designo*, I mark out, point out, contrive—*de*, and *signo*, I seal or stamp, from *signum*, a sign.] To plan and delineate by drawing the outline or figure of; to sketch, as for a pattern or model; to project or plan; to contrive for a purpose; to form in idea (a scheme); to set apart in intention; to intend; to purpose.—*v.i.* To intend; to purpose.—*n.* A plan or representation of a thing by an outline; first idea represented by lines, as in painting or architecture; a sketch; a drawing; a tracing; a scheme or plan in the mind; purpose; intention; aim; the adaptation of means to a preconceived end; contrivance.—**Designate**, dē-sig'nāt, *v.t.*—*designated*, *designating*. To mark out or indicate by visible lines, marks, description, &c.; to name and settle the identity of; to dominate; to select or distinguish for a particular purpose; to appoint, name, or assign.—**Designation**, dē-sig'nā'shon, *n.* The act of designating; a distinguishing from others; indication; appointment; assignment; distinctive appellation.—**Designer**, dē-sī'nēr, or dē-zī'nēr, *n.* One who designs.—**Designing**, dē-sī'ning or dē-zī'ning, *pp.* and *a.* Artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes of mischief.

**Desire**, dē-zīr', *v.t.*—*desired*, *desiring*. [Fr. *désirer*, from L. *desidero*, *desideratum*, to desire (*desiderate* being thus the same word)—*prefix de*, and *sidero*, as in *considero*.] To wish for the possession or enjoyment of; to long for; to hanker after; to covet; to express a wish to obtain; to ask; to request; to petition.—*v.i.* To be in a state of desire or anxiety.—*n.* [Fr. *désir*, from the verb.] An emotion or excitement of the mind, directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure is expected; a wish, craving, or longing to obtain or enjoy; the object of desire; that which is desired.—**Desirous**, dē-zī'rus, *a.* Filled with a desire; wishing to obtain; wishful; covetous: often with *of*.

**Desist**, dē-sist', *v.i.* [L. *desisto*, I desist—*de*, away from, and *sisto*, I stand, as in *assist*, *consist*, *persist*, &c.] To cease to act or proceed; to forbear; to leave off; to discontinue; to cease.

**Desk**, desk, *n.* [A.Sax. *disc*, a table, a dish; L. *discus*, a desk, from L. *discus*, Gr. *diskos*, a disc, a quoit; *dals*, *dish*, *disk* are the same word.] A kind of table or piece of furniture with a sloping upper surface for the use of writers and readers; a frame or case to be placed on a table for the same purpose.

**Desman**, des'man, *n.* The European musk-rat.

**Desolate**, des'ō-lāt, *v.t.*—*desolated*, *desolating*. [L. *desolo*, *desolatum*, to leave alone, to forsake—*de*, intens., and *solo*, I lay waste, from *solus*, alone. **SOLE**, *a.*] To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert; to lay waste; to ruin; to ravage.—*a.* [L. *desolatus*, *pp.* of *desolo*, *desolatum*.] Destitute or deprived of inhabitants; desert; uninhabited; laid waste; in a ruinous condition; without a companion; solitary; forsaken; forlorn; lonely.—**Desolation**, des-ō-lā'shon, *n.* The act of desolating; devastation; havoc; ravage; a place depopulated, ravaged, or laid waste; the state of being desolate; gloominess; sadness; melancholy; destitution; ruin.

**Despair**, dē-spār', *v.i.* [O.Fr. *desperer* (now *désespérer*), from L. *despero*—*de*, priv., and *spero*, I hope, allied to Skr. root *sprih*, to desire. *Prosper* is from same root.] To give up all hope or expectation: followed by *of*; to be sunk in utter want of hope.—*n.* The state of being without hope, combined with a dread of coming evil; hopelessness; desperation; that which causes despair; *theol.* loss of hope in the mercy of God.

**Despatch**, des-pach', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *despécher*, Fr. *dépêcher*, to despatch, to expedite, from L.L. *dispedico*—L. *dis*, apart, and *pedica*, a snare, or from L.L. *dispartare*, from L. *dis*, and *pango*, *pactum*, to fasten, as in *compact*, *a.*] To send or send away; particularly applied to the sending of messengers, agents, and letters on special business, and often implying haste; to hasten; to expedite; to speed; to send out of the world; to put to death; to slay; to kill; to perform or execute speedily; to finish.—*n.* The act of despatching; the getting rid of or doing away with something; dismissal; riddance; speedy performance; speed; haste; expedition; a letter sent or to be sent with expedition by a special messenger; a letter on some affair of state or of public concern; a letter, message, or document, sent by some public officer on public business.

**Desperado**, des-pēr-ā'dō, *n.* [Old Sp.] A desperate fellow; one fearless or regardless of safety; a reckless ruffian.

**Desperate**, des-pēr-āt, *a.* [L. *desperatus*, *pp.* of *despero*, I despair.] Without hope; regardless of safety; fearless of danger; reduced to extremity and reckless of consequences; frantic; proceeding from despair; reckless; beyond hope; ir retrievable; past cure; hopeless (*desperate* diseases, situation, undertaking).—**Desperation**, des-pēr-ā'shon, *n.* The state of being desperate; a giving up of hope.

**Despicable**, des'pī-ka-bl, *a.* [L.L. *despicabilis*, from L. *despicor*, *despicatus*, to despise, from *despicio*.] Deserving of being despised; con-

temptible; base; mean; vile; worthless.

**Despise**, dē-spīz', *v.t.*—*despised*, *despising*. [O.Fr. *despiz*, *pp.* of *despire*, to despise, from L. *despicere*, to despise—*de*, down, and *specio*, I look. Akin *despicable*, *despise*.] To look down upon; to have the lowest opinion of; to contemn; to disdain; to scorn.

**Despite**, dē-spīt', *n.* [O.Fr. *despit*, Mod.Fr. *dépit*, from L. *despectus*, a looking down upon, a despising, from *despicio*, I despise.] Extreme malice; malignity; contemptuous hate; aversion; spite.—*prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding.

**Despoil**, dē-spoil', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *despoiller*, L. *despolio*, I rob, plunder—*de*, intens., and *spolio*, I spoil. **SPOIL**.] To take from by force; to rob; to strip; to divest; to deprive (to despoil a person of a thing).—**Despoliation**, dē-spō'li-ā'shon, *n.* The act of despoiling; a stripping.

**Despond**, dē-spond', *v.i.* [L. *despondere*, to promise in marriage, to promise away, to give up, to despond—*de*, away, and *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly, whence *sponsor*, *spouse*, *respond*.] To be quite cast down; to feel depressed or dejected in mind; to lose hope, heart, or resolution.—**Despondent**, dē-spon'dent, *a.* Losing courage at the loss of hope; sinking into dejection.

**Despot**, des'pot, *n.* [Gr. *despotēs*, *potēs*, being from same root as Gr. *potis*, Lith. and Skr. *patis*, lord, husband; L. *potior*, I am master of, *potis*, able, *potestas*, power; Slav. *hospodar*, *gospodar*, lord, master.] A sovereign or monarch ruling absolutely or without control; a tyrant; one who enforces his will regardless of the interests or feelings of others.—**Despotic**, des-pot'ik, *a.* Absolute in power; unrestrained by constitution, laws, or men; arbitrary; tyrannical.—**Despotism**, des-pot'izm, *n.* Absolute power; unlimited or uncontrolled authority; an arbitrary government; the rule of a despot; absolutism; autocracy; tyranny.

**Dessert**, dē-zért', *n.* [Fr. *dessert*, from *desservir*, to clear the table—*des* (=L. *dis*), and *servir*, to serve.] A service of fruits or sweetmeats at the close of a dinner or entertainment.—**Dessert-spoon**, *n.* A spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and tea-spoon, used for dessert.

**Destine**, des'tin, *v.t.*—*destined*, *destining*. [L. *destinare*, to place down, to make firm or secure—*de*, and a root *stan*, a stronger form of *sta*, root of *stare*, to stand, E. *stand*, *stay* being of the same root.] To set, ordain, or appoint to a use, purpose, state, or place; to fix unalterably, as by a divine decree; to doom; to devote; to appoint inevitably.—**Destination**, des-ti-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *destinatio*.] The act of destining; the purpose for which

anything is intended or appointed; predetermined object or use; the place to which a thing is appointed; the predetermined end of a journey or voyage.—**Destiny**, des'ti-ni, *n.* A person's destined fate or lot; ultimate fate; doom; fortune; invincible necessity; fate; order of things fixed or established by divine decree, or by connexion of causes and effects.—*pl.* the fates.

**Destitute**, des'ti-tūt, *a.* [*L. destitutus*, pp. of *destitui*, *destituere*, to set down, to forsake—*de*, down, and *statuo*, I set.] Not having or possessing; wanting; with of; not possessing the necessities of life; in abject poverty; entirely without the means of subsistence.—**Destitution**, des'ti-tū'shon, *n.* A state of utter want; poverty.

**Destroy**, dē-strōi', *v.t.* [*O.Fr. destruire* (now *détruire*), from *L. destruo*, I destroy—*de*, priv., and *struo*, I pile, build.] To pull down; to knock to pieces; to demolish; to ruin; to annihilate; to put an end to; to cause to cease; to kill or slay; to ravage; to spoil.—**Destroyer**, dē-strōi'ēr, *n.* One who or that which destroys; a swift class of vessel intended for the destruction of torpedo-craft, and itself armed with guns and torpedoes.—**Destruction**, dē-struk'shon, *n.* [*L. destructio*.] The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down; subversion; overthrow; ruin; by whatever means; extermination; death; murder; slaughter.—**Destructive**, dē-struk'tiv, *a.* Causing destruction; having the quality of destroying; having a tendency to destroy; delighting in destruction; ruinous; mischievous; fatal; deadly; with of or to.

**Desuetude**, des'wē-tūd, *n.* [*L. desuetudo*—*de*, priv., and *suescere*, to accustom oneself.] A state of being no longer practised or customary; disuse; discontinuance of practice, custom, or fashion.

**Desultory**, des'ul-to-ri, *a.* [*L. desultorius*, pertaining to a *desultor*, or rider in the circus, from *desilio*, *desultum*, to leap down—*de*, down, and *sallo*, I leap.] Leaping or hopping about; passing from one thing or subject to another without order or natural connexion; rambling; unconnected; immethodical; inconstant; unsettled; hasty.

**Detach**, dē-tach', *v.t.* [*Fr. détacher*—*de*, priv., and the root from which the English noun *tack* is derived.] To separate or disunite; to disengage; to part from; to sever; to separate for a special purpose or service, especially some military purpose.—**Detached**, dē-tach', *a.* Separated; disunited; standing apart or separately; drawn and sent on a separate service.—**Detachment**, dē-tach'ment, *n.* The act of detaching; a body of troops or number of vessels selected or taken from the main army or fleet and employed on some special service or expedition.

**Detail**, dē-tāi', *v.t.* [*Fr. détailler*, to cut in pieces—*de*, and *tailler*, *L. taleare*, *taliare*, to cut, from *L. talea*, a cutting.] To relate, report, or narrate in particulars; to recite the particulars of; to particularize; to relate minutely and distinctly; *milit.* to appoint to a particular service.—*n.* An individual fact, circumstance, or portion going along with others; an item; a particular; a minute account; a narrative or report of particulars; *milit.* an individual or small body; small detachment on special service.—*In detail*, circumstantially; item by item; individually; part by part.—**Detailed**, dē-tāid, *p. and a.* Related in particulars; minutely recited; exact; minute; particular.

**Detain**, dē-tān', *v.t.* [*Fr. détenir*, *L. detineo*, I detain—*de*, off, and *teneo*, I hold, as in contain, retain, &c.; seen also in *tenant*, *tenacious*.] To keep back or from; to withhold; to retain or keep what belongs to another; to keep or restrain from proceeding; to hinder; to stay or stop; to hold in custody.—**Detainer**, dē-tān'ēr, *n.* One who detains; *law*, a holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another.—**Detent**, dē-tent', *n.* [*L. detentus*, a keeping back.] A pin, stud, or lever forming a check in a clock, watch, tumbler-lock, or other machine; a click or pawl.—**Detention**, dē-ten'shon, *n.* The act of detaining; a wrongful keeping of what belongs to another; state of being detained; confinement; restraint; delay from necessity or from accident.

**Detect**, dē-tek't', *v.t.* [*L. detego*, *detectum*, to uncover, expose—*de*, priv., and *tego*, I cover.] To discover; to find out; to bring to light (an error, crime, criminal).—**Detection**, dē-tek'shon, *n.* The act of detecting; the finding out of what is concealed, hidden, or formerly unknown; discovery.—**Detective**, dē-tek'tiv, *n.* A species of police officer, whose special duty it is to detect offences and to apprehend criminals; also a private person who engages to investigate cases, often of a delicate nature, for hire.—**Detector**, dē-tek'tēr, *n.* One who or that which detects or brings to light; a revealer; a discoverer; *wireless tel.* an instrument for converting the received high-frequency currents into currents capable of affecting an indicating instrument, such as a telephone.

**Detente**, dē-tānt, *n.* [*Fr.*] A lessening in diplomatic tension between two countries.

**Deter**, dē-tēr', *v.t.*—*deterred*, *detering*. [*L. deterreo*, I frighten from, prevent.] To discourage and prevent from acting or proceeding, the preventing agency being something anticipated as difficult, dangerous, or unpleasant.—**Deterrent**, dē-tēr'ent, *a.* Having the power or tendency to deter.—*n.* That which deters or tends to deter.

**Detergent**, dē-tēr'jent, *a.* Cleansing; purging.—*n.* Anything that has a strong cleansing power.

**Deteriorate**, dē-tē-ri-ō-rāt, *v.t.*—*deteriorated*, *deteriorating*. [*L. deterioro*, *deterioratum*, from *deterior*, worse.] To grow worse or inferior in quality; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate.—**Deterioration**, dē-tē-ri-ō-rā'shon, *n.* The process or state of growing worse.

**Determine**, dē-tēr'min, *v.t.*—*determined*, *determining*. [*L. determino*, I bound, limit—*de*, intens., and *terminus*, a boundary, whence *terminate*, *term*.] To fix the bounds of; to set bounds or limits to; to mark off, settle, fix, establish; to end or settle conclusively, as by the decision of a doubtful or controverted point; to settle ultimately; to come to a fixed resolution and intention in respect of; to give a bent or direction to; to influence the choice of; to cause to come to a conclusion or resolution.—*v.i.* To resolve; to conclude; to decide; to settle on some line of conduct; to decrease; to terminate.—**Determination**, dē-tēr'mi-nā'shon, *n.* The act of determining or deciding; decision in the mind; firm resolution; settled purpose; the mental habit of settling upon some line of action with a fixed purpose to adhere to it; adherence to aims or purposes; resoluteness.—**Determined**, dē-tēr'mind, *a.* Having a firm or fixed purpose; manifesting firmness or resolution; resolute.—**Determinism**, dē-tēr'mi-nizm, *n.* A system of philosophy which denies liberty of action to man, holding that the will is not free, but is invincibly determined by motives.

**Detest**, dē-tes't', *v.t.* [*L. detestor*, to invoke a deity in cursing, to detest—*de*, intens., and *testor*, I call to witness.] To abhor; to abominate; to hate extremely.—**Detestable**, dē-tes'ta-bl, *a.* Extremely hateful; abominable; very odious; deserving abhorrence.—**Detestation**, dē-tes-tā'shon, *n.* Extreme hatred; abhorrence; loathing.

**Dethrone**, dē-thrōn', *v.t.*—*dethroned*, *dethroning*. [*Prefix de*, from, and *throne*.] To remove or drive from a throne, to depose; to divest of royal authority and dignity; to divest of rule or power, or of supreme power.

**Detonate**, det'ō-g-nāt, *v.t. and i.*—*detonated*, *detonating*. [*L. detonāre*, *detonatum*, to thunder—*de*, and *tonāre*, to thunder.] To explode or cause to explode; to burn with a sudden report.—**Detonation**, det'ō-nā'shon, *n.* An explosion or sudden report made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies.—**Detonator**, det'ō-nā-tēr, *n.* That which detonates; the device by which fulminate of mercury is made to explode the charge in a torpedo or submarine mine.

**Detour**, de-tōr', *n.* [*Fr. détour*—*prefix de*, and *tour*=*E. turn*.] A roundabout or circuitous way; a



going round instead of by a direct road or route.

**Detract**, *dê-trakt'*, *v.t.* [*L. detracto—de, from, and tracto, I draw, from traho, tractum, to draw, whence tract, trace, &c.*] To take away from a whole; to withdraw; to disparage. — *v.i.* To take away a part; especially, to take away reputation; to derogate: followed by *from* (this detracts from his merit). —

**Detraction**, *dê-trak'shon*, *n.* [*L. detractio.*] The act of detracting; an attempt, by calumny, or injurious or carping statements, to take something from the reputation of another; envious or malicious depreciation of a person, or denial of his merits. — **Detractor**, *dê-trak'tër*, *n.* One who uses detraction; one who tries to take somewhat from the reputation of another injuriously.

**Detrain**, *dê-trân'*, *v.t.* To remove from a railway train; to cause to leave a train: said especially of bodies of men (to detrain troops). — *v.i.* To quit a railway train.

**Detriment**, *dê-tri-ment*, *n.* [*L. detrimentum, from detero, detritum, to rub off or down, to wear—de, down, and tero, I rub, whence trite.*] A certain degree of loss, damage, or injury; injurious or prejudicial effect; harm; diminution. — **Detrimental**, *dê-tri-men'tal*, *a.* Injurious; hurtful; causing loss or damage.

**Detritus**, *dê-tri'tus*, *n.* [*L. detritus, worn down.*] Geol. a mass of substances worn off or detached from solid bodies by attrition; disintegrated materials of rocks.

**Deuce**, *düs*, *n.* [*Fr. deux, two.*] A playing card or a die with two spots; the two at a dice; the score of 40 all at lawn tennis.

**Deuce**, *düs*, *n.* [Perhaps from *L. deus, God, used as an interjection; but comp. L.G. dus, G. daus, used similarly; Armor. dus, teuz, a goblin.*] The devil; perdition: used only in exclamatory or interjectional phrases. — **Deuced**, *dü'sed* or *düst*, *a. and adv.* Devilish; excessive; confounded. [*Slang.*]

**Deuterogamy**, *dü-tër-og'a-mi*, *n.* [*Gr. deuterós, second, and gamos, marriage.*] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife.

**Deuteronomy**, *dü-tër-on'o-mi*, *n.* [*Gr. deuterós, second, and nomos, law.*] Lit. the second law or second statement of the law, the fifth book of the Pentateuch.

**Devastate**, *dev'as-tät*, *v.t.* — *devastated, devastating.* [*L. devasto, devastatum, to lay waste—de, intens., and vasto, I lay waste. WASTE.*] To lay waste; to ravage; to desolate. —

**Devastation**, *dev-as-tä'shon*, *n.* [*L. devastatio.*] The act of devastating; the state of being devastated; ravage; havoc; desolation. — **Devastator**, *dev-as-tä'tër*, *n.* One who or that which devastates.

**Develop**, *dê-vel'up*, *v.t.* [*Fr. développer, O.Fr. desveloper—prefix*

*des, L. dis, apart, and a Teut. verb = O.E. wlappe, E. wrap; similarly envelop.*] To unfold gradually; to lay open part by part; to disclose or show all the ramifications of; *biol.* to make to pass through the process of natural evolution. — *v.i.* To be unfolded; to become manifest in all its parts; to advance from one stage to another by a process of natural or inherent evolution; to grow or expand by a natural process; to be evolved; to proceed or come forth naturally from some vivifying source. — **Development**, *dê-vel'up-ment*, *n.* The act or process of developing; unfolding; the unravelling of a plot; a gradual growth or advancement through progressive changes; the organic changes which take place in animal and vegetable bodies, from their embryo state until they arrive at maturity; *photog.* the process following exposure, by which the image on the plate is rendered visible.

**Deviate**, *dê-vi-ät*, *v.i.* — *deviated, deviating.* [*L. devio, deviatum—de, from, and via, way.*] To turn aside or wander from the common or right way, course, or line; to diverge; to err; to swerve; to vary from uniform state. — *v.t.* To cause to deviate. — **Deviation**, *dê-vi-ä'shon*, *n.* A turning aside from the right way, course, or line; variation from a common or established rule or standard. — *Deviation of the compass*, the deviation of a ship's compass from the true magnetic meridian, caused by the near presence of iron.

**Devise**, *dê-vis'*, *n.* [*O.Fr. devise, a device; Fr. deviser, to imagine, devise; from L. dividō, dividum, to divide. DIVIDE.*] That which is formed by design or invented; a scheme, contrivance, stratagem, project.

**Devil**, *dev'il*, *n.* [*A.Sax. deófol, from L. diabolus, Gr. diabolos, the accuser, from diabolō, I accuse.*] An evil spirit or being; the evil one, represented in Scripture as the traducer, father of lies, tempter, &c.; a very wicked person; a ferocious marsupial animal of Tasmania; a printer's errand-boy. — *Devil's advocate, R. Cath. Ch.* a person appointed to raise doubts against the claims of a candidate for canonization. — **Devilish**, *dev'il-ish*, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of the devil; pertaining to the devil; diabolical; very evil and mischievous. — **Devilment**, *dev'il-ment*, *n.* Trickery; roguishness; devilry; prank. [*Colloq.*]

**Devious**, *dê'vi-us*, *a.* [*L. devius—de, and via, way.*] Out of the common way or track; following circuitous or winding paths; rambling; erring; going astray.

**Devise**, *dê-viz'*, *v.t.* — *devised, devising.* [*Fr. deviser, to devise or invent, to dispose of.*] To invent, contrive, or form in the mind; to strike out by thought; to plan; to scheme; to excogitate; *law*, to give or be-

queath by will. — *v.i.* To consider; to contrive; to lay a plan; to form a scheme. — *n.* The act of bequeathing by will; a will or testament; a share of estate bequeathed.

**Devitalize**, *dê-vi'täl-iz*, *v.t.* To deprive of vitality; to take away life from.

**Devoid**, *dê-void'*, *a.* [*Prefix de, out, from, and void.*] Destitute; not possessing with of before the thing absent.

**Devoir**, *dev-war'*, *n.* [*Fr., from L. debere, to owe, whence debt.*] Service or duty; an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another.

**Devolve**, *dê-volv'*, *v.t.* — *devolved, devolving.* [*L. devolvere, devolutum—de, and volvo, I roll; seen also in revolve, convolve, volume, voluble, &c.*] To roll down; to move from one person to another; to deliver over, or from one possessor to a successor. — *v.i.* To roll down; hence, to pass from one to another; to fall by succession from one possessor to his successor.

**Devonian**, *dê-vö'ni-an*, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Devonshire* in England; *geol.* a term applied to a great portion of the palæozoic strata of North and South Devon, lying between the Silurian and carboniferous rocks.

**Devote**, *dê-vöt'*, *v.t.* — *devoted, devoting.* [*L. devoteo, devotum, to vow anything to a deity, to devote—de, intens., and voveo, I vow.*] To appropriate by vow; to set apart or dedicate by a solemn act; to consecrate; to give up wholly; to direct the attention wholly or chiefly (to devote oneself or one's time to science); to give up; to doom; to consign over (to devote one to destruction). — **Devoted**, *dê-vöt'ted*, *a.* Strongly attached to a person or cause; ardent; zealous. — **Devotee**, *dev'ö-të*, *n.* One who is wholly devoted; a votary; particularly, one who is superstitiously given to religious duties and ceremonies. —

**Devotion**, *dê-vö'shon*, *n.* The state of being devoted or set apart for a particular purpose; a yielding of the heart and affections to God, with reverence, faith, and piety, in religious duties, particularly in prayer and meditation; devoutness; performance of religious duties: now generally used in the plural; ardent attachment to a person or a cause; attachment manifested by constant attention; earnestness; ardour; eagerness.

**Devour**, *dê-vour'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. dévorer, L. devorare—de, intens., and vorare, to eat greedily, whence voracious.*] To eat up; to eat with greediness; to eat ravenously; to destroy or consume; to waste.

**Devout**, *dê-vout'*, *a.* [*Fr. dévot, devout; L. devotus.*] Yielding a solemn and reverential devotion to God in religious exercises; pious; devoted to religion; religious; expressing devotion or piety; solemn; earnest.



**Dew**, *dū*, *n.* [A.Sax. *dedw*, D. *dauw*, Dan. *dug*, G. *thau*—*dew*; akin *dazzle*, *dank*.] The aqueous vapour or moisture which is deposited in small drops, especially during the night, from the atmosphere, on the surfaces of bodies when they have become colder than the surrounding atmosphere.—*v.t.* To wet with dew; to bedew.—**Dewberry**, *n.* A species of bramble, the fruit of which is black, with a bluish bloom, and an agreeable acid taste.—**Dew-claw**, *n.* The uppermost claw in a dog's foot, smaller than the rest, and not touching the ground.—**Dewdrop**, *dū'drɒp*, *n.* A drop or spangle of dew.—**Dewlap**, *dū'ləp*, *n.* The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen or cows, or a similar appendage in other animals.—**Dewy**, *dū'i*, *a.* Of or pertaining to dew; partaking of the nature or appearance of dew; like dew; moist with, or as with, dew.

**Dexter**, *deks'ter*, *a.* [*L. dexter*, right, on the right side, akin to Gr. *dexios*, Skr. *daksha*, on the right hand.] Pertaining to or situated on the right hand; right as opposed to left.—**Dexterity**, *deks'ter-i-ti*, *n.* [*L. dexteritas*.] Expertness; skill; that readiness in performing an action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or quick motion; readiness of mind or mental faculties, as in contrivance, or inventing means to accomplish a purpose; promptness in devising expedients.—**Dexterous**, *deks'ter-us*, *a.* Characterized by dexterity; skilful and active with the hands; adroit; prompt in contrivance and management; expert; quick at inventing expedients; skilful; done with dexterity. Sometimes written **Dextrous**, *deks'trus*.—**Dextrine**, *deks'trin*, *n.* The gummy matter into which the interior substance of starch globules is convertible.—**Dextrose**, *deks'trɒs*, *n.* A name for grape-sugar.

**Dey**, *dā*, *n.* [Turk. *dāi*, an uncle.] The title of the old governors or sovereigns of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, under the Sultan of Turkey.

**Dhole**, *dōl*, *n.* The Cingalese name for the wild dog of India.

**Dhow**, *dou*, *n.* An Arab vessel, generally with one mast, from 150 to 250 tons burden, employed in mercantile trading, and also in carrying slaves from the east coast of Africa to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea.

**Dhurra**, *dūr'ra*, *n.* [Ar.] A kind of millet largely cultivated in Africa and elsewhere.

**Diabetes**, *di-a-bē'tēz*, *n.* [Gr. *diabēs*, from *diabainō*, I pass through—*di-a*, and *bainō*, I go or pass.] *Med.* a disease characterized by great augmentation and often manifest alteration in the secretion of urine.—**Diabetic**, *di-a-bē'tik*, *a.* Pertaining to diabetes.

**Diabolic**, **Diabolical**, *dī-a-bol'ik*, *dī-a-bol'i-kal*, *a.* [*L. diabolus*, the devil. **DEVIL**.] Devilish; pertain-

ing to the devil; infernal; impious; atrocious.

**Diabolo**, *dē-a'bo-lō*, *n.* [It. *diavolo*, i.e. the devil on two sticks.] A kind of wooden reel which is spun on a string held by sticks at either end, and tossed from one player to another.

**Diachylon**, **Diachylum**, *dī-ak'il-on*, *dī-ak'i-lum*, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *chylōs*, juice.] *Med.* a plaster originally composed of the juices of herbs, now made of olive-oil and finely powdered litharge.

**Diagonal**, *dī-ak'o-nal*, *a.* [*Gr. diaconus*, Gr. *diakonōs*, a deacon.] Pertaining to a deacon.—**Diagonate**, *dī-ak'o-nāt*, *n.* The office or dignity of a deacon; a body of deacons.

**Diacritical**, **Diacritic**, *dī-a-krit'ik*, *a.* [*Gr. diakritikos*—*dia*, and *kritō*, I separate.] Separating or distinguishing; distinctive.—**Diacritical mark**, a mark used in some languages to distinguish letters which are similar in form.

**Diadem**, *dī-a-dem*, *n.* [Gr. *diadēma*—*dia*, and *deō*, I bind.] A head-band or fillet formerly worn as a badge of royalty; anything worn on the head as mark or badge of royalty; a crown; a coronet.

**Diaeresis**, *dī-ē're-sis*, *n.* [Gr. *diatreisis*, from *diatreō*, I divide.] Separation of one syllable into two; a mark which signifies such a division, as in *naïf*, *aërial*.

**Diagnosis**, *dī-ag-nō'sis*, *n.* [Gr. *diagnōsis*—*dia*, through, and *gignōskō*, I know.] Scientific discrimination of any kind; *med.* the discrimination of diseases by their distinctive marks or symptoms.—**Diagnose**, *dī-ag-nōs*, *v.t.*—*diagnosed*, *diagnosing*. To discriminate or ascertain from symptoms the true nature of.—**Diagnostic**, *dī-ag-nōs'tik*, *a.* Distinguishing; characteristic; indicating the nature of a disease.—*n.* A sign or symptom by which a disease is known; *pl.* the department of medicine which treats of the diagnosis of diseases.

**Diagonal**, *dī-ag'o-nal*, *a.* [Gr. *diagōnios*, from *angle* to *angle*—*dia*, and *gōnia*, an angle or corner.] Extending from one angle to the opposite of a quadrilateral figure, and dividing it into two triangles; lying in this direction.—*n.* A straight line drawn between the opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure.—**Diagonally**, *dī-ag'o-nal-li*, *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

**Diagram**, *dī-a-gram*, *n.* [Gr. *diagramma*—*dia*, and *graphō*, I write.] A figure or drawing for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any geometrical figure, as a triangle, circle, &c.; any illustrative figure wherein the outlines are exclusively or chiefly delineated.—**Diagrammatic**, *dī-a-gram-mat'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of a diagram.

**Dial**, *dī'al*, *n.* [*L.L. dialis*, daily, from *L. dies*, a day, whence also *diary*, *diurnal*, *journal*, &c.] An instrument for showing the hour of

the day from the shadow thrown by means of a *stile* or *gnomon* upon a surface; the face of a watch, clock, or other time-keeper; any somewhat similar plate or face on which a pointer or index moves, as in a gas-meter or telegraphic instrument.—*v.t.*—*dialled*, *dialling*. To measure with, or as with, a dial.—**Dialling**, *dī'al-ing*, *n.* The art of constructing dials; the science which explains the principles of measuring time by the sun-dial.

**Dialect**, *dī'a-lekt*, *n.* [Fr. *dialecte*, from Gr. *dialekto*—*dia*, and *legō*, I speak.] The form or idiom of a language peculiar to a province or to a limited region or people, as distinguished from the literary language of the whole people; language; speech or manner of speaking.—**Dialectic**, **Dialectical**, *dī-a-lek'tik*, *dī-a-lek'ti-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to a dialect or dialects; pertaining to dialectics.—**Dialectician**, *dī-a-lek-tish'an*, *n.* One skilled in dialectics; a logician; a reasoner.—**Dialectics**, *dī-a-lek'tiks*, *n.* [Gr. *dialektikē (technē)*, the art of discussing.] The art of reasoning or disputing; that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning, or of distinguishing truth from error; the art of using forms of reasoning so as to make fallacies pass for truth; word-fence. Also **Dialectic** in same sense.

**Diallage**, *dī'a-lā*, *n.* [Gr. *diallage*, an interchange, difference.] A silico-magnesian mineral akin to augite.

**Dialogue**, *dī'a-log*, *n.* [Fr. *dialogue*, from Gr. *dialogos*, dialogue, from *dialogomai*, I dispute—*dia*, and *legō*, I speak.] A conversation between two or more persons; a formal conversation in theatrical performances; a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic.

**Dialysis**, *dī-al'i-sis*, *n.* [Gr. *dialysis*, a separation—*dia*, and *lyō*, I dissolve.] *Chem.* the act or process of separating the crystalloid elements of a body from the colloid by diffusion through a parchment-paper septum.

**Diamagnetic**, *dī-a-mag-net'ik*, *a.* [Prefix *dia*, and *magnetic*.] Applied to a class of substances which, when under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, take a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian, that is, point east and west.

**Diameter**, *dī-am'e-tēr*, *n.* [Gr. *diámetros*—*dia*, and *metron*, measure.] A straight line passing through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, terminated by the circumference, and dividing the figure into two equal parts; a straight line through the centre of any body; the measure transversely through a cylindrical body; thickness.—**Diametric**, **Diametrical**, *dī-a-met'rik*, *dī-a-met'ri-kal*, *a.* Of or pertaining to a diameter; directly opposed.

**Diamond**, *dī-a-mond*, *n.* [Fr. *dia-*

*mant*, corrupted from *adamant* (which see.) A most valuable gem of extreme hardness, usually clear and transparent, but sometimes yellow, blue, green, black, &c., consisting of pure carbon; a small diamond fixed to a handle and used for cutting glass; a very small variety of printing type; a four-sided figure with the sides equal or nearly so, and having two obtuse and two acute angles, called also a lozenge or rhomb; one of a set of playing-cards marked with one or more such figures in red. — *a*. Resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds; set with a diamond or diamonds. — **Diamond wedding**. The sixtieth anniversary, the fiftieth being the golden.

**Dianoetic**, di'-a-nō-ēt'ik, *a*. [Gr. *dianoētikos*, from *dia*, and *noē*, I revolve in the mind.] Capable of thought; thinking; intellectual.

**Diapason**, di'-a-pā'zon, *n*. [Gr. *diapason*, lit. through all (notes).] *Mus.* an old Greek term for the octave; proportion in the constituent parts of an octave; harmony; the entire compass of a voice or an instrument; a rule or scale by which the pipes of organs, the holes of flutes, &c., are correctly adjusted; a name of certain stops in the organ, given because they extend through the scales of the instrument.

**Diaper**, di'-pēr, *n*. [Fr. *diapré*, pp. of *diaprer*, to variegate with colours; from L.L. *diaprus*, a kind of precious cloth, from It. *diaprio*, jasper.] A fabric, either linen or cotton, or a mixture of the two, upon the surface of which a figured pattern is produced; flowering either of sculpture in low relief, or of painting or gilding used to ornament a flat surface. — *v.t.* To variegate or diversify with figures; to flower.

**Diaphane**, di'-fān, *n*. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *phainō*, I show.] A woven silk stuff with transparent and colourless figures. — **Diaphanous**, di'-af'-nus, *a*. Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.

**Diaphoresis**, di'-fo-rē'sis, *n*. [Gr. *diaphorēsis*, perspiration — *dia*, and *phorē*, I carry.] *Med.* a greater degree of perspiration than is natural.

**Diaphragm**, di'-fram, *n*. [Gr. *diaphragma*, a partition — *dia*, and *phragō*, I break off, defend.] The midriff, a muscular wall separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen; a partition or dividing substance, as a circular ring used in telescopes, &c., to cut off marginal portions of a beam of light; a calcareous plate which divides the cavity of certain molluscous shells.

**Diarrhœa**, di'-a-rē'a, *n*. [Gr. *diarrhœa* — *dia*, through, and *rhœō*, I flow.] An ailment consisting in a morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines.

**Diary**, di'-a-ri, *n*. [L. *diarium*, a daily allowance of food, a journal, from *dies*, a day, whence also *dial*, *diurnal*,

*journal*.] A book in which daily events or transactions are noted; a journal; a blank book dated for the record of daily memoranda. — **Diarrist**, di'-a-ris't, *n*. One who keeps a diary.

**Diastase**, di'-as-tās, *n*. [Gr. *diastasis*, separation — *dia*, asunder, and root *sta*, to stand.] A substance existing in barley and oats after germination: so called because in solution it possesses the property of causing starch to break up at 150° Fahr., transforming it first into dextrine and then into sugar.

**Diastole**, di'-as-to-lē, *n*. [Gr. *diastolē*, a drawing asunder — *dia*, and *stellō*, I set.] *Physiol.* the dilatation of the heart with blood: opposed to *systole*, or contraction; *gram*, the lengthening of a syllable that is naturally short.

**Diatesaron**, di'-a-tes'-ar-on, *n*. [Gr. *dia tessaron*, by four.] A harmony of the four gospels.

**Diathesis**, di'-ath'e-sis, *n*. [Gr.] *Med.* particular disposition or habit of body, good or bad.

**Diatom**, di'-a-tom, *n*. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *tomē*, a cutting, from forming often loosely connected chains.] One of a natural order of microscopic vegetable organisms with siliceous coverings, found in fresh and salt water, and in moist places.

**Diatomic**, di'-a-tom'ik, *a*. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *atomos*, an atom.] *Chem.* consisting of two atoms.

**Diatonic**, di'-a-ton'ik, *a*. [Gr. *dia*, by or through, and *tonos*, sound.] *Mus.* applied to the major or minor scales, or to chords, intervals, and melodic progressions belonging to one scale.

**Diatribe**, di'-a-trib, *n*. [Gr. *diatribē*, a discussion, amusement, passing of time — *dia*, through, and *tribō*, I rub.] A continued disputation; a lengthy invective; a harangue in which a person inveighs against something.

**Diazo compounds**, di'-az'ō. *Chem.* organic substances containing the active azo group (N<sub>2</sub>), and important as intermediate products in many reactions.

**Dibasic**, di-bās'ik, *a*. [Di, double, and *basic*.] *Chem.* of acids, containing two hydrogen atoms capable of being replaced by a base in forming salts.

**Dibble**, dib'l, *n*. [From *dib*, a form of *dip*.] A pointed instrument used in gardening and agriculture to make holes for planting seeds, bulbs, &c.

**Dicast**, di'-kast, *n*. [Gr. *dikastēs*, from *dikē*, justice.] *Greek antiq.* an officer answering nearly to the modern jurymen.

**Dice**, dis, *n*. pl. of *die*, for gaming. *DIE.* — *v.i.* — *diced*, *dicing*. To play with dice. — **Diced**, dist, *a*. Ornamented with square or diamond-shaped figures. — **Dice-box**, *n*. A box from which dice are thrown in gaming.

**Dichroism**, di'krō-izm, *n*. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *chroa*, colour.] *Optics*, a

property possessed by several crystallized bodies of appearing under two distinct colours according to the direction in which light is transmitted through them.

**Dickens**, dik'-enz, *interj.* [Probably a fanciful euphemism for *devil*; comp. L.G. *düker*, *duks*, the deuce.] *Devil*; deuce: used interjectionally. [Shak.]

**Dicker**, dik'-ēr, *n*. [L.G. and Sw. *deker*, G. *decher*, ten hides, from L.L. *dacra*, *decara*, L. *decem*, ten.] The number or quantity of ten, particularly ten hides or skins.

**Dickey**, Dicky, dik'ī, *n*. [Origin doubtful.] An article of dress like the front of a dress-shirt, and worn instead; the seat in a carriage on which the driver sits, whether in front or not. — **Dicky-bird**, *n*. A pet name for a little bird.

**Diclinic**, di'-klin'ik, *a*. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *klinō*, I incline.] Applied to crystals in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined.

**Dicotyledon**, di'-kot-i-lē'don, *n*. [Gr. *di*, and *kotyledōn*.] A plant whose seeds contain a pair of cotyledons or seed-leaves, which are always opposite to each other. — **Dicotyledonous**, di'-kot-i-lē'do-nus, *a*. Having two cotyledons.

**Dictaphone**, dik'-ta-fōn, *n*. [L. *dico*, I speak; Gr. *phōnē*, voice.] An instrument similar to the phonograph, into which correspondence is dictated, to be transcribed afterwards.

**Dictate**, dik'tāt, *v.t.* — *dictated*, *dictating*. [L. *dicto*, *dictatum*, a freq. of *dico*, *dictum*, to say.] To deliver or enounce with authority, as an order, command, or direction; to instruct to be said or written; to utter, so that another may write out; to direct by impulse on the mind (an action dictated by fear); to instigate. — *n*. An order delivered; a command; a rule, maxim, or precept, delivered with authority; rule or direction suggested to the mind (the *dictates* of reason). — **Dictation**, dik-tā'shon, *n*. The act of dictating; the act or practice of speaking or reading that another may write down what is spoken. — **Dictator**, dik'tā-tēr, *n*. [L., a supreme magistrate appointed on special occasions with unlimited power.] One invested with absolute authority; a supreme leader or guide to direct the conduct or opinion of others. — **Dictatorial**, dik-tā-tō-ri-al, *a*. Pertaining to a dictator; imperious; overbearing. — **Dictatorship**, dik'tā-tēr-ship, *n*. The office of a dictator; authority; imperiousness.

**Diction**, dik'shon, *n*. [L. *dictio*, from *dico*, *dictum*, to speak.] A person's choice or selection of words in speaking or writing; general mode of expressing oneself; style. — **Dictionary**, dik'shon-a-ri, *n*. [L.L. *dictionary*.] A book containing the words of a language arranged in alphabetical order, with explanations or definitions of their meanings; a lexicon; a word-book;



any work which communicates information on an entire subject or branch of a subject, under entries or heads arranged alphabetically.—*a.* Pertaining to, contained in, or given by a dictionary or dictionaries.—**Dictum**, dik'tum, *n.* pl. **Dicta**, dik'ta. [*L.*] A positive assertion; an authoritative saying or decision.

**Didactic**, Didactical, di-dak'tik, di-dak'ti-kal, *a.* [*Gr.* didaktikos, from *didaskō*, I teach.] Adapted to teach; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules; intended to instruct.—**Didactics**, di-dak'tiks, *n.* The art or science of teaching.

**Didapper**, did'a-për, *n.* [*For* divapper [*Shak.*], from *dive*, and *dap* = *dip*. DABCHICK.] The dabchick or little grebe.

**Diddle**, did'l, *v.t.* [*A. Sax.* *dyderian*, to deceive or delude, originally perhaps by rapid movements or sleight of hand.] To cheat or trick, especially in money matters [*slang*].

**Didelphia**, di-del'fi-a, *n. pl.* [*Gr.* di, double, and *delphs*, womb.] One of the three sub-classes of Mammalia (the other two being Ornithodelphia and Monodelphia), founded on the nature of the female reproductive organs, the young being born in an immature state and carried in a pouch or second womb till perfect; they include the marsupials, as the kangaroos, opossums, &c.

**Die**, di, *v.i.*—*died*, *dying*. [*Not* an *A. Sax.* word; closely allied to the *O. Fris.* *dēja*, *deya*, *Icel.* *dēja*, *deyja*, *Dan.* *døje*, to die; *A. Sax.* *dēd*, dead, a kind of participial form, *death*, *death*.] To cease to live; to expire; to de cease; to perish; to become dead; to lose life: said of both animals and plants; to come to an end; to cease to have influence or effect (his fame will not *die*); to sink; to faint (his heart *died* within him); to languish with pleasure, tenderness, affection, or the like; to become gradually less distinct or perceptible to the sight or hearing: generally followed by *away* (the sound *died away*); *theol.* to suffer divine wrath and punishment in the future world.—*To die out*, to become extinct gradually.

**Die**, di, *n.* [*Fr.* *dé*, *O. Fr.* *det*, from *L.* *datum*, something given, hence what is thrown or laid on the table.] A small cube marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, used in gaming by being thrown from a box; a square body: in the above senses the plural is *dice*; *arch.* the cubical part of a pedestal between its base and cornice; a stamp used in coining money, in foundries, &c.: in the last two senses the plural is regular, *dies*.—*The die is cast*, everything is now put to hazard; all will depend upon fortune.—**Die-sinker**, *n.* An engraver of dies for stamping or embossing.—**Die-sinking**, *n.* The process of engraving dies.

**Die-hard**, di'hård, *n.* An irrecon-

cilable opponent of any measure in Parliament; usually applied only to uncompromising Tories.

**Dielectric**, di-è-lek'trik, *n.* [*Gr.* *dia*, through, and *E. electric*.] *Elect.* any medium through or across which electric induction takes place between two conductors.

**Diesel engine**, des'el. [*After* Rudolph Diesel, the inventor.] An oil engine in which the vaporized oil is burned by being sprayed into air whose temperature has been raised by high compression.

**Diet**, di'et, *n.* [*O. Fr.* *diète*, *L. L.* *dieta*, *Gr.* *diata*, a way of living, diet.] A person's regular food or victuals; manner of living as regards food and drink; course of food prescribed and limited in kind and quantity; allowance of provision.—*v.t.* To furnish diet or meals for; to prescribe a particular diet for.—*v.i.* To eat according to rules prescribed; to eat; to feed.—**Dietary**, di'e-ta-ri, *a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.—*n.* A system or course of diet; allowance of food.—**Dietetic**, di-e-tet'ik, *a.* Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating diet.—**Dietetics**, di-e-tet'iks, *n.* That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

**Diet**, di'et, *n.* [*Fr.* *diète*, from *L. L.* *dieta*, the space of a day, from *L. dies*, a day, whence also *dial*, *diary*.] A meeting, as of dignitaries or delegates, held from day to day for legislative, ecclesiastical, or other purposes; session; specifically, the legislative or administrative assemblies in pre-war Germany and Austria, &c.

**Differ**, dif'ër, *v.i.* [*L.* *differe*—prefix *dis*, *dis*, and *fero*, I bear, carry, seen also in *confer*, *offer*, *refer*, *suffer*, *infer*, &c.; root also in *fertile*.] To be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various, in nature, condition, form, or qualities (men and things *differ* greatly); they *differ* from each other; to disagree; not to accord; to be of another opinion (we *differ* with or from a person); to contend; to be at variance; to dispute; to quarrel.—**Difference**, dif'ër-ens, *n.* The state or condition in virtue of which things differ from each other; a point or feature of disagreement; the being different; want of sameness; variation; dissimilarity; distinction; a dispute, contention, quarrel, controversy; the point in dispute; the remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted; the quantity by which one quantity differs from another.—*v.t.*—*differentiated*, *differenting*. To cause a difference or distinction in; to distinguish; to discriminate.—**Different**, dif'ër-ent, *a.* Distinct; separate; not the same; various; of various natures, forms, or qualities; unlike; dissimilar.—**Differentia**, dif'ër-en-shi-a, *n.* *Logic*, the characteristic attribute of a species; specific difference.—**Differential**, dif'ër-en-

shal, *a.* Making a difference; discriminating; distinguishing; *math.* an epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity by which two variable quantities differ; pertaining to mathematical processes in which such quantities are employed.—**Differential calculus**, an important branch of the higher mathematics which deals largely with the infinitely small differences of variable and mutually dependent quantities.—**Differential duties**, *pol. econ.* duties which are not levied equally upon the produce or manufactures of different countries, as when a heavier duty is laid on certain commodities from one country than on the same commodities from another country.—**Differential gear**, *mech.* an arrangement of gear wheels connecting two axles in one line, permitting one wheel to revolve faster than the other when necessary, as when a vehicle turns a corner.—*n.* *Math.* an infinitesimal difference between two states of a variable quantity.—**Differentiate**, dif'ër-en-shi-ät, *v.t.* To produce, or lead to, a difference in or between; to mark or distinguish by a difference; to set aside for a definite or specific purpose; *math.* to obtain the differential of.—*v.i.* To acquire a distinct and separate character.—**Differentiation**, dif'ër-en-shi-ä'shon, *n.* The act of differentiating; the production or discrimination of differences or variations; the assignment of a specific agency to the discharge of a specific function; *biol.* the formation of different parts, organs, species, &c., by the production or acquisition of a diversity of new structures, through a process of evolution or development; *math.* the operation of finding the differential of any function.

**Difficulty**, dif'i-kul-ti, *n.* [*Fr.* *difficulté*, *L.* *difficulus*, from *difficilis*, difficult—*dis*, priv., and *facilis*, easy to be made or done, from *facio*, I make, whence *facile*, *fact*, &c.] Hardness to be done or accomplished; the state of anything which renders its performance laborious or perplexing; opposed to *easiness* or *facility*; that which is hard to be performed or surmounted; perplexity; embarrassment of affairs; trouble; objection; cavil; obstacle to belief; an embroilment; a falling out; a controversy; a quarrel.—**Difficult**, dif'i-kult, *a.* Hard to make, do, or perform; not easy; attended with labour and pains; arduous; hard to understand.

**Diffidence**, dif'i-dens, *n.* [*L.* *diffidentia*, *diffidens*, ppr. of *diffido*, I distrust—*dis*, priv., and *fido*, I trust.] Distrust; want of confidence; especially distrust of oneself; a doubt respecting some personal qualification; modest reserve.—**Diffident**, dif'i-dent, *a.* Characterized by diffidence; distrustful of oneself; not confident; backward; bashful.

**Diffract**, dif-frakt', *v.t.* [*L.* *diffringo*,



*diffractum*—prefix *dif*, *dis*, and *frango*, I break.] To break; to bend from a straight line; to deflect.—**Diffractio**, *dif-frak'shon*, *n.* Optics, the peculiar modifications which light undergoes when it passes by the edge of an opaque body, as e.g. through a slit or other small aperture.

**Diffuse**, *dif-fūz'*, *v.t.*—*diffused*, *diffusing*. [*L. diffundo, diffusum*—prefix *dif*, *dis*, and *fundo, fusum*, to pour.] To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to cause to flow and spread; to send out or extend in all directions (light, information, happiness).—*a.* (*diffūs*). Widely spread; using too many words to express meaning; wanting conciseness and due condensation; verbose; prolix; *bot.* spreading widely, horizontally, and irregularly.—**Diffuseness**, *dif-fūs'nes*, *n.* The quality of being diffuse; want of conciseness or due concentration in expressing one's meaning.—**Diffusion**, *dif-fū'zhon*, *n.* The act of diffusing or process of being diffused; a spreading abroad or scattering; dispersion; dissemination; extension; propagation; the tendency of two different gases or miscible liquids to become uniformly intermingled.

**Dig**, *dig*, *v.t.*—*digged* or *dug*, *digging*. [Probably connected with *dike* or *dyke*, *ditch*; *A.Sax. dic*, a dike or a ditch, *dician*, *Dan. dige*, to make a ditch.] To open and break, or turn up, with a spade or other sharp instrument; to excavate; to form in the ground by digging and removing the loose soil; to raise from the earth by digging (to *dig* coals, fossils, &c.).—*v.i.* To work with a spade or other similar instrument.—**Digger**, *dig'ēr*, *n.* One who or that which digs; specifically, one who digs for gold.—**Digging**, *dig'ing*, *n.* The act of one who digs; *pl.* a word applied to the different localities in California, Australia, New Zealand, &c., where gold is obtained by excavations in the earth; lodgings [colloq.].

**Digamma**, *dī'gam-ma*, *n.* [*Gr.*, lit. double gamma (gamma = *E. g* hard).] A letter which once belonged to the alphabet of the Greeks, and appears to have had the force of *v* or *f*.

**Digest**, *di-jest'*, *v.t.* [*L. digero, digestum*, to distribute, dispose, digest food—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *gero, gestum*, to bear; also in *congest*, *suggest*, *gesture*, &c.] To arrange in suitable divisions or under proper heads or titles; to dispose in due method for being conveniently studied or consulted; to arrange methodically in the mind; to think out; to separate or dissolve in the stomach, preparing the nutritious elements for entering the system; *chem.* to soften and prepare by a heated liquid; *fig.* to bear with patience or with an effort; to brook; to put up with.—*v.i.* To undergo digestion, as food.—*n.* (*dī-jest*). A collection of Roman laws, digested or arranged under proper

titles by order of the Emperor Justinian; any orderly or systematic summary, as of laws.—**Digester**, *di-jes'tēr*, *n.* One who digests or disposes in order; that which assists the digestion of food; a vessel in which bones or other substances may be subjected to heat in water or other liquid.—**Digestible**, *di-jes'ti-bl*, *a.* Capable of being digested.—**Digestion**, *di-jes'tyon*, *n.* [*L. digestio*.] The act of methodizing or disposing in order; the process which food undergoes in the stomach, by which it is prepared for nourishing the body; *chem.* the operation of exposing bodies to heat in a liquid to prepare them for some action on each other; or the slow action of a solvent on any substance.—**Digestive**, *di-jes'tiv*, *a.* Having the power to promote digestion in the stomach.—*n.* Any preparation or medicine which increases the tone of the stomach and aids digestion; a stomachic.

**Dight**, *dīt*, *v.t.*—*dight*. [*A.Sax. dihtan*, from *L. dictare*, to dictate.] To put in order; to dress; to array. [Now only poet.]

**Digit**, *dij'it*, *n.* [*L. digitus*, a finger; akin *Gr. daktylos*, a finger; root *dik*, to point out, as in *Gr. deiknymi*, I show, *L. dico*, I say.] A finger: sometimes used scientifically to signify toe, when speaking of animals; the measure of a finger's breadth or  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch; *astron.* the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; *arith.* any integer under 10; so called from counting on the fingers.

—**Digital**, *dij'it-tal*, *a.* [*L. digitalis*.] Pertaining to the fingers or to digits.—*n.* One of the keys of instruments of the organ or piano class.—**Digitalin**, *dij'it-ta-lin*, *n.* A strong poison obtained from digitalis.—**Digitalis**, *dij-i-tā'lis*, *n.* [Suggested by the popular name foxglove.] A genus of plants one species of which, the foxglove, is a common wild flower in Britain.—**Digitigrade**, *dij'it-ti-grād*, *n.* [*L. digitus*, and *gradior*, I go.] An animal that walks on its toes, as the lion, wolf, &c.—*a.* Walking on the toes.

**Dignify**, *dīg'ni-fī*, *v.t.*—*dignified*, *dignifying*. [*Fr. dignifier*—*L. dignus*, worthy, and *facere*, to make.] To invest with honour or dignity; to exalt in rank; to elevate to a high office; to honour; to make illustrious.—**Dignified**, *dīg'ni-fid*, *p.* and *a.* Invested with dignity; honoured; marked with dignity or loftiness; noble; stately in deportment.—**Dignitary**, *dīg'ni-ta-ri*, *n.* One who holds an exalted rank or office.—**Dignity**, *dīg'ni-ti*, *n.* [*L. dignitas*.] Nobleness or elevation of mind; loftiness; honourable place or rank; degree of elevation; elevation of aspect; grandeur of mien; height or importance; an elevated office.

**Digraph**, *dī'graf*, *n.* [*Gr. di*, twice, and *graphō*, I write.] A union of two vowels or of two consonants,

representing a single sound of the voice (as *ea* in head).

**Digress**, *di-gres'*, *v.i.* [*L. digredior, digressus*, to step apart—prefix *dis*, apart, and *gradior*, I step.] To depart or wander from the main subject or tenor of a discourse, argument, or narration.—**Digression**, *di-gresh'on*, *n.* [*L. digressio*.] The act of digressing; a departure from the main subject; the part or passage of a discourse, &c., which deviates from the main subject.

**Dike**, *Dyke*, *dik*, *n.* [*A.Sax. dic*, *D. dijk*, *Dan. dike*, a bank of earth, a ditch, the ditch being excavated and the bank formed by the same operation. *Ditch* is a softened form of this.] A ditch or channel for water; a barrier of earth, stones, or other materials, intended to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river; a low wall forming a fence.—*v.t.*—*diked*, *diking*. To surround with a dike; to secure by a bank; to drain by one or more dikes or ditches.

**Dilapidate**, *dī-lap'ī-dāt*, *v.i.*—*dilapidated*, *dilapidating*. *L. dilapido, dilapidatum*—prefix *di* for *dis*, a under, and *lapis, lapidis*, a stone.] To fall to ruin.—*v.t.* To suffer to go to ruin (buildings) by misuse or neglect; to waste; to squander.—**Dilapidated**, *dī-lap'ī-dā-ted*, *p.* and *a.* In a ruinous condition; suffered to go to ruin.—**Dilapidation**, *dī-lap'ī-dā'shon*, *n.* The act of dilapidating; *eccles.* the ruinous neglect or actual wasting, by an incumbent, of any building or other property in his possession.

**Dilate**, *dī-lāt*, *v.t.*—*dilated*, *dilating*. [*L. dilato*, I make wider—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *latius*, broad.] To expand or swell out, especially by filling; to distend; to enlarge in all directions: opposed to *contract*.—*v.i.* To expand, swell, or extend in all directions; to speak largely and copiously; to dwell in narration; to descant: with *on* or *upon*.—**Dilatation**, *Dilation*, *dī-lā-tā'shon*, *dī-lā'shon*, *n.* The act of expanding, dilating, or state of being expanded or distended.

**Dilatory**, *dī-lā-to-ri*, *a.* [*Fr. dilatoire*, *L.L. dilatorius*, from *L. differo, dilatum*. *DELAY*.] Marked with or given to procrastination or delay; making delay or resulting in delay; slow; tardy; not proceeding with diligence: of persons or things.

**Dilemma**, *dī-lem'ma*, *n.* [*Gr. dilemma*—prefix *di* for *dis*, double, and *lēmma*, an assumption, from *lambanō*, I take.] Logic, an argument in which the adversary is caught between two difficulties, by having two alternatives presented to him, each of which is equally conclusive against him; hence, a state of things in which evils or obstacles present themselves on every side, and it is difficult to determine what course to pursue.

**Dilettanti**, *dīl-e-tan'tā*, *n. pl.* **Dilettanti**, *dīl-e-tan'tē*. [*It.*, from *L. delectare*, to delight.] An admirer or

lover of the fine arts; an amateur or trifler in art; one who pursues an art desultorily and for amusement.

**Dilettantism**, dil-e-tan'tizm, *n.* The quality characteristic of a dilettante.

**Diligence**, dil'i-jens, *n.* [L. *diligentia*, carefulness, diligence, from *diligo*, I love earnestly.] Steady application in business of any kind; constant effort to accomplish what is undertaken; due attention; industry; assiduity; care; heed; heedfulness; *Scots law*, a kind of warrant, and also a process by which persons or effects are attached.—**Diligent**, dil'i-jent, *a.* [L. *diligens, diligentis*.] Steady in application to business; constant in effort to accomplish what is undertaken; assiduous; attentive; industrious; not idle or negligent; of persons or things.

**Diligence**, dè-lè-zhāns, *a.* [Fr.] A kind of four-wheeled stage-coach.

**Dill**, dil, *n.* [A.Sax. *dil*, Sw. *dill*, G. *dill*, *dill*; probably from its soothing qualities in *dilling* or *dulling* pain.] An umbelliferous European plant, the fruits or seeds of which are moderately pungent and aromatic, and are used as a carminative.

**Dilly-dally**, dil'i-dal-i, *v.i.* [A reduplication of *dally*.] To loiter; to delay; to trifle.

**Dilute**, dil-lūt, *v.t.*—*diluted, diluting*. [L. *diluo, dilutus*—prefix *di* for *dis*, and *luo*, I wash, as in *ablution*.] To render liquid or more liquid, especially by mixing with water; to weaken (spirit, acid, &c.) by an admixture of water.—*a.* Diluted; reduced in strength by intermixture.

**Diluvial, Diluvian**, dil-lū'vi-al, dil-lū'vi-an, *a.* [L. *diluvium*, a deluge, from *diluo*.] Pertaining to a flood or deluge, more especially to the deluge in Noah's days.

**Dim**, dim, *a.* [A.Sax. *dim*, dark, obscure=O.Fris. *dim*, Icel. *dimmr*, dim; comp. Lith. *tamsa*, Skr. *tamas*, darkness.] Not seeing clearly; having the vision indistinct; not clearly seen; obscure; faint; vague; somewhat dark; not luminous; dull of apprehension; having the lustre obscured; tarnished.—*v.t.*—*dimmed, dimming*. To render dim or less clear or distinct; to becloud; to obscure; to tarnish or sully.

**Dime**, dim, *n.* [Fr. *dime*, a tenth, a tithe, O.Fr. *disme*, from L. *decimus*, tenth, from *decem*, ten.] A silver coin of the United States, value ten cents; the tenth of a dollar, or about 5¢.

**Dimension**, di-men'shon, *n.* [L. *dimensio*, from *dimetior*, I measure—*di* for *dis*, and *metior, mensus*, to mete.] Extension in a single direction, as length, breadth, and thickness or depth, a solid body having thus three dimensions; *pl.* measure, size, extent, capacity; *fig.* consequence; importance; *alg.* same as *degree*.

**Dimeter**, dim'e-tēr, *a.* [Gr. *dimetros*—*di*, twice, and *metron*, a measure.] Having two poetical measures.—*n.* A verse of two measures.

**Dimidiate**, di-mid'i-āt, *a.* [L. *dimidiatus*, from *dimidium*, half—*dis*, asunder, and *medius*, the middle.] Divided into two equal parts; halved.

**Diminish**, di-min'ish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *demenuish*, from L. *diminuo*, I lessen—*di* for *dis*, asunder, and *minuere*, to lessen, from root *min*, in *minor*, less.] To lessen; to make less or smaller by any means; opposed to *increase* and *augment*.—*v.i.* To lessen; to become or appear less or smaller; decrease.—**Diminuendo**, di-min'ū-en'dō. [It.] Mus. an instruction to the performer to lessen the volume of sound from loud to soft: opposite of *crescendo*.—**Diminution**, dim-i-nū'shon, *n.* [L. *diminutio*.] The act of diminishing; a making smaller; the state of becoming or appearing less; discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.

**Diminutive**, di-min'ū-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *diminutif*.] Considerably smaller than the normal size; small; little.—*n.* Gram. a word formed from another word to express a little thing of the kind (as *manikin*, a little man).

**Dismissory**, di-mis'ō-ri, *a.* [L.L. *dimissorius*.] Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction; granting leave to depart.

**Dimity**, dim'i-ti, *n.* [It. *dimito*, L.L. *dimitum*, from Gr. *dimitos*, dimity—*di*, double, and *mitos*, a thread.] A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom by raised stripes or fancy figures, rarely dyed, but usually employed white for beds, &c.

**Dimorphism**, di-mor'fizm, *n.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *morphē*, form.] Occurrence in two quite distinct forms.

**Dimple**, dim'pl, *n.* [Probably a diminutive form connected with *dip* or *deep*; comp. G. *dümpel, tümpel*, a pool.] A small natural depression in the cheek or other part of the face, as the chin; a slight depression or indentation on any surface.—*v.i.*—*dimpled, dimpling*. To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities.—*v.t.* To mark with dimples.

**Din**, din, *n.* [A.Sax. *dyn, dyne*, noise, thunder; Icel. *dýrn*, din. *dýnia*, to resound; from same root as Skr. *dhvan*, to sound.] Noise; a loud sound; particularly, a rattling, clattering, or rumbling sound, long continued.—*v.t.*—*dinned, dinning*. To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise; to harass with clamour.

**Dine**, din, *v.i.*—*dined, dining*. [Fr. *diner*, O.Fr. *disner*, L.L. *dinare*—*de*, intens. (as in *deavour*), and *cenare*, to dine, from *cæna*, dinner.] To eat the chief meal of the day; to take dinner.—*v.t.* To give a dinner to; to supply with dinner; to afford convenience for dining.—**Dining-room**, *n.* A room to dine in; a place for public dining.—**Dinner**, din'ēr, *n.* [Fr. *diner*.] The principal meal of the day, taken between morning and evening, or in the afternoon or evening.—

**Dinner-hour**, *n.* The hour at which dinner is taken; the hour spent in dining.—**Dinner-jacket**, *n.* A black coat without tails worn by men in the evening.

**Ding**, ding, *v.t.*—*dinged or dinged*. [Icel. *dengja*, Dan. *dænge*, Sw. *dänga*, to knock, to beat.] To throw or dash with violence [*Mil.*]; to dash; to drive; to break. [O.E. and Sc.]

**Ding-dong**, ding'dong, *n.* The sound of bells, or any similar sound of continuous strokes.

**Dinghy**, ding'gi, *n.* A small boat used by a ship.

**Dingle**, ding'gl, *n.* [Apparently a form of O.E. *dimble*, a dell or dingle, and *dimple*.] A narrow dale or valley between hills; a small secluded and embowered valley.

**Dingo**, ding'gō, *n.* The wild Australian dog.

**Dingy**, din'ji, *a.* [Probably connected with *dung*.] Of a dirty white or dusky colour; soiled; sullied; dusky.

**Dinornis**, di-nor'nis, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *ornis*, a bird.] An extinct running bird of gigantic size (some of them being 14 feet high) which formerly inhabited New Zealand, called by the natives *moa*.—**Dinosaur**, di-nō-sar, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, and *sauros*, a lizard.] One of a group of huge terrestrial, fossil reptiles.—**Dinothierium**, di-nō-thē'ri-um, *n.* [Gr. *deinos*, and *thērion*, wild beast.] A gigantic extinct mammal allied to the elephant.

**Dint**, dint, *n.* [A.Sax. *dynt*, a blow, O.E. and Sc. *dunt*, Icel. *dýntr*, a stroke; perhaps akin to *din* and *ding*. *Dent* is the same word.] A blow or stroke; the mark made by a blow; a cavity or impression made by a blow or by pressure on a substance; a dent.—*By dint of*, by the force or power of; by means of.—*v.t.* To make a dint in; to dent.

**Diocese**, di'ō-sēs, *n.* [Gr. *diōkēsis*, administration, a province or jurisdiction—*dia*, and *oikēsis*, residence, from *oikeō*, I dwell, *oikos*, a house.] The circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction; an ecclesiastical division of a state, subject to the authority of a bishop.—**Diocesan**, di-os'es-an, *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.—*n.* A bishop as related to his own diocese; one in possession of a diocese, and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

**Diocleous, Diocian**, di-cē'sus, di-cē'shi-an, *a.* Bot. having stamens on one plant and pistils on another.

**Dioptric, Dioptrical**, di-op'trik, di-op'tri-kal, *a.* [Gr. *dioptrikos*, from *dia*, through, and the root *op*, to see.] Pertaining to dioptrics, or to the passing of light through instruments or substances.—*Dioptric system*, the mode of illuminating light-houses in which the illumination is produced by a central lamp, sending its rays through a combination of lenses surrounding it.—**Dioptrics**, di-op'triks, *n.* That part of optics



which treats of the refractions of light passing through different mediums, as through air, water, or glass, and especially through lenses.

**Diorama**, di-ô-râ-ma, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *horama*, a view.] A scenic contrivance in which the scenes are viewed through a large aperture.

**Diorite**, di-ô-rit, *n.* [Gr. *dia*, through, and *horos*, boundary, the stone being formed of distinct portions.] A tough crystalline trap-rock of a whitish colour, speckled with black or greenish black.

**Dioxide**, di-ok'sid, *n.* [Prefix *di*, double, and *oxide*.] An oxide consisting of one atom of a metal and two atoms of oxygen.

**Dip**, dip, *v.t.*—dipped or *dip*, dipping. [A.Sax. *diplan*, *dyplan*, to dip; Fris. *dipte*, D. *doopen*, G. *taufen*, to dip, to baptize; akin *deep*, *div*.] To plunge or immerse in water or other liquid; to put into a fluid and withdraw; to lift with a ladle or other vessel: often with *out*; to baptize by immersion.—*v.i.* To plunge into a liquid and quickly emerge; to engage in a desultory way; to concern oneself to some little extent (to *dip* into a subject); to read passages here and there (to *dip* into a volume); to sink, as below the horizon; *geol.* to incline or slope.—*n.* An immersion in any liquid; a plunge; a bath; a candle made by dipping the wick in tallow; inclination or slope.—*Dip of the needle*, the angle which the magnetic needle makes with the plane of the horizon.—*The dip of strata*, in *geol.* the inclination or angle at which strata slope or dip downwards into the earth.—**Dipper**, dip'ér, *n.* One who or that which dips; one of a sect of American Baptists; a name given to the water-ouzel.

**Dipetalous**, di-pet'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *petalon*, a petal.] Having two flower-leaves or petals; twopetaled.

**Diphtheria**, dif-thê-ri-a, *n.* [Gr. *diphthera*, a membrane.] An epidemic inflammatory disease of the air-passages, and especially of the throat, characterized by the formation of a false membrane.

**Diphthong**, dif'thong or dip'thong, *n.* [Gr. *diphthongos*—*di*, twice, and *phthongos*, sound.] A union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable (as in *bound*, *oil*).

**Diploma**, di-plô'ma, *n.* [Gr. *dip-lôma*, a paper folded double, a licence, from *diploô*, I fold, *diploos*, double.] A letter or writing, usually under seal and signed by competent authority, conferring some power, privilege, or honour, as that given to graduates of universities on their receiving the usual degrees, to physicians who are licensed to practise their profession, and the like.

—**Diplomacy**, di-plô'ma-si, *n.* The science or art of conducting negotiations, arranging treaties, &c., between nations; the forms of in-

ternational negotiations; dexterity or skill in managing negotiations of any kind; artful management or manoeuvring with the view of securing advantages.—**Diplomat**, dip-lô-mat, *n.* A diplomatist.—**Diplomatic**, dip-lô-mat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to diplomacy, or to the management of any negotiations; skillful in gaining one's ends by tact and cleverness; conferred by diploma; relating to diplomatics.—**Diplomatics**, dip-lô-mat'iks, *n.* The science of deciphering old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, date, &c.; paleography.—**Diplomatist**, di-plô'ma-tist, *n.* A person skilled in diplomacy; a diplomat.

**Dipsomania**, dip-sô-mâ'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *dipsa*, thirst, and *mania*, madness.] That morbid condition to which habitual drunkards of a nervous and sanguine temperament are liable to reduce themselves, and in which they manifest an uncontrollable craving for stimulants.—**Dipsomaniac**, dip-sô-mâ'ni-ak, *n.* A victim of dipsomania.

**Dipterous**, dip'tér-us, *a.* [Gr. *di*, double, and *pteron*, a wing.] Entom. having two wings.

**Diptych**, dip'tik, *n.* [Gr. *diptychos*—*di*, double, and *ptysô*, I fold.] A painting or carved work, on two folding compartments or tablets.

**Dire**, dir, *a.* [L. *dirus*, terrible.] Dreadful; dismal; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

**Direct**, di-rekt', *a.* [L. *dirigo*, *directum*, to set in a straight line, to direct—*di* for *dis*, intens., and *rego*, *rectum*, to make straight.] Straight; right: opposite to *crooked*, *circuitous*, *winding*, *oblique*; *astron.* appearing to move from west to east: opposed to *retrograde*; in the line of father and son: opposed to *collateral*; straight-forward; open; ingenuous; plain; not ambiguous.—*Direct current*, *elec.* an electric current flowing always in one direction, as distinguished from an alternating current.—*v.t.* To point or aim in a straight line toward something; to make to act, or work, towards a certain end or object; to show the right road or course to; to prescribe a course to; to regulate, guide, lead, govern; to order or instruct; to prescribe to; to inscribe (a letter) with the address.—*v.i.* To act as a guide; to point out a course.—**Direction**, di-rek'shon, *n.* The act of directing; the course or line in which anything is directed; a being directed towards a particular end; the line in which a body moves, or to which its position is referred; course; the act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence; instruction in what manner to proceed; order; behest; the address on a letter, parcel, &c.; a body or board of directors; directorate.—**Directly**, di-rekt'li, *adv.* In a direct manner; in a straight line or course; straightway; immediately; instantly; soon; without delay; openly; expressly; without

circumlocution or ambiguity.—**Director**, di-rek'tér, *n.* One who or that which directs; one who superintends, governs, or manages; specifically, one of a body appointed to direct, control, or superintend the affairs of a company.—**Directorate**, di-rek'tér-ât, *n.* The office of a director; a body of directors.—**Directorship**, di-rek'tér-ship, *n.* The condition or office of a director.—**Directory**, di-rek'tô-ri, *n.* A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, town, &c., with their places of business and abode.

**Dirge**, dêrj, *n.* [A contraction of L. *dirige* ('direct', imperative of *dirigere*, to direct), the first word of the eighth verse of *Psalms V*, formerly sung at funerals.] A song or tune intended to express grief, sorrow, and mourning.

**Dirigible**, di-ri-ji-bl, *a.* That may be directed, turned, or guided in any direction.—*n.* A balloon or airship whose course can be directed by means of steering or directing apparatus.

**Dirk**, dêrk, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A kind of dagger or poniard; a dagger worn as a side-arm by midshipmen; one worn as essential to complete the Highland costume.

**Dirt**, dêrt, *n.* [Icel. *drif*, dirt, excrement, *drita*, Sc. *drite*, A.Sax. (*ge-dritan*, to go to stool.)] Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, mud, mire, dust; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean; a gold-miner's name for the material, as earth, gravel, &c., put into his cradle to be washed.—*v.t.* To soil; to dirty.—**Dirtness**, dêr'ti-ness, *n.* The condition of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness.—**Dirty**, dêr'ti, *a.* Foul; nasty; filthy; not clean; impure; turbid; mean; base; despicable; sleety, rainy, or sloppy (weather).—*v.t.*—*dirtyed*, *dirtying*. To defile; to make dirty or filthy; to soil.

**Disable**, dis-â-bl, *v.t.*—*disabled*, *disabling*. [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *able*.] To render unable; to deprive of competent strength or power, physical or mental; to injure so as to be no longer fit for duty or service; to deprive of adequate means, instruments, or resources; to impair; to deprive of legal qualifications; to incapacitate; to render incapable.—**Disability**, dis-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being disabled or unable; weakness; impotence; incapacity; inability; want of legal qualifications.

**Disabuse**, dis-a-bûz', *v.t.*—*disabused*, *disabusing*. [Fr. *désabuser*, to disabuse.] To free from mistaken or erroneous notions or beliefs; to undeceive; to set right.

**Disadvantage**, dis-ad-van'taj, *n.* Absence or deprivation of advantage; that which prevents success or renders it difficult; any unfavourable circumstance or state; prejudice to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good; loss; injury;



harm; damage.—**Disadvantageous**, dis-advan-tā'jus, *a.* Attended with disadvantage; unfavourable to success or prosperity; prejudicial.

**Disaffect**, dis-af-fekt', *v.t.* To alienate the affection of; to make less friendly or faithful, as to a person, party, or cause; to make discontented or unfriendly.—**Disaffected**, dis-af-fek'ted, *p. and a.* Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favour or support; unfriendly; hostile to the governing power.—**Disaffection**, dis-af-fek'-shon, *n.* Alienation of affection, attachment, or good-will; disloyalty.

**Disagree**, dis-a-grē', *v.t.*—*disagreed, disagreeing.* To be not accordant or coincident; to be not exactly similar; to differ; to be of an opposite or different opinion; to be unsuitable to the stomach; to be in opposition; not to accord or harmonize; to become unfriendly; to quarrel.—**Disagreeable**, dis-a-grē'a-bl, *a.* The reverse of agreeable; unpleasant; offensive to the mind or to the senses; repugnant; obnoxious.—**Disagreement**, dis-a-grē'ment, *n.* Want of agreement; difference, as of form or character; difference of opinion or sentiments; a falling out; a quarrel; discord.

**Disallow**, dis-al-lou', *v.t.* To refuse permission or sanction for; not to grant; not to authorize; to disapprove of; to reject, as being illegal, unnecessary, unauthorized, and the like.

**Disappear**, dis-ap-pēr', *v.i.* To cease to appear or to be perceived; to vanish from the sight; to go away or out of sight; to cease, or seem to cease, to be or exist.—**Disappearance**, dis-ap-pē-rans, *n.* Act of disappearing; removal from sight.

**Disappoint**, dis-ap-point', *v.t.* [*Fr. déappointer*, originally to remove from an appointment or office.] To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, desire, or intention; to frustrate; to balk; to hinder from the possession or enjoyment of that which was hoped or expected (*disappointed* of the expected legacy).—**Disappointment**, dis-ap-point'ment, *n.* The act of disappointing or feeling of being disappointed; defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention.

**Disapprobation**, dis-ap'rō-bā'-shon, *n.* The reverse of approbation; disapproval; censure, expressed or unexpressed.—**Disapprove**, dis-a-prōv', *v.t.*—*disapproved, disapproving.* To censure; to regard as wrong or objectionable.—*v.i.* To express or feel disapproval: with *of* before the object.—**Disapproval**, dis-a-prō'val, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.

**Disarm**, dis-ārm', *v.t.* To take the arms or weapons from, usually by force or authority; to reduce to a peace footing, as an army or navy; to deprive of means of attack or defence, or of annoyance, or power

to terrify; to render harmless.—*v.i.* To lay down arms; to disband armed forces.—**Disarmament**, dis-ārm'a-ment, *n.* Act of disarming.

**Disarrange**, dis-a-rānj', *v.t.* To put out of order; to unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of.

**Disarray**, dis-a-rā', *v.t.* To undress; to divest of clothes; to throw into disorder.—*n.* Disorder; confusion; disordered dress.

**Disaster**, diz-as'tēr, *n.* [*Fr. désastre*—*dis*, and *L. astrum*, a star; a word of astrological origin. Compare the adj. *disastrous* with *ill-starred*.] Any unfortunate event, especially a great and sudden misfortune; mishap; calamity; adversity; reverse.—**Disastrous**, diz-as'trus, *a.* Occasioning or accompanied by disaster; calamitous.

**Disavow**, dis-a-vou', *v.t.* To deny to be true, as a fact or charge respecting oneself; to disown; to repudiate; to reject.—**Disavowal**, dis-a-vou'al, *n.* Denial; repudiation.

**Disband**, dis-band', *v.t.* To dismiss from military service; to break up, as a band or body of men; to disperse.—*v.i.* To break up and retire from military service.—**Disbandment**, dis-band'ment, *n.* The act of disbanding.

**Disbar**, dis-bār', *v.t.*—*disbarred, disbarring.* To expel from being a member of the bar; to remove from the list of barristers.

**Disbelief**, dis-bē-lēf', *n.* Refusal of credit or faith; denial of belief; unbelief; infidelity; scepticism.—

**Disbelieve**, dis-bē-lēv', *v.t.*—*disbelieved, disbelieving.* To refuse belief to; to hold not to be true or not to exist; to refuse to credit.—*v.i.* To deny the truth of any position; to refuse to believe.

**Disburden**, dis-bēr'den, *v.t.* To remove a burden from; to lay off or aside as oppressive; to get rid of.

**Disburse**, dis-bērs', *v.t.*—*disbursed, disbursing.* [*O.Fr. desboursier*—prefix *dis*, and *L.L. bursa*, a purse. *PURSE*.] To pay out, as money; to spend or lay out; to expend.—**Disbursement**, dis-bērs'ment, *n.* The act of disbursing; a sum paid out.

**Disc**, Disk, disk, *n.* [*L. discus*, a quoit.] A kind of ancient quoit; any flat circular plate or surface, as of a piece of metal, the face of the sun, moon, or a planet as it appears to our sight, &c.; *bot.* the whole surface of a leaf; also, the central part of a radiate compound flower, the part surrounded by what is called the ray.

**Discard**, dis-kārd', *v.t. and i.* To throw out of the hand such cards as are not played in the course of the game; to dismiss from service or employment, or from society; to cast off.

**Discern**, diz-zēr'n', *v.t.* [*L. discerno*—*dis*, and *cerno*, I separate or distinguish.] To perceive or note as being different; to discriminate by

the eye or the intellect; to distinguish or mark as being distinct; to discover by the eye; to see.—*v.i.* To see or understand differences; to make distinction; to have clearness of mental vision.—**Discerning**, diz-zēr'ning, *p. and a.* Having power to discern; capable of discriminating, knowing, and judging; sharp-sighted; acute.—**Discernment**, diz-zēr'n'ment, *n.* The act of discerning; the power or faculty of discerning by the mind; acuteness of judgment; power of perceiving differences of things or ideas, and their relations; penetration.

**Discharge**, dis-chārj', *v.t.*—*discharged, discharging.* To unload (a ship); to take out (a cargo); to free from any load or burden; to free of the missile with which anything is charged or loaded; to fire off; to let fly; to shoot; to emit or send out; to give vent to, *lit. or fig.*; to deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is owing; to pay (a debt); to free from an obligation, duty, or labour; to relieve (to *discharge* a person from a task); to clear from an accusation or crime; to acquit; to absolve; to set free; to perform or execute (a duty or office); to divest of an office or employment; to dismiss from service (a servant, a soldier, a jury); to release; to liberate from confinement.—*v.i.* To get rid of or let out a charge or contents.—*n.* The act of discharging, unloading, or freeing from a charge; a flowing or issuing out, or a throwing out; emission; that which is thrown out; matter emitted; dismissal from office or service; release from obligation, debt, or penalty; absolution from a crime or accusation; ransom; price paid for deliverance; performance; execution, as of an office, trust, or duty; liberation; release from confinement; payment of a debt.

**Disciple**, dis-si'pl, *n.* [*L. discipulus*, from *disco*, I learn.] One who receives instruction from another; a learner; a scholar; a pupil; a follower; an adherent.—**Discipleship**, dis-si'pl-ship, *n.* The state of being a disciple.

**Discipline**, dis-si-plin, *n.* [*L. disciplina*, from *discipulus*, a disciple, from *disco*, I learn.] Training; education; instruction and the government of conduct or practice; the training to act in accordance with rules; drill; method of regulating principles and practice; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; instruction by means of misfortune, suffering, and the like; correction; chastisement.—*v.t.*—*disciplined, disciplining.* To subject to discipline; to apply discipline to; to train; to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; to drill; to correct, chastise, punish.—**Disciplinarian**, dis-si-pli-nā'ri-an, *n.* One who disciplines; one who in-

structs in military and naval tactics and manoeuvres; one who enforces rigid discipline; a martinet.

**Disclaim**, dis-klām', *v.t.* To deny or relinquish all claim to; to reject as not belonging to oneself; to renounce; to deny responsibility for or approval of; to disavow; to disown.—**Disclaimer**, dis-klā'mēr, *n.* A person who disclaims; an act of disclaiming; abnegation of pretensions or claims; *law*, a renunciation, abandonment, or giving up of a claim.

**Disclose**, dis-klōz', *v.t.*—*disclosed*, *disclosing*. To uncover and lay open to the view; to cause to appear; to allow to be seen; to bring to light; to make known, reveal, tell, utter.—**Disclosure**, dis-klō'zhūr, *n.* The act of disclosing; exhibition; the act of making known or revealing; utterance of what was secret; a telling; that which is disclosed or made known.

**Discolour**, dis-kul'ēr, *v.t.* To alter the hue or colour of; to change to a different colour or shade; to stain; to tinge.—**Discoloration**, dis-kul'ēr-ā'shon, *n.* The act of discolouring; alteration of colour; a discoloured spot or marking.

**Discomfit**, dis-kum'fit, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *disconfire*, *disconfit*—*L. dis*, priv., and *conficere*, to achieve.] To rout, defeat, or scatter in flight; to cause to flee; to vanquish; to disconcert, foil, or frustrate the plans of.—**Discomfiture**, dis-kum'fi-tūr, *n.* Rout; defeat; overthrow; frustration; disappointment.

**Discomfort**, dis-kum'fērt, *n.* Absence or opposite of comfort or pleasure; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain, annoyance, or inquietude.—*v.t.* To disturb the peace or happiness of; to make uneasy; to pain.

**Discompose**, dis-kom-pōz', *v.t.*—*discomposed*, *discomposing*. To disorder, disturb, or disarrange; to disturb the peace and quietness of; to agitate, ruffle, fret, or vex.—**Discomposure**, dis-kom-pō'zhūr, *n.* The state of being discomposed; a certain agitation or perturbation of mind.

**Disconcert**, dis-kon-sért', *v.t.* To throw into disorder or confusion; to undo, as a concerted scheme or plan; to defeat; to frustrate; to discompose or disturb the self-possession of; to confuse.

**Disconnect**, dis-kon-nekt', *v.t.* To separate or sever the connexion between; to disunite; to detach.—**Disconnexion**, dis-kon-nek'-shon, *n.* The act of disconnecting; separation; want of union.

**Disconsolate**, dis-kon'sō-lāt, *a.* [*L. dis*, priv., and *consolatus*, pp. of *consolare*, I console.] Destitute of consolation; hopeless; sad; dejected; melancholy; cheerless; saddening; gloomy.

**Discontent**, dis-kon-tent', *n.* Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction.—**Discontented**, dis-kon-ten'ted, *a.* Not

contented; dissatisfied; not pleased with one's circumstances; given to grumble.

**Discontinue**, dis-kon-tin'ū, *v.t.*—*discontinued*, *discontinuing*. [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *continue*.] To continue no longer; to leave off or break off; to give up, cease from, or abandon; to stop; to put an end to.—*v.i.* To cease; to stop.—**Discontinuance**, dis-kon-tin'ū-ans, *n.* Want of continuance; a breaking off; cessation; intermission; interruption.—**Discontinuation**, dis-kon-tin'ū-ā'shon, *n.* Discontinuance.

**Discord**, dis'kord, *n.* [Fr. *discorde*, *L. discordia*, disagreement, from *dis*, discordant—*dis*, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.] Want of concord or agreement; opposition of opinions; difference of qualities; disagreement; variance; contention; strife; *mus.* a union of sounds disagreeable or grating to the ear; dissonance; each of the two sounds forming a dissonance.—*v.i.* (dis-kord'). To disagree; to be out of harmony or concord; to clash.—**Discordant**, dis-kor'dant, *a.* Disagreeing; incongruous; being at variance; dissonant; not in unison; not harmonious; not accordant; harsh; jarring.

**Discount**, dis'kount, *n.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *count*; O.Fr. *descompte*.] A certain sum deducted from the credit price of goods sold on account of prompt payment or any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due or to be due at a future time; a charge made to cover the interest of money advanced on a bill or other document not presently due; the act of discounting.—*At a discount*, below par; hence, in low esteem; in disfavour.—*v.t.* (dis-kount'). To lend or advance the amount of (a bill or similar document), deducting the interest or other rate per cent from the principal; to leave out of account or disregard; to estimate or take into account beforehand; to enjoy or suffer by anticipation.

**Discountenance**, dis-koun'te-nans, *v.t.* To put out of countenance; to put to shame; to abash; to set one's countenance against; to discourage, check, or restrain by frowns, censure, arguments, cold treatment, &c.—*n.* Cold treatment; disapprobation.

**Discourage**, dis-kur'āj, *v.t.*—*discouraged*, *discouraging*. To check the courage of; to dishearten; to deprive of self-confidence; to attempt to repress or prevent by pointing out difficulties, &c.; to dissuade.

—**Discouragement**, dis-kur'āj-ment, *n.* The act of discouraging; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking; that which discourages or damps ardour or hope; the state of being discouraged.—**Discouraging**, dis-kur'ā-jing, *a.* Tending to discourage or dishearten; disheartening.

**Discourse**, dis-kōrs', *n.* [Fr. *discours*, from *L. discursus*, a running

about, a conversation, from *discurro*, I ramble.] A running over a subject in speech; hence, a talking together or discussing; conversation; talk; speech; a treatise; a dissertation; a homily, sermon, or other production.—*v.i.*—*discoursed*, *discoursing*. To communicate thoughts or ideas orally or in writing, especially in a formal manner; to hold forth; to expatiate; to converse.—*v.t.* To talk over or discuss; to utter or give forth.

**Discourteous**, dis-kōr'tē-us, *a.* Wanting in courtesy; uncivil; rude.—**Discourtesy**, dis-kōr'tē-si, *n.* Want of courtesy; incivility; rudeness of manner; act of disrespect.

**Discover**, dis-kuv'ēr, *v.t.* [Prefix *dis*, priv., and *cover*; O.Fr. *descouvrir*.] To lay open to view; to disclose or reveal; to spy; to have the first sight of; to find out; to obtain the first knowledge of; to come to the knowledge of; to detect.—**Discoverer**, dis-kuv'ēr-ēr, *n.* One who discovers; one who first sees or spies; one who finds out or first comes to the knowledge of something.—**Discovery**, dis-kuv'ēr-i, *n.* The act of discovering; a disclosing or bringing to light; a revealing or making known; a finding out or bringing for the first time to sight or knowledge; what is discovered or found out.

**Discredit**, dis-kred'it, *n.* Want of credit or good reputation; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem; disrepute; want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbelief.—*v.t.* To give no credit to; not to credit or believe; to deprive of credit or good reputation; to bring into some degree of disgrace or disrepute; to deprive of credibility.—**Discreditable**, dis-kred'i-ta-bl, *n.* Injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable.

**Discreet**, dis-kret', *a.* [Fr. *discret*, from *L. discretus*, pp. of *discerno*, I discern.] Wise in avoiding errors or evil, and in selecting the best course or means; prudent in conduct; circumspect; cautious; heedful; guarded.—**Discretion**, dis-kresh'ōn, *n.* [Fr. *discretion*, *L. discretio*.] The quality or attribute of being discreet; discernment to judge critically of what is correct and proper, united with caution; prudence; sound judgment; circumspection; wariness; caution; liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment (to leave an affair to one's discretion, to surrender at discretion, that is without stipulating for terms).

—**Discretionary**, dis-kresh'ōn-ari, *a.* Left to a person's own discretion or judgment; to be directed according to one's own discretion (discretionary powers).

**Discrepancy**, dis-krep'an-si, *n.* [*L. discrepantia*, from *discrepare*, to give a different sound, to vary.—*dis*, and *crepare*, to creak.] A difference or inconsistency between facts, stories,



theories, &c.; disagreement; divergence.—**Discrepant**, dis-krep'-ant, *a.* Differing or diverging; not agreeing or according; disagreeing; dissimilar.

**Discrete**, dis-krèt', *a.* [L. *discretus*, separated, set apart.] Separate; distinct; disjunct; disjunctive.

**Discriminate**, dis-krim'i-nât, *v.t.*—discriminated, discriminating. [L. *discrimino*, *discriminatum*, to distinguish.] To distinguish from other things by observing differences; to perceive by a distinction; to discern; to separate; to select; to distinguish by some note or mark.—*v.i.* To make a difference or distinction; to observe or note a difference; to distinguish.—

**Discriminating**, dis-krim'i-nâ-ting, *p.* and *a.* Serving to discriminate; distinguishing; distinctive; able to make nice distinctions.—**Discrimination**, dis-krim'i-nâ'shon, *n.* The act of discriminating; the faculty of distinguishing or discriminating; penetration; discernment; the state of being discriminated or set apart.

**Discursive**, dis-kér'siv, *a.* [Fr. *discursif*, from L. *discursus*.] Passing rapidly from one subject to another; desultory; rambling; digressional; argumentative; reasoning; rational.

**Discuss**, dis-kus', *v.t.* [L. *discutio*, *discussum*, to scatter.] To debate; to argue; to make an end of, by eating or drinking; to consume [colloq.].

—**Discussion**, dis-ku'shon, *n.* The act of discussing; debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth.

**Disdain**, dis-dân', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *desdaigner*, Fr. *dédaigner*, from L. *dis*, priv., and *dignor*, I deem worthy, from *dignus*, worthy.] To deem or regard as worthless; to consider to be unworthy of notice, care, regard, esteem, or unworthy of one's character; to scorn; to contemn.—*n.* A feeling of contempt, mingled with indignation; the looking upon anything as beneath one; haughtiness; contempt; scorn.

**Disease**, di-zéz', *n.* Want or absence of ease; uneasiness, distress, or discomfort; any morbid state of the body, or of any particular organ or part of the body; ailment; distemper; malady; disorder; any morbid or depraved condition, moral, mental, social, political, &c.—

**Diseased**, di-zéz'd', *a.* Affected with disease; having the vital functions deranged; disordered; deranged; distempered; sick.

**Disembark**, dis-em-bârk', *v.t.* To remove from on board a ship to the land; to put on shore; to land.—*v.i.* To leave a ship and go on shore; to land.

**Disembarrass**, dis-em-bar'as, *v.t.* To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear; to extricate.

**Disembody**, dis-em-bod'i, *v.t.* To divest of the body (*a disembodied spirit*—a ghost); to set free from the flesh; to disband (*military*).

**Disembogue**, dis-em-bôg', *v.t.* and

*i.*—disembogued, *disemboguing*. To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to discharge water into the ocean or a lake.

**Disembowel**, dis-em-bou'el, *v.t.*—disembowelled, *disembowelling*. To deprive of the bowels or of parts analogous to the bowels; to eviscerate; to gut.

**Disenchant**, dis-en-chant', *v.t.* To free from enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or spells; to free from fascination or pleasing delusion.

**Disencumber**, dis-en-kum'bèr, *v.t.* To free from encumbrance, clogs, and impediments.

**Disendow**, dis-en-dou', *v.t.* To deprive of an endowment or endowments, as a church or other institution.—**Disendowment**, dis-en-dou'ment, *n.* The act of disendowing.

**Disenfranchise**, dis-en-fran'chiz, *v.t.* To disenfranchise.

**Disengage**, dis-en-gâj', *v.t.*—disengaged, *disengaging*. To separate or set free from union or attachment; to detach; to disunite; to free; to disentangle; to extricate; to clear, as from difficulties or perplexities; to free, as from anything that occupies the attention; to set free by dissolving an engagement.—**Disengaged**, dis-en-gâjd', *p.* and *a.* Being at leisure; not particularly occupied; not having the attention confined to a particular object.

**Disentail**, dis-en-tâl', *v.t.* To free from being entailed; to break the entail of.

**Disentangle**, dis-en-tang'gl, *v.t.* To free from entanglements; to unravel; to extricate from perplexity or complications; to disengage.

**Disentomb**, dis-en-tôm', *v.t.* To take out of a tomb; to disinter.

**Disestablish**, dis-es-tab'lish, *v.t.* To cause to cease to be established; to withdraw (a church) from its connexion with the state.—**Disestablishment**, dis-es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* The act of disestablishing; the act of withdrawing a church from its connexion with the state.

**Disesteem**, dis-es-tèm', *n.* Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard.—*v.t.* To dislike in a moderate degree; to regard as unworthy of esteem.

**Disfavour**, dis-fâ'vèr, *n.* A feeling of some dislike or slight displeasure; unfavourable regard; disesteem; a state of being unacceptable, or not favoured, patronized, or befriended; a disobliging act.—*v.t.* To withdraw or withhold favour, friendship, or support from.

**Disfigure**, dis-fig'ür, *v.t.*—disfigured, *disfiguring*. To mar the external figure of; to impair the shape or form of; to injure the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of; to deface; to deform.—**Disfiguration**, dis-fig'ür-shon, *n.* The act of disfiguring; disfigurement.—**Disfigurement**, dis-fig'ür-ment, *n.* The act of disfiguring or state of being disfigured; that which disfigures.

**Disfranchise**, dis-fran'chiz, *v.t.*—disfranchised, *disfranchising*. To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to deprive of any franchise, more especially of the right of voting in elections, &c.

**Disgorge**, dis-gorj', *v.t.*—disgorged, *disgorging*. [O.Fr. *desgorger*, to vomit—*dis*, and *gorge*.] To eject or discharge from, or as from, the stomach, throat, or mouth; to vomit; to belch; to discharge violently (*a volcano disgorges lava*); to yield up, as what has been taken wrongfully; to give up; to surrender.—*v.i.* To give up plunder or ill-gotten gains.

**Disgrace**, dis-gräs', *n.* A state of being out of favour; disfavour; state of ignominy; dishonour; shame; infamy; cause of shame.—*v.t.*—disgraced, *disgracing*. To bring into disgrace; to put out of favour; to dismiss with dishonour; to treat ignominiously; to bring shame or reproach on; to humiliate or humble; to dishonour.—**Disgraceful**, dis-gräs'ful, *a.* Entailing disgrace; shameful; infamous; dishonourable.

**Disgruntle**, dis-grun'til, *v.t.* To put in a bad humour, make dissatisfied.

**Disguise**, dis-giz', *v.t.*—disguised, *disguising*. [O.Fr. *desguiser*, Fr. *déguiser*—prefix *dis*, and *guise*, way, fancy, manner.] To conceal the ordinary guise and appearance of by an unusual habit or mask; to hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show, false language, or an artificial manner (anger, intentions, &c.); to change in manners or behaviour by the use of spirituous liquor; to intoxicate.—*n.* A counterfeit dress; a dress intended to conceal the identity of the person who wears it; a counterfeit show; artificial or assumed language or appearance intended to deceive.

**Disgust**, dis-gust', *n.* [O.Fr. *desgoust*, Fr. *dégout*, from L. *dis*, priv., and *gustus*, taste.] Aversion to the taste of food or drink; distaste; disrelish; nausea; aversion in the mind excited by something offensive in the manners, conduct, language, or opinions of others; loathing; repugnance; strong dislike.—*v.t.* To cause to feel disgust; to excite aversion in the stomach of; to offend the taste of; to stir up loathing or repugnance in.—**Disgusting**, dis-gust'ing, *a.* Producing or causing disgust; nauseous; loathsome; nasty.

**Dish**, dish, *n.* [A.Sax. *disc*, a dish; like D. *disc*, G. *tisch*, a table, from L. *discus*, Gr. *diskos*, a quoit or disc. **DESK**, **DISC**.] A broad open vessel made of various materials, used for serving up meat and various kinds of food at the table; the meat or provisions served in a dish; hence, any particular kind of food; the concavity of certain wheels, as those of vehicles.—*v.t.* To put in a dish after being cooked; to damage, ruin, completely overthrow [slang].

**Dishearten**, dis-här'tn, *v.t.* To dis-



courage; to deprive of courage; to depress the spirits of; to deject; to dispirit.

**Dishevel**, di-shev'el, *v.t.* — *dishevelled*, *dishevelling*, [O.Fr. *descheveler*, Fr. *décheveler*, to put the hair out of order.] To spread the locks or tresses of loosely and negligently; to suffer (the hair) to hang negligently and uncombed.

**Dishonest**, dis-on'est, *a.* Void of honesty, probity, or integrity; not honest; fraudulent; inclined or apt to deceive, cheat, pilfer, embezzle, or defraud; proceeding from or marked by fraud; knavish; unchaste. — **Dishonesty**, dis-on'es-ti, *n.* The opposite of honesty; want of probity or integrity; a disposition to cheat.

**Dishonour**, dis-on'ér, *n.* The opposite of honour; want of honour; disgrace; shame; anything that disgraces. — *v.t.* To disgrace; to bring shame on; to stain the character of; to lessen in reputation; to treat with indignity; to refuse or decline to accept or pay (a bill of exchange).

— **Dishonourable**, dis-on'ér-a-bl, *a.* Shameful; disgraceful; base; bringing shame; staining the character and lessening reputation.

**Disillusion**, dis-il-lú'zhon, *v.t.* To free from illusion; to disenchant.

**Disincline**, dis-in-klín, *v.t.* To excite slight aversion in; to make unwilling; to cause to hang back; to alienate.

**Disinfect**, dis-in-fekt', *v.t.* To cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter. — **Disinfectant**, dis-in-fek'tant, *n.* A substance that disinfects, or is used for destroying the power or means of propagating diseases which spread by infection or contagion.

**Disingenuous**, dis-in-jen'ú-us, *a.* Not ingenuous; not open, frank, and candid; meanly artful; insincere; sly; uncandid.

**Disinherit**, dis-in-her'it, *v.t.* To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of the right to an inheritance.

**Disintegrate**, dis-in'te-grát, *v.t.* [*L. dis*, priv., and *integer*, entire, whole.] To separate the component particles of; to reduce to powder or to fragments.

**Disinter**, dis-in-tér', *v.t.* — *disinterring*, *disinterring*. To take out of a grave or out of the earth; to take out, as from a grave; to bring from obscurity into view. — **Disinterment**, dis-in-tér'ment, *n.* The act of disinterring; exhumation.

**Disinterested**, dis-in'tér-es-ted, *a.* Free from self-interest; having no personal interest or private advantage in a question or affair; not influenced or dictated by private advantage; unselfish; uninterested.

**Disjoin**, dis-join', *v.t.* To part asunder; to disunite; to separate; to detach; to sunder. — *v.i.* To be separated; to part. — **Disjoined**, dis-join'ted, *a.* Unconnected; incoherent; out of joint; out of order; ill-joined together.

**Dislike**, dis-lik', *n.* A feeling the

opposite of liking; disinclination; aversion; distaste; antipathy; repugnance. — *v.t.* — *disliked*, *disliking*. To feel dislike towards; to regard with some aversion; to have a feeling against; to disrelish.

**Dislocate**, dis-ló-kát, *v.t.* — *dislocated*, *dislocating*. To displace; to shift from the original site; particularly, to put out of joint; to move (a bone) from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.

— **Dislocation**, dis-ló-ká'shon, *n.* The act of dislocating; particularly, the act of removing or forcing a bone from its socket.

**Dislodge**, dis-loj', *v.t.* — *dislodged*, *dislodging*. To drive from the fixed position or place occupied; to drive (enemies) from any place of hiding or defence, or from a position seized. — *v.i.* To go from a place of rest. — **Dislodgment**, dis-loj'ment, *n.* The act of dislodging.

**Disloyal**, dis-loi'al, *a.* Not loyal or true to allegiance; false to a sovereign or country; faithless; false; perfidious; treacherous; not true to the marriage-bed; false in love. — **Disloyalty**, dis-loi'al-ti, *n.* The character of being disloyal; want of fidelity to a sovereign; violation of allegiance; want of fidelity in love.

**Dismal**, diz'mal, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. According to one derivation, from *L. dies malus*, an evil day; according to another, from O.Fr. *dismal*, *L. decimalis*, *decem*, ten, referring to the day of paying tithes.] Dark, gloomy, or cheerless to look at; depressing; sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; calamitous; unfortunate; frightful; horrible.

**Dismantle**, dis-man'tl, *v.t.* — *dismantled*, *dismantling*. [O.Fr. *desmanteler*, *desmanteller*, lit. to deprive of cloak or mantle.] To deprive of dress; to strip; to divest; more generally, to deprive or strip (a thing) of furniture, equipments, fortifications, and the like.

**Dismast**, dis-mast', *v.t.* To deprive of a mast or masts; to break and carry away the masts from.

**Dismay**, dis-má', *v.t.* [Same word as *Sp. and Pg. desmayar*, to fall into a swoon, but no doubt directly from the French; from prefix *dis*, and O.H.G. *magan*, to be able (= *E. may*).] To deprive entirely of strength or firmness of mind; to discourage, with some feeling of dread or consternation; to confound; to daunt; to strike aghast. — *n.* A complete giving way of boldness or spirit; loss of courage together with consternation; a yielding to fear.

**Dismember**, dis-mem'bér, *v.t.* To divide limb from limb; to separate the members of; to mutilate; to sever and distribute the parts of; to divide into separate portions (a kingdom, &c.).

**Dismiss**, dis-mis', *v.t.* [From *L. dimitto*, *dimissum*, to dismiss — *di*, dis, and *mitto*, as in *admit*, *commit*, &c.] To send away; to permit to depart,

implying authority in a person to retain or keep; to discard; to remove from office, service, or employment; *law*, to reject as unworthy of notice or of being granted. — **Dismissal**, dis-mis'al, *n.* The act of dismissing; discharge; liberation.

**Dismount**, dis-mount', *v.i.* To alight from a horse or other animal; to come or go down. — *v.t.* To throw or remove from a horse; to unhorse; to throw or remove (cannon or other artillery) from their carriages.

**Disobedience**, dis-ó-bé'di-ens, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbid. — **Disobedient**, dis-ó-bé'di-ent, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; guilty of disobedience; not observant of duty or rules prescribed by authority. — **Disobey**, dis-ó-bá', *v.t.* To neglect or refuse to obey; to omit or refuse obedience to; to transgress or violate an order or injunction. — *v.i.* To refuse obedience; to disregard orders.

**Disoblige**, dis-ó-blij', *v.t.* To offend by acting counter to the will or desires of; to offend by failing to oblige or do a friendly service to; to be unaccommodating to. — **Disobliging**, dis-ó-bli'j-ing, *a.* Not obliging; not disposed to gratify the wishes of another; unaccommodating.

**Disorder**, dis-or'dér, *n.* Want of order or regular disposition; irregularity; immethodical distribution; confusion; tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; disturbance or interruption of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind; distemper; sickness; derangement. — *v.t.* To break the order of; to derange; to throw into confusion; to disturb or interrupt the natural functions of; to produce sickness or indisposition in; to disturb as regards the reason or judgment; to craze. — **Disordered**, dis-or'dér-d, *p. and a.* Disorderly; irregular; deranged; crazed. — **Disorderly**, dis-or'dér-li, *a.* Being without proper order; marked by disorder; confused; immethodical; irregular; tumultuous; unruly; violating law and good order.

**Disorganize**, dis-or'ga-níz, *v.t.* To disturb or destroy organic structure or connected system in; to throw out of regular system; to throw into confusion or disorder (a government, society, &c.).

**Disown**, dis-on', *v.t.* To refuse to acknowledge as belonging to oneself; to refuse to own; to deny; to repudiate (a child, a written work).

**Disparage**, dis-par'áj, *v.t.* — *disparaged*, *disparaging*. [O.Fr. *desparager* — prefix *des* for *dis*, and *parage*, equality, from *L. par*, equal.] To dishonour by a comparison with something of less value or excel-

lence; to treat with detraction or in a depreciatory manner; to undervalue; to decry; to vilify; to lower in estimation.—**Disparagement**, dis-par-aj-ment, *n.* The act of disparaging; the act of undervaluing or depreciating; detraction; what lowers in value or esteem; disgrace; dishonour.

**Disparate**, dis'pa-rât, *a.* [*L. disparatus*, pp. of *disparo*, I part, separate—*dis*, asunder, and *paro*, I prepare.] Unequal; unlike; dissimilar.—*n.* One of two or more things so unequal or unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

**Disparity**, dis-par'i-ti, *n.* [*Fr. dis-parité*, from *L. dispar*, unequal—*dis*, and *par*, equal.] Inequality; difference in degree, in age, rank, condition, or excellence; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

**Dispassionate**, dis-pash'on-ât, *a.* Free from passion; calm; composed; unmoved by feelings; not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial.

**Dispeace**, dis-pēs', *n.* Want of peace or quiet; dissension.

**Dispel**, dis-pel', *v.t.*—*dispelled*, *dispelling*. [*L. dispello*—*dis*, asunder, and *pello*, I drive, as in *compel*, *repel*, &c.] To scatter by force; to disperse; to dissipate; to drive away (clouds, doubts, fears, &c.).—*v.i.* To be dispersed; to disappear.

**Dispense**, dis-pens', *v.t.*—*dispensed*, *dispensing*. [*L. dispenso*, I weigh out or pay, manage, act as steward—*dis*, distrib., and *penso*, freq. of *pendo*, I weigh.] To deal or divide out in parts or portions; to distribute; to administer; to apply, as laws to particular cases; to grant dispensation to; to relieve, excuse, or set free from an obligation.—*v.i.* To bargain for, grant, or receive a dispensation; to compound.—*To dispense with*, to permit the neglect or omission of, as a ceremony, an oath, and the like; to give up or do without, as services, attendance, articles of dress, &c.—**Dispensable**, dis-pen'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of being dispensed or administered; capable of being spared or dispensed with.—**Dispensary**, dis-pen'sa-ri, *n.* A shop in which medicines are compounded and sold; a house in which medicines are dispensed to the poor, and medical advice given gratis.—**Dispensation**, dis-pen-sā'shon, *n.* The act of dispensing or dealing out; the distribution of good and evil in the divine government; system established by God settling the relations of man towards Him as regards religion and morality (the Mosaic dispensation); the granting of a licence, or the licence itself, to do what is forbidden by laws or canons, or to omit something which is commanded.

**Dispeople**, dis-pē'pl, *v.t.* To depopulate; to empty of inhabitants.

**Disperse**, dis-pērs', *v.t.*—*dispersed*, *dispersing*. [*Fr. disperser*, *L. dispersus*, from *dispergo*—*di* for *dis*, distrib.,

and *spargo*, I scatter.] To scatter; to cause to separate and go far apart; to dissipate; to cause to vanish.—*v.i.* To scatter; to separate or move apart; to break up; to vanish, as fog or vapours.—**Dispersion**, **Dispersal**, dis-pēr'shon, dis-pēr'sal, *n.* The act of dispersing or scattering; the state of being scattered or separated into remote parts; optics, the separation of the different coloured rays of a beam of light by means of a prism, prisms of different materials causing greater or less dispersion.

**Dispirit**, dis-pir'it, *v.t.* To depress the spirits of; to deprive of courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject; to cast down.—**Dispirited**, dis-pir'i-ted, *p.* and *a.* Discouraged; dispirited in spirits; spiritless; tame.

**Displace**, dis-plās', *v.t.*—*displaced*, *displacing*. To put out of the usual or proper place; to remove from its place; to remove from any state, condition, office, or dignity.—**Displacement**, dis-plās'ment, *n.* The act of displacing; removal; the quantity of water displaced by a body floating at rest, as a ship.

**Displant**, dis-plant', *v.t.* To pluck up what is planted; to drive away or remove from residence; to strip of what is planted or settled.

**Display**, dis-plā', *v.t.* [*O.Fr. des-ployer*, *Fr. déployer*—*des*, equal to *L. dis*, priv., and *ployer*, same as *plier*, from *L. plicare*, to fold, as in *deply*, *employ*.] To spread before the view; to set in view ostentatiously; to show; to exhibit to the eyes or to the mind; to make manifest.—*v.i.* To make a show or display.—*n.* An unfolding; an exhibition of anything to the view; ostentatious show; exhibition; parade.

**Displease**, dis-plēz', *v.t.*—*displeased*, *displeasing*. To offend somewhat; to dissatisfy; to annoy; to make angry, usually in a slight degree; to excite aversion in; to be disagreeable to (the taste, the senses).

**Displeased**, dis-plēzd', *p.* and *a.* Not well-pleased; offended; annoyed (to be *displeased with* a person).—**Displeasing**, dis-plē'zing, *a.* Offensive to the mind or any of the senses; disagreeable.—**Displeasure**, dis-plēzh'ūr, *n.* The feeling of one who is displeased; dissatisfaction; anger; vexation; annoyance; that which displeases; offence.

**Dispone**, dis-pōn', *v.t.*—*disponed*, *disponing*. [*L. dispono*, I dispose—*dis*, distrib., and *pono*, I place.] *Scots law*, to make over or convey (property) to another in a legal form.

**Disport**, dis-pōrt', *n.* [*O.Fr. des-port*, *Fr. déport*, properly diversion resorted to in order to divert the thoughts—prefix *dis*, and *L. porto*, I carry (whence *export*, &c.).] *Sport* is an abbrev. of *disport*.] Play; sport; pastime.—*v.i.* To play; to sport.

**Dispose**, dis-pōz', *v.t.*—*disposed*, *dis-*

*posing*. [*Fr. disposer*, to dispose, arrange—prefix *dis*, and *poser*, to place (*E. pose*).] To arrange, place out, or distribute; to set in a particular order; to apply to a particular end or purpose; to set the mind of in a particular frame; to incline.—*v.i.* To regulate, determine, or settle.—*To dispose of*, to part with; to alienate; to sell; to put into another's hand or power; to bestow; to do with, make use of, use, or employ (oneself, one's time, &c.).; to put away or get rid of.—**Disposal**, dis-pō'zal, *n.* The act of disposing; a setting or arranging; power of ordering, arranging, or distributing; government; management; power or right of bestowing; the act of selling or parting with; alienation.—**Disposition**, dis-pō-zish'on, *n.* [*L. dispositio*, arrangement.] The act of disposing or state of being disposed; manner in which things or the parts of a complex body are placed or arranged; order; method; distribution; arrangement; natural fitness or tendency; temper or natural constitution of the mind; inclination; propensity; *Scots law*, disposal or settlement of property or effects.

**Dispossess**, dis-poz-zes', *v.t.* To put out of possession; to deprive of the occupancy or ownership; to dislodge; with *of* before the thing taken away.

**Dispraise**, dis-prāz', *n.* The opposite of praise; blame; censure.—*v.t.*—*dispraised*, *dispraising*. To blame; to censure.

**Disproportion**, dis-prō-pōr'shon, *n.* Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of a thing; want of symmetry; want of proper quantity; according to rules prescribed; want of suitability or adequacy; disparity; inequality.—*v.t.* To violate due proportion or symmetry in.—**Disproportionate**, dis-prō-pōr'shōn-ât, *a.* Not having due proportion to something else; not having proportion or symmetry of parts; unequal; inadequate.

**Disprove**, dis-prōv', *v.t.*—*disproved*, *disproving*. To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to refute.—**Disproof**, dis-prōf', *n.* Confutation; refutation; a proving to be false or erroneous.

**Dispute**, dis-pūt', *v.i.*—*disputed*, *disputing*. [*L. disputo*, I compute, weigh, examine, investigate, discuss—*dis*, asunder, apart, and *puto*, I clean, prune, clear up, reckon.] To contend in argument; to reason or argue in opposition; to debate; to altercation; to wrangle; to contend in opposition to a competitor.—*v.t.* To attempt to disprove by arguments or statements; to attempt to overthrow by reasoning; to controvert (an assertion, a claim, &c.); to call in question; to strive to maintain; to contest (*to dispute every inch of ground*).—*n.* Strife or contest in words or by arguments;



a difference of opinion vigorously maintained; controversy in words; a wordy war; contention; strife; contest. — **Disputable**, *dis-py-ta-bl*, *a.* Capable of being disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; controversial. — **Disputant**, *dis-py-tant*, *n.* One who disputes; one who argues in opposition to another; a reasoner in opposition. — **Disputation**, *dis-py-ta'shon*, *n.* [*L. disputatio.*] The act of disputing; controversy; verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, proposition, or argument.

**Disqualify**, *dis-kwol'i-fi*, *v.t.* — *disqualified, disqualifying.* To make unfit; to deprive of natural power, or the qualities or properties necessary for any purpose (weakness *disqualifies* a person for labour); to deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to incapacitate. — **Disqualification**, *dis-kwol'i-fi-ka'shon*, *n.* The act of disqualifying; the state of being disqualified; disability; legal disability or incapacity; that which disqualifies or incapacitates.

**Disquiet**, *dis-kwi'et*, *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; anxiety. — *v.t.* To deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; to make uneasy or restless; to disturb, harass, fret, or vex. — **Disquieting**, *dis-kwi'e-ting*, *a.* Tending to disquiet; disturbing the mind.

**Disquisition**, *dis-kwi-zish'on*, *n.* [*L. disquisitio*, from *disquiro*, *disquisitum*, to investigate — *dis*, distrib., and *quero*, *quæritum*, to ask, whence *query*, *question*, *inquire*, &c.] A formal or systematic inquiry into any subject, by discussion of the facts and circumstances bearing on it; an argumentative inquiry; a formal discussion or treatise on any matter; dissertation; essay.

**Disregard**, *dis-rê-gârd'*, *n.* Want of regard, notice, or attention; neglect; slight. — *v.t.* To omit to take notice of; to neglect to observe; to pay no heed to; to treat as unworthy of regard or notice. — **Disregardful**, *dis-rê-gârd'fûl*, *a.* Neglectful; heedless.

**Disrelish**, *dis-rê'lish*, *n.* Distaste; dislike of the palate; some degree of disgust; dislike of the mind; aversion; antipathy. — *v.t.* To dislike the taste of; to feel some disgust at.

**Disrepair**, *dis-rê-pâr'*, *n.* A state of being not in repair or good condition; state of requiring to be repaired.

**Disreputable**, *dis-rep'û-ta-bl*, *a.* Not reputable; disgracing reputation; dishonourable; discreditable; low; mean. — **Disrepute**, *dis-rê-pût'*, *n.* Loss or want of reputation; disesteem; discredit; dishonour.

**Disrespect**, *dis-rê-spekt'*, *n.* Want of respect or reverence; incivility, irreverence, or rudeness; a slight or neglect. — *v.t.* To have no respect or esteem for; to show disrespect to. — **Disrespectful**, *dis-rê-spekt'fûl*, *a.* Wanting in respect; mani-

festing disrespect; irreverent; uncivil.

**Disrobe**, *dis-rôb'*, *v.t.* — *disrobed, disrobing.* To divest of a robe; to divest of garments; to undress; to strip of covering; to uncover.

**Disrupt**, *dis-rup't'*, *v.t.* [*L. disruptus*, pp. of *disrumpo* (*dirumpo*), I break or burst asunder — *dis*, asunder, and *rumpo*, I burst, whence *rupture*, &c.] To tear or rive away; to rend; to sever; to break asunder.

— **Disruption**, *dis-rup'shon*, *n.* [*L. disruptio.*] The act of rending asunder; the act of bursting and separating; breach; rent; break-up; the rupture which took place in the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, resulting in the foundation of the Free Church.

**Dissatisfaction**, *dis-sat'is-fak'shon*, *n.* The feeling caused by want of satisfaction; discontent; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointed wishes and expectations. — **Dissatisfied**, *dis-sat'is-fid*, *p. and a.* Not satisfied; not pleased; discontented. — **Dissatisfy**, *dis-sat'is-fi*, *v.t.* — *dissatisfied, dissatisfying.* To fail to satisfy; to render discontented; to displease; to excite displeasure in by frustrating wishes or expectations.

**Dissect**, *dis-sekt'*, *v.t.* [*L. dissecare, dissecum* — *dis*, asunder, and *seco, sectum*, to cut.] To cut up (an animal or vegetable) for the purpose of examining the structure and character of the several parts, or to observe morbid affections; to anatomize; *fig.* to analyse for the purpose of criticism; to describe with minute accuracy. — **Dissection**, *dis-sek'shon*, *n.* The act or art of dissecting or anatomizing. — **Dissector**, *dis-sek'tér*, *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

**Disseize**, *dis-sêz'*, *v.t.* — *disseized, disseizing.* [Prefix *dis*, neg., and *seize*; Fr. *dessaisir*, to dispossess.] Law, to dispossess wrongfully.

**Dissemble**, *dis-sem-bl'*, *v.t.* — *dissembled, dissembling.* [O.Fr. *dissembler* (Fr. *dissimuler*), from *L. dissimulo* — *dis*, and *simulo*, I make like.] To hide under an assumed manner; to conceal or disguise by a false outward show; to hide by false pretences (to *dissemble* love, hate, opinions, &c.). — *v.i.* To try to appear other than reality; to put on an assumed manner or outward show; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretence. — **Dissembler**, *dis-sem-blér*, *n.* One who dissembles; one who conceals his real thoughts or feelings.

**Disseminate**, *dis-sem'i-nât*, *v.t.* — *disseminated, disseminating.* [*L. disseminare, disseminatum*, to scatter seed — *dis*, and *semen*, seed.] To spread by diffusion or dispersion; to diffuse; to spread abroad among people; to cause to reach as many persons as possible (religious doctrines, knowledge, &c.).

**Dissent**, *dis-sent'*, *v.i.* [*L. dissentio*, I think otherwise, dissent — *dis*,

asunder, and *sentio*, I perceive, as in *consent*, *resent*, &c.] To disagree in opinion; to differ; to think in a different or contrary manner: with *from*; *eccles.* to differ from an established church in regard to doctrines, rites, or government. — *n.* Difference of opinion; disagreement; declaration of disagreement in opinion; *eccles.* separation from an established church. — **Dissension**, *dis-sen'shon*, *n.* [*L. dissensio.*] Disagreement in opinion, usually a disagreement producing warm debates or angry words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship and union. — **Dissenter**, *dis-sen'tér*, *n.* One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement; *eccles.* one who separates from the service and worship of any established church. — **Dissentient**, *dis-sen'shi-ent*, *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent; voting differently. — *n.* One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

**Dissertation**, *dis-sêr-ta'shon*, *n.* [*L. dissertatio*, from *disserto*, a freq. of *dissero*, I argue, discuss.] A formal discourse, intended to illustrate or elucidate a subject; a written essay, treatise, or disquisition.

**Disservice**, *n.* An ill turn or injury; something done to one's injury.

**Dissever**, *dis-sev'ér*, *v.t.* To part in two; to divide asunder; to separate; to disunite.

**Dissident**, *dis'si-dent*, *a.* [*L. dissidens, dissidentis*, ppr. of *dissideo*, I disagree.] Dissenting; specifically, dissenting from an established church. — *n.* One who dissents from others; a dissenter; one who separates from an established religion. — **Dissidence**, *dis'si-dens*, *n.* Disagreement; dissent; nonconformity.

**Dissimilar**, *dis-sim'i-lèr*, *a.* Not similar; unlike, either in nature, properties, or external form. — **Dissimilarity**, *dis-sim'i-lar'û-ti*, *n.* Want of similarity; unlikeness; want of resemblance.

**Dissimulation**, *dis-sim'û-lâ'shon*, *n.* [*L. dissimulatio*, from *dissimulo, dissimulatum*, to feign that a thing is not what it is.] The act or practice of dissembling, usually from a mean or unworthy motive; a hiding under a false appearance; false pretension; hypocrisy.

**Dissipate**, *dis'si-pât*, *v.t.* — *dissipated, dissipating.* [*L. dissipare, dissipatum* — *dis*, asunder, and the rare *sipo, supo*, I throw, allied probably to *E. verb to sweep*.] To scatter, to disperse, to drive away (mist, care, energy, &c.); to scatter in wasteful extravagance; to waste. — *v.i.* To scatter, disperse, separate into parts and disappear; to vanish; to be wasteful or dissolute in the pursuit of pleasure. — **Dissipated**, *dis'si-pât*, *a.* Given to extravagance in the expenditure of property; devoted to pleasure and vice; dissolute. — **Dissipation**, *dis-si-pâ'shon*, *n.* The act of dissipating; the insensible loss of the minute particles



of a body, which fly off, so that the body is diminished or may altogether disappear; indulgence in dissolute and irregular courses; a reckless and vicious pursuit of pleasure; dissolute conduct.

**Dissociate**, dis-sō'shi-āt, *v.t.*—*dissociated, dissociating*. [*L. dissocio, dissociatum*—*dis*, and *socio, I unite, from socius, a companion*.] To separate or take apart; to disunite; to part.—**Dissociation**, dis-sō'shi-ā'shon, *n.* The act of dissociating; a state of separation; disunion; *chem.* the decomposition of a compound substance into its primary elements.

**Dissoluble**, dis'sō-lū-bl, *a.* [*L. dissolubilis*.] Capable of being dissolved or melted; having its parts separable, as by heat or moisture; susceptible of decomposition or decay.

**Dissolute**, dis'sō-lūt, *a.* [*L. dissolutus*, pp. of *dissolve*.] **DISSOLVE**.] Loose in behaviour and morals; given to vice or profligacy; debauched; devoted to or occupied in dissipation.—**Dissoluteness**, dis'sō-lūt-nes, *n.* The state or character of being dissolute; looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation.—**Dissolution**, dis-sō-lū'shon, *n.* [*L. dissolutio*, a breaking up, a loosening, from *dissolve*.] The act of dissolving, liquefying, or changing from a solid to a fluid state by heat; liquefaction; the reduction of a body into its smallest parts, or into very minute parts; the separation of the parts of a body by natural decomposition; decomposition; death; the separation of the soul and body; the separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body; the breaking up of an assembly, or the putting an end to its existence.

**Dissolve**, diz-zolv', *v.t.*—*dissolved, dissolving*. [*L. dissolvere*, I break up, separate—*dis*, asunder, and *solvo, solum*, to loose.] To melt; to liquefy; to convert from a solid or fixed state to a fluid state, by means of heat or moisture; to disunite, break up, separate, or loosen; to destroy any connected system or body (parliament, a government); to break or make no longer binding (an alliance, &c.); to solve, explain, or resolve (doubts).—*v.i.* To melt; to be converted from a solid to a fluid state; to fall asunder; to crumble; to waste away; to be decomposed; to be dismissed; to separate; to break up.

**Dissonance**, dis'sō-nans, *n.* [*Fr. dissonance, L. dissonantia*, discordance—*dis*, asunder, and *sono, I sound*.] Discord; a mixture or union of harsh, inharmonious sounds; incongruity; inconsistency.—**Dissonant**, dis'sō-nant, *a.* Discordant; harsh; jarring; unharmonious; unpleasant to the ear; disagreeing; incongruous.

**Dissuade**, dis-swād', *v.t.*—*dissuaded,*

*dissuading*. [*L. dissuadeo*, I advise against—*dis*, priv., and *suadeo*, I advise.] To advise or exhort against; to attempt to draw or divert from a measure by reasons or offering motives; to divert by persuasion; to turn from a purpose by argument; to render averse; the opposite of *persuade*.—**Dissuasion**, dis-swā'zhon, *n.* Advice or exhortation in opposition to something; dehortation; the opposite of *persuasion*.

**Dissyllable**, dis'sil-la-bl, *n.* [*Gr. dis*, twice, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] A word consisting of two syllables only.

**Distaff**, dis'taf, *n.* [*A.Sax. distæf*, that is, *dis* or *dis-staff*—*dis*=*O.E. dise*, to put the flax on the distaff; allied to *L.G. diesse*, the flax on the distaff; *G. dusse*, tow, oakum.] The staff to which a bunch of flax or tow is tied, and from which the thread is drawn to be spun by the spindle.—**Distaff side**, *n.* The female side of relationship, opposed to *spear* or male side.

**Distal**, dis'tal, *a.* [*From distant*: formed on the type of *central*.] Applied to the end of a bone, limb, or organ in plants and animals farthest removed from the point of attachment or insertion; situated away from or at the extremity most distant from the centre.

**Distance**, dis'tans, *n.* [*Fr. distance, L. distantia*, from *disto*, I stand apart—*dis*, apart, and *sto*, I stand.] An interval or space between two objects; the length of the shortest line which intervenes between things that are separate; remoteness of place; space of time, past or future; ideal space or separation, as between things that differ from each other; the remoteness or ceremonious avoidance of familiarity which respect requires; the remoteness or reserve which one assumes from being offended, from dislike, &c.; *mus.* the interval between two notes; *horse-racing*, a length of 240 yards from the winning-post, marked by a post.—*v.t.*—*distanced, distancing*. To place at a distance or remote; to leave at a great distance; behind; to outdo or excel greatly.—**Distant**, dis'tant, *a.* [*L. distans*, standing apart, ppr. of *disto*.] Separate or apart, the intervening space being of any indefinite extent; remote in place; in time, past or future; in a line of succession or descent; in natural connexion or consanguinity; in kind or nature, &c.; as if remote or far off; hence, slight; faint (*a distant resemblance*); characterized by haughtiness, coldness, indifference, or disrespect; reserved; shy.

**Distaste**, dis-tast', *n.* Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; disrelish; disinclination; a want of liking (*a distaste for rural sports*).—**Distasteful**, dis-tast'ful, *a.* Causing distaste; unpleasant to the taste or liking; disagreeable; slightly repulsive.

**Distemper**, dis-tem'pér, *n.* Any

morbid state of an animal body or of any part of it; derangement of the animal economy; a disorder; malady; a disease of young dogs, commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder.—*v.t.* To derange the bodily functions of; to deprive of temper or moderation; to ruffle; to disturb; to make ill-humoured.

**Distemper**, dis-tem'pér, *n.* [*It. distemperare*, to dissolve or mix with liquid.] *Painting*, a preparation of opaque colour, ground with size and water; tempera; a kind of painting in which the pigments are mixed with size, and chiefly used for scene-painting and interior decoration.

**Distend**, dis-tend', *v.t.* [*L. distendo*—*dis*, asunder, and *tendo*, I tend.] To stretch or swell out by force acting from within; to dilate; to expand; to swell; to puff out (a bladder, the lungs).—*v.i.* To become inflated or distended; to swell.—**Distention**, **Distension**, dis-ten'shon, *n.* [*L. distentio*.] The act of distending; the state of being distended; extent or space occupied by the thing distended.

**Distich**, dis'tik, *n.* [*Gr. distichon*—*di*, twice, and *stichos*, a row, a line, a verse.] A couplet.

**Distil**, dis-til', *v.i.*—*distilled, distilling*. [*Fr. distiller*, from *L. destillo*, I trickle down—*de*, down, and *stillo*, I drop, from *stilla*, a drop.] To drop; to fall in drops or in a small stream; to trickle; to use a still; to practise distillation.—*v.t.* To yield or give forth in drops or a small stream; to let fall in drops; to drop; to obtain or extract by distillation; to subject to the process of distillation.—**Distillation**, dis-ti-lā'shon, *n.* The act of distilling or falling in drops; the volatilization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, or still and refrigerator, or of a retort and receiver; the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation.—**Distillery**, dis-til'ér-ī, *n.* The act or art of distilling; the building and works where distillation is carried on.

**Distinct**, dis-tingkt', *a.* [*L. distinctus*, pp. of *distinguo*.] **DISTINGUISH**.] Separated or distinguished by some mark, note, or character; marked out; not the same in number or kind; different; having well-marked characteristics; standing clearly or boldly out; well-defined; obvious; plain; unmistakable.—**Distinction**, dis-tingkt'shon, *n.* [*L. distinctio*.] The act of separating or distinguishing; that which distinguishes or marks as different; a note or mark of difference; distinguishing quality; eminence or superiority; elevation or honourable estimation; that which confers or marks eminence or superiority; a title or honour of some kind.—**Distinctive**, dis-tingkt'iv, *a.* Marking or indicating distinction or difference.

**Distinguish**, dis-ting'gwisht, *v.t.* [*L. distinguo*, I mark off.] To mark or set apart as different or separate from others; to perceive or recognize the individuality of; to note as differing from something else by some mark or quality; to know or ascertain difference by the senses or the intellect; to classify or divide by any mark or quality which constitutes difference; to separate by definitions; to separate from others by some mark of honour or preference; to make eminent or known; to signalize.—*v.i.* To make a distinction; to find or show the difference.

—**Distinguishable**, dis-ting'gwisht-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being distinguished or recognized; capable of being defined or classified; worthy of note or special regard.—**Distinguished**, dis-ting'gwisht, *p. and a.* Separated from others by superior or extraordinary qualities; eminent; extraordinary; transcendent; noted; famous; celebrated.—*Distinguished Conduct Medal*, a medal that may be granted to non-commissioned officers and men for individual acts of gallantry in the field.—*Distinguished Service Cross*, naval decoration awarded for gallantry in action.—*Distinguished Service Order*, an honour bestowed upon officers who have been mentioned in despatches for meritorious or distinguished services in war, and often for conspicuous gallantry under fire.

**Distort**, dis-tort', *v.t.* [*L. distorqueo*, *distortum*—*dis*, asunder, and *torqueo*, I twist, as in *contort* (which see).] To twist out of natural or regular shape; to force or put out of the true bent or direction; to bias (the judgment); to wrest from the true meaning; to pervert.—**Distortion**, dis-tor'shon, *n.* The act of distorting; a twisting or writhing motion; an unnatural direction of parts from whatever cause, as a curved spine, a wry mouth, squinting, &c.; a perversion of the true meaning of words.

**Distract**, dis-trakt', *v.t.* [*L. distraho*, *distractionem*, to pull asunder, to perplex—*dis*, asunder, and *traho*, I draw.] To draw apart or pull separate; to turn or draw from any object or point; to divert toward various other objects (the attention); to perplex, confound, or harass (the mind); to disorder the reason of; to render insane or frantic.—**Distraction**, dis-trak'shon, *n.* The act of distracting; the state of being distracted; confusion from multiplicity of objects crowding on the mind and calling the attention different ways; perplexity; embarrassment; madness; frenzy; insanity; extreme folly; extreme perturbation or agony of mind, as from pain or grief; anything giving the mind a new and less onerous occupation; a diversion.

**Distrain**, dis-trän', *v.t.* [*O.Fr. distraindre*, from *L. distringere*, to draw apart.] To seize or take possession of [*Shak.*]; specifically, *law*, to

seize, as goods and chattels, for debt.—**Distrain**, dis-trän't, *n.* A distress or distraining.

**Distract**, dis-trä-, *a.* [*Fr.*] Abstracted; absent-minded; inattentive.

**Distraught**, dis-trat', *a.* [*Old pp. of distract.*] Distracted; perplexed.

**Distress**, dis-tres', *n.* [*O.F. destresse*, *destrece*, oppression, from *destrer*, to oppress, from a hypothetical *L.L. distractare*, from *L. distractus*, *pp. of distringo*, I draw apart.] Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; that which causes suffering; affliction; calamity; adversity; misery; a state of danger; *law*, the act of distraining; the seizure of any personal chattel as a pledge for the payment of rent or debt, or the satisfaction of a claim.—*v.t.* To afflict with pain or anguish; to harass; to grieve; to perplex; to make miserable.

**Distribute**, dis-trib'üt, *v.t.*—*distributed*, *distributing*. [*L. distribuo*, *distributum*, to divide, *distribute*—*dis*, and *tribuo*, I give.] To divide among two or more; to deal out; to give or bestow in parts or portions; to dispense; to administer; to divide, as into classes, orders, genera; *printing*, to separate types and place them in their proper boxes or compartments in the cases.—**Distribution**, dis-trib'ü'shon, *n.* [*L. distributio*.] The act of distributing or dealing out; the act of dispensing or administering; the act of separating into distinct parts or classes; *printing*, the separating of the types and arranging of them in their proper places in the case; the manner of being distributed or spread over the earth (the *distribution* of animals or plants).—**Distributive**, dis-trib'ü-tiv, *a.* Serving to distribute; expressing separation or division; specifically, *gram.* an epithet applied to certain words (as *each*, *every*) which denote the persons or things that make a number taken separately and singly.—*n.* *Gram.* a distributive word, as *each* and *every*.

**District**, dis'trikt, *n.* [*L.L. districtum*, a district subject to one jurisdiction, from *L. distractus*, *pp. of distringo*.] A part of a country, city, &c., distinctly defined or marked out; a portion of country without very definite limits; a tract; a region, locality, quarter.

**Distrust**, dis-trust', *v.t.* To doubt or suspect the truth, fidelity, firmness, sincerity, reality, sufficiency, or goodness of; to have no faith, reliance, or confidence in; to be suspicious of.—*n.* Doubt or suspicion; want of confidence, faith, or reliance.

**Disturb**, dis-tërb', *v.t.* [*L. disturbo*, I throw into disorder—*dis*, asunder, and *turbo*, I confuse.] To excite from a state of rest or tranquillity; to stir; to move; to discompose; to agitate; to throw into confusion or disorder; to excite uneasiness in the mind of; to disquiet; to render uneasy; to ruffle; to move from

any regular course, operation, or purpose; to make irregular; to interfere with; to interrupt.—**Disturbance**, dis-tër'bans, *n.* The act of disturbing; interruption of peace or quiet; interruption of a settled state of things; violent change; derangement; perturbation; agitation; disorder of thoughts; confusion; agitation in the body politic; a disorder; a tumult.

**Disunion**, dis-ün'yon, *n.* A state of not being united; separation; disjunction; a breach of concord and its effect; contention; discord.—**Disunite**, dis-ü-nit', *v.t.* To separate; to disjoin; to part; to set at variance; to raise dissension between.—*v.i.* To fall asunder; to become separate.

**Disuse**, dis-üs', *n.* Cessation of use, practice, or exercise.—*v.t.* (*dis-üz*). To cease to use; to neglect or omit to practise; to disaccustom.

**Ditch**, dich, *n.* [*A softened form of dike* (comp. *church* and *kirk*, &c.), both being formerly applied to the embankment as well as to the ditch.] A trench in the earth made by digging, particularly a trench for draining wet land, or for making a fence to guard enclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or fortress; any long artificial channel dug to contain water.—*v.i.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches.—*v.t.* To dig a ditch or ditches in; to drain by a ditch; to surround with a ditch.—**Ditcher**, dich'ër, *n.* One who digs ditches.

**Dithyramb**, dith'i-ramb, *n.* [*Gr. dithyrambos*.] A hymn among the ancient Greeks, originally in honour of Bacchus; hence, any poem of an impetuous and irregular character.

**Dittany**, di-tä-ni, *n.* [*L. dictamnus*, from growing abundantly on Mount Dicte in Crete.] A perennial plant found in the Mediterranean region. and having numerous glands containing a fragrant and very volatile oil.

**Ditto**, dit'tö. [*It. ditto*, from *L. dictum*, something said.] A word used chiefly in lists, accounts, &c., to save writing, equivalent to same as above, or aforesaid; often contracted into *Do*.

**Ditty**, dit'i, *n.* [*O.Fr. ditté*, story, poem, &c., from *L. dictatum*, *pp. of dictare*, to dictate.] A song; a sonnet; a little poem to be sung.

**Diuretic**, di-ü-ret'ik, *a.* [*Gr. diourëtikos*, from *dia*, through, and *ouron*, urine.] Having the power to excite the secretion of urine; tending to produce discharges of urine.—*n.* A medicine that excites the secretion of urine or increases its discharges.

**Diurnal**, di-ër'näl, *a.* [*L. diurnalis*, from *diurnus*, daily, from *dies*, a day, whence also *dial*, *diary*, &c. *Journal* is the same word.] Relating to a day; pertaining to the daytime; performed every day; daily.

**Divan**, di-van', *n.* [*Per. diván*, a collection of writings, custom-house, council, raised seat.] Among the



Turks and other orientals, a court of justice; a council; council-chamber; a state or reception room; a kind of coffee-house; a cushioned seat standing against the wall of a room; a collection of poems by one author.

**Divaricate**, di-var'í-kät, v.i. [L. *divarico*, *divaricatum*, to spread asunder.] To fork; to part into two branches.

**Dive**, div, v.i.—*dived*, *diving*. [A.Sax. *dyfan*, to dive=ícel. *dyfa*, to dip, to dive; akin *deep*, *dip*.] To descend or plunge into water head first; to go under water for the purpose of executing some work; to go deep into any subject; to plunge into any business or condition; to sink; to penetrate.—*n.* The act of diving; a plunge.—**Diver**, di-vér, *n.* One who dives; one of a family of marine swimming birds, with short wings and tail, legs far back and toes completely webbed, preying upon fish, which they pursue under water.—

**Diving**, di'ving, *n.* The act or practice of descending into water; especially, the art of descending below the surface of the water, and remaining there for some time, in order to remove objects from the bottom, &c.—**Diving-bell**, *n.* An apparatus, originally bell-shaped, in which persons descend into the water and remain for a length of time, fresh air being pumped into the bell by assistants above.—**Diving-dress**, *n.* A waterproof dress used by professional divers, variously constructed.

**Diverge**, di-vér', v.t.—*diverged*, *diverging*. [L. *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *vergo*, I incline. VERGE.] To tend or proceed from a common point in different directions; to deviate from a given course or line; opposed to *converge*; to differ or vary.—**Divergence**, di-vér'jens, *n.* The act of diverging; a receding from each other; a going farther apart.—**Divergent**, di-vér'jent, *a.* Diverging; separating or receding from each other, as lines which proceed from the same point.

**Divers**, di-vér'z, *a.* [Fr. *divers*, from L. *diversus*, diverse, turned away, from *di* for *dis*, asunder, and *verto*, *versum*, to turn.] Different; various; several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number.—**Diverse**, di-vér's or di-vér's, *a.* [L. *diversus*.] Different; differing; unlike; not the same.—**Diversified**, di-vér'si-fid, *p.* and *a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects.—**Diversify**, di-vér'si-fi, v.t.—*diversified*, *diversifying*. [Fr. *diversifier*—L. *diversus*, and *facio*, I make.] To make diverse or various in form or qualities; to give variety or diversity to; to variegate.—**Diversion**, di-vér'shon, *n.* The act of diverting or turning aside from any course; that which diverts or turns the mind or thoughts away; what turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study, and thus relaxes and amuses; sport;

play; pastime; a feint or other movement made to mislead an enemy as to the real point of attack.

—**Diversity**, di-vér'si-ti, *n.* [L. *diversitas*.] The state of being diverse; difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness; multiplicity with difference; variety; distinctness or separateness of being, as opposed to identity.—**Divert**, di-vért, v.t. [L. *diverto*, *diversum*, to turn aside.] To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; to turn aside (to *divert* a stream, traffic, &c.); to turn from business or study; to turn from care or serious thoughts; hence, to please; to amuse; to entertain.—**Diverting**, di-vér'ting, *a.* Causing diversion; amusing; entertaining.—**Divertissement**, dé-ver-tès-moñ, *n.* [Fr.] A short entertainment between the acts of longer theatrical pieces.

**Divest**, di-vest', v.i. [O.Fr. *devestir*, from L. *devestio*, I undress—*de*, priv., and *vestio*, I clothe.] To strip; to strip of dress or of anything that surrounds or attends; to deprive: with *of* before the thing removed.

**Divide**, di-vid', v.t.—*divided*, *dividing*. [L. *divido*, I divide.] To cut or separate into pieces; to cut or otherwise separate into two or more parts; to cause to be separate; to keep apart, as by a partition or by an imaginary line or limit; to make partition of among a number; to disunite in opinion or interest; to set at variance; to separate (an assembly) into two bodies for the purpose of voting.—*v.i.* To become separated; to part; to open; to cleave; to vote by the division of a legislative house into two parts.—*n.* The watershed of a district or region.—**Dividend**, di-vi'dend, *n.* [L., lit. a thing to be divided.] A sum or a number to be divided; the profit or gain made by a joint-stock company and which falls to be divided among the shareholders according to the stock of each; the interest due to any holder of a share in the public debt.—**Divider**, di-vi'der, *n.* One who or that which divides; *pl.* a pair of small compasses.

**Divine**, di-vin', *a.* [L. *divinus*, divine, religious, divinely inspired, godlike, from *divus*, divine, a deity or divinity. DEITY.] Pertaining to God, or to a heathen deity or false god; partaking of the nature of God; godlike; heavenly; sacred; holy; excellent in the highest degree; apparently above what is human; relating to divinity or theology.—*n.* A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman; a theologian.—*v.t.*—*divined*, *divining*. [L. *divino*.] To foretell; to predict; to prognosticate; to conjecture; to guess.—*v.i.* To use or practise divination; to utter presages or prognostications; to bode; to guess.—**Divination**, div-i-nä'shon, *n.* [L. *divinatio*.] The act of divining; a foretelling future events, or discovering things secret or obscure,

by the aid of superior beings, or by certain rites, experiments, observations, &c.—**Diviner**, di-vi'nér, *n.* One who professes divination; a soothsayer; one who guesses or conjectures.—**Divining-rod**, *n.* A rod, usually of hazel, which, if carried slowly along in suspension by an adept, dips and points downwards, it is affirmed, when brought over the spot where water or treasure is to be found.—**Divinity**, di-vi-ni'ti, *n.* [L. *divinitas*.] The state of being divine; divineness; deity; godhead; divine element; divine nature; God; the Deity; a celestial being; one of the deities belonging to a polytheistic religion; supernatural power or virtue; awe-inspiring character or influence; sacredness; the science of divine things; theology.

**Divisible**, di-viz'i-bl, *a.* [L. *divisibilis*, from *divido*.] Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; separable.—**Division**, di-viz'hon, *n.* [L. *divisio*.] The act of dividing or separating into parts; the state of being divided; separation; a dividing line; a partition; the part separated from the rest, as by a partition, line, &c., real or imaginary; a distinct segment or section; a part or distinct portion; a certain section or portion of an organized whole, as an army, a fleet; disunion; discord; dissension; variance; difference; the separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote; *arith.* one of the four fundamental rules, the object of which is to find how often one number is contained in another.—**Divisor**, di-vi'zér, *n.* *Arith.* the number by which the dividend is divided.

**Divorce**, di-vör's, *n.* [Fr. *divorce*, from L. *divortium*, a separation, a divorce, from *divorto*, same as *diverto*, I turn away. DIVERT.] A legal dissolution of the bond of marriage; a legal separation between husband and wife, after which either is free to marry again; the sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved; disunion of things closely united; separation.—*v.t.*—*divorced*, *divorcing*. To dissolve the marriage contract between; to separate from the condition of husband and wife; to separate or disunite from close connexion; to force asunder; to put away.

**Divot**, di-vot, *n.* A piece of turf cut out by a golfer when striking the ball.

**Divulge**, di-vulj', v.t.—*divulged*, *divulging*. [L. *divulgo*, I spread among the people—*di* for *dis*, distrib., and *vulgo*, the common people, whence also *vulgar*.] To tell or make known what was before private or secret; to reveal; to disclose; to let be known.

**Dixie**, dik'si, *n.* A camp caldron, or two-handled cooking-pot.

**Dizzy**, diz'í, *a.* [A.Sax. *dysig*, foolish; akin to L.G. *dustig*, düssig, O.D. *duyzig*, Mod.D. *duizelig*, dizzy,



Dan. *dösig*, drowsy. Allied are *daze*, *dazzle*, *dose*.] Having a sensation of whirling in the head with instability or proneness to fall; giddy; vertiginous; causing giddiness (a dizzy height); arising from, or caused by, giddiness; thoughtless; heedless; inconstant.—*v.t.*—*dizzied*, *dizzying*. To make dizzy or giddy; to confuse.—**Dizziness**, *diz'zines*, *n.* The state or feeling of being dizzy; giddiness; vertigo.

**Do**, *dō*, *v.t.* or *auxiliary*; pret. *did*; pp. *done*; ppr. *doing*. When transitive the present tense singular is, I *do*, thou *doest* or *dost* (*dō'st*, *dust*), he *does* or *doth* (*duz*, *duth*); when auxiliary, the second person is, thou *do*. [A.Sax. *dōn*, to do, *dō*, I do = D. *doen*, G. *thun*, to do, L. *dō* in *abdo*, I put away, *condo*, I put together, Skr. *dhā*, to place. From same stem are *deed*, *deem*, *doom*.] To perform; to execute; to carry into effect; to bring about, produce, effect; to give, confer, or pay (to do honour, reverence, &c.); to transact; to finish or complete; to hoax, cheat, swindle [colloq.]; to inspect the sights or objects of interest in [colloq.]; to prepare; to cook.—*v.i.* To act or behave in any manner, well or ill; to conduct oneself; to fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health (how do you *do*?); to succeed; to accomplish a purpose; to serve an end; to suffice (will this plan *do*?); to find means; to contrive; to shift (how shall we *do* for money?).—*Do* is often used for a verb to save the repetition of it: as, I shall probably come, but if I *do* not, you must not wait; that is, if I *come* not.—As an auxiliary it is used most commonly in forming negative and interrogative sentences: as, do you intend to go? *does* he wish me to come? *Do* is also used to express emphasis: as, I *do* love her. In the imperative, it expresses an urgent request or command: as, *do* come; help me, *do*; make haste, *do*. In the past tense it is sometimes used to convey the idea that what was once true is not true now. 'My lord, you once *did* love me.' [Shak.]—The past participle *done*, besides being used for all the ordinary meanings of the verb, has some colloquial or familiar uses: as *done!* an exclamation expressing agreement to a proposal, that is, it is agreed or I accept; *done* up, ruined in any manner, completely exhausted, very tired or fatigued.—**Doer**, *dō'ër*, *n.* One who does, executes, performs, or acts; one who performs what is required: as opposed to a mere talker or theorizer.—**Doings**, *dō'ingz*, *n.pl.* Things done; transactions; feats; actions, good or bad; behaviour; conduct.

**Do**, *dō*, *n.* *Mus.* the name given to the first of the syllables used in solmization; the first or key note of the scale.

**Docile**, *dō'sil*, *a.* [L. *docilis*, from *doceo*, I teach, whence also *doctor*,

*document*.] Teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable; easily managed.

**Dock**, *dok*, *n.* [A.Sax. *docce*, G. *docke*.] The common name of various species of perennial herbs, most of them troublesome weeds with stout rootstalks, erect stems, and broad leaves.

**Dock**, *dok*, *n.* [Icel. *dockr*, a short tail; G. *docke*, a thick short piece; Fris. *dok*, a small bundle, bunch; comp. also W. *toc*, anything short, *toclaw*, to curtail.] The tail of a beast cut short; the stump of a tail; the solid part of the tail.—*v.t.* To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to cut short; to clip; to shorten.

**Dock**, *dok*, *n.* [D. *dok*, G. *docke*, Sw. *docka*, a dock, Flem. *docke*, a kind of cage; perhaps from L. *doga*, a kind of vessel; from Gr. *dōchē*, receptacle, from *dēchomai*, I receive.] The place where a prisoner stands in court; a place artificially formed on the side of a harbour or the bank of a river for the reception of ships, the entrance of which is generally closed by gates.—*Dry* or *graving dock*, a dock so constructed that the water may be excluded at pleasure, allowing the bottom of a vessel to be inspected and repaired.—*v.t.* To bring, draw, or place in a dock.—**Docker**, *n.* A worker at the London or other harbour docks.—**Dockyard**, *dok'yārd*, *n.* A yard or repository near a harbour for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber.

**Docket**, *dok'et*, *n.* [A dim. of *dock*, anything curtailed or cut short.] A summary of a larger writing; a small piece of paper or parchment containing the heads of a writing; an alphabetical list of cases in a court of law; a ticket attached to goods, containing the name of the owner, the place to which they are to be sent, or specifying their measurement, &c.—*v.t.* To make an abstract of, and enter, or write it down; to mark the contents of papers on the back; to add a docket to.

**Doctor**, *dok'tër*, *n.* [L., from *doceo*, *doctum*, to teach.] A person who has received the degree of this name from a university, being thus a *doctor* of divinity, laws, medicine, &c., and supposed capable of teaching the particular subject; a person duly licensed to practise medicine; a physician; one who cures diseases.—*v.t.* To treat medically; hence, to repair or patch up; to drug or adulterate (wine); to falsify; to cook [in all senses colloq.].—**Doctorate**, *dok'tër-ät*, *n.* The university degree of doctor.

**Doctrine**, *dok'trin*, *n.* [L. *doctrina*, instruction, learning, from *doceo*, I teach, whence *doctor*, *docile*, &c.] In a general sense, whatever is taught; hence, a principle, view, or set of opinions maintained by any person or set of persons; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor

or master; often instruction and confirmation in the truths of the gospel; one or more of the truths of the gospel.—**Doctrinaire**, *dok'tri-nār'*, *n.* [Fr., from L. *doctrina*; the name was originally given to certain French politicians after the restoration of 1815.] One who theorizes or advocates important changes in political or social matters without a sufficient regard to practical considerations; a political theorist.—**Doctrinal**, *dok'tri-nal*, *a.* Pertaining to doctrine; containing a doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

**Document**, *dok'ü-ment*, *n.* [L. *documentum*, a lesson, a proof, from *doceo*, I teach. **DOCTRINE**.] Any official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof, for information, establishment of facts, and the like; any written or printed paper.—**Documentary**, *dok'ü-men-ta-ri*, *a.* Pertaining to documents or written evidence; consisting in documents.

**Dodder**, *dod'ër*, *n.* [Dan. *dodder*, Sw. *do dra*, G. *dotter*, of unknown derivation.] The name of certain slender, twining, leafless pink or white parasitic plants, the common English species of which are found on nettles, vetches, furze, flax, &c.

**Dodder**, *dod'ër*, *v.i.* To walk or move shakily; to tremble; to talk incoherently; to be enfeebled mentally.

**Dodecagon**, *dō-dek'a-gon*, *n.* [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A regular figure or polygon, consisting of twelve equal sides and angles.—**Dodecahedron**, *dō-dek'-a-hē'dron*, *n.* [Gr. *hedra*, a base or angle.] A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons, or having twelve equal bases.

**Dodge**, *doj*, *v.i.*—*dodged*, *dodging*. [Perhaps connected with *duck*, to stoop or bend down the head, G. *ducken*, to bow, to stoop.] To start suddenly aside; to follow the footsteps of a person, but so as to escape his observation; to play tricks; to play fast and loose; to quibble.—*v.t.* To evade by a sudden shift of place; to escape by starting aside; to pursue by rapid movements in varying directions; to baffle by shifts and pretexts; to overreach by tricky knavery.—*n.* A trick; an artifice; an evasion.

**Dodo**, *dō'dō*, *n.* [Pg. *doudo*, silly.] An extinct bird of Mauritius, having a massive, clumsy body, covered with down, short and extremely strong legs, and wings and tail so short as to be useless for flight.

**Doe**, *dō*, *n.* [A.Sax. *dā*, Dan. *daa*.] The female of the fallow-deer, the hare, and the rabbit.

**Doff**, *dof*, *v.t.* [Contr. for *do off*, like *don*, for *do on*.] To put, take, or lay off, as dress; to lay aside.—*v.i.* To lay off some article of dress; to take off the hat.

**Dog**, *dog*, *n.* [A.Sax. *dogga* (very rare), a dog; same as D. *dog*, Dan.

*dogge*, Sw. *dogg*, a large kind of dog. *Hound* (A.Sax. *hund*) was originally and long the common English word for dog.] A well-known domesticated carnivorous quadruped, closely allied to the wolf and the fox, noted for its sagacity, acute senses, and great attachment to man; a term of reproach or contempt given to a man; a mean, worthless fellow; a gay young man; a buck; a name applied to several tools, articles, &c., generally iron: as, an andiron, or kind of trestle to lay wood upon in a fireplace.—*v.t.*—*dogged*, *dogging*. To follow insidiously or indefatigably; to follow close; to hunt, to worry with importunity.—*Dogged*, *dog'ed*, *a.* Having the qualities of a dog; surly; obstinate.—*Dog-cart*, *n.* A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; a sort of double-seated gig, the occupants before and behind sitting back to back.—*Dog-days*, *n.pl.* The days when Sirius or the Dog-star (whence the term) rises and sets with the sun, extending from about the 3rd of July to about the 11th of August.—*Dog-fish*, *n.* A name given to several species of fishes closely allied to the sharks, but of no great size.—*Dog-Latin*, *n.* Barbarous Latin; a jargon having a superficial resemblance to Latin.—*Dog-rose*, *n.* A common British wild rose; the wild brier, the fruit of which is known as the hip.—*Dog's-ear*, *n.* The corner of a leaf in a book turned down, especially by careless handling.—*v.t.* To turn down in dog's ears.—*Dog's-tail Grass*, *n.* The popular name of several species of grasses common in Britain.—*Dog-star*, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gives name to the dog-days.—*Dog-watch*, *n.* *Naut.* the name of the two watches of two hours each instead of four (between 4 and 8 p.m.) arranged so as to alter the watches kept from day to day by each portion of the crew, otherwise the same men would form the watch during the same hours for the whole voyage.—*Dog-wood*, *dog'wud*, *n.* A name of several trees or shrubs, one of them common in copses and hedges in England, with small cream-white flowers borne in dense roundish clusters.

*Doge*, *dōj*, *n.* [It.] The chief magistrate of the former republics of Venice (697-1797) and Genoa (1339-1797).

*Dogger*, *dog'ēr*, *n.* [D. *dogger-boot*—*dogger*, a codfish, and *boot*, a boat.] A Dutch fishing vessel having two masts.

*Doggerel*, *dog'ēr-el*, *a.* [Possibly from *dog*.] An epithet originally applied to a kind of loose irregular measure in burlesque poetry, but now more generally to mean verses defective in rhythm and sense.—*n.* Doggerel or mean verses.

*Dogma*, *dog'ma*, *n.* [Gr. *dogma*, that which seems true, an opinion, from

*dokēō*, I seem.] A settled opinion or belief; a tenet; an opinion or doctrine received on authority, as opposed to one obtained from experience or demonstration.—*Dogmatic*, *dog-mat'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to a dogma or dogmas; having the character of a dogma; disposed to assert opinions with overbearing or arrogance; dictatorial; arrogant; authoritative; positive.—*Dogmatics*, *dog-mat'iks*, *n.* Doctrinal theology; the essential doctrines of Christianity.—*Dogmatism*, *dog'ma-tizm*, *n.* The quality of being dogmatic; arrogant assertion.—*Dogmatize*, *dog'ma-tiz*, *v.t.* To teach opinions with bold and undue confidence; to assert principles arrogantly or authoritatively.

*Doily*, *dō'il*, *n.* [Said to be named from the first maker.] A small ornamental mat used at table to put glasses on during dessert.

*Doit*, *doit*, *n.* [D. *duit*, from Fr. *d'uit*, of eight, as the eighth part of a stiver.] A small Dutch copper coin, being the eighth part of a stiver, in value half a farthing; the ancient Scottish penny piece, of which twelve were equal to a penny sterling; any small piece of money; a trifle.

*Doldrums*, *dōl'drumz*, *n.pl.* *Naut.* the parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds; low spirits; the dumps [colloq.].

*Dole*, *dōl*, *n.* [DEAL.] That which is dealt out or distributed; a part, share, or portion; lot; fortune; that which is given in charity; gratuity; a maintenance allowance made by the State under certain conditions to unemployed persons, and distributed at the Employment Exchanges.—*v.t.*—*dole*d, *doling*. To deal out; to distribute; especially, to deal out niggardly or in small quantities.

*Dole*, *dōl*, *n.* [O.Fr. *dole*, Fr. *deuil*, mourning, from L. *doleo*, I grieve.] Grief; sorrow.—*Doleful*, *dōl'fūl*, *a.* Full of dole or grief; sorrowful; expressing grief; mournful; melancholy; sad; dismal; gloomy.

*Dolerite*, *dōl'ēr-it*, *n.* [Gr. *doleros*, deceptive.] A variety of trap-rock composed of augite and labradorite.

*Dolichocephalus*, *dōl'i-kō-se-fal'ik*, *dōl'i-kō-sef'-a-lus*, *a.* [Gr. *dolichos*, long, and *kephalē*, the head.] A term used in ethnology to denote skulls in which the diameter from side to side bears a less proportion to the diameter from front to back than 8 to 10, as seen in the West African negro tribes.

*Doll*, *dōl*, *n.* [Of doubtful origin; perhaps for *Doll*, contr. of *Dorothy*.] A puppet or small image in the human form for the amusement of children; a girl or woman more remarkable for good looks than intelligence.

*Dollar*, *dōl'ēr*, *n.* [D. Dan. and Sw. *daler*, from Gr. *thaler*, from *thal*, a dale, because first coined in Joa-

chim's-*Thal*, in Bohemia, in 1518.] A silver coin of the United States and Canada of the value of 100 cents; also a silver coin formerly of similar value, current in Mexico, South America, Malaya, Singapore, Hong Kong, Abyssinia, and other countries.

*Dolman*, *dōl'man*, *n.* [Fr. *dolman*, *dolman*, from Turk. *dōldmān*.] A long outer robe, open in front, and having narrow sleeves buttoned at the wrist, worn by Turks; a husar's jacket.

*Dolmen*, *dōl'men*, *n.* [Armor. *dolmen*; Gael. *tolmen*—*dol*, *tol*, a table, and *men*, a stone.] A rude ancient structure (probably of sepulchral origin) consisting of one large unheaven stone resting on two or more others placed erect; also applied to structures where several blocks are raised upon pillars so as to form a sort of gallery; a cromlech.

*Dolomite*, *dōl'o-mit*, *n.* [After the French geologist *Dolomieu*.] A granular, crystalline, or schistose stone or rock, being a compound of carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of lime.

*Dolorous*, *dōl'ēr-us*, *a.* Sorrowful; doleful; exciting sorrow or grief; painful; expressing pain or grief.

*Dolphin*, *dōl'fin*, *n.* [O.Fr. *dau-phin*, Mod.Fr. *dauphin*, a dolphin, the dauphin, from L. *delphinus*, a dolphin.] A name of several species of cetaceous mammals having numerous conical teeth in both jaws, as the dolphin proper, a peculiarly agile animal, the grampus, &c.; a fish about 5 feet long, celebrated for its swiftness and the brilliant and beautiful colours which it assumes in the act of dying.

*Dolt*, *dōlt*, *n.* [Probably connected with E. *dull*, A.Sax. *dōl*, dull, stupid; *dwellan*, to err, to be stupid.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thick-skull.

*Dom*, *dom*, *n.* [L. *dominus*, lord.] Roman Catholic title of dignitaries of the Carthusian and Benedictine monks.

*Domain*, *dō-mān'*, *n.* [Fr. *domaine*, from L.L. *domanum*, a form of L. *dominium*, ownership, property, from *dominus*, a lord.] The territory over which dominion is exercised; the territory ruled over; a dominion; an estate in land; the land about a mansion-house and in the immediate occupancy of the owner; a demesne.

*Dome*, *dōm*, *n.* [Fr. *dôme*, akin to L. *domus*, a house, from Gr. *dōma*, a house, from *domō*, I build.] A roof rising up in the form of an inverted cup; a large cupola; the hemispherical roof of a building.

*Domestic*, *dō-mes'tik*, *a.* [L. *domesticus*, from *domus*, a house; from root seen in Gr. *domō*, I build, and in E. *timber*; akin *domicile*.] Belonging to the house or home; pertaining to one's place of residence and to the family; devoted to home duties or pleasures; living in or about the habitations of man; kept



for the use of man; tame; not wild; pertaining to one's own country; intestine; not foreign.—*Domestic economy*, the economical management of all household affairs; the art of managing domestic affairs in the best and thriftiest manner.—*n.* One who lives in the family of another, and is paid for some service; a household servant.—**Domesticate**, dō-mes'ti-kāt, *v.t.*—domesticated, domesticating. To make domestic; to accustom to remain much at home; to accustom (animals) to live near the habitations of man; to tame; to reduce from a wild to a cultivated condition (plants).

**Domicile**, dom'i-sil, *n.* [L. *domicilium*, a mansion, from *domus*, a house.] A place of residence; a dwelling-house; the place where one lives in opposition to the place where one only remains for a time.

**Dominant**, dom'i-nant, *a.* [L. *dominans*, ppr. of *dominor*, I rule, from *dominus*, lord, master.] Ruling; prevailing; governing; predominant.—**Dominant chord**, *mus.*, that which is formed by grouping three tones, rising gradually by intervals of a third from the dominant or fifth tone of the scale.—*n. Mus.* the fifth tone of the diatonic scale; thus G is the dominant of the scale of C, and D the dominant of the scale of G.—**Dominate**, dom'i-nāt, *v.t.*—dominated, dominating. To have power or sway over; to govern; to prevail or predominate over.—*v.i.* To predominate.—**Domination**, dom-i-nā'shon, *n.* The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government; arbitrary authority; tyranny.—**Domineer**, dom-i-nēr, *v.i.* To rule with insolence or arbitrary sway; to bluster; to hector.—*v.t.* To govern harshly or overbearingly; to order or command insolently.—**Dominal**, dō-min'i-kal, *a.* [L. *dominialis*, connected with Sunday, from L. *dominus* (*dies dominica*, Sunday), pertaining to a lord or master, from *dominus*, lord.] Noting or marking the Lord's day or Sunday; relating to our Lord.—*Dominal letter*, one of the seven letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in almanacs, &c., to mark the Sundays throughout the year.

**Dominican**, dō-min'i-kan, *a.* Of or pertaining to St. Dominic or the order founded by him.—*n.* A member of a religious order instituted in 1216 at Toulouse; called also *Blackfriar*, from the colour of the dress.

**Domine**, dom'i-ni, *n.* [From L. *domine*, vocative case of *dominus*, a lord or master.] A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [Scots.]

**Dominion**, dō-min'yōn, *n.* [L. *dominium*.] Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling; government; sway; rule; ascendancy; predominance; territory under a government; country or district governed,

or within the limits of the authority of a prince or state.

**Domino**, dom'i-nōz, *n. pl.* **Dominoes**, dom'i-nōz. [Fr., a covering for the head worn by priests, from *dominus*, lord.] A masquerade dress, consisting of an ample cloak or mantle, with a cap and wide sleeves; frequently, though incorrectly, applied to a half-mask worn by ladies as a partial disguise for the features; a person wearing a domino; *pl.* a game played with twenty-eight flat, oblong pieces of ivory or bone, dotted, after the manner of dice, with a certain number of points.

**Don**, don, *n.* [From L. *dominus*, a lord.] The feminine is *donna* or *doña*. A title in Spain, formerly given to noblemen and gentlemen only, but now used much more widely; a resident fellow or one holding office in an English college [colloq.].

**Don**, don, *v.t.*—donned, donning. [To do on: opposed to doff.] To put on; to invest oneself with.

**Donation**, dō-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *donatio*, an offering, from *dona*, I give; *donum*, a gift, from *do*, I give.] The act of giving or bestowing; that which is gratuitously given; a grant; a gift.—**Donor**, dō'nēr, *n.* One who gives, grants, or bestows; a giver.

**Donga**, dong'ga, *a.* A South African name for a gully or ravine.

**Donjon**, don'jon, *n.* [Fr., from L. *dominio*, dominions, for L. *dominio*, dominion.] The principal tower of a castle.

**Donkey**, dong'ki, *n.* [Lit. a little *dun* animal, from *dun* and diminutive term. -key.] An ass; a stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

**Donna**, dō'nā, *n.* [It., from L. *domina*, a lady or mistress.] A lady; as, *prima donna*, the first female singer in an opera, oratorio, &c.

**Doom**, dōm, *n.* [A.Sax. *dōm*=O. Sax. O.Fris. *dom*, Goth. *doms*, Icel. *dōmr*, the same word as the suffix -*dōm* in kingdom, &c., and derived probably from verb to do. Akin *deem*.] A judgment or judicial sentence; passing of sentence; the final judgment; the state to which one is doomed or destined; fate; fortune, generally evil; adverse issue; ruin; destruction.—*v.t.* To condemn to any punishment; to consign by a decree or sentence; to pronounce sentence or judgment on; to ordain as a penalty; to decree; to destine.—**Doomsday**, dōmz'dā, *n.* The day of doom or final judgment.—*Doomsday Book*, a book compiled by order of William the Conqueror containing a survey of all the lands in England, giving the areas of estates, the amount of land under tillage, pasture, woods, &c., the number of villeins, &c.

**Door**, dōr, *n.* [A.Sax. *dōr*, *dūru*=O.Sax. *dūr*, *dor*, Icel. *dýr*, Goth. *daur*, G. *thür*, L. *fores*, Gr. *thura*, Ir. *dorus*, Skr. *dāvāra*, door.] An open-

ing or passage into a house or apartment by which persons enter; the frame of boards or other material that shuts such an opening, and usually turns on hinges; means of approach or access.—**Door-keeper**, *n.* A porter; one who guards the entrance of a house or apartment.—**Door-step**, *n.* The stone at the threshold.—**Doorway**, dōr'wā, *n.* The passage of a door; the entrance-way into a room or house.

**Dope**, dōp, *v.t.* To drug; to dose [American.]; to inject petrol into an engine.

**Dor**, Dorr, dor, *n.* [A.Sax. *dora*, drone, a humble-bee.] A common British beetle, of a stout form and black colour.

**Doric**, Dorian, dor'ik, dō'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Dorians, a people of ancient Greece.—*Doric order*, *arch.* the oldest and simplest of the three orders of Grecian architecture, characterized by the columns having no base, and the flutings few, large, and not deep, the capital of simple character.—*Dorian or Doric mode*, *mus.* a composition in which the second note of the normal scale acquires something of the dignity or force of a tonic, and upon it the melody closes.—**Doric**, *n.* The language of the Dorians, a Greek dialect characterized by broadness and hardness; hence, any dialect with similar characteristics, especially the Scottish.

**Dorking**, dor'king, *n.* A species of domestic fowl, distinguished by having five claws on each foot, so named because bred largely at Dorking in Surrey.

**Dormant**, dor'mant, *a.* [Fr., from *dormir*, L. *dormio*, I sleep.] Sleeping; sunk in the winter sleep or torpid state of certain animals; at rest; not in action (*dormant energies*); neglected; not claimed, asserted, or insisted on (*a dormant title or privileges*); in *heraldry*, of beast with head on paws.—**Dormer**, Dormer-window, dor'mēr, *n.* [Lit. the window of a sleeping apartment.] A window standing vertically on a sloping roof of a dwelling-house, and so named because such windows are found chiefly in attic bed-rooms.—**Dormitory**, dor'mi-to-ri, *n.* [L. *dormitorium*.] A place, building, or room to sleep in.—**Dormouse**, dor'mous, *n. pl.* **Dormice**, dor'mis. [Prov.E. *dorm*, to sleep, and *mouse*, lit. the sleeping-mouse.] A small rodent animal which passes the winter in a lethargic or torpid state.

**Dormy**, dor'mi, *a.* In golf, applied to a player leading by as many holes as still remain to be played.

**Dornick**, Dornic, dor'nik, *n.* A species of figured linen of stout fabric, so called from *Dornick*, the Flemish name for *Tournal* in Flanders, where it was first manufactured.

**Dorsal**, dor'sal, *a.* [From L. *dorsum*, the back.] Of or pertaining to the back.



**Dory**, dō'ri, *n.* [Also called *John-Dory*, probably from *Fr. jaune doré*, golden yellow, from its colour.] A European fish of a beautiful yellow colour, with a curious protrusible mouth, valued as food.

**Dory**, dō'ri, *n.* A canoe or small boat.

**Dose**, dōs, *n.* [Fr., from *Gr. dosis*, a giving, from *didōmi*, I give.] The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time; anything given to be swallowed; as much as a man can take; a quantity in general.—*v.t.*—*dosed*, *dosing*. To form into suitable doses; to give a dose or doses to; to physic.

**Dossier**, dō'sē-ā, *n.* [Fr. word, from *dos*, back.] A collection of documents of information about a person or incident.

**Dot**, dot, *n.* [A.Sax. *dott*, a spot or speck (whence *Sc. dottle*, a small lump): comp. *L. G. dottle*, a plug, a stopper; *D. dot*, a small bundle.] A small point or spot made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck, used in marking a writing or other thing; a spot.—*v.t.*—*dotted*, *doting*. To mark with dots; to mark or diversify with small detached objects (as clumps of trees).—*v.i.* To make dots or spots.

**Doté**, dōt, *v.i.*—*doted*, *doting*. [The same word as *O.D. doten*, to date; akin to *D. dut*, a nap, *duiten*, to take a nap; *Icel. dotta*, to nod with sleep.] To have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers; to be in a state of senile silliness; to be excessively in love; to love to excess or extravagance (to *date* on a person).—

**Dotage**, dō'tā, *n.* Feebleness or imbecility of understanding or mind, particularly in old age; childishness of old age; senility; weak and foolish affection.—

**Dotard**, dō'tērd, *n.* A man whose intellect is impaired by age; one in his second childhood.—

**Dotterel**, dōt'ter-ēl, *n.* [From the bird's supposed stupidity.] A species of plover, breeding in the highest latitudes of Asia and Europe, and migrating to the shores of the Mediterranean; a booby; a dupe; a gull.

**Douane**, dō-ān, *n.* [Ar. *diwan*.] Foreign custom-house.

**Double**, dub'l, *a.* [Fr. *double*, from *L. duplus*, double—*duo*, two, and term. -*plus*, from root of *plao*, I fill.] Forming a pair; consisting of two in a set together; coupled; composed of two corresponding parts; twofold; twice as much; multiplied by two (a *double* portion); acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret; deceitful; *bot.* having two or more rows of petals produced by cultivation from stamens and carpels.—*v.t.*—*doubled*, *doubling*. To make double or twofold; to fold one part upon another part of; to increase by adding an equal sum, value, or quantity; to contain twice as much as; to pass round or by; to march or sail round, so as to proceed along both

sides of (to *double* a cape).—*v.i.* To increase or grow to twice as much; to turn back or wind in running.—*n.* Twice as much; a turn in running to escape pursuers; a trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive; something precisely equal or like; a counterpart; a duplicate; a copy; a person's apparition or likeness; a wraith; a fold or plait; *milit.* the quickest step in marching; a slow run.—

**Double-bass**, *n.* The largest musical instrument of the viol kind.—

**Double-breasted**, *a.* Applied to a waistcoat or coat, either side of which may be made to lap over the other and button.—

**Double-dealer**, *n.* One who deceitfully acts two different parts; a deceitful, trickish person; one who says one thing and thinks or intends another; one guilty of duplicity.—

**Double-eagle**, *n.* A gold coin of the United States, worth \$20; the representation of an eagle with two heads.—

**Double-entendre**, or, more correctly, **Double-entente**, dō-bl-ān-tān-dr, ān-tānt, *n.* A phrase with a double meaning, one of which is often more or less indecent.—

**Double-entry**, *n.* A mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction, one on the Dr. side of one account, and the other on the Cr. side of another account, in order that the one may check the other.—

**Doublet**, dub'let, *n.* [Dim. of *double*.] A close-fitting garment covering the body from the neck to a little below the waist, now superseded by the vest or waistcoat; one of a pair; one of two (or more) words really the same but different in form (as *ant* and *emmet*).—

**Doubloon**, dub-lōn', *n.* [Fr. *doublon*, *Sp. doblon*.] A coin of Spain worth two pistoles, now obsolete.

**Doubt**, dōut, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *doubter*, from *L. dubitare*, to doubt, from same stem as *dubius*, doubtful, from *duo*, two. Akin *dubious*, *dual*, &c.] To waver or fluctuate in opinion; to be in uncertainty respecting the truth or fact; to be undetermined.—*v.t.* To question or hold questionable; to withhold assent from; to hesitate to believe; to suspect; to distrust; to be diffident of (to *doubt* a person's ability).—*n.* A fluctuation of mind respecting the truth or correctness of a statement or opinion, or the propriety of an action; uncertainty of mind; want of belief; unsettled state of opinion; suspicion; apprehension.—

**Doubtful**, dōut'fūl, *a.* Entertaining doubt; not settled in opinion; undetermined; wavering; dubious; ambiguous; not clear in its meaning; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable; not without suspicion; not confident; not without fear; not certain or defined.—

**Doubtless**, dōut'les, *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably.

**Douceur**, dō'sēr, *n.* [Fr., from *doux*, *L. dulcis*, sweet.] A present, gift, or gratuity; a bribe.

**Douche**, dōsh, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of bath consisting in a jet or current of water or vapour directed upon some part of the body.

**Dough**, dō, *n.* [A.Sax. *dag*, *dāh*=*D. deeg*, *Icel.* and *Dan. deig*, *Goth. daigs*, *G. teig*, dough; akin *Goth. deigan*, to mould, to form.] Paste of bread; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded but not baked.

**Doughty**, dōut'i, *a.* [A.Sax. *dohtig*, *dyhtig*, from *dugan* (*Sc. dow*), to be able; *Dan. dygtig*, *G. tuchtig*, able, fit. *Do*, *v.i.*] Brave; valiant; noble; illustrious: now seldom used except in irony or burlesque.

**Douse**, **Dowse**, dous, *v.t.*—*doused*, *dousing*. [Origin doubtful; comp. *Sw. dunsä*, to plump; *D. doesen*, to strike.] To thrust or plunge into water; to immerse; to dip; *naut.* to strike or lower in haste; to slacken suddenly; to put out or extinguish [slang].—*v.i.* To fall or be plunged suddenly into water.

**Dove**, duv, *n.* [A.Sax. *dūfa*, *dūfe*, from *dūfan*, to dive, to dip, probably from its habit of ducking the head, or from its manner of flight; *D. duif*, *Dan. due*, *Sc. doo*, *G. taube*.] A pigeon, some varieties being distinguished by an additional term prefixed, as *ring-dove*, *turtle-dove*, &c.; a word of endearment.—

**Dove-cot**, **Dove-cote**, *n.* A small building or box in which domestic pigeons breed; a house for doves.—

**Dove-tail**, *n.* **Carp.** a method of fastening the ends of boards together at right angles by letting one piece, cut into projections somewhat like a dove's tail spread, into corresponding cavities in another.—*v.t.* **Carp.** to unite by the above method; *fig.* to fit or adjust exactly and firmly.

**Dowager**, dōu-ā-jēr, *n.* [From a form *dowage*, from *Fr. douer*, to endow.] A name given to the widow of a person of title, as a prince or nobleman, to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same title. The term is correctly applied only to the mother, grandmother, or stepmother of the holder of the title for the time being.

**Dowdy**, dōu'dī, *n.* [Akin to *O.E. dōwde*, *dowd*, dull, sluggish; *E. dawdle*, *L.G. dōdeln*, to be slow; *Prov.E. daw*, a sluggard.] An awkward, ill-dressed woman; a woman with no elegance or grace.—*a.* Awkward; ill-dressed; lacking style: applied to females.

**Dowel**, dōu'el, *n.* [Fr. *douille*, a groove or socket; *L.L. ductile*, a gutter, from *L. duco*, I lead.] A wooden or iron pin or tenon used in joining together two pieces of any substance edgewise (as the pieces of a barrel-end); a piece of wood driven into a wall to receive nails of skirtings, &c.—*v.t.*—*dowelled*, *dowelling*. To fasten by means of dowels, as two boards together by pins inserted in the edges.

**Dower**, dōu'ēr, *n.* [Fr. *douaire*,

from L.L. *dotarium*, from L. *doto*, *dotatum*, to endow, from *dos*, *dotis*, a dower.] That with which one is endowed; the property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; *law*, the right which a wife has in the third part of the real estate of which her husband died possessed.—*v.t.* To furnish with dower or a portion; to endow.—**Dowry**, dou'ri, *n.* The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; dower.

**Down**, down, *n.* [A.Sax. *dún*, a hill; L.G. *dūnen*, Fris. *dunen*, D. *duin*, a dune; O.H.G. *dūn*, *dūna*, promontory, Sw. dial. *dun*, a hill; also W. Ir. and Gael. *dun*, a hill, hillock.] A hill or rising ground; a low, rounded, grassy hill; a tract of naked, hilly land, used chiefly for pasturing sheep; a term commonly used in the south of England; also a dune or sand-hill near the sea.

**Down**, down, *prep.* [A.Sax. *adūne*, adown, for *af-dūne*, off or down the hill. *Down*, a hill.] Along in descent; from a higher to a lower part of; toward the mouth of and in the direction of the current.—*adv.* In a descending direction; from a higher to a lower position, degree, or place in a series; from the metropolis of a country to the provinces, or from the main terminus of a railway to the subordinate stations; on the ground, or at the bottom; in a low condition; in humility, dejection, calamity, &c.; below the horizon (the sun is *down*); into dispute or disgrace (to write *down* folly, vice, an author); from a larger to a less bulk (to boil *down*); from former to more recent times; extended or prostrate on the ground or on any flat surface; paid or handed over in ready money (a thousand pounds *down*).—*Up and down*, here and there; everywhere.—*Down in the mouth*, dispirited; dejected. [Colloq.]—*To be down at heel*, to have the back part of the upper, or heel, turned down, or to have on shoes with the heel turned down; to be slipshod or slovenly.

—**Downcast**, doun'kast, *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground (*downcast eyes*); in low spirits; dejected.—**Downfall**, doun'fal, *n.* A falling down; a sudden descent or fall from a position of power, honour, wealth, fame, or the like; loss of rank, reputation, or fortune; loss of office; ruin; destruction.—**Downhearted**, doun'hār-ted, *a.* Dejected in spirits.—**Downhill**, doun'hil, *n.* A declivity; slope.—*a.* Sloping downwards; descending; sloping.—*adv.* Down a hill or slope.—**Down-line**, *n.* The line of a railway leading from the capital, or other important centre, to the provinces.—**Downpour**, doun'pōr, *n.* A pouring down; especially a heavy or continuous shower.—**Downright**, doun'rit, *adv.* Right down; perpendicularly; in plain terms; completely; thoroughly.—

*a.* Directed straight or right down; coming down perpendicularly; directly to the point; plain; open; mere; sheer (*downright nonsense*); straightforward; unceremonious; blunt (*a downright man*).—**Down-trodden**, **Down-trod**, *a.* Trodden down; trampled upon; tyrannized over.—**Downward**, **Downwards**, doun'wərd, doun'wərdz, *adv.* From a higher place to a lower; in a descending course; in a course or direction from a spring or source; in a course of descent from an ancestor.

**Down**, down, *n.* [Same word as Icel. *dún*, Dan. *duun*, G. *daune*, downe.] The fine soft covering of birds under the feathers, particularly on the breasts of water-fowl, as the duck and swan; the soft hair of the human face when beginning to appear; the pubescence of plants, a fine hairy substance; any fine feathery or hairy substance of vegetable growth.—*v.t.* To cover, stuff, or line with down.—**Downy**, doun'ni, *a.* Covered with down or nap; covered with pubescence or soft hairs, as a plant; made of down; soft, calm, soothing (sleep); knowing, cunning, or artful [slang].

**Dowry**, *n.* Under DOWER.

**Dowsing-rod**, dou'zing-rod, *n.* A name for the divining-rod.

**Doxology**, dok-sol'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *doxologia*, a praising—*doxa*, praise, glory, and *legō*, I speak.] A short hymn or form of words ascribing glory to God, and used in worship.

**Dozen**, dwa'yoñ, *n.* [Fr., from L. *decanus*, a dean.] The senior member of a body or profession.

**Doyley**, doi'li, *n.* Same as *Doily*.

**Doze**, dōz, *v.i.*—dozed, dozing. [Akin to Dan. *dōse*, to dose; *dōs*, drowsiness; G. *dösen*, *doseln*, to doze; Prov. G. *dösen*, to slumber; allied to dizzy and to daze.] To slumber; to sleep lightly; to live in a state of drowsiness; to be dull or half asleep.—*v.t.* To pass or spend in drowsiness; to make dull; to stupefy.—*n.* A light sleep; a slumber.

**Dozen**, duz'n, *n.* [Fr. *douzaine*, from *doze*, twelve, from L. *duodecim*—*duo*, two, and *decem*, ten.] A collection of twelve things of a like kind, or regarded as forming an aggregate for the time being; an indefinite or round number comprising more or less than twelve units, as the case may be.

**Drab**, drab, *n.* [A Celtic word; Ir. *drabhog*, a slut, dregs, from *drab*, a spot, a stain; Gael. *drabach*, dirty, slovenly; *drabag*, a drab; akin to *drabf.*] A strumpet; a prostitute; a low, slutish woman; a slattern.

**Drab**, drab, *a.* [Fr. *drap*, L.L. *drappus*, cloth.] Being of a dull-brown or pale-brown colour.

**Drachma**, drak'ma, *n.* [L., from Gr. *drachmē*, a drachm, from *drasomai*, I grasp with the hand. *Dram* is the same word.] A Grecian coin, the average value of the Attic drachma being 9½d.; a weight

among the Greeks of about 2 dwts. 7 grains troy.—**Drachm**, dram, *n.* A dram or three scruples.

**Draconic**, **Draconian**, drā-kō'ik, drā-kō'ni-an, *a.* Relating to *Draco*, the Athenian lawgiver; hence (applied to laws), extremely severe.

**Draff**, draf, *n.* [Icel. *draf*, D. *draf*, also *drab*, Dan. *drav*, dregs, hog's-wash; allied to *drab*, a slut.] Refuse; dregs; hog's-wash; the refuse of malt which has been brewed or distilled from, given to swine and cows.

**Draft**, draft, *n.* [A form of *draught*.] A selection of men or things for a special duty or purpose; a body of men drawn from a larger body; an order from one man to another directing the payment of money; an order authorizing a man to draw a certain sum of money; the first outlines of any writing, embodying an exposition of the purpose, as well as of the details, of the document; a drawing, delineation, or sketch in outline.—*v.t.* To make a draft of; to compose and write the first outlines of; to delineate in outline; to draw from a larger body; to select.

**Drag**, drag, *v.t.*—dragged, dragging. [A.Sax. *dragan*, to drag, to draw.] To pull; to haul; to draw along the ground by main force; to draw along slowly or heavily, as anything burdensome or troublesome; hence, to pass in pain or with difficulty; to search (a river, pond, &c.) with a net, hooked instrument, &c., for drowned persons, &c.—*v.i.* To be drawn along or trail on the ground, as a dress or as an anchor that does not hold; to move or proceed slowly, heavily, or laboriously; to move on lingeringly or with effort.

—*n.* A net or a kind of grapnel for recovering the bodies of drowned persons; an apparatus used to recover articles lost in the water, or to dredge up oysters, &c.; a kind of heavy harrow for breaking up ground; a long coach or carriage, generally drawn by four horses, uncovered and seated round the sides; an apparatus for retarding or stopping the rotation of one wheel, or of several wheels of a vehicle, in descending hills, slopes, &c.; a person or thing forming an obstacle to one's progress or prosperity; slow and difficult motion.—**Drag-net**, *n.* A net to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish.

**Draggle**, drag'l, *v.t.*—dragged, dragging. [Dim. from *drag*.] To wet and dirty by drawing on damp ground or mud, or on wet grass.—*v.i.* To be drawn on the ground; to become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.—**Draggle-tail**, *n.* A slut.

**Dragoman**, drag'ō-man, *n.* pl. **Dragomans**. [Sp. *dragoman*, from Ar. *tarjūmān*, an interpreter.] An interpreter and travellers' guide or agent in Eastern countries.

**Dragon**, drag'on, *n.* [Fr. *dragon*, from L. *draco*, Gr. *drakōn*, from root



*drak* or *derk*, as in *derkoma!*, I see; Skr. *darç*, to see; so called from its fiery eyes.] A fabulous animal, conceived as a sort of winged crocodile, with fiery eyes, crested head, and enormous claws, spouting fire, and often regarded as an embodiment of watchfulness; a kind of small lizard, having an expansion of the skin on each side, which forms a kind of wing, serving to sustain the animal when it leaps from branch to branch; a fierce, violent person, male or female; more generally now, a spiteful, watchful woman.—

**Dragon-fly**, *n.* The popular name of a family of insects, having large strongly reticulated wings, a large head with enormous eyes, a long body, and strong horny mandibles.

**Dragoon**, *dra-gôn'*, *n.* [From *dragon*, the carbine carried by the original dragoons raised by Marshal Brissac in 1660.] A cavalry soldier.—*v.t.* To harass with or abandon to the rage of soldiers; to harass; to persecute; to compel to submit by violent measures.

**Drain**, *drän*, *v.t.* [Probably from A.Sax. *drehnean*, to strain, and allied to *drag*.] To cause to pass through some porous substance; to filter; to exhaust any body of a liquid; to exhaust (land) of excessive moisture by causing it to flow off in channels; to exhaust; to deprive by drawing off gradually (to *drain* a country of men).—*v.i.* To flow off gradually; to be emptied or deprived of liquor by flowing or dropping.—*n.* The act of draining or drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off; gradual or continuous outflow or withdrawal; a channel through which water or other liquid flows off; a trench or ditch to convey water from wet land; a watercourse; a sewer.—

**Drainage**, *drä'nä*, *n.* A draining; a gradual flowing off of any liquid; the system of drains and other works by which any town, surface, and the like, is freed from water; the mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers; the water carried away from a district by natural or other channels.

**Drake**, *dräk*, *n.* [Derivation uncertain.] The male of the duck kind.

**Dram**, *dräm*, *n.* [Contr. from *drachma*.] Apothecaries' weight, a weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or 60 grains; *avoirduois* weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce; as much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once.—

**Dram-shop**, *n.* A shop where spirits are sold in small quantities.

**Drama**, *drä'ma*, *n.* [Gr. *drama*, from *draō*, I do, act.] A composition representing a picture of human life, and accommodated to action, generally designed to be spoken in character and represented on the stage; a series of real events invested with dramatic unity and interest; dramatic composition or literature; dramatic representation and all that is connected with it.—

**Dramatical**, *dra-mat'ik*, *dra-mat'ikal*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the drama or plays represented on the stage; appropriate to or in the form of a drama; theatrical; characterized by the force and fidelity appropriate to the drama (a *dramatic* description).

—**Dramatist**, *dra-mat'ist*, *n.* The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays.—**Dramatize**, *dra-mat'iz*, *v.t.*—*dramatized*, *dramatizing*. To compose in the form of the drama; to adapt to the form of a play.—**Dramaturgy**, *dra-mat'ér-jí*, *n.* [Gr. *dramatourgia*, dramatic composition—*drama*, and *ergon*, work.] The science which treats of the rules of composing dramas and representing them on the stage.

**Drape**, *dráp*, *v.t.*—*draped*, *draping*. [Fr. *draper*, to drape, from *drap*, cloth. DRAB.] To cover or invest with clothing or cloth; to dispose drapery about for use or ornament.

—**Draper**, *dráp'ér*, *n.* [Fr. *drapier*.] One who sells cloths; a dealer in cloths.—**Drapery**, *dráp'ér-i*, *n.* [Fr. *draperie*.] The occupation of a draper; cloth or textile fabrics; the clothes or hangings with which any object is draped or hung.

**Drastring**, *dras'tik*, *a.* [Gr. *drastikos*, from *draō*, I do, act.] Acting with strength or violence; powerful; efficacious.—*n.* A strong purgative.

**Draught**, *draft*, *n.* [From *draw*, *drag*.] The act of drawing; the capacity of being drawn (a cart or plough of easy *draught*); the drawing of liquor into the mouth and throat; the act of drinking; the quantity of liquor drunk at once; the act of delineating, or that which is delineated; a representation by lines; a drawing or first sketch; an outline; a sweeping of the water for fish with a net; that which is taken by sweeping with a net (a *draught* of fishes); the depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden; a current of air moving through an enclosed or confined space, as through a room or up a chimney; *pl.* a game resembling chess played on a board divided into sixty-four checkered squares.—*On draught*, drawn or to be had directly from the cask, as ale, porter, &c.—*v.t.* To draw out; to sketch roughly; to draw.—*a.* Used for drawing; drawn from the barrel or other receptacle in which it is kept (*draught* ale).—

**Draught-board**, *n.* A checkered board for playing draughts.—

**Draughtsman**, *drafts'man*, *n.* A man who draws plans or designs, or one who is skilled in such drawings.—

**Draughty**, *draft'i*, *a.* Of or pertaining to draughts of air; exposed to draughts.

**Draw**, *dra*, *v.t.*—*drew* (*drö*), *drawn* (*drän*), *drawing*. [A softened form of *drag* (which see).] To pull along after one; to haul; to cause to advance by force applied in front of the thing moved or at the fore end; to pull out; to unsheathe; to

bring out from some receptacle (to *draw* water); to let run out; to extract (blood, wine); to attract; to cause to move or tend toward; to allure; to lead by persuasion or moral influence; to lead, as a motive; to induce to move; to inhale; to take into the lungs; to pull more closely together, or apart (to *draw* a curtain); to lengthen; to extend in length; to form by extension (to *draw* wire); to form (a line) between two points; to represent by lines drawn on a plain surface; to form a picture or image; to describe in words or to represent in fancy; to derive, deduce, have, or receive from some source; to receive from customers or patrons; to receive or take (to *draw* money from a bank); to extort; to force out (groans, tears); to write in due form; to form in writing; to take out of a box or wheel, as tickets in a lottery; to receive or gain by such drawing; to require (so many feet of water) for floating; to bend (to *draw* the bow); to eviscerate; to finish, as a game, battle, &c., so as neither party can claim the victory.—*v.i.* To pull; to exert strength in drawing; to act or have influence, as a weight; to shrink; to contract; to advance; to approach; to resort or betake oneself to; to unsheathe a sword; to use or practise the art of delineating figures; to form a picture; to make a draft or written demand for payment of a sum of money upon a person.—*n.* The act of drawing; the lot or chance drawn; a drawn game.—

**Draw-back**, *drä'bäc*, *n.* What detracts from profit or pleasure; a discouragement or hindrance; a disadvantage.—

**Draw-bridge**, *drä'bríj*, *n.* A bridge which may be drawn up or let down or opened or shut horizontally, to admit or hinder communication, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river.—

**Drawer**, *drä'ér*, *n.* One who draws or pulls; one who takes water from a well; one who draws liquor from a cask; a waiter (*Shak.*); one who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money; a sliding box in a table, desk, &c., which is drawn out at pleasure; one of a set of such boxes in a case or bureau; *pl.* an under garment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes.—

**Drawing**, *drä'ing*, *n.* The act of one who draws; the representation or delineation of an object on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, pen, &c.; *pl.* the amount of money taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment.—

**Drawing-board**, *n.* A board on which paper is stretched for drawing on or for painting in water-colours, &c.—

**Drawing-room**, *n.* [For *withdrawing-room*, a room to which the company withdraws from the dining-room.] A room in a house appropriated for the reception of com-



pany; the formal reception of evening company at a royal court.—**Drawn**, drān, p. and a. Pulled, hauled, allured; unshathed; extended; delineated, &c.; not decided, from both parties having equal advantage and neither a victory (a drawn battle).—**Draw-well**, n. A deep well, from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole and a bucket.

**Drawl**, drāl, v.t. [A dim. form from draw or drag. DRAG.] To utter or pronounce in a slow lengthened tone.—v.i. To speak with slow utterance.—n. A lengthened utterance of the voice.

**Dray**, drā, n. [A.Sax. *dræge*, from dragan. DRAG, DRAW.] A low cart or carriage on heavy wheels, such as those used by brewers.—**Drayhorse**, n. A horse used in a dray.

**Dread**, dred, n. [A.Sax. *draedan*, *ondraedan*, to fear.] Great fear or apprehension of evil or danger; terror; awe; fear united with respect; the cause of fear; the person or the thing dreaded [O.T.].—a. Exciting great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful; awful; venerable in the highest degree.—v.t. To fear in a great degree.—v.i. To be in great fear.—**Dreadful**, dred'ful, a. Impressing dread or great fear; terrible; formidable; awful; venerable.—**Dreadnought**, dred'nāt, n. A general term for a battleship.

**Dream**, drēm, n. [A.Sax. *drēdm*, joy, melody; O.Fris. *drām*, D. *droom*, G. *traum*, O.Sax. *drōm*, dream.] The thought or series of thoughts of a person in sleep; a matter which has only an imaginary reality; a visionary scheme or conceit; a vain fancy; an unfounded suspicion.—v.i.—**dreamed** or **dreamt** (dremt), **dreaming**. To have ideas or images in the mind in the state of sleep; with of before a noun; to think; to imagine; to think idly.—v.t. To see in a dream.—**To dream away**, to pass in reverie or inaction; to spend idly.—**Dreamer**, drēm'ēr, n. One who dreams; a visionary; one who forms or entertains vain schemes.—**Dreaminess**, drēm'i-nes, n. State of being dreamy.—**Dreamland**, drēm'land, n. The land of dreams; the region of fancy or imagination; the region of reverie.—**Dreamy**, drēm'i, a. Full of dreams; associated with dreams; giving rise to dreams; dream-like.

**Dreary**, drē'ri, a. [A.Sax. *dreórlig*, bloody, sad, sorrowful.] Dismal; gloomy; waste and desolate; distressing; oppressively monotonous.

**Dredge**, dredj, n. [From the stem of drag, the g being softened as in bridge, from older brig.] A drag-net for taking oysters, &c.; an apparatus for bringing up shells, plants, and other objects from the bottom of the sea for scientific investigation; a machine for clearing the beds of canals, rivers, harbours, &c.—v.t.—**dredged**, **dredging**. To take, catch, or gather with a dredge;

to remove sand, silt, &c., from by the use of a dredge.

**Dregs**, dregz, n.pl. [Icel. *dreigg*, Sw. *drägg*, dregz, lees; probably connected with drag, drain—the dregs being what remains after the liquor is drained off.] The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel; dross; sweepings; refuse; hence, the most vile and worthless among men.

**Drench**, drensh, v.t. [A.Sax. *dren-can*, *drencean*, to give to drink, to drench, from *drincan*, to drink.] To wet thoroughly; to soak; to saturate; to purge violently (an animal) with medicine.—n. [A.Sax. *drenc*, a draught.] A draught; a dose of medicine for a beast, as a horse.

**Dress**, dres, v.t.—**dressed** or **drest**, **dressing**. [Fr. *dresser*, to make right, prepare, from a L.L. verb *directiare*, *directiare*, to make straight, from L. *directus*, straight.] To make straight or in a straight line (troops); to put to rights; to put in good order; to till or cultivate; to treat (a wound or sore) with remedies or curative appliances; to prepare, in a general sense; to make suitable or fit for something (leather, a lamp, &c.); to put clothes on; to invest with garments; to adorn; to deck.—v.i. *Milit.* To arrange oneself in proper position in a line; to clothe oneself; to put on garments.—n. Clothes, garments, or apparel; collectively, a suit of clothes; a costume; a lady's gown.—**Dress-coat**, n. A coat with narrow pointed tails; a swallow-tailed coat.

—**Dresser**, dres'ēr, n. One who dresses; one employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting anything; a hospital assistant, whose office is to dress wounds, ulcers, &c.; attendant in a theatre who assists actors and actresses to dress and has charge of costumes, &c.—[Fr. *dressoir*.] A table or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use; a kind of low cupboard for dishes and cooking utensils.—**Dressing**, dres'ing, n. The act of one who dresses; what is used to dress; an application to a wound or sore; manure spread over land; gum, starch, paste, and the like, used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics.—**Dressing-case**, n. A box containing requisites for the toilet, such as combs, brushes, &c.—**Dressing-gown**, n. A light gown or wide and flowing coat worn by a person while dressing, in the study, &c.—**Dressing-station**, n. Place where wounded are collected and attended to by the personnel of a field-ambulance.—**Dressing-table**, n. A table provided with conveniences for the toilet; a toilet-table.—**Dress-maker**, dres'māk-ēr, n. A maker of ladies' dresses.—**Dressy**, dres'i, a. Very attentive to dress; wearing rich or showy dresses. [Colloq.]

**Drey**, drā, n. A squirrel's nest.

**Dribble**, drib'l, v.t.—**dribbled**, **drib-**

**bling**. [A dim. from drip, and properly drippe.] To give out or let fall in drops; to take a football up the field by means of a series of short kicks, keeping the ball near to the foot and under control.—v.i. To fall in drops or small particles, or in a quick succession of drops.

**Drift**, drift, n. [From drive; A.Sax. *drifan*.] A heap of matter driven together by the wind or water (a snow-drift); a driving or impulse; overbearing power or influence; course of anything; tendency; aim (the drift of one's remarks); intention; design; purpose; a name in South Africa for a ford; *milit.* the deflection of a shell to the right of its proper course, due to the resistance of the air and the right-hand spin or rotation imparted by the rifling; the deviation of an air-craft due to the wind; *mining*, a passage cut between shaft and shaft; *naut.* the distance which a vessel drives through wind or current when lying-to or hove-to during a gale; *geol.* earth and rocks which have been conveyed by icebergs and glaciers and deposited over a country while submerged.—v.i. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; to be driven into heaps; to float or be driven along by a current of water or air; to be carried at random by the force of the wind or tide; *mining*, to make a drift; to search for metals or ores.—v.t. To drive into heaps.—a. Drifted by wind or currents (*drift sand*, *drift ice*).

**Drill**, drill, v.t. [From D. *drillen*, to bore, to drill soldiers; G. *drillen*, to bore; from same root as through, thrill, -tril in nostril. (In the agricultural sense, however, perhaps of different origin.)] To pierce or perforate by turning a sharp-pointed instrument of a particular form; to bore and make a hole by turning an instrument; *agri.* to sow in rows, drills, or channels; to teach and train soldiers or others to their duty by frequent exercises; hence, to teach by repeated exercise or repetition of acts.—v.i. To go through the exercises prescribed to recruits, &c.—n. A pointed instrument used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances; the act of training soldiers, &c., to their duty, or the exercises by which they are trained; *agri.* a row of seeds deposited in the earth, or the trench or channel in which the seed is deposited; also a machine for sowing seeds in rows.

**Drill**, **Drilling**, drill, drill'ing, n. [G. *drillich*, from *drei*, three, a fabric in which the threads are divided in a three-fold way.] A kind of coarse linen or cotton cloth.

**Drink**, drinkg, v.i.—**drank** or **drunk** (pret.), **drunk** or **drunken** (pp.). [A.Sax. *drincan*.] To swallow liquor, for quenching thirst or other purpose; especially, to take intoxicating liquor; to be intemperate in the use of intoxicating liquors; to be an habitual drunkard.—v.t. To

swallow (liquids); to imbibe; to suck in; to absorb; to take in through the senses (to *drink* delight); to inhale.—*n.* Liquor to be swallowed; a draught of liquor; intoxicating liquors.

**Drip**, drip, *v.t.*—*dripped, dripping*. [A.Sax. *drypan*, to drip.] To fall in drops; to have any liquid falling from it in drops.—*v.t.* To let fall in drops.—*n.* A falling or letting fall in drops; a dripping; that which falls in drops; dripping; or melted fat from meat while roasting; the edge of a roof; the eaves.—**Drip-*ing***, drip'ing, *n.* The fat which falls from meat in roasting.—**Drip-stone**, *n.* Arch. a projecting moulding or cornice over doorways, windows, &c., to throw off the rain.

**Drive**, driv, *v.t.*—*drove* (formerly *drove*); *driven, driving*. [A.Sax. *drifan*.] To impel or urge forward by force; to force or move by physical means; to propel; to compel or urge by other means than absolute physical force, or by means that compel the will; to constrain; to press or carry to a great length (an argument); to chase or hunt; to keep horses or other animals moving onward while directing their course; to guide or regulate the course of the carriage drawn by them; to guide or regulate a machine; to convey in a carriage or other vehicle; to carry on, prosecute, engage in (a trade, a bargain); *mining*, to dig horizontally; to cut a horizontal gallery or tunnel.—*v.t.* To be forced along or impelled (a ship *drives* before the wind); to rush and press with violence (a storm *drives* against the house); to go in a carriage; to travel in a vehicle drawn by horses or other animals; to aim or tend; to aim a blow; to make a stroke.—*n.* A journey or airing in a vehicle; a course on which carriages are driven; a road prepared for driving; a strong or sweeping blow or impulsion.—**Driver**, driv'er, *n.* One who or that which drives; the person who drives a carriage; one who conducts a team; *naut.* a large fore-and-aft quadrilateral sail, called also the *Spanker*, on the mizzen mast; *mach.* the main wheel by which motion is communicated to a train of wheels; a driving-wheel; a wooden-headed golf club for long-distance driving from the tee.—**Driving-wheel**, *n.* *Mech.* a wheel that communicates motion to another or to others; the large wheel in a locomotive engine which is fixed upon the crank-axle or main-shaft.

**Drivel**, driv'el, *v.t.*—*drivelled, drivelling*. [A modification of *dribble*, from root of *drib*.] To slaver; to let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard; to be weak or foolish; to dote.—*n.* Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth; silly unmeaning talk; senseless twaddle.

**Drizzle**, driz'l, *v.i.*—*drizzled, drizzling*. [A dim. from A.Sax. *dréosan*,

Goth. *drisan*, to fall.] To rain in small drops; to fall from the clouds in very fine particles.—*v.t.* To shed in small drops or particles.—*n.* A small or fine rain; mizzle.

**Droll**, dröl, *a.* [Same word as Fr. *drolé*, D. *drol*, G. *droll*, a thick, short person.] Odd; merry; facetious; comical; ludicrous; queer; laughable; ridiculous.—*n.* One whose occupation or practice is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester; a buffoon; something exhibited to raise mirth or sport.—*v.i.* To jest; to play the buffoon.—**Drollery**, dröl'ér-i, *n.* The quality of being droll; something done to raise mirth; sportive tricks; buffoonery; fun; comicalness; humor.

**Dromedary**, drum'e-da-ri, *n.* [L. *dromedarius*, a dromedary, formed from Gr. *dromas*, *dromados*, running, from stem of *dramein*, to run.] A species of camel, called also the Arabian camel, with one hump or protuberance on the back.

**Drone**, drön, *n.* [A.Sax. *drän*, the drone-bee; L.G. and Dan. *drone*, Sw. *drön*, *drönje*, G. *drohne*, from the sound it makes; comp. *humble-bee*, G. *hummel*, and the verb *humm*.] The male of the honey-bee; an idler; a sluggard; one who earns nothing by industry; a humming or low sound, or the instrument of humming; one of the largest tubes of the bagpipe, which emit a continued deep tone.—*v.i.*—*droned, droning*. [Dan. *dröne*, Sw. *dröna*, to drone; akin Goth. *drumjus*, a sound.] To give forth a low, heavy, dull sound; to hum; to snore; to make use of a dull, monotonous tone; to live in idleness.—*v.t.* To read or speak in a dull, monotonous, droning manner.

**Droop**, dröp, *v.i.* [A form of *drip*, *drop*.] To sink or hang down; to bend downward, as from weakness or exhaustion; to languish from grief or other cause; to fail or sink; to decline; to be dispirited.—*v.t.* To let sink or hang down.

**Drop**, drop, *n.* [A.Sax. *dropa*.] A small portion of any fluid in a spherical form, falling or pendent, as if about to fall; a small portion of water falling in rain; what resembles or bangs in the form of a drop, as a hanging diamond ornament, a glass pendant of a chandelier, &c.; a very small quantity of liquor; a small quantity of anything; that part of a gallows which sustains the criminal before he is executed, and which is suddenly dropped; also the distance which he has to fall; the curtain which conceals the stage of a theatre from the audience.—*v.t.*—*dropped, dropping*. [A.Sax. *dropian*, from the noun=D. *droppen*, G. *tropfen*.] To pour or let fall in drops; to let fall; lower; to let down (to *drop* the anchor); to let go, dismiss, lay aside, break off from; to quit, leave, omit; to utter (words) slightly, briefly, or casually; to send in an

off-hand informal manner (*drop me a few lines*).—*v.i.* To fall in small portions, globules, or drops, as a liquid; to let drops fall; to drip; to discharge itself in drops; to fall; to descend suddenly or abruptly; to sink lower; to cease; to die suddenly; to fall, as in battle; to come to an end; to be allowed to cease; to be neglected and come to nothing; to come unexpectedly: *wit in or into*.—**Drop-kick**, *n.* In Rugby football, a kick in which the ball is kicked as it touches the ground, after being dropped from the player's hands.—**Dropping**, drop'ing, *n.* The act of one who drops; a falling in drops; that which drops; pl. the dung of animals.—**Drop-scene**, *n.* A scenic picture, suspended by pulleys, which descends or *drops* in front of the stage in theatres.

**Dropsy**, drop'sl, *n.* [Formerly *hydropsy*, from Gr. *hydrōps*, dropsy, from *hydrō*, water.] *Med.* an unnatural collection of water in any cavity of the body, or in the cellular tissue.—**Dropsical**, drop'si-kal, *a.* Diseased with dropsy.

**Droshky**, drosh'ki, *n.* [Rus. *drozhi*.] A kind of light four-wheeled carriage used in Russia.

**Dross**, dros, *n.* [A.Sax. *dros*, *drosn*, from *dréosan*, to fall.] The refuse or impurities of metals; rust; waste matter; refuse; any worthless matter separated from the better part.

**Drought**, drou't, *n.* [Contr. from A.Sax. *drugath*, *drugoth*, from *drige* *dryge*, dry.] Dry weather; want of rain; such a continuance of dry weather as affects the crops; aridness; thirst; want of drink; scarcity; lack.

**Drove**, dröv, *n.* [A.Sax. *dräf*, from *drifan*, to drive.] A number of animals, as oxen, sheep, or swine, driven in a body; a collection of animals moving forward; a crowd of people in motion; a flock.—**Drover**, drö'ver, *n.* One who drives cattle or sheep to market, or from one locality to another.

**Drown**, droun, *v.t.* [From A.Sax. *druncian*, to sink in water, to be drunk, from *druncen*, pp. of *drincan*, to drink.] To deprive of life by immersion in water or other fluid; to overflow, overwhelm, or inundate; to put an end to, as if by drowning or overwhelming; to overpower (to *drown* care; to *drown* one's voice).—*v.i.* To be suffocated in water or other fluid; to perish in water.

**Drowse**, drouz, *v.i.*—*drowsed, drowsing*. [A.Sax. *drúsan*, *drústan*, to be slow, to languish.] To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to be heavy with sleepiness; to be heavy or dull.—*v.t.* To make heavy with sleep; to make dull or stupid.—*n.* A slight sleep; a doze; slumber.—**Drowsy**, drou'zi, *a.* Inclined to sleep; sleepy; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; sluggish; stupid; disposing to sleep; lulling.

**Drub**, drub, *v.t.*—*drubbed, drubbing*.



[Prov.E. *drab*; akin to Icel. and Sw. *drabba*, to beat; G. *treffen*, to hit.] To beat with a stick; to thrash; to cudgel.—**Drubbing**, *drub'ing*, *n.* A cudgelling; a sound beating.

**Drudge**, *druj*, *v.i.*—*drugged*, *drugging*. [Softened form of O.E. *drugge*, *drug*, to work laboriously; origin doubtful.] To work hard; to labour in mean offices; to labour with toil and fatigue.—*n.* One who labours hard in servile employments; a slave.—**Drudgery**, *druf'ë-r*, *n.* Ignoble toil; hard work in servile occupations.

**Drug**, *drug*, *n.* [Fr. *drogue*; Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *droga*; all from D. *droog*, the same word as A.Sax. *dryge*, *dry*—because the ancient medicines were chiefly dried herbs.] Any substance, vegetable, animal, or mineral, used in the composition or preparation of medicines; any commodity that lies on hand or is not saleable; an article of slow sale or in no demand in the market.—*v.i.*—*drugged*, *drugging*. To prescribe or administer drugs or medicines.—*v.t.* To mix with drugs; to introduce some narcotic into with the design of rendering the person who drinks the mixture insensible; to dose to excess with drugs or medicines; to administer narcotics to; to render insensible with a narcotic drug.—**Druggist**, *drug'ist*, *n.* One who deals in drugs.

**Druguet**, *drug'et*, *n.* [Fr. *droguet*, dim. of *drogue*, *drug*, trash.] A cloth or thin stuff of wool, or of wool and thread, used for covering carpets.

**Druid**, *druid*, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *druidh*, W. *derwydd*.] A priest who superintended the affairs of religion and morality, and performed the office of judge among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain, and Germany.—**Druidism**, *drui'dizm*, *n.* The doctrines, rites and ceremonies of the druids.

**Drum**, *drum*, *n.* [Probably, like *drone*, a word of imitative origin.] An instrument of music commonly in the form of a hollow cylinder, covered at the ends with vellum, the ends being beaten with sticks to produce the sound; a mechanical contrivance resembling a drum in shape, and used in connexion with machinery of various kinds, &c.; the tympanum or barrel of the ear; a quantity packed in the form of a drum; a round box containing figs; a kettle-drum; a name formerly given to a fashionable and crowded evening party.—*v.i.*—*drummed*, *drumming*. To beat a drum; to beat with rapid movements of the fingers; to beat with a rapid succession of strokes; to throb; to resound dully.—*v.t.* To perform on a drum; to expel with beat of drum (he was *drummed* out of the regiment); to summon by beat of drum; to din.—**Drummer**, *drum'er*, *n.* One who drums; one whose office is to beat the drum; commercial traveller [American].—**Drum-**

**stick**, *n.* The stick with which a drum is beaten; what resembles a drum-stick, as the leg of a cooked chicken, &c.

**Drunk**, *drunk*, *a.* [From *drunken*. DRINK.] Intoxicated; inebriated; overcome, stupefied, or frenzied by alcoholic liquor.—**Drunkard**, *drunk'ërd*, *n.* One given to an excessive use of strong liquor; a person who habitually or frequently is drunk.—**Drunken**, *drung'ken*, *a.* [Part of *drink*, but now used chiefly as an adjective.] Intoxicated; drunk; given to drunkenness; proceeding from intoxication; done in a state of drunkenness (a *drunken* quarrel).

**Drupe**, *dröp*, *n.* [Fr. *drupe*, L. *drupe*, Gr. *dryppa*, an over-ripe olive.] Bot. A stone fruit, such as the cherry or plum; a fruit in which the outer part is fleshy while the inner hardens like a nut, forming a stone with a kernel.

**Dry**, *dri*, *a.* [A.Sax. *dryge*, *drige*, *drie*.] Destitute of moisture; free from water or wetness; free from juice, sap, or aqueous matter; not moist; arid; not giving milk; thirsty; craving drink; barren; jejune; plain; unembellished; destitute of interest; quietly sarcastic; caustic; discouraging; expressive of a degree of displeasure; cold and not friendly (a *dry* reception).—*v.t.*—*dried*, *drying*. To make dry; to free from water or from moisture of any kind; to desiccate; to expose in order to evaporate moisture; to deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness.—*v.i.* To grow dry; to lose moisture; to become free from moisture or juice; to evaporate wholly; sometimes with *up*.—**Dry-measure**, *n.* The measure for dry goods, by quarters, bushels, pecks, &c.—**Dry-nurse**, *n.* A nurse who attends and feeds a child without the breast; one who stands to another in a somewhat similar relationship to that of a dry-nurse.

—**Dry-rot**, *dri'rot*, *n.* A well-known disease affecting timber, occasioned by various species of fungi, the mycelium of which penetrates the timber, destroying it.—**Drysalter**, *dri'sal-tër*, *n.* Formerly a dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, sauces, &c., but now a dealer in dye-stuffs, chemical products, &c.

**Dryad**, *dri'ad*, *n.* [Gr. *dryas*, *dryados*, from *dryas*, an oak, a tree.] Myth. A nymph of the woods.

**Dual**, *dü'al*, *a.* [L. *dualis*, from *duo*, two.] Expressing the number two; existing as two; consisting of two; two-fold; a term applied to a special form of a noun or verb used in some languages when two persons or things are spoken of.—*n.* Gram. that number which is used when two persons or things are spoken of.—**Dualism**, *dü'a-lizm*, *n.* The belief in two antagonistic supernatural beings, the one good, the other evil; the doctrine of those who maintain the existence of spirit and matter as

distinct substances, in opposition to idealism, which maintains we have no knowledge or assurance of the existence of anything but our own ideas or sensations.—**Duality**, *dü'al'i-ti*, *n.* The state of being two or of being divided into two.

**Duan**, *dü'an*, *n.* [Gael. and Ir.] A division of a poem; a canto; a poem; a song.

**Dub**, *dub*, *v.t.*—*dubbed*, *dubbing*. [A.Sax. *dubban*, to strike, to dub knight; Icel. *dubba*, to dub.] To strike with a sword and make a knight; to give the accolade to; to confer any dignity or new character on; to entitle; to speak of as; to make smooth, or of an equal surface, by some operation; to smooth with an adze; to rub with grease, as leather when being curried; to raise a nap on cloth by striking it with teasles.

**Dubious**, *dü'bi-us*, *a.* [L. *dubius*, moving alternately in two opposite directions, from root of *duo*, two. DOUBT.] Doubtful; wavering or fluctuating in opinion; uncertain; not ascertained or known exactly; not clear or plain; occasioning or involving doubt; of uncertain event or issue.—**Dubiety**, *dü-bi'e-ti*, *n.* [L. *dubietas*.] Doubtfulness; a feeling of doubt.

**Ducal**, *dü'kal*, *a.* [L. *ducalis*, pertaining to a leader, from *dux*, *ducis*, a leader. DUKE.] Pertaining to a duke.—**Ducat**, *duk'at*, *n.* [Fr. *ducat*, It. *ducato*, from L.L. *ducatu*, a ducky.] A gold or silver coin formerly common in several continental states.—**Duchess**, *duch'es*, *n.* [Fr. *duchesse*, from *duc*, *duchy*.] The consort or widow of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.—**Duchy**, *duch'i*, *n.* [Fr. *duché*.] The territory or dominions of a duke; a dukedom.

**Duce**, *doo'chä*, *n.* [It., from L. *dux*, a leader.] The leader of the Fascists, Benito Mussolini.

**Duck**, *duk*, *n.* [Same word as D. *doek*, Sw. *duk*, G. *tuch*, cloth.] A species of coarse cloth or canvas, used for sails, sacking of beds, &c.

**Duck**, *duk*, *v.t.* [Akin to D. *duiken*, to bend the head, *duck*, dive, Dan. *dukke*, to dive, G. *tauchen*, to dip, to dive.] To dip or plunge in water and suddenly withdraw; to bow, stoop, or nod in order to escape a blow or the like.—*v.i.* To plunge into water and immediately withdraw; to dip; to plunge the head in water or other liquid; to drop the head suddenly; to bow; to cringe.—*n.* [From the verb to *duck*.] A name of various water-fowls akin to, but distinguished from, swans and geese by having broader bills, a more waddling gait from their legs being placed farther back, there being also a marked difference in the plumage of the sexes; a term of endearment [colloq.]; an inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water.—To make ducks and drakes, to throw a flat stone, piece of slate, &c., along



the surface of water so as to cause it to strike and rebound repeatedly; hence, to make ducks and drakes of one's money, to squander it in a foolish manner.—**Duck-bill**, **Duck-mole**, *n.* A remarkable Australian animal with jaws which resemble the bill of a duck. **ORNI-THORHYNCHUS**.—**Ducking-stool**, *n.* A stool or chair in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water.—**Duckling**, *n.* A young duck.—**Duck-weed**, *n.* The popular name of several species of plants growing in ditches and shallow water.—**Duck's-egg**, *n.* The score of zero at cricket, commonly termed 'a duck'.

**Duct**, *dukt*, *n.* [L. *ductus*, a leading, conducting, from *duco*, *ductum*, to lead.] Any tube or canal by which a fluid is conveyed, used especially of canals in the bodies of animals or in plants.—**Ductile**, *duk'til*, *a.* [L. *ductilis*.] Easy to be led or influenced (persons); tractable; yielding to persuasion or instruction; capable of being drawn out into wire or threads (used of metals).—**Ductility**, *duk-til'i-ty*, *n.* The property of solid bodies, particularly metals, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing; a yielding disposition of mind; ready compliance.—**Ductless glands**. Glands of internal secretion, also called *endocrine* organs, e.g. the adrenal, thyroid, parathyroid, and pineal glands, and the pituitary body or gland.

**Dud**, *dud*, *n.* A shell which fails to explode; hence an incompetent person or a defective thing.

**Dude**, *dúd*, *n.* Dandy of first water; brainless exquisite. [American.]

**Dudgeon**, *duj'on*, *n.* [W. *dygen*, anger, grudge; *dygn*, severe, hard, painful.] Anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord.

**Due**, *dú*, *a.* [O.Fr. *deu*, Fr. *dú*, pp. of *devoir*, from L. *debere*, to owe.] Falling to be paid or done to another; owed by one to another, and by contract, justice, or propriety required to be paid; liable or meriting to be given or devoted; owing to (the attention due to one's studies); proper; fit; appropriate; suitable; becoming; seasonable; required by the circumstances (to behave with due gravity); exact; correct; owing origin or existence; to be attributed or assigned as causing (an effect due to the sun's attraction); that ought to have arrived or to be present; bound or stipulated to arrive (the mails are due).—*adv.* Directly; exactly (to sail due east).—*n.* What is owed or ought to be paid or done to another; that which justice, office, rank, or station, social relations or established rules of decorum, require to be given, paid, or done; a toll, tribute, fee, or other legal exaction.

**Duel**, *dú'el*, *n.* [Fr. *duel*, It. *duello*, from L. *duellum*, old form of *bellum*, war, from *duo*, two.] A premedi-

tated combat between two persons with deadly weapons for the purpose of deciding some private difference or quarrel.

**Duenna**, *dú-en'na*, *n.* [Sp. *duenna*, *duña*, a form of *doña*, fem. of *don*, from L. *domina*, a mistress.] An elderly female appointed to take charge of the younger female members of Spanish and Portuguese families; an elderly woman who is kept to guard a younger.

**Duet**, *dú-et'*, *n.* [It. *duetto*, from *duo*, two.] A musical composition for two voices or two instruments.

**Duffel**, *duf'l*, *n.* [From *Duffel*, a Belgian manufacturing town.] A kind of coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap; a duce.

**Duffer**, *duf'ér*, *n.* A pedlar; a hawker of cheap, flashy articles; a hawker of sham jewellery; a person who is a sham; a useless character.

**Dug**, *dug*, *n.* [Akin to Sw. *dägga*, Dan. *dægge*, to suckle; from root seen in Skr. *duh*, to milk, *daughter* also being from this root.] The pap or nipple of a woman or (now generally) of an animal.

**Dug-out**, *n.* A rudely hollowed-out canoe from trunk of tree; an underground shelter from shells and bombs in time of war; an elderly officer who, during the European War, emerged from retirement.

**Dugong**, *du'gong*, *n.* [Malayan.] A herbivorous mammal of the Indian Seas, allied to the manatee or seaweed, and sometimes attaining a length of 20 feet, though generally about 7 or 8.

**Duke**, *dúk*, *n.* [Fr. *duc*, from L. *dux*, *ducis*, a leader.] In Great Britain, one of the highest order of nobility; a title of honour or nobility next below that of a prince; formerly, in some countries on the Continent, a sovereign prince, the ruler of a state.—**Dukedom**, *dúk'dum*, *n.* The seigniorly or possessions of a duke; the territory of a duke; the title or quality of a duke.

**Dulcet**, *dul'set*, *a.* [O.Fr. *dolcet*, L. *dulcis*, sweet.] Sweet to the taste; luscious; exquisite; sweet to the ear; melodious; harmonious; agreeable to the mind.—**Dulcify**, *dul'si-fi*, *v.t.*—*dulcified*, *dulcifying*. [Fr. *dulcifier*, from L. *dulcis*, sweet, and *facio*, I make.] To sweeten.

**Dulcimer**, *dul'si-mér*, *n.* [Sp. *dulcemele*, It. *dolcimello*, from L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A musical instrument consisting in its modern form of a shallow quadrilateral box without a top, across which runs a series of wires, tuned by pegs at the sides, and played on by being struck by two cork-headed hammers.

**Dull**, *dul*, *a.* [A.Sax. *dol*, *dwol*, erring.] Stupid; doltish; slow of understanding; heavy; sluggish; without life or spirit; slow of motion; wanting sensibility or keenness in some of the senses (sight, hearing); not quick; sad; melancholy; depressing; dismal; gross; inanimate; insensible; not pleasing; not exhilarating; cheer-

less; not bright or clear; tarnished; dim; obscure; blunt; obtuse; having a thick edge; cloudy; overcast.—*v.t.* To make dull; to stupefy; to blunt; to render less acute; to make less eager; to make sad or melancholy; to make insensible or slow to perceive; to render dim; to sully; to tarnish or cloud.—*v.i.* To become dull.—**Dullard**, *du'l'ér*, *n.* A stupid person; a dolt; a blockhead; a dunce.

**Dulse**, *duls*, *n.* [Gael. *duilliasg*, Ir. *dulleasg*, *dulse*.] A kind of edible seaweed.

**Duma**, *dó'ma*, *n.* The Russian parliament under the old regime.

**Dumb**, *dum*, *a.* [A.Sax. *dumb*.] Mute; silent; not speaking; destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; not accompanied with speech; effected by signs (*dumb show*).—*To strike dumb*, to confound; to astonish; to render silent by astonishment.—**Dumb-bells**, *n.pl.* Weights, usually consisting of two iron balls with a short piece for grasping between them, swung in the hands for developing the chest, the muscles of the arms, &c.—**Dumb-show**, *n.* A sort of dramatic representation performed pantomimically; gesture without words; pantomime.—**Dumb-waiter**, *n.* A framework with shelves, made to move between a kitchen and dining-room for conveying food, &c.; a side table or other piece of furniture in a dining-room, on which dessert &c., is placed until required.—**Dumfound**, **Dumbfound**, *dum-found'*, *v.t.* To strike dumb; to confuse. [Colloq.]—**Dumfounder**, *dum-foun'dér*, *v.t.* To confuse; to stupefy; to strike dumb; to confound. [Colloq.]—**Dummy**, *dum'i*, *n.* One who is dumb; the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist; also, a game at whist when there are only three playing; one of the four hands at bridge, exposed on the table and played by the partner; a sham object doing service for a real one, as sham packages, &c., in shops; a lay figure in drapers' shops, &c.—*a.* Silent; mute; sham; fictitious.—**Double dummy**, whist with only two players, each having a hand exposed.

**Dumdim**, *dum-dum*, *n.* [Indian name of station with arsenal.] A soft-nosed bullet which expands and lacerates on striking.

**Dump**, *dump*, *v.t.* [Akin to *bump*, *thump*.] To put or throw down with a bang; to deposit carelessly; to sell cheaply abroad through protection in the home market.

**Dump**, *dump*, *n.* A large concentration of military stores, especially of ammunition, from which supplies are drawn as required.

**Dump**, *dump*, *n.* [Allied to *damp*.] A dull, gloomy state of the mind; sadness; melancholy; low spirits; heaviness of heart; generally in the plural, and now used only when a ludicrous effect is intended.

**Dumpling**, dump'ling, *n.* [Connected with Prov.E. *dump*, a clumsy leaden counter, a lump.] A kind of pudding or mass of boiled paste, with or without fruit in it.—**Dumpy**, dump'pi, *a.* Short and thick.

**Dun**, dun, *a.* [A.Sax. *dunn*, perhaps from W. *dwn*, Gael. *donn*, dun.] Of a greyish-brown or dull-brown colour; of a smoky colour.

**Dun**, dun, *v.t.*—*dunned*, *dunning*. [A. form of *din*.] To clamour for payment of a debt from; to demand a debt in a pressing manner from; to call on for payment repeatedly; to urge importunately.—*n.* One who duns.

**Dunce**, duns, *n.* [From *Duns Scotus*, the leader of the Schoolmen of the fourteenth century.] An ignoramus; a pupil too stupid to learn; a dullard; a thick-skull.

**Dunderhead**, dun'dér-hed, *n.* [Comp. Dan. *dummerhoved*, a dunder-head, lit. stupid-head, from *dum*, stupid.] A dunce; a dull-head.

**Dune**, dūn, *n.* [A.Sax. *dūn*. DOWN.] A low hill of sand accumulated on the sea-coast; a name given to some ancient forts in Scotland with a hemispherical or conical roof.

**Dung**, dung, *n.* [A.Sax. *dung*, G. *dung*, Sw. *dynga*; connected with verb to *ding*.] The excrement of animals.—*v.t.* To manure with dung.—*v.i.* To void excrement.—**Dung-hill**, dung'hil, *n.* A heap of dung; the place where dung is kept collected; a mean or vile abode or situation.

**Dungaree**, dun-ga-ré', *n.* [Anglo-Indian, low, common, vulgar.] A coarse unbleached Indian calico, generally blue, worn by sailors and artisans.

**Dungeon**, dun'jon, *n.* [Fr. *dongeon*, *donjon*.] The innermost and strongest tower of a castle; the donjon; a close prison; a deep, dark place of confinement.

**Duniwassal**, **Dunniwassal**, duni-was'sal, *n.* [Gael. *duin' uasal*, from *duine*, a man, and *usal*, gentle.] A gentleman of secondary rank among the Scottish Highlanders.

**Dunlin**, dun'lin, *n.* [From *dune* with dim. termination *-ling*; or from *dun*, *adj.*] A species of sandpiper.

**Dunnage**, dun'aj, *n.* [Fr. *downage*, from *down*.] Faggots, boughs, or loose wood laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom to prevent injury from water; also loose articles of lading wedged between parts of the cargo to hold them steady.

**Dunnock**, dun'ok, *n.* [From *dun*, *a.*] The common hedge-sparrow.

**Duodecimal**, dû-ô-des'i-mal, *a.* [L. *duodecim*, twelve.] Proceeding in computation by twelves.—*n.pl.* An arithmetical method of ascertaining the number of square feet and square inches in a rectangular area or surface, whose sides are given in feet and inches.—**Duodecimo**, dû-ô-des'i-mô, *n.* A book in which a

sheet is folded into twelve leaves; the size of a book consisting of sheets so folded: usually indicated thus, 12mo.

**Duodenum**, dû-ô-dé-num, *n.* [From L. *duodeni*, twelve each, so called because its length is about twelve fingers' breadth.] The first portion of the small intestines; the twelve-inch intestine.—**Duodenal**, dû-ô-dé'nal, *a.* Connected with or relating to the duodenum.

**Duologue**, dû-ô-log, *n.* [L. *duo*, two, *-logue*, from *dialogue*.] A dialogue between two.

**Dupe**, dūp, *n.* [Fr. *dupe*, a name sometimes given to the hoopoe, and hence, from the bird being regarded as stupid, applied to a stupid person. Comp. *pigeon*.] A person who is deceived, or one easily led astray by his credulity.—*v.t.*—*duped*, *duping*. [Fr. *duper*.] To make a dupe of; to trick; to mislead by imposing on one's credulity.

**Duplex**, dû'pleks, *a.* [L.] Double; twofold.

**Duplicate**, dû'pli-kât, *a.* [L. *duplicatus*, from *duplico*, I double, from *duplex*, double, twofold—*duo*, two, and *plico*, I fold.] Double; twofold.—*n.* Another corresponding to the first; a second thing of the same kind; another example or specimen of the same kind of object; a copy; a transcript; a pawnbroker's ticket.—*v.t.*—*duplicated*, *duplicating*. To double; to fold.—**Duplication**, dû-pli-kâ'shon, *n.* The act of doubling; the multiplication of a number by 2; a folding; a doubling; a fold.—**Duplicity**, dû-plis'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *duplicité*; L. *duplicatus*, from *duplex*, *duplicis*.] The state of being double; doubleness; double-dealing; dissimulation; deceit.

**Durable**, dû'ra-bl, *a.* [L. *durabilis*, from *duro*, I last, *durus*, hard.] Having the quality of lasting or continuing long in being without perishing or wearing out; not perishable or changeable.—**Durability**, dû-ra-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being durable.

**Duralumin**, dû-râl'u-min, *n.* A composite material consisting mainly of aluminum as strong as mild steel under proper heat treatment.

**Dura-mater**, dû'ra-mâ-tér. [L.; lit. hard mother: called *mother* as protecting the brain.] The outer membrane of the brain.

**Duramen**, dû-râ'men, *n.* [L. *duramen*, hardness, *durus*, hard.] The central wood or heart-wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree.

**Durance**, dû'râns, *n.* [In the common sense apparently shortened from *endurance*, from the hardships of imprisonment.] Imprisonment; restraint of the person; custody.—**Duration**, dû-râ'shon, *n.* Continuance in time; length or extension of existence, indefinitely; power of continuance.

**Durbar**, dêr'bâr, *n.* [Hind. and Per. *darbâr*—Per. *dar*, door, and *bâr*, court, assembly.] An audience room

in the palaces of the native princes of India; state levee or audience held by the governor-general of India, or by a native prince; an official reception.

**Duresse**, dû'res, *n.* [O.Fr. *duresse*, hardship, constraint, from L. *duritia*, harshness, hardness, from *durus*, hard.] Imprisonment; restraint of liberty; law, also restraint or constraint by threats of personal injury.

**Durian**, dû'ri-an, *n.* [The Malay name.] A tree of the Malayan Archipelago; also its fruit.

**During**, dû'ring, *prep.* [From the L. phrase *vita durante*, while life lasts.] Continuing; lasting; in the time of; throughout the course of.

**Durra**, dur'a, *n.* [Ar.] A species of grain much cultivated in Africa, Asia, and the south of Europe; Indian millet; Guinea corn.

**Dusk**, dusk, *a.* [Probably akin to Sw. *dusk*, dull weather; Icel. *doska*, to dawdle; L.G. *duksen*, to slumber, perhaps also to doze.] Tending to darkness, or moderately dark; tending to a dark or black colour; moderately black; swarthy.—*n.* An approach to darkness; incipient or imperfect obscurity; a middle degree between light and darkness; twilight; darkness of colour.—**Dusky**, dus'ki, *a.* Partially dark or obscure; not luminous; tending to blackness in colour; dark-coloured; not bright; gloomy.

**Dust**, dust, *n.* [A.Sax. *dust*, dust; same word as Icel. and L.D. *dust*, D. *duist*, dust; akin to G. *duinst*, vapour.] Fine dry particles of earth or other matter, so attenuated that they may be raised and wafted by the wind; hence, *fig.* commotion and confusion accompanying a struggle; earth or earthy matter as symbolic of mortality; the body when it has mouldered in the grave; the grave; a low condition; money [colloq.].—To throw dust in one's eyes, to mislead; to blind as to the true character of something.—*v.t.* To free from dust; to brush, wipe, or sweep away dust; to beat; to sprinkle with dust.—**Dustbin**, *n.* A receptacle for ashes and other household rubbish.—**Dust-cart**, *n.* A cart for conveying dust and refuse from the streets.—**Duster**, dust's-tér, *n.* One who or that which clears from dust; a cloth used for removing dust.—**Dust-man**, *n.* One whose employment is to remove dirt and filth.—**Dust-pan**, *n.* A utensil to convey dust brushed from the floor, furniture, &c.—**Dusty**, dust'ti, *a.* Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust; reduced to dust; like dust; of the colour of dust.

**Dutch**, dutsh, *n.* [G. *deutsch*, German, Germanic; pertaining to the Germanic or Teutonic race; O.H.G. *diutisc*, from *diot*, A.Sax. *theod*, Goth. *thiuda*, people. The word has latterly been narrowed from its original meaning. The term Low Dutch means Dutch or Low German (*Plattddeutsch*), as opposed to

*High Dutch* (*Hochdeutsch*), or German proper.] *Pl.* originally, the Germanic race; the German peoples generally: now only applied to the people of Holland; *sing.* the language spoken in Holland.—*a.* Pertaining to Holland or its inhabitants.—*Dutch auction*, an auction at which the auctioneer starts with a high price, and comes down till he meets with a bidder.—*Dutch courage*, false or artificial courage; boldness inspired by intoxicating spirits.—*Dutch oven*, a tin hanging screen for cooking before a kitchen range or ordinary fire-grate.—**Dutchman**, dutsh'man, *n.* A native of Holland; a Hollander.

**Duty**, dü'ti, *n.* [From *due*.] That which a person is bound by any natural, moral, or legal obligation to do or perform; what has to be done as being due towards another; obligation to do something; obedience; submission; act of reverence or respect; any service, business, or office; particularly, military or similar service; a tax, toll, or impost; any sum of money required by government to be paid on the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.—**Dutiable**, dü'ti-a-bl, *a.* Subject to the imposition of duty or customs.—**Dutiful**, dü'ti-fül, *a.* Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety; obedient; submissive to superiors; expressive of respect or a sense of duty; respectful; reverential; required by duty.—**Duty-free**, *a.* Free from tax or duty.

**Dux**, duk, *n.* [*L.*, a leader, a chief.] The head or chief pupil of a class or division in a school. [Chiefly Scottish.]

**Dwarf**, dwarf, *n.* [*A.Sax.* *dwerig*, *dweorg*, *D.* *dwerig*, *Sw.* *dwerig*, *dwerf*, *L.G.* *dwarf*, *a.* dwarf.] A general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind; a very diminutive man or woman.—*v.t.* To hinder from growing to the natural size; to prevent the due development of; to stunt; to cause to look small or insignificant by comparison.—*v.i.* To become less; to become dwarfish or stunted.—**Dwarfish**, dwarf'-fish, *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; stunted.

**Dwell**, dwel, *v.i.*—*dwelted*, usually contracted into *dwelt*, *dwellling*. [From *A.Sax.* *dwellan*, to deceive,

prevent, hinder; *Icel.* *dvelja*, to hinder, to delay; *Dan.* *dvele*, to loiter, delay, dwell; *akin dull*.] To abide as a permanent resident; to live in a place; to have a habitation for some time or permanently; to be in any state or condition; to continue.—*To dwell on or upon*, to keep the attention fixed on; to hang upon with fondness; to occupy a long time with; to be tedious over.—**Dweller**, dwel'ér, *n.* One who dwells; an inhabitant.—**Dwelling**, dwel'ing, *n.* Habitation; place of residence; abode; continuance; residence.—**Dwelling-house**, *n.* A house intended to be occupied as a residence, in contradistinction to a place of business, office, or other building.

**Dwindle**, dwin'dl, *v.i.*—*dwindled*, *dwindling*. [Freq. from *O.E.* and *Sc.* *dwine*; *A.Sax.* *dwinan*, to pine, waste away=*D.* *dwijnen*, *Icel.* *dvína*, *Dan.* *trine*, to pine.] To diminish gradually; to become small and insignificant; to shrink; to waste or consume away; to degenerate.—*v.t.* To cause to dwindle.

**Dye**, di, *v.t.*—*dyed*, *dyeing*. [*A.Sax.* *deagan*, *deagian*, from *deag*, dye, colour, perhaps akin to *dew*.] To give a new and permanent colour to: applied particularly to cloth or the materials of cloth, as wool, cotton, silk, and linen; also to hair, skins, &c.; to stain; to colour; to tinge.—*n.* A colouring liquor; colour; stain; tinge.—**Dyer**, di'ér, *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth and the like.—**Dye-house**, *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.

**Dying**, di'ing, *a.* Mortal; destined to death; given, uttered, or manifested just before death (*dying* words); pertaining to or associated with death (*dying* hours); drawing to a close; fading away.—*n.* The act of expiring; death.

**Dyke**, *n.* and *v.* Same as *Dike*.  
**Dynamic**, **Dynamical**, di-nam'ik, di-nam'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to strength, power, or force; relating to dynamics; relating to the effects of the forces or moving agencies in nature.—**Dynamics**, di-nam'iks, *n.* The science which investigates the action of force, now usually divided into *Statics* and *Kinetics*, the former dealing with forces such as compel rest or prevent change of motion, the latter with forces that cause motion or change of motion. [Formerly the term was used as equi-

valent to the modern *Kinetics*, *Mechanics* being then equivalent to *Dynamics* as now used.]-**Dynamite**, di'ná-mít, *n.* An explosive substance consisting of a siliceous earth, and sometimes of charcoal, saw-dust, &c., impregnated with nitro-glycerine, and having a disruptive force estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder.—**Dynamitard**, **Dynamiter**, di'ná-mít-árd, di'ná-mít-ér, *n.* One who uses dynamite for destroying public buildings or other criminal purposes.—**Dynamo**, di'ná-mó, *n.* A machine for converting energy from a mechanical into an electric form by the use of electro-magnets.

**Dynasty**, din'as-ti, *n.* [*Gr.* *dynasteia*, sovereignty, from *dynastés*, a lord or chief, from *dynamai*, I am strong, *dynamis*, power.] A race or succession of rulers of the same line or family, who govern a particular country; the period during which they rule.—**Dynastic**, di-nas'tik, *a.* Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

**Dyne**, din, *n.* [*Gr.* *dynamis*, power.] *Physics*, a unit of force, being that force which, acting on a gramme for one second, generates a velocity of a centimetre per second.

**Dysentery**, dis'en-te-ri, *n.* [*Gr.* *dysenteria*—*dys*, bad, and *entera*, intestines.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, accompanied generally with much fever and great prostration, frequent stools, the discharges being mixed with blood and mucous or other morbid matter, griping of the bowels, and tenesmus.

**Dyspepsia**, **Dyspepsy**, dis-pep'si-a, dis-pep'si, *n.* [*Gr.* *dyspepsia*—*dys*, bad, and *peptó*, I concoct, digest.] Indigestion, or difficulty of digestion; a state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed, without the presence of other diseases, or when, if they are present, they are but of minor importance.

—**Dyspeptic**, dis-pep'tik, *a.* Afflicted with dyspepsia; pertaining to or consisting in dyspepsy.—**Dyspeptic**, *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsy.

**Dyspnoea**, disp-nē'a, *n.* [*Gr.* *dyspnōia*—*dys*, ill, and *pnēō*, I breathe.] Med. difficulty of breathing.

**Dysuria**, dis-ü-ri-a, *n.* [*Gr.* *dysouria*—*dys*, ill, and *ouron*, urine.] Med. difficulty in discharging the urine.

**Dziggetal**, dzig'ge-tà, *n.* The wild ass of Central Asia.

## E

**E**, the second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet, occurring more frequently than any other letter of the alphabet; *mus.* the third note or degree of the natural or diatonic scale.

**Each**, ech, *distrib. a.* and *pron.* [*O.E.* *eche*, *ech*, *ych*, *uch*, *elch*, *elc*, *ilk*;

*A.Sax.* *æl*, from *d=aye*, ever, and *lic*, like; similar to *D.* and *L.G.* *elk*, *G.* *jeglich*. Comp. *such* and *which*.] Every one of any number separately considered or treated; every one of two or more considered individually. With *other* it is used reciprocally: as, it is our

duty to assist *each other* (that is, each to assist the other).

**Eager**, é'gér, *a.* [*O.E.* *egre*, *O.Fr.* *eigre*, *Mod.Fr.* *algre*, eager, sharp, biting, from *L.* *acer*, *acris*, sharp, from root which appears in *acute*, *acid*, *acrid*, &c.] Sharp, sour, acid [*Shak.*]; excited by ardent desire



in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; ardently wishing or longing; vehement; fervid; earnest; impetuous; keen.—**Eagerness**, *é'gèr-nes*, *n.* The state or character of being eager; keenness; ardour; zeal.

**Eagle**, *é'gl*, *n.* [*Fr. aigle*, from *L. aquila*, an eagle, fem. of the rare adj. *aquilus*, dark-coloured, swarthy.] A common name of many large birds of prey, characterized by a hooked beak and curved, sharp, and strong claws (talons), and by its great powers of flight and vision, often regarded as a symbol of royalty; a military standard having the figure of an eagle, such as that of ancient Rome and modern France; a gold coin of the United States, of the value of ten dollars, or about forty-two shillings sterling; a reading desk in churches in the form of an eagle with expanded wings.—**Eagle-eyed**, *a.* Sharp-sighted as an eagle; having an acute sight.—**Eagle-owl**, *n.* A horned owl little inferior in size to the golden eagle.

**Eagre**, **Eager**, *é'gèr*, *n.* [*A.Sax. eđgor*, *ęgor*, *Icel. ægr*, the sea.] A tidal wave moving up a river or estuary at spring-tide, as in the Severn, Solway, &c.; a bore.

**Ear**, *ēr*, *n.* [*A.Sax. edre* = *D. oor*, *Icel. eyra*, *Dan. øre*, *G. ohr*, *L. auris*, *Gr. ous*.] The organ of hearing, which in man and higher animals is composed of the external ear, a cartilaginous funnel for collecting the sound waves and directing them inwards; the middle ear, tympanum or drum; and the internal ear or labyrinth; the sense of hearing; the power of distinguishing sounds; the power of nice perception of the differences of musical sounds; a favourable hearing; attention; heed; a part of any inanimate object resembling an ear; a projecting part from the side of anything; a handle of a tub, pitcher, &c.—**Earache**, *n.* Pain in the ear.—**Ear-drum**, *n.* The tympanum.—**Ear-mark**, *n.* A mark on the ear for distinguishing sheep, pigs, cattle, &c.; hence any mark for distinction or identification.—*v.t.* To distinguish by putting an ear-mark on; to set apart funds for an overdue purpose or estimate.—**Earring**, *n.* An ornamental ring worn hanging from the lobe of the ear, and usually carrying a jewelled pendant.—**Ear-shot**, *n.* The distance the ear can perceive sound; hearing distance.—**Ear-trumpet**, *n.* An instrument, usually in the shape of a conoidal tube, used to enable persons somewhat deaf to hear more readily.—**Earwig**, *ēr'wig*, *n.* [*A.Sax. wigga*, a beetle.] One of a family of insects having a long narrow body and a pair of nippers at the extremity of the abdomen.

**Ear**, *ēr*, *v.t.* [*A.Sax. erian*, *O.Fris. era*, *Icel. erja*, *Goth. arjan*, *L. aro*, *Gr. aroō*, I plough.] To plough or till. [*O.T.*]

**Ear**, *ēr*, *n.* [*A.Sax. ear*, *D. aar*, *G.*

*ähre*, an ear.] A spike or head of corn or grain; that part of cereal plants which contains the flowers and seeds.

**Earl**, *ērl*, *n.* [*A.Sax. eorl*, *Icel. Dan. and Sw. jarl*, an earl.] In Britain a nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquess, and next above a viscount.—**Earldom**, *ērl'dum*, *n.* The jurisdiction or dignity of an earl.—**Earl-marshal**, *n.* An officer of state in Great Britain, who, as the head of the College of Arms, determines all rival claims to arms, and grants armorial bearings, through the medium of the king-of-arms.

**Early**, *ēr'li*, *a.* [*A.Sax. aerlice* (adv.), from *aer*, soon, *llc*, like. *ERE*.] In advance of something else as regards time; sooner than ordinary; produced or happening before the usual time (*early fruit*, *early maturity*); forward; being at the beginning; first (in *early manhood*, *early times*).—*adv.* Soon, or sooner than usual or than others; in good season; betimes.

**Earn**, *ēr'n*, *v.t.* [*A.Sax. earnian*, to earn, to reap the fruit of one's labours; *O.D. erne*, *G. ernte*, harvest.] To merit or deserve by labour or by any performance; to gain by labour, service, or performance; to deserve and receive as compensation.—**Earnings**, *ēr'ninz*, *n.pl.* That which is earned; what is gained or deserved by labour, services, or performance; wages; reward; recompense.

**Earnest**, *ēr'nest*, *n.* [*A.Sax. eornest*, earnestness, *earneste* (adj.), earnest, serious; *cog. D. and G. ernst*, earnest, *D. ernsten*, to endeavour.] Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; having a longing desire; warmly engaged or incited; warm; zealous; intent; serious; grave.—*n.* Seriousness; a reality; a real event, as opposed to jesting or feigned appearance.

**Earnest**, *ēr'nest*, *n.* [From *W. ernest*, earnest or pledge, from *ern*, a pledge.] Something given by way of token or pledge, to bind a bargain and prove a sale; a part paid or delivered beforehand, as a pledge and security for the whole, or as a token of more to come; *fig.* anything which gives assurance, promise, or indication of what is to follow; first-fruits; token.

**Earth**, *ērth*, *n.* [*A.Sax. eorthe*; *Goth. airtha*, *Icel. jörth*, *Sw. and Dan. jord*, *G. erde*, allied to *A.Sax. eard*, soil, home, dwelling, and perhaps to *Gr. era*, *Skr. ita*, earth, and to *L. aro*, I plough.] The particles which compose the mass of the globe, but more particularly the particles which form the mould on the surface of the globe; the globe which we inhabit; the planet third in order from the sun; the world, as opposed to other scenes of existence; the inhabitants of the globe; dry land, as opposed to the sea; the ground; the hole in which a fox or other burrowing animal hides itself;

*chem.* the name given to certain tasteless, inodorous, dry, and unflammable substances, the most important of which are lime, baryta, strontia, magnesia, alumina, zirconia, glucina, yttria, and thorina; *elect.* the earth or ground considered as a conductor at zero potential. *To earth* a conductor is to connect it to the ground.—*v.t.* To hide in the earth; to cover with earth or mould.—*v.i.* To retire under ground; to burrow.—**Earthen**, *ērth'n*, *a.* Made of earth; composed of clay or other like substance.—**Earthly**, *ērth'li*, *a.* Pertaining to the earth or this world; worldly; temporal; gross; vile; carnal; mean; composed of earth; among the things of this earth; possible; conceivable.—**Earthy**, *ēr'thi*, *a.* Of or pertaining to earth; composed of earth; partaking of the nature of earth; like earth or having some of its properties.—**Earthenware**, *ērth'n-wär*, *n.* Every sort of household utensil made of clay hardened in the fire; crockery; pottery.—**Earthquake**, *ērth'kwäk*, *n.* A shaking, trembling, or concussion of the earth, sometimes a slight tremor, at other times a violent shaking or convulsion, in which vast chasms open, swallowing up sometimes whole cities; at other times a rocking or heaving of the earth; probably due to internal igneous forces.—**Earth-work**, *n.* A term applied to all operations where earth has to be removed or collected together, as in cuttings, embankments, &c.; a fortification constructed of earth.—**Earth-worm**, *n.* The common worm found in the soil.

**Ease**, *ēz*, *n.* [*Fr. aise*, ease; *O.Fr. eise*, *ayse*, *aize*, ease; *Pr. aise*, *It. aglio*, *O.It. asio*, ease; all words of very doubtful origin.] Freedom from labour or exertion, or from physical pain, disturbance, excitement, or annoyance; freedom from concern, anxiety, solicitude, or anything that frets or ruffles the mind; tranquillity; repose; freedom from difficulty or great labour; facility; freedom from constraint, formality, stiffness, harshness, forced expressions, or unnatural arrangement; unaffectedness.—*v.t.*—*eased*, *easing*. To free from pain, suffering, anxiety, care, or any disquiet or annoyance; to relieve; to give rest to; to mitigate; to alleviate; to assuage; to allay; to abate or remove in part (*to ease pain*, grief, a burden, &c.); to render less difficult; to facilitate; to release from pressure or restraint by moving gently; to shift a little.—**Easement**, *ēz'ment*, *n.* Convenience; accommodation; that which gives ease or relief; *law*, a privilege without profit which one proprietor has in the estate of another proprietor, distinct from the ownership of the soil, as a way, water-course, &c.; *Scots law*, servitude.—**Easy**, *ē'zi*, *a.* Being at rest; having ease; free from pain, dis-

turbance, suffering, annoyance, care, trouble, concern, anxiety, or the like; quiet; tranquil; giving no pain or disturbance; requiring no great labour or exertion; not difficult; not steep, rough, or uneven; gentle; not unwilling; ready; not constrained, stiff, or formal; not rigid or strict; smooth; flowing; not strained or restricted as regards money or means; affluent; comfortable.—**Easiness**, *ē'zi-nēs*, *n.* The state or quality of being easy.

**Easel**, *ē'zel*, *n.* [G. *esel*, an ass, a wooden horse or stand.] The wooden frame on which painters place pictures while at work upon them.

**East**, *ēst*, *n.* [A.Sax. *east*.] One of the four cardinal points, being the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth; that point of the horizon lying on the right hand when one's face is turned towards the north pole; the regions or countries which lie east of Europe; the oriental countries.

—*a.* Toward or in the direction of the rising sun; opposite from west.

—*adv.* In an easterly direction; eastwards.—**Easterly**, *ēs'tēr-li*, *a.* Coming from the east; moving or directed eastward; situated or looking toward the east.—*adv.* On the east; in the direction of east.—

**Eastern**, *ēs'tēr-n*, *a.* [A.Sax. *eastern*.] Being or dwelling in the east; oriental; situated toward the east; on the east part; going toward the east, or in the direction of east.—

**Eastern Church**, the Greek Church.—**Easting**, *ēs'ting*, *n.* The distance made good or gained by a ship to the eastward.—

**Eastward**, *ēs'twārd*, *adv.* Toward the east; in the direction of east from some point or place.—

**Eastward**, *a.* Facing, pointing, or having its direction towards the east.

**Easter**, *ēs'tēr*, *n.* [A.Sax. *ēastre*, Easter, from A.Sax. *ēastre*, *ēastre*, O.H.G. *Ostard*, a goddess of light or spring.] A movable festival of the Christian church observed in March or April in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection.

**Eat**, *ēt*, *v.t. pres. ate* (āt); *pp. eat* or *eaten* (et, ē'tn). [A.Sax. *etan*=D. *eten*, Icel. *eta*, Dan. *æde*, Goth. *itan*, G. *essen*; from root seen also in L. *edo*, Gr. *edō*, Skr. *ad*, I eat.] To masticate and swallow; to partake of as food; said especially of solids; to corrode; to wear away; to gnaw into gradually.—

—*v.i.* To take food; to feed; to take a meal; to have a particular taste or character when eaten; to make way by corrosion; to gnaw; to enter by gradually wearing or separating the parts of a substance.—

**Eatable**, *ē'ta-bl*, *a.* Capable of being eaten; esculent.—*n.* Anything that may be eaten; that which is used as food; an edible or comestible.

**Eaves**, *ēvz*, *n. pl.* [A.Sax. *efese*, *yfese*

(sing.), the eave, the edge.] That part of the roof of a building which projects beyond the wall and casts off the water that falls on the roof.

—**Eaves-drop**, *v.i.*—*eaves-dropped*, *eaves-dropping*. To stand under the eaves, or near the windows of a house to listen and learn what is said within doors; to watch for an opportunity of hearing the private conversation of others.—*n.* The water which falls in drops from the eaves of a house.—**Eaves-dropper**, *n.* One who tries to hear private conversation.

**Ebb**, *eb*, *n.* [A.Sax. *ebbe*, *ebba*; D. *eb*, *ebbe*, G. and Dan. *ebbe*, Sw. *ebb*; allied to E. *even*, G. *aben*, to fall off, to sink.] The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea: opposed to *flood* or *flow*; a flowing backward or away; decline; decay (the *ebb* of prosperity or of life).—

—*v.i.* To flow back; to return, as the water of a tide toward the ocean: opposed to *flow*; to recede; to decrease; to decay; to decline.—

**Ebb-tide**, *n.* The reflux of tide-water; the retiring tide.

**Ebionite**, *ē'bi-o-nit*, *n.* [Heb. *ebionim*, the poor.] One of a sect of Jewish Christians who united the ceremonies of the law with the precepts of the gospel, but denied the divinity of Christ.

**Ebony**, *eb'ō-ni*, *n.* [L. *ebenus*, Gr. *ebenos*, from Heb. *eben*, a stone, from its hardness and weight.] A black-coloured wood of great hardness, heavier than water, and capable of taking on a fine polish.—

**Ebon**, *eb'on*, *a.* Consisting of ebony; black like ebony; dark.

**Ebullition**, *ē-bul'lish-on*, *n.* [L. *ebullitio*; from *ebullio*=*e*, ex, out, up, and *bullio*, I boil, from *bulla*, a bubble.] The operation or phenomenon of boiling; the bubbling up of a liquor by heat; the agitation produced in a fluid by the escape of a portion of it converted into an aeriform state by heat; effervescence; an outward display of feeling, as of anger; a sudden burst; a pouring forth; an overflowing.—**Ebullient**, *ē-bul'yent*, *a.* Boiling over; hence, over-enthusiastic; over-demonstrative.

**Écarté**, *ē-kār-tā*, *n.* [Fr., discarded.] A game of cards for two persons with thirty-two cards.

**Eccentric**, *ek-sen'trik*, *a.* [L. *eccentricus*=*ex*, from, and *centrum*, centre.] Deviating or departing from the centre; not having the same centre; not concentric though situated one within the other; having the axis out of the centre; deviating from usual practice; given to act in a way peculiar to oneself and different from other people; anomalous; singular; odd.—

—*n.* An eccentric person; a term applied to several mechanical contrivances for converting circular into reciprocating rectilinear motion, consisting of variously shaped discs, attached to a revolving shaft.—

**Eccentricity**, *ek-sen-tris'i-ti*, *n.*

The state of having a centre different from that of another related circle; the ratio, to the semi-major-axis, of the distance of the centre of a planet's orbit (an ellipse) from the centre of the sun (a focus); eccentric conduct; departure or deviation from what is regular or usual; oddity; whimsicalness.

**Ecclesiastic**, *Ek-klē'zi-as'tik*, *ek-klē'zi-as'ti-kal*, *a.* [Gr. *ekklēsiastikos*, from *ekklēsia*, an assembly, the church, from *ekkalēō*, I call forth or convoke—*ek*, and *kalēō*, I call.] Pertaining or relating to the church; not civil or secular.

—**Ecclesiastic**, *n.* A person in orders or consecrated to the services of the church and the ministry of religion.—**Ecclesiasticism**, *ek-klē'zi-as'ti-sizm*, *n.* Strong adherence to the principles of the church, or to ecclesiastical observances, privileges, &c.—**Ecclesiology**, *ek-klē'zi-o'l'o-jī*, *n.* [Gr. *ekklēsia*, the church, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of antiquities as applied to churches and other ecclesiastical foundations.

**Echelon**, *esh'e-lon*, *n.* [Fr., from *échelle*, a ladder, from L. *scala*, a ladder.] Milit. the arrangement of troops in the form of steps, or in parallel lines, each line being a little to the left or right of the preceding one; also a similar arrangement of ships, guns, &c.

**Echidna**, *ē-kid'nā*, *n.* [Gr., an adder, a fabulous monster.] A burrowing mammal of Australia belonging to the Monotremata.

**Echinodermata**, *ē-ki'nō-dēr'ma-ta*, *n. pl.* A class of marine invertebrate animals of the annuloid type, characterized by having a tough integument in which lime is deposited as granules (as in the star-fish and sea-cucumber), or so as to form a kind of shell like that of the sea-urchin; and by the rayed arrangement of the parts of the adult; it includes the sea-urchins, star-fishes, sand-stars, brittle-stars, feather-stars, sea-cucumbers, &c.—**Echinus**, *ē-ki'nus*, *n.* The generic name of the sea-urchin; *arch.* an egg-shaped moulding or ornament, alternating with an anchor-shaped or dart-shaped body.

**Echo**, *ek'ō*, *n. pl.* **Echoes**, *ek'ōz*. [L. *echo*, from Gr. *ēchō*, an echo, a nymph, who, for love of Narcissus, pined away till nothing remained of her but her voice.] A sound reflected or reverberated from a distant surface; sound returned; repercussion of sound; repetition with assent; close imitation either in words or sentiments; a person who slavishly follows another in uttering sentiments.—*v.i.* To give forth an echo; to resound; to reflect sound; to be sounded back; to produce a sound that reverberates; to give out a loud sound.—*v.t.* To reverberate or send back the sound of; to repeat with assent; to adopt as one's own sentiments or opinion.

**Éclaircissement**, *ē-kłār-sēs-mān*, *n.*



[Fr., from *éclaircir*—L. *ex*, and *clarus*, clear.] The clearing up of a plot, mystery, or the like; explanation.

**Éclat**, ā-k'lā, *n.* [Fr., brightness, magnificence, from *éclater*, to glitter.] A burst, as of applause; acclamation; approbation; brilliancy of success; splendour of effect; lustre; renown; glory.

**Eclectic**, ek-lek'tik, *a.* [Gr. *eklek-tikos*—*ek*, and *legō*, I choose.] Proceeding by the method of selection; choosing what seems best from others; not original nor following any one model or leader, but choosing at will from the doctrines, works, &c., of others; specifically applied to certain philosophers of antiquity who selected from the opinions and principles of various schools what they thought solid and good.—*n.* One who follows an eclectic method in philosophy, science, religion, and the like.

**Eclecticism**, ek-lek'ti-sizm, *n.* The doctrine or practice of an eclectic.

**Eclipse**, ē-k'lips', *n.* [L. *eclipsis*, from Gr. *eclipseis*, defect, from *eclipseō*, I fail—*ek*, out, and *leipō*, I leave.] An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body either between it and the eye or between the luminous body and that illuminated by it; an eclipse of the moon, for instance, being caused by the earth coming between it and the sun; *fig.* a darkening or obscuring of splendour, brightness, or glory.—*v.t.*—*eclipsed*, *eclipsing*. To cause the eclipse or obscuration of; to cloud; to darken, obscure, throw into the shade; to cloud the glory of.—*v.i.* To suffer an eclipse.—**Ecliptic**, ē-k'lip'tik, *n.* [L. *linea ecliptica*, the ecliptic line, or line in which eclipses take place.] A great circle of the celestial sphere supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of about 23° 27'; the path which the sun, owing to the annual revolution of the earth, appears to describe among the fixed stars; a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to and falling within the plane of the celestial ecliptic.

**Eclogue**, ek'log, *n.* [L. *ecloga*, Gr. *eklogē*, selection, from *eklegō*, I select.] A poetical composition in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other; a bucolic.

**Economy**, ē-kon'o-mi, *n.* [L. *oeconomia*, Gr. *oikonomia*—*oikos*, house, and *nomos*, law, rule.] The management, regulation, and government of a household; especially, the management of the pecuniary concerns of a household; hence, a frugal and judicious use of money; that management which expends money to advantage and incurs no waste; a prudent management of all the means by which property is saved or accumulated; a judicious

application of time, of labour, and of the instruments of labour; the disposition or arrangement of any work or the system of rules and regulations which control it; the operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system in accordance with which the functions of living animals and plants are performed; the regulation and disposition of the internal affairs of a state or nation, or of any department of government.—**Economic**, **Economical**, ē-ko-nom'ik, ē-ko-nom'ī-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the regulation of household concerns; managing domestic or public pecuniary concerns with frugality; frugal; thrifty; saving; not wasteful or extravagant; relating to the science of economics, or the pecuniary and other productive resources of a country; relating to the means of living.—**Economics**, ē-ko-nom'iks, *n.* The science of household affairs or of domestic management; the science of the useful application of the wealth or material resources of a country; political economy.—**Economist**, ē-kon'o-mist, *n.* One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality; one who practises economy; one versed in economics or the science of political economy.—**Economize**, ē-kon'o-miz, *v.i.*—*economized*, *economizing*. To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use of money, or of the means of having or acquiring property.—*v.t.* To use with prudence; to expend with frugality.

**Ecstasy**, ek'sta-si, *n.* [Gr. *ekstasis*, a standing out, a displacement, distraction, astonishment—*ek*, out, and *histēmi*, I stand (from root of *stand*).] A state in which the mind is carried away as it were from the body; a state in which the functions of the senses are suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object; a kind of trance; excessive joy; rapture; a degree of delight that arrests the whole mind; extreme delight.—**Ecstatic**, ek-sta'tik, *a.* Pertaining to or resulting from ecstasy; suspending the senses; entrancing; rapturous; transporting; delightful beyond measure.

**Ectoplasm**, ek'tō-plazm, *n.* [Gr. *ektos*, without, and *plasma*, plasm.] *Biol.* the exterior portion of a cell; matter forming a cell-wall.

**Ecumenic**, **Ecumenical**, ek-ū-men'ik, ek-ū-men'ī-kal, *a.* [L. *oecumenicus*, Gr. *oikoumenē*, the habitable earth, from *oikos*, a habitation.] General; universal; specifically, an epithet applied to an ecclesiastical council regarded as representing the whole Christian Church, or the whole Catholic Church.

**Eczema**, ek'ze-ma, *n.* [Gr., from *ekzeō*, I boil out—*ek*, out, and *zeō*, I boil.] An eruptive disease of the skin, characterized by minute

vesicles which burst and discharge a thin acid fluid.

**Edda**, ed'a, *n.* [Icel., great-grand-mother; a name given to indicate that it is the mother of all Scandinavian poetry.] The name of two Scandinavian books, dating from the eleventh to the thirteenth century; first, the *Elder* or *Poetic Edda*, a collection of pagan poems or chants of a mythic, prophetic, mostly all of a religious character; second, the *Younger* or *Prose Edda*, a kind of prose synopsis of Scandinavian mythology.

**Eddish**, ed'ish, *n.* [A.Sax. *edisc*, aftermath, probably from *ed*, a prefix signifying again, anew.] The latter pasture or grass that comes after mowing or reaping.

**Eddy**, ed'i, *n.* [From Icel. *itha*, an eddy, from prefix *ith*, Goth. *id*, A.Sax. *ed*, again, back.] A current of air or water turning round in a direction contrary to the main stream; a whirlpool; a current of water or air moving circularly.—*v.i.*—*edded*, *edding*. To move circularly, or as an eddy.—*v.t.* To cause to move in an eddy; to collect as into an eddy.

**Edelweiss**, ā'dl-vis, *n.* [G. *edel*, noble, *weiss*, white.] A composite plant inhabiting the Alps, and having a specially woolly foliage and involucre.

**Eden**, ē'den, *n.* [Heb. and Chal. *eden*, delight, pleasure, a place of pleasure.] The garden in which Adam and Eve were placed by God; hence, a delightful region or residence.

**Edentata**, ē-den-tā'ta, *n.pl.* An order of mammals, including the sloths, armadillos, pangolins, and ant-eaters, and so called from some of the genera being absolutely toothless, while the remainder have teeth of a rudimentary structure.

**Edge**, ej, *n.* [A.Sax. *ecg*, edge.] The thin cutting side of an instrument; the abrupt border or margin of anything; the brink; the border or part adjacent to a line of division; the part nearest some limit; sharpness of mind or appetite; keenness of intensity of desire; sharpness; acrimony.—*v.t.*—*edged*, *edging*. To sharpen; to furnish with an edge, fringe, or border; to exasperate; to embitter; to incite; to provoke; to instigate; to move sideways; to move by little and little.—*v.i.* To move sideways or gradually; to advance or retire gradually.—**Edgewise**, ej'wiz, *adv.* With the edge turned forward or toward a particular point; in the direction of the edge; sideways; with the side foremost.—**Edge-tool**, *n.* An instrument having a sharp or cutting edge; *fig.* something dangerous to deal or sport with.

**Edible**, ed'ī-bl, *a.* [L.L. *edibilis*, from L. *edo*, I eat.] Fit to be eaten as food; eatable; esculent.—*n.* Anything that may be eaten for food; an article of food; a comestible.

**Edict**, ē'dikt, *n.* [L. *edictum*, from *edico*, utter or proclaim—*e*, out,



and dico, I speak.] An order issued by a prince by his subjects, as a rule or law requiring obedience; a proclamation of command or prohibition; a decree.

**Edify**, ed'f-i, *v.t.*—*edified, edifying.* [Fr. *édifier*, from L. *œdificare*, to build, erect, construct—*ædes*, a house, and *facio*, I make.] To build or construct; to instruct and improve in knowledge generally, and particularly in moral and religious knowledge, or in faith and holiness.—*v.i.* To cause or tend to cause a moral or intellectual improvement.

—**Edifying**, ed'f-i-ing, *a.* Adapted to edify; having the effect of instructing and improving.—**Edification**, ed-i-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of edifying; improvement and progress of the mind in knowledge, in morals, or in faith and holiness.—**Edifice**, ed'f-i-fis, *n.* [L. *œdificium*, a building.] A building; a structure; a fabric; chiefly applied to houses and other large structures.

**Edile**, ē'dil, *n.* [L. *œdilis*, from *œdes*, a building.] A magistrate of ancient Rome who had the superintendence of buildings of all kinds, especially public edifices, and also the care of the highways, public places, weights and measures, &c.

**Edit**, ed'it, *v.t.* [L. *edo*, *editum*, to give forth, to publish—*e*, forth, and *do*, *datum*, to give, whence *date*, *dativē*.] To superintend the publication of; to prepare, as a book or paper, for the public eye, by writing, correcting, or selecting the matter; to conduct or manage as regards literary contents or matter; to publish.—**Edition**, ē-dish'on, *n.* A literary work as bearing a special stamp or form when first published or subsequently; a work as characterized by editorial labours; the whole number of copies of a work published at once.—**Editor**, ed-i-tēr, *n.* One who edits; a person who superintends, revises, corrects, and prepares a book, newspaper, or magazine for publication.—**Editorial**, ed-i-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or written by an editor.—*n.* An article, as in a newspaper, written by the editor; a leading article.—**Editorship**, ed'i-tēr-ship, *n.* The business of an editor; the care and superintendence of a publication.

**Educate**, ed'ū-kāt, *v.t.*—*educated, educating.* [L. *educō*, *educatum*, from *educō*, *eductum*, to lead forth, to bring up to inform—*e*, out, and *duco*, I lead.] To child and enlighten the understanding of; to cultivate and train the mental powers of; to qualify for the business and duties of life; to teach; to instruct; to train; to rear.—**Education**, ed-ū-kā'shon, *n.* The act of educating, teaching, or training; the act or art of developing and cultivating the various physical, intellectual, æsthetic, and moral faculties; instruction and discipline; tuition; nurture; learning; erudition.—**Educational**, ed-ū-kā'shon-al, *a.* Per-

taining to education; derived from education.—**Educationalist**, **Educationalist**, ed-ū-kā'shon-al-ist, ed-ū-kā'shon-ist, *n.* One who is versed in or who advocates or promotes education.—**Educative**, ed'ū-kā-tiv, *a.* Tending or having the power to educate.—**Educator**, ed'ū-kā-tēr, *n.* One who or that which educates.

**Eel**, ēl, *n.* [A.Sax. *æel*=Dan. *D.* and G. *aal*, Icel. *dill*; not connected with Gr. *echis*, Skr. *ahi*, a serpent; L. *anguilla*, an eel, *anguis*, a snake.] A fish characterized by its slimy serpent-like elongated body, by the absence of ventral fins, and the continuity of the dorsal and anal fins round the extremity of the tail.

**E'en**, ēn, *adv.* A contraction for *Even*.

**E'er**, ār, *adv.* A contraction for *Ever*.

**Eerie**, ē'ri, *a.* [A.Sax. *earh*, timid.] Calculated to inspire fear; dreary; lonely; weird; superstitiously affected by fear, especially when lonely.—**Eeriness**, ē-ri-nēs, *n.* The state or quality of being eerie.

**Eface**, ef-fās', *v.t.*—*effaced, effacing.* [Fr. *effacer*—L. *e*, out, and *facies*, a face. Comp. *deface*.] To destroy, as a figure, on the surface of anything, so as to render it invisible or not distinguishable; to blot out; to erase, strike, or scratch out; to remove from the mind; to wear away.

**Effect**, ef-fekt', *n.* [L. *effectus*, from *efficio*—*ex*, and *facio*, I make.] That which is produced by an operating agent or cause; the result or consequence of the action of a cause or agent; consequence; result; power to produce consequences or results; force, validity, or importance; purport, import, tenor, or general intent; reality and not mere appearance; fact; preceded by *in*; the impression produced on the mind, as by natural scenery, a picture, musical composition, or other work of art, by the object as a whole, before its details are examined; pl. goods; movables; personal estate.—*v.t.* To produce, as a cause or agent; to bring about or cause to be; to bring to pass; to achieve; to accomplish.—**Effective**, ef-fek'tiv, *a.* Having the power to cause or produce effect; efficacious; operative; active; efficient; having the power of active operation; fit for duty.—**Effectual**, ef-fek'tū-al, *a.* Producing an effect, or the effect desired or intended; having adequate power or force to produce the effect.

**Effeminate**, ef-fem'i-nāt, *a.* [L. *effeminatus*, from *effeminor*, I grow or make womanish, from *ex*, out, and *femina*, a woman.] Having the qualities of a woman instead of those of a man; soft or delicate to an unmanly degree; weak and unmanly; womanish; voluptuous.—*v.t.*—*effeminated, effeminating.* To make womanish or effeminate.—*v.i.* To grow womanish or weak.—**Effemi-**

**nacy**, ef-fem'i-na-si, *n.* The state or character of being effeminate.

**Effendi**, ef-fen'di, *n.* [Turk.] A title of respect frequently attached to the official title of certain Turkish officers, especially learned men and ecclesiastics.

**Effervesce**, ef-fēr-ves', *v.i.*—*effervesced, effervescing.* [L. *effervesco*—*ef*, ex, out of, and *fervescere*, to begin boiling, from *ferveo*, I am hot.] To bubble and hiss or froth and sparkle, as fermenting liquors or any fluid when some part escapes in a gaseous form; to work, as new wine; *fig.* to exhibit signs of excitement; to exhibit feelings which cannot be suppressed.—**Effervescence**, ef-fēr-ves'ens, *n.* That commotion, bubbling, frothing, or sparkling of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing innumerable small bubbles; strong excitement or manifestation of feeling; flow of animal spirits.—**Effervescing**, ef-fēr-ves'ent, *a.* Effervescing.

**Effete**, ef-fet', *a.* [L. *effetus*, exhausted, worn out by bearing—*ex*, and *fetus*, fruitful, pregnant.] Having the energies worn out or exhausted; having the vigour lost or dissipated; barren.

**Efficacious**, ef-fi-kā'shus, *a.* [L. *efficax*, efficacious, from *efficio*. **EFFECT.**] Effectual; productive of effects; producing the effect intended; having power adequate to the purpose intended.—**Efficacy**, ef-fi-ka-si, *n.* [L. *efficacia*, efficacy.] Power to produce effects; production of the effect intended; effectiveness; efficiency; virtue; energy.

—**Efficiency**, ef-fish'en-si, *n.* [L. *efficientia*.] The state or character of being efficient; effectual agency; power of producing the effect intended; active competent power; competence for one's duties; in any mechanical contrivance, the ratio of the useful work obtained to the energy expended.—**Efficient**, ef-fish'ent, *a.* Causing effects; causing anything to be what it is; efficacious; effectual; competent; able.

**Effigy**, ef-fi-jī, *n.* [L. *effigies*, from *effingo*, I fashion—*ef* for *ex*, and *fungo*, I form, devise.] The image, likeness, or representation of a person or thing; a likeness in sculpture, painting, or otherwise; an image; frequently applied to the figures on sepulchral monuments.

**Effloresce**, ef-flo-res', *v.i.*—*effloresced, efflorescing.* [L. *effloresco*—*ef* for *ex*, and *floresco*, from *floreo*, I blossom, from *flos*, a flower. **FLOWER.**] To burst into bloom, as a flower; to break out into florid or excessive ornamentation; *chem.* to change over the surface or throughout to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition, on simple exposure to the air; to become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, from a slow chemical change.—**Efflorescence**, ef-flo-res'ens, *n.*

The act or process of efflorescing. **Effluent**, ef-flu-ent, *a.* Flowing out; emanating; emitted.—*n.* *Geog.* a stream that flows out of another stream or out of a lake.

**Effluvium**, ef-flu-vi-um, *n.* pl. **Effluvia**, ef-flu-vi-a. [*L.* from *effluo*, I flow out.] Something flowing out in a subtle or invisible form; exhalation; emanation; especially applied to noxious or disagreeable exhalations.

**Efflux**, ef-fluks, *n.* [*L.* *effluo*, *effluxum*, to flow out.] The act or state of flowing out or issuing in a stream; outflow; that which flows out; emanation.

**Effort**, ef-fért, *n.* [*Fr.* *effort*—*L.* *ef* for *ex*, out, and *fortis*, strong.] An exertion of strength or power, whether physical or mental; strenuous exertion to accomplish an object; a straining to do something; endeavour.—**Effortless**, ef-fért-les, *a.* Making no effort.

**Effrontery**, ef-frun-tér-i, *n.* [*Fr.* *effronterie*, from *L.* *effrons*, *effrontis*, bare-faced, shameless—*ef* for *ex*, and *frons*, the forehead.] Audacious impudence or boldness; assurance entirely unabashed; shamelessness; brazenness.

**Effulgence**, ef-ful-jens, *n.* A flood of light; a shining forth of light or glory; great lustre or brightness; splendour.—**Effulgent**, ef-ful-jent, *a.* Shining; bright; splendid; diffusing a flood of light.

**Effuse**, ef-fúz, *v.t.*—*effused*, *effusing*. [*L.* *effundo*, *effusum*, to pour out—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour.] To pour out, as a fluid; to spill; to shed.—*v.i.* To emanate; to come forth.—**Effusion**, ef-fú-zhon, *n.* The act of pouring out; that which is poured out; cordiality of manner; overflowing or demonstrative kindness.—**Effusive**, ef-fú-siv, *a.* Pouring out; pouring forth largely; showing overflowing kindness or cordiality of manner.

**Eft**, eft, *n.* [*O.E.* *evete*, *ewte*, *A.Sax.* *efete*. *Newt* is from *ewte*, the *n* of the art. an having adhered to the noun.] A newt.

**Eftsoons**, eft'sónz, *adv.* [*O.E.* *eftsona*, soon after, with adverbial *s* of genitive.] Soon afterwards. [*Archaic.*]

**Egad**, é-gad', *exclam.* [Probably a euphemistic corruption of 'by God'.] An exclamation expressing exaltation or surprise.

**Egg**, eg, *n.* [*A.Sax.* *æg*=*Icel.* *egg*, *Dan.* *æg*, *Sw.* *ägg*, *G.* and *D.* *ei*; allied in origin to *L.* *ovum*, *Gr.* *ōon*, *Ir.* *ugh*, *Gael.* *ubh*, an egg.] A roundish body covered with a shell or membrane, formed in a special organ of many female animals besides birds, and in which the development of the young animal takes place; an ovum.—**Egg-cup**, *n.* A cup used to hold an egg at table.—**Egg-shell**, *n.* The shell or outside covering of an egg; *fig.* anything very brittle, easily broken, or destroyed.—**Egg-spoon**, *n.* A small spoon for eating eggs with.

**Egg**, eg, *v.t.* [*A.Sax.* *eggian*, *eggian*, to incite, to sharpen; *Icel.* *eggja*, to egg. *EDGE*.] To incite or urge on; to stimulate; to instigate; to provoke.

**Eglantine**, eg'-lan-tin, *n.* [*Fr.* *églantine*, *O.Fr.* *aiglent*, from a form *aculentus*, prickly.] An old and poetical name for the sweetbrier or wild-rose.

**Ego**, é-gō, *n.* [*L.*, *I.*] *Philos.* the conscious thinking subject; the subject, as opposed to the *non-ego*, the not-self, the object.—**Egoism**, é-gō-izm, *n.* [*Fr.* *égoïsme*.] *Philos.* the doctrine which refers the elements or all knowledge to the phenomena of personal existence; subjective idealism; a passionate love of self; egotism; selfishness.—**Egoist**, é-gō-ist, *n.* [*Fr.* *égoïste*, an egotist.] An egotist; a selfish person; one holding the doctrine of egoism.—**Egoistic**, **Egoistical**, é-gō-ist'ik, é-gō-ist'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to egoism; addicted to or manifesting egoism; egotistic.—**Egotism**, eg-o-tizm, *n.* The practice of too frequently using the word *I*; hence, a speaking or writing much of oneself; a passionate and exaggerated love of self, leading one to refer all things to oneself, and to judge of everything by its relation to one's interests or importance.—**Egotist**, eg-o-tist, *n.* One who repeats the word *I* very often in conversation or writing; one who speaks much of himself or magnifies his own achievements.—**Egotistic**, **Egotistical**, eg-o-tis'tik, eg-o-tis'ti-kal, *a.* Addicted to egotism; manifesting egotism.

**Egregious**, é-grē'-ji-us, *a.* [*L.* *egregius*, lit. out of the common flock or herd—*e* or *ex*, out, and *greg*, *gregis*, a flock (whence *gregarious*).] Extraordinary; remarkable; enormous: now mostly used in a bad or ironical sense (an *egregious* fool, blunder, impudence).

**Egress**, é-gres, *n.* [*L.* *egressus*, from *egredior*—*e*, and *gradior*, I step.] The act of going or issuing out; the way out.

**Egret**, é-gret, *n.* [*Fr.* *aigrette*, a dim. from an old form *aigre*, from *O.H.G.* *heigro*, a heron.] The small white heron; a plume of heron's feathers, or of feathers, diamonds, &c.

**Egyptian**, é-jip'shan, *n.* [*From* *Egypt*, *Gr.* *Aigyptos*; akin *Gipsy*.] Pertaining to Egypt.—*n.* A native of Egypt; an old designation for a gipsy, so called because believed to have come from Egypt.—**Egyptologist**, é-jip-to'l-o-jist, *n.* One well acquainted with the antiquities of Egypt, especially the hieroglyphic inscriptions and documents.—**Egyptology**, é-jip-to'l-o-j'i, *n.* The science of Egyptian antiquities; that branch of knowledge which treats of the ancient language, history, &c., of Egypt.

**EH!** ä or *e*, an *interj.* expressive of doubt, inquiry, slight surprise.

**Eider**, **Eider-duck**, i'dér, *n.* [*G.* *eider*, *Sw.* *elder*, *Icel.* *ædr*, *Dan.* *eder*.] A species of large duck, with

down that is much valued for its warmth, lightness, and elasticity.

**Eight**, ät, *a.* [*A.Sax.* *eatha*=*G.* and *D.* *acht*, *Icel.* *ditta*, *Dan.* *aatte*, *L.* *octo*, *Gr.* *oktō*, *Ir.* and *Gael.* *achd*, *Skr.* *ashtan*, *ashtau*.] One of the cardinal numeral adjectives; one more than seven and less than nine.—*n.* The number composed of seven and one; the symbol representing this number.—**Eighteen**, ä'tèn, *a.* and *n.* Eight and ten; the sum of ten and eight; the symbol representing this sum.—**Eighteenth**, ä'tènth, *a.* and *n.* Next in order after the seventeenth; one of eighteen equal parts of a thing.—**Eighth**, äth, *a.* and *n.* Next in order after the seventh; one of eight equal parts of anything; an octave.—**Eightieth**, ä'ti-eth, *a.* and *n.* Next in order to the seventy-ninth; one of eighty equal parts of anything.—**Eighty**, ä'ti, *a.* and *n.* Eight times ten; four-score.

**Eisteddfod**, is-tèth'vöd, *n.* [*W.*] A meeting of bards and minstrels in Wales; a periodical Welsh festival for the recitation of prize poems and performances on the harp.

**Either**, é'thēr or i'thēr (the former is more in accordance with analogy, *a.* or *pron.* [*A.Sax.* *æther*; contracted from *æghwæther*, compounded of *ä*=*aye*, the augment *ge*, and *hwæther*.) One or the other; one of two things; each of two; the one and the other; both.—*conj.* A disjunctive conjunction always used as correlative to and preceding or (either the one or the other).

**Ejaculate**, é-jak'-ü-lät, *v.t.*—*ejaculated*, *ejaculating*. [*L.* *ejaculo*, *ejaculatus*—*e*, out, and *jaculum*, a dart, from *jacio*, I throw; seen also in *reject*, *project*, &c.] To throw out, as an exclamation; to utter suddenly and briefly.—*v.i.*† To utter ejaculations.—**Ejaculation**, é-jak'-ü-lä'shon, *n.* The uttering of a short, sudden exclamation; the exclamation uttered; a prayer consisting of a few words.

**Eject**, é-jekt', *v.t.* [*L.* *ejicio*, *ejectum*—*e*, and *jacio*, I throw, as in *defected*, *project*, &c.] To throw out; to cast forth; to thrust out; to drive away; to expel; to dismiss from office; to turn out.—**Ejection**, é-jek'shon, *n.* [*L.* *ejectio*.] The act of ejecting; dismissal; dispossession; expulsion; rejection.—**Ejectment**, é-jek'tment, *n.* A casting out; a dispossession; *law*, the removal of a person from the wrongful possession of land or tenements.

**Eke**, èk, *v.t.*—*eked*, *eking*. [*A.Sax.* *écan*, to increase, to eke, *Icel.* *auka*, *Goth.* *aukan*, *L.* *augeo* (whence *augment*), *Gr.* *auxanō*, I increase.] To add to; to enlarge by addition; sometimes with *out* (he *eked out* his income by odd jobs).—*n.* Something added to another; an addition.—*adv.* [*A.Sax.* *edc*, *D.* *ook*, *Sw.* *och*, *Dan.* *og*, *G.* *auch*, and.] Also; likewise; in addition.

**Elaborate**, é-lab'o-r-ät, *v.t.*—*elabo-*



rated, elaborating. [*L. elaboro, elaboratum*—*e*, out, and *laboro*, I labour, from *labor*, labour.] To produce with labour; to work out or complete with great care; to work out fully or perfectly.—*a*. Wrought with labour; finished with great care; executed with exactness; highly finished.—**Elaboration**, *ē-lab-o-rā'shon*, *n*. The act of elaborating; careful or laborious finish bestowed.

**Élan**, *ā-lan'*, *n*. [*Fr.*] Ardour inspired by enthusiasm, passion, or the like; unhesitating dash resulting from an impulsive imagination.

**Eland**, *ē-land*, *n*. [*D. eland*, an elk.] An African species of antelope.

**Elapse**, *ē-laps'*, *v.i.*—*elapsed, elapsing*. [*L. elaboro, elapsus*, to slip away—*e*, out, and *laboro, lapsus*, to glide.] To slip or glide away; to pass away silently; said of time.

**Elastic**, *ē-las'tik*, *a*. [*Fr. élastique, L.L. elasticus*, from *Gr. elastos*, beaten out, extensible, from *elaōnō*, I drive, beat out.] Having the power of returning to the form from which it is bent or extended; having the property of recovering its former figure or volume after being altered by pressure; rebounding; flying back; *fig.* possessing the power or quality of recovering from depression or exhaustion.—*n*. A piece of string, &c., made elastic by having india-rubber woven in it.—**Elasticity**, *ē-las-tis'ti-ti*, *n*. The quality of being elastic.

**Elate**, *ē-lāt'*, *a*. [*L. elatus*, pp. of *effero*—*e*, out, and *latus*, borne or carried.] Raised or lifted up; having the spirits lifted up; flushed; as with success; exultant; haughty.—*v.t.*—*elated, elating*. To raise; to exalt; to elevate with success; to cause to exult; to make proud.

**Elevation**, *ē-lā'shon*, *n*. Elevation of mind proceeding from self-approbation; haughtiness; pride of prosperity.

**Elbow**, *el'bō*, *n*. [*A.Sax. elboga, elnboga*—*el*, *eln*, forearm, an ell (akin to *L. ulna, Gr. ὀλένη*, the forearm), and *boga*, a bow; *D. elleboog, G. ellbogen, ellenbogen, Icel. alnogi*.] The outer angle made by the bend of the arm; the joint which unites the upper arm with the forearm; a flexure, angle, or part of a structure somewhat resembling an elbow, or which supports the arm or elbow, as the raised arm of a chair or sofa.—*v.t.* To push or jostle with the elbow; to make or gain (a path through a crowd) by pushing with the elbows.—*v.i.* To jut into an elbow or angle; to project; to bend; to push one's way.

**Eld**, *eld*, *n*. [*A.Sax. eld*, an age, *eldo*, old age.] Old age; former ages. [*Poet.*]

**Elder**, *el'dēr*, *a*. [*A.Sax. yldra, eldra*, the compar. degree of *eald*, old.] Having lived a longer time; of greater age; born, produced, or formed before something else; opposed to *younger*; prior in origin; senior; pertaining to earlier times;

earlier.—*n*. [*A.Sax. ealdor*, an ancestor, a chief, a prince.] One who is older than another or others; an ancestor; a person advanced in life, and who, on account of his age, experience, and wisdom, is selected for office; a lay official in Presbyterian churches, who acts along with the minister in the administration of discipline and government, having an equal vote with the latter in all church courts.—**Elderly**, *el'dēr-li*, *a*. Somewhat old; advanced beyond middle age; bordering on old age.—**Eldest**, *el'dest*, *a*. [*A.Sax. yldst*, superl. of *eald*, old, old.] Oldest; most advanced in age; that was born before others.

**Elder, Elder-tree**, *el'dēr*, *n*. [*A.Sax. ellern, ellen*, the *d* has been inserted in later times; *D. elloorn*, the elder; perhaps akin to *alder*.] A well-known British tree or shrub of rapid growth with white flowers and purple berries, and containing an unusual quantity of pith.—**Elderberry**, *n*. The fruit of the elder.

**El Dorado**, *el dō-rā'dō*, *n*. [*Sp.*, the golden—*el*, the, and *dorado*, gilt.] A country formerly reputed to exist in South America, and possessing immense stores of gold; hence, any region rich in gold or treasure of any kind.

**Elecampagne**, *el'ē-kam-pān'*, *n*. [*Fr. énuilecampagne*, from *L. inula*, *elecampagne*, and (probably) *campus*, a field.] A British perennial plant formerly regarded as expectorant.

**Elect**, *ē-lekt'*, *v.t.* [*L. eligo, electum*—*e*, out, and *lego, lectum*, to pick, choose.] To pick out or select; especially, to select or take for an office or employment; to choose from among others; to appoint to an office by vote or designation; to choose; to determine in favour of (often with an infinitive: he *elects* to go).—*a*. Chosen or elected; especially, chosen, but not inaugurated, consecrated, or invested with office (bishop-elect); *theol.* chosen, selected, or designated to eternal life; predestinated in the divine counsels.—*n. sing. or pl.* One or several chosen or set apart; *theol.* those especially favoured by God.—**Election**, *ē-lek'shon*, *n*. [*L. electio*.] The act of electing; the act of selecting one or more from others; the act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment, by any manifestation or preference, as by vote, uplifted hands, *viva voce*, or ballot; power of choosing or selecting; choice; voluntary preference; liberty to choose or act (it is at his *election* to accept or refuse); *theol.* predetermination of God, by which persons are distinguished as objects of mercy, become subjects of grace, are sanctified and prepared for heaven.—**Electioneer**, *ē-lek'shon-ēr'*, *v.i.* To work or exert oneself in any way to obtain the election of a candidate.—**Elective**, *ē-lek'tiv*, *a*. Chosen by election; dependent on choice; bestowed or passing by election; pertaining to

or consisting in choice or right of choosing; exerting the power of choice.—**Electior**, *ē-lek'tēr*, *n*. One who elects or has the right of electing; a person who has the right of voting for any functionary; specifically, one who has the right of voting for a representative in parliament; a voter. [*In Germany certain princes were formerly electors of the emperor, and elector was one of their titles.*]—**Electoral**, *ē-lek'tēr-al*, *a*. Pertaining to election or electors; consisting of electors.

**Electric**, **Electrical**, *ē-lek'trik*, *ē-lek'tri-kal*, *a*. [*Fr. électrique, from L. electrum, Gr. ἤλεκτρον*, amber, from the fact that the earliest electric phenomenon observed was the attraction of amber for light substances when rubbed.] Containing electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction; pertaining to electricity; derived from or produced by electricity; conveying electricity; communicating a shock by electricity; *fig.* full of fire, spirit, or passion, and capable of communicating it to others.—**Electrician**, *ē-lek'trish'an*, *n*. One versed in the science of electricity; one who designs, sets up, repairs, or attends to electrical instruments and machinery.—**Electricity**, *ē-lek'tris-i-ti*, *n*. A name for the cause or agent underlying certain phenomena, called *electric*, and usually spoken of as a fluid, but known to consist of small particles; the force that manifests itself in lightning, in the attraction of amber and sealing-wax when rubbed for light substances, and in many other phenomena; the science which deals with these phenomena. Besides friction there are various other sources of electricity, such as chemical action, the contact of metals, change of temperature, &c., but above all the relative motion of a conductor and a field of magnetic force, as in the GENERATOR, for producing electric current.—**Electrification**, *ē-lek'tri-fi-kā'shon*, *n*. The act of electrifying, or state of being electrified.—**Electrify**, *ē-lek'tri-fi*, *v.t.*—*electrified, electrifying*. To communicate electricity to; to charge with electricity; to affect by electricity; to give an electric shock to; *fig.* to give a sudden shock (as of surprise) to; to surprise with some sudden and brilliant effect; to thrill.—*v.i.* To become electric.—**Electro-chemistry**, *n*. That branch of science which treats of, or is based upon, the relations between chemical and electrical phenomena.—**Electrocute**, *ē-lek'trō-kūt*, *v.t.* To execute by the agency of an electric current or shock.—**Electrocution**, *ē-lek'trō-kū-shon*, *n*. Execution by such means. [*American, on model of execute.*]—**Electrode**, *ē-lek'trōd*, *n*. [*-ode* is from *Gr. hodos*, a way.] One of the terminals or poles of the voltaic circuit.—**Electro-dynamics**, *n*. The science which treats



of mechanical actions exerted on one another by electric currents.—**Electrolysis**, ê-lek'trôl'î-sis, *n.* The resolution of compound bodies into their elements, or, in some cases, into groups of elements, under the action of a current of electricity.

—**Electro-magnet**, *n.* A bar of soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by a current of electricity having been caused to pass through a wire coiled round it.—**Electro-magnetic**, *a.* Having to do with the relations between electricity and magnetism.—**Electro-magnetic theory of light**, a theory advanced by James Clerk Maxwell, Scottish physicist. The theory attributes the phenomena of light to periodic changes in the electrical and magnetic condition of the ether, propagated with finite velocity as electro-magnetic waves.—**Electro-magnetic units**, units employed in electrical measurement based upon the force exerted between two magnetic poles. The basis of the ordinary practical units.—**Electro-magnetic waves**, waves of alternating electric and magnetic force in the ether; the means, according to modern physical theory, whereby light and electrical influences are transmitted through space.—**Electro-magnetism**, ê-lek'trô-mag'net-ism, *n.* That branch of electrical science which deals with the relations between electricity and magnetism, as shown, for example, in the action of dynamos and electric motors.—**Electro-metallurgy**, *n.* The art of depositing metals, as gold, silver, copper, &c., from solutions of their salts by electrolysis; and of using the heating effects of the electric current.—**Electrometer**, ê-lek'trom'e-têr, *n.* An instrument for measuring potential, or differences of electric potential between two conductors.—**Electro-motive**, *a.* Causing, or tending to cause, an electric current.—**Electro-motive force**, that which determines the flow of electricity along a conductor; proportional to difference of potential, and analogous to difference of level causing a flow of water. Measured in volts.—**Electromotor**, ê-lek'trô-mô-têr, *n.* A machine for transforming the energy of the electric current into mechanical energy, for propelling vehicles or driving machinery.—**Electron**, ê-lek'tron, *n.* One of extremely small particles of negative electricity, which form essential constituents of atoms, and by which, according to the *electron theory*, heat and electricity are conducted.—**Electro-plate**, *v.t.* To plate or give a coating of silver or other metal by means of electric currents.—*n.* Articles coated with silver or other metal by the process of electro-plating.—**Electroscope**, ê-lek'trô-skôp, *n.* An instrument for observing or detecting the existence of free electricity, and, in general, for determining its kind.—**Electro-**

**statics**, *n.* The science which treats of the phenomena occasioned by electricity at rest, and of the production and discharge of stationary charges of electricity.—**Electrostatic units**, units employed in electrical measurement, based upon Coulomb's law of attraction and repulsion between quantities of statical electricity.—**Electro-therapeutics**, ê-lek'trô-thê-ra-pû't'iks, *n.* The treatment of disease by electricity.—**Electrotype**, ê-lek'trô-tip, *n.* The act of producing copies of types, wood-cuts, medals, &c., by means of the electric deposition of copper upon a mould taken from the original; a copy thus produced.—*v.t.*—**electrotyped**, **electrotyping**. To stereotype or take copies of by electrotype.

**Electuary**, ê-lek'tû-a-ri, *n.* [L.L. *electuarium*, a word of doubtful origin.] A medicine composed of powders or other ingredients, incorporated with some conserve, honey, or syrup.

**Eleemosynary**, el-ê-moz'î-na-ri, *a.* [L.L. *eleemosynarius*, from Gr. *êlémosynê*, alms, from *eleô*, I pity, *eleos*, compassion. ALMS.] Given in charity or alms; appropriated to charity; founded by charity.

**Elegance**, el-ê-gans, *n.* [Fr. *élégance*, from L. *elegantia*, from *elegans*, for *eligens*, from *eligo*—*e*, ex, out, and *lego*, I pick, choose.] The quality of being elegant; beauty resulting from perfect propriety, or from the absence of anything calculated to produce a disagreeable sensation; refinement; an elegant characteristic or feature.—**Elegant**, el-ê-gant, *a.* [Fr. *élegant*, L. *elegans*.] Having beauty or a pleasing effect resulting from grace, refinement, or polish; pleasing to good taste; graceful; refined (a lady with an *elegant* figure); having the words or style polished and appropriate (an *elegant* speech); giving expression to thought with propriety and grace; pleasing to the eye by grace of form or delicacy of colour; free from coarseness, blemish, or other defect; showing fine harmony or symmetry.

**Elegy**, el-ê-jî, *n.* [L. *elegia*, from Gr. *elegeia*, from *elegos*, a lament.] A mournful or plaintive poem, or a funeral song; a poem or a song expressive of sorrow and lamentation; a dirge; *class. poetry*, any poem written in elegiac verse.—**Elegiac**, el-ê-jî'ak, *a.* Belonging to elegy; plaintive; expressing sorrow or lamentation; used in elegies: said especially of a style of verse commonly used by the Greek and Latin poets, and composed of couplets consisting of alternate hexameter and pentameter lines.

**Electron**, ê-lek'tron, *n.* An alloy of magnesium with aluminium, manganese, zinc, and silicon discovered in 1930, lighter yet much stronger than aluminium.

**Element**, el'e-ment, *n.* [L. *elementum*, an element, a first principle; same root as *aliment*.] One of the

simplest constituent principles, or parts, of which anything consists, or upon which its constitution is based; a fundamental or ultimate part or principle, by the combination or aggregation of which anything is composed; an ingredient; *chem.* one of the simple substances (some ninety in number) which hitherto have resisted resolution by chemical analysis; one of the ultimate, indecomposable constituent of any kind of matter; *pl.* the first or simplest rules or principles of an art or science; rudiments; one of the four constituents of the material world according to an old and still popular classification—fire, air, earth, water (hence such expressions as 'war of the elements' for a storm); the state or sphere natural to anything or suited to its existence (hence, *out of one's element*, *out of one's natural sphere or position*); a datum or value necessary to be taken into consideration in making a calculation or coming to a conclusion; *pl.* the bread and wine used in the eucharist.—*v.t.* To constitute; to be an element in; to make a first principle.—**Elemental**, el-e-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to or produced by elements or primary ingredients; pertaining to the four so called elements.—**Elementary**, el-e-men'ta-ri, *a.* Having the character of an element or primary substance; primary; simple; uncompounded; uncombined; initial; rudimentary; containing, teaching, or discussing first principles, rules, or rudiments.

**Elephant**, el'e-fant, *n.* [L. *elephas*, *elephantis*, from Gr. *zêphas*, *elephantos*, an elephant; probably from Heb. *eleph*, an ox.] The name of two species of huge quadrupeds, one inhabiting India, the other Africa, and both remarkable for having their nose prolonged into a long proboscis or trunk with the nostrils at its extremity, and for their large tusks.—**Elephantiasis**, el'e-fan'tî'a-sis, *n.* [Gr., from *elephas*, elephant.] *Med.* A skin disease in which the limbs, from their enlargement and the changed condition of the skin, have a slight resemblance to those of the elephant.—**Elephantine**, el-e-fan'tin, *a.* Pertaining to the elephant; resembling an elephant; hence, huge; immense.

**Elevate**, el-ê-vât, *v.t.*—**elevated**, **elevating**. [L. *elevo*, *elevatum*, to lift up.] To raise; in a literal sense, to raise from a low or deep place to a higher; to raise to a higher state or station; to improve, refine, or dignify; to raise from a low or common state, as by training or education; to exalt; to excite, cheer, animate; to render somewhat tipsy [colloq.]; to augment or swell; to make louder.—**Elevated**, el-ê-vâ-ted, *a.* Raised; exalted; dignified; elated; excited; slightly tipsy [colloq.]; raised above the natural pitch; somewhat loud.—**Elevation**, el-ê-vâ'shon, *n.* [L.

**elevatio.**] The act of elevating; the act of raising or conveying from a lower place or degree to a higher; the state of being raised or elevated; exaltation; that which is raised or elevated; an elevated place; a rising ground; height; degree of height; height above the surface of the earth; altitude; *astron.* altitude; *gun.* the angle which the axis of the bore of a firearm makes with the plane of the horizon; *arch.* a geometrical representation of a building in vertical section, as opposed to *ground-plan.*—**Elevator,** *el'è-và-tér, n.* One who or that which elevates, raises, lifts, or exalts; a mechanical contrivance for raising passengers or goods from a lower place to a higher; a hoist; a lift.

**Eleven,** *e-lev'n, a.* [A.Sax. *endleofan.*] Ten and one added.—*n.* The sum of ten and one; a symbol representing eleven units; *cricket,* the number of players selected from the members of a club to play in a match.—**Eleventh,** *e-lev'nth, a. and n.* Next in order after the tenth; one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided.

**Elf,** *elf, n. pl. Elves, elvz.* [A.Sax. *elf.*] A kind of inferior spiritual being formerly believed in; a fairy; a goblin; a mischievous person; a pet name for a child.—**Elfin,** *el'fin, a.* Relating or pertaining to elves.—*n.* A little elf; a little urchin.—**Elfish,** *el'fish, a.* Of or pertaining to elves; resembling an elf; suggestive of elves.—**Elf-lock,** *n.* A knot of hair twisted as if by elves.

**Elicit,** *è-lis'it, v.t.* [L. *elicio, elicitum*—*e, out, and iacio, I allure.*] To bring or draw out by reasoning, discussion, examination, or the like; to deduce or educe (as truth, facts, &c.).

**Elide,** *è-lid'v, v.t.* [L. *elido*—*e, out, and ludo, I strike.*] *Gram.* to cut off or suppress, as a syllable.—**Elision,** *è-liz'h'on, n. Gram.* the act of eliding; the cutting off or suppression of a vowel or syllable.

**Eligible,** *el'i-jì-bl, a.* [Fr. *éligible*, from L. *eligo*—*e, out, and lego, I choose.* **ELECT.**] Fit to be chosen for some purpose or duty; worthy of choice; desirable; legally qualified to be chosen.—**Eligibility,** *el'i-jì-bl'it-ti, n.* The state or condition of being eligible; capability of being chosen.

**Eliminate,** *è-lim'i-nät, v.t.*—**eliminated, eliminating.** [L. *elimino, eliminatum*—*e, out, and limen, threshold.*] To discharge or throw off (as a secretion of the human body); to take out or separate as not being an element of value or necessary; to set aside as unimportant or not to be considered; to leave out of account.—**Elimination,** *è-lim'i-nä'shon, n.* The act of eliminating.

**Elite,** *ä-lèt, n.pl.* [Fr., lit. elected or select.] Those who are choice or select; the best; the flower.

**Elixer,** *è-lik'sér, n.* [Fr. *elixir*, from Sp. *elixir*, from Ar. *el-iksir*, the

philosopher's stone.] A liquor sought for by the alchemists for transmuting metals into gold or prolonging life; quintessence; a cordial; *med.* a tincture composed of various substances held in solution by alcohol in some form.

**Elizabethan,** *è-liz'a-beth'an, a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her period.

**Elk,** *elk, n.* [Icel. *elgr*, O.H.G. *elaho*, Sw. *elg*; akin to L. *alces*, an elk.] The largest existing species of the deer family, measuring 7 feet high at the shoulders, and found in Europe and Asia, but chiefly in North America, where it is called the *Moose*, the term 'elk' being there applied to the *wapiti* (q.v.).

**El,** *el, n.* [A.Sax. *eln*; D. *ell, elle*, G. *elle*, O.H.G. *elna*, Sw. *aln*, Icel. *alín*, Goth. *aleina*; akin to L. *ulna*, Gr. *elené*, the forearm, and hence, a measure of length. Comp. *cubit.*] A measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth; the English ell being 45 inches, the Flemish ell 27, the Scottish 37-2, and the French 54.

**Ellipse, el-lips', n. [Gr. *elleipsis*, an omission or defect, from *elipō*, I leave out—*ek, out, and leipō, I leave.*] *Geom.* an oval figure produced when any cone is cut by a plane which passes through it, not parallel to nor cutting the base; a closed curve in which the distances of any point from two points called the foci have always the same sum.**

—**Ellipsis, el-lip'sis, n. Gram.** the omission of one or more words which the hearer or reader may supply.—**Ellipsoid, el-lip'soid, n. Geom.** a solid figure, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.

—**Elliptic, Elliptical, el-lip'tik, el-lip'ti-kal, a.** Pertaining to an ellipse; having the form of an ellipse; pertaining to ellipsis; having a word or words left out.

**Elm, elm, n. [A.Sax. *elm.*] A valuable European timber tree, species of which are also found in America.**

**Elmo's-fire, el'mòz-fir, n. [After Saint Elmo, whom sailors in the Mediterranean invoke during a storm.] A popular name for a meteoric appearance seen playing about the masts of a ship.**

**Elocution, el-ò-kù'shon, n. [L. *elocutio*, from *eloquor, elocutus*, I speak out—*e, out, and loquor, I speak*; seen in *colloquy, eloquent, loquacious*, &c.] The art by which, in delivering a discourse before an audience, the speaker is enabled to render it effective and impressive; mode of utterance or delivery of an address, accompanied by gestures.—**Elocutionist, el-ò-kù'shon-ist, n.** One who is versed in elocution; a teacher of elocution.**

**Eloge, ä-lozh, n. [Fr., from L. *elogium*.] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead; a discourse pronounced in public in honour of an illustrious person recently deceased; properly of that pro-**

nounced by a member of the French Academy in honour of his predecessor.

**Elohim, el-ò'him, n.** One of the Hebrew names of God of frequent occurrence in the Bible, used both of the true God and of false gods, while *Jehovah* is used only of the true God.—**Elohistic, el-ò'hist, n.** The supposed writer of the Elohist passages of the Pentateuch, in contradistinction to the *Jehovist*.

**Elongate, è-long'gät, v.t.—**elongated, elongating.** [L. *elongo, elongatum*—L. *e, out, and longus, long.*] To lengthen; to extend.—**Elongation, è-long'gä'shon, n.** The act of elongating or lengthening; the state of being stretched out or lengthened.**

**Elope, è-lòp', v.i.—**eloped, eloping.** [From D. *loopen*, the same word as E. *leap*, with prefix *e, out, away.*] To run away; to run away with a lover or paramour in defiance of duty or social restraints: said especially of a woman.—**Elopiement, è-lòp'ment, n.** The act of eloping; the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover.**

**Eloquence, el'ò-kwens, n.** [Fr. *éloquence*, from L. *eloquentia*.] The art of expressing thoughts in such language and in such a way as to produce conviction or persuasion; oratory; that which is expressed with eloquence.—**Eloquent, el'ò-kwent, a.** Having the power of expressing strong emotions vividly and appropriately; adapted to express strong emotion with fluency and power; characterized by eloquence.

**Else, els, a. or adv.** [A.Sax. *elles.*] Other; besides; in addition: as in *who else?* nothing or nobody *else*, nowhere *else*—*conj.* Otherwise; in the other case; if the fact were different: as, *he was ill, else he would have come.*—**Elsewhere, els'whär, adv.** In another place; somewhere else.

**Elucidate, è-lù'si-dät, v.t.—**elucidated, elucidating.** [L. *elucido, elucidatum*—L. *e, out, and lucidus, bright.*] To make clear or manifest; to explain; to remove obscurity from and render intelligible; to illustrate.—**Elucidation, è-lù'si-dä'shon, n.** The act of elucidating; explanation; exposition; illustration.**

**Elude, è-lüd'v, v.t.—**eluded, eluding.** [L. *eludo*—*e, and ludo, I play*, as in *allude, collude, delude*, &c.] To evade; to avoid by artifice, stratagem, wiles, deceit, or dexterity; to remain unseen, undiscovered, or unexplained by (to *elude* scrutiny).**

—**Elusive, è-lù'siv, a.** Practising elusion; using arts to escape.—**Elusory, è-lù'so-ri, a.** Tending to elude; tending to deceive; evasive; fallacious.

**Elysium, è-liz'i-um, n. [L., from Gr. *elysion* (*pedion*), the Elysian fields.] *Myth.* a place assigned to happy souls after death.—**Elysian, è-liz'i-an, a.** Exceedingly delightful.**



**Elytron, Elytrum**, el'i-tron, el'i-trum, *n.* pl. *Elytra*, el'i-tra. [Gr., a cover, sheath, from *elyō*, I roll round.] The wing-sheath or coriaceous membrane which forms the superior wing in beetles, serving to cover and protect the true wing.

**Elzevir**, el'ze-vēr, *a.* Of or belonging to the Elzevir family; applied to editions of the classics, &c., published by the Elzevir family at Amsterdam and Leyden, from about 1595 to 1680.

**Em**, em, *n.* *Print.* the unit of measurement, being a type whose breadth is equal to its depth.

**Emaciate**, ē-mā'shi-āt, *v.i.*—*emaciated*, *emaciating*. [*L.* *emacio*, *emaciatum*—*e*, intens., and *macies*, leanness.] To lose flesh gradually; to become lean from loss of appetite or other cause.—*v.t.* To cause to lose flesh gradually; to reduce to leanness.—*a.* Thin; wasted.—**Emaciation**, ē-mā'shi-ā'shon, *n.* The act of making or becoming lean or thin in flesh; the state of being reduced to leanness.

**Emanate**, em-a-nāt, *v.i.*—*emanated*, *emanating*. [*L.* *emano*, *emanatum*—*e*, out, and *mano*, I flow.] To flow forth or issue from a source; said of what is intangible, as light, heat, odour, power, &c.; to proceed from something as the source, fountain, or origin; to take origin; to arise; to spring.—**Emanation**, em-a-nā'shon, *n.* The act of emanating; that which emanates, issues, flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body; efflux; effluvium; any person, power, or thing emanating or proceeding from the Divine Essence.

**Emancipate**, ē-man'si-pāt, *v.t.*—*emancipated*, *emancipating*. [*L.* *emancipo*, *emancipatum*—*e*, out, *manus*, the hand, and *capio*, I take.] To set free from servitude or slavery by the voluntary act of the proprietor; to restore from bondage to freedom; to free from bondage, restriction, or restraint of any kind; to liberate from subjection, controlling power, or influence.—**Emancipation**, ē-man'si-pā'shon, *n.* The act of emancipating; deliverance from bondage or controlling influence; liberation.

**Emasculate**, ē-mas'kū-lāt, *v.t.*—*emasculated*, *emasculating*. [*L.* *e*, priv., and *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, a male.] To deprive of the properties of a male; to castrate; to geld; to deprive of masculine vigour; to render effeminate; to expurgate by removing coarse passages from (a book).

**Embalm**, em-bām', *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *balm*, balsam.] To preserve (a dead body) from decay by removing the intestines and filling their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs; to preserve from loss or decay; to cherish tenderly the memory of.

**Embank**, em-bangk', *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *bank*.] To enclose with a bank; to defend by banks, mounds, or

dikes; to bank up.—**Embankment**, em-bangk'ment, *n.* A mound or bank raised to protect land from being overflowed by a river or the sea, or to enable a road or railway to be carried over a valley.

**Embargo**, em-bār'gō, *n.* [Sp. *embargo*, an embargo, embarrassment, lit. what serves as a bar—prefix *em* for *in*, and *L.L.* *barra*, a bar; akin *embarrass*.] A restraint or prohibition imposed by the public authorities of a country on merchant vessels, or other ships, to prevent their leaving its ports, sometimes amounting to an entire interdiction of commercial intercourse; a restraint or hindrance imposed on anything.—*v.t.* To put an embargo on; to subject to an embargo.

**Embark**, em-bār'k', *v.t.* [Fr. *embarquer*—*em*, in, and *barque*, a bark. *BARQUE*.] To put or cause to enter on board a ship or boat; to engage, invest, or make to enter on in any affair.—*v.i.* To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel; to engage or take a share in any affair; to enlist.—**Embarkation**, em-bār-kā'shon, *n.* The act of embarking; that which is embarked or put on board.

**Embarrass**, em-bar'as, *v.t.* [Fr. *embarrasser*, to embarrass, *embarras*, embarrassment—prefix *em*, and *L.L.* *barra*, a bar; akin *embargo*.] To derange, confuse, or entangle (affairs, business, &c.), so as to make a course of action difficult; to involve in pecuniary difficulties; to perplex, disconcert, or abash.—**Embarrassed**, em-bar'ast, *p.* and *a.* Entangled; involved; confused; disconcerted.—**Embarrassing**, em-bar'as-ing, *a.* Perplexing; adapted to perplex or embarrass.—**Embarrassment**, em-bar'as-ment, *n.* The state of being embarrassed; entanglement; perplexity arising from inability to pay one's debts; confusion of mind; abashment.

**Embassy**, em'bas-si, *n.* [O.E. and Fr. *embassade*.] The mission of an ambassador; the charge or employment of an ambassador or envoy; the persons intrusted with ambassadorial functions; a legation; the official residence of an ambassador.

**Embed**, em-bed', *v.t.*—*embedded*, *embedding*. [Prefix *em*, and *bed*.] To lay in or as in a bed; to lay in surrounding matter.

**Embellish**, em-bel'lish, *v.t.* [Fr. *embellir*—prefix *em*, and *belle*, *L.* *bellus*, pretty, beautiful.] To make beautiful; to adorn; to beautify; to decorate; to deck.—**Embellishment**, em-bel'lish-ment, *n.* The act of embellishing or adorning, or state of being embellished; that which embellishes or adorns; that which renders anything pleasing to the eye or agreeable to the taste; adornment; ornament; decoration.

**Ember**, em'bēr, *n.* [A.Sax. *æmyrian*, cinders; Dan. *emmer*, Icel. *eimyrja*, embers.] A small live coal, glowing piece of wood, &c.: used chiefly in

the plural to signify live cinders or ashes; the smouldering remains of a fire.

**Ember-days**, *n. pl.* [A.Sax. *ymbrine*, *ymbrēn*, *embrēn*, the circle or course of the year, from *ymb* or *emb*, round, and *rinnan*, to run.] Days returning at certain seasons, being the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after Holyrood-day (September 14), and after St. Lucia's day (December 13), appointed in the Church of England for fasting and abstinence.

**Embezzle**, em-bez'l, *v.t.*—*embezzled*, *embezzling*. [O.Fr. *embeasiler*, to filch, *besler*, to deceive; origin doubtful.] To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use what is intrusted to one's care; to apply to one's private use by a breach of trust, as a clerk or servant who misappropriates his employer's money or valuables.—**Embezzlement**, em-bez'l-ment, *n.* The act by which a clerk, servant, or person acting as such, fraudulently appropriates to his own use the money or goods intrusted to his care.

**Embitter**, em-bit'ēr, *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *bitter*.] To make bitter or more bitter; to make unhappy or grievous; to render distressing; to make more severe, poignant, or painful; to render more violent or malignant; to exasperate.

**Emblazon**, em-blā'zon, *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *blazon*.] To adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial; to depict or represent, as an armorial ensign on a shield; to set off with ornaments; to celebrate in laudatory terms; to sing the praises of.

**Emblem**, em'blem, *n.* [Fr. *emblème*; Gr. *emblēma*, from *emballō*—*em*, in, and *ballō*, I cast.] A picture, figure, or other work of art representing one thing to the eye and another to the understanding; any object or its figure whose predominant quality symbolizes something else, as another quality or state; a symbolic figure; a type; a symbol; a device as a balance used to symbolize justice.—**Emblematic**, em-ble-mat'ik, em-ble-mat'ikal, *a.* Pertaining to or comprising an emblem; serving as an emblem or symbolic figure; symbolic.

**Emblement**, em'ble-ment, *n.* [From O.Fr. *embleer*, to sow with corn—prefix *em*, and *blē*, *bled*, *L.L.* *bladum*, corn.] Law, the produce or fruits of land sown or planted; growing crops annually produced: used chiefly in the plural.

**Embody**, em-bod'i, *v.t.*—*embodied*, *embodying*. [Prefix *em*, and *body*.] To lodge in a material body; to invest with a body; to incarnate; to clothe with a material form; to render obvious to the senses or mental perception (to *embody* thought in words); to form or collect into a body or united mass; to collect into a whole.—*v.i.* To unite into a body, mass, or collec-



tion; to coalesce.—**Embodiment**, em-bod'i-ment, *n.* Act of embodying or investing with a body; the state of being embodied; bodily or material representation; the act of collecting or forming into a body or united whole.

**Embolden**, em-bôl'dn, *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *bold*.] To give boldness or courage to; to encourage.

**Embolism**, em'bôl-izm, *n.* [Gr. *embolismos*, from *emballô*, I throw in, insert.] The insertion of days, months, or years in an account of time, to produce regularity; intercalation; *surg.* the obstruction of a vessel by a clot of fibrine, a frequent cause of paralysis, and of gangrene of the part beyond the obstacle.

**Embonpoint**, ân-bôn-pwân, *n.* [Fr. from *em*, in, *bon*, good, and *point*, condition.] Plumpness; fleshiness; rotundity of figure; stoutness.

**Embosom**, em-bô-zum, *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *bosom*.] To take into or hold in the bosom; to admit to the heart or affection; to cherish; to enclose in the midst; to surround.

**Emboss**, em-bos', *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *boss*.] To form bosses on; to fashion relief or raised work on; to cover with protuberances; to represent in relief or raised work; to represent in worked figures.

**Embouchure**, ân-bô-shûr, *n.* [Fr. from prefix *em*, and *bouche*, mouth.] A mouth of a river; the mouth-hole of a wind-instrument of music; the shaping of the lips to the mouth-piece.

**Embrace**, em-brâs', *v.t.*—*embraced*, *embracing*. [Fr. *embrasser*, to embrace—*em*, in, and *bras*, the arm.] To take, clasp, or enclose in the arms; to press to the bosom in token of affection; to enclose, encompass, or contain; to encircle; to seize eagerly, in a figurative sense; to accept with cordiality (doctrines, religion); to comprehend, include, or take in; to comprise.—*v.i.* To join in an embrace.—*n.* enclosure or clasp with the arms; pressure to the bosom with the arms; sexual intercourse; conjugal endearment.

—**Embracery**, em-brâ'sér-l, *n.* *Law*, an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, or the like.

**Embrasure**, em-brâ-zhûr, *n.* [Fr., prefix *em*, and *braser*, to slope the edge of a stone.] *Fort.* an opening in a wall or parapet through which cannon are pointed and fired.

**Embrocation**, em-brô-kâ-shon, *n.* [Gr. *embrochê*, a fomentation.] The liquid or lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.

**Embroider**, em-broi'dér, *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *broider*.] To adorn with figures of needle-work, often raised above the surface.—**Embroidery**, em-broi'dér-l, *n.* Work in gold, silver, silk, or other thread, formed by the needle on cloth, stuffs, and muslin into various figures; variegated needle-work; hence, variegated or diversified ornaments.

**Embroil**, em-broil', *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *broil*, a noisy quarrel.] To mix up or entangle in a quarrel or disturbance; to intermix confusedly; to involve in contention or trouble.

**Embryon**, em'bri-ô, *n.* [Gr. *embryon*—*em*, in, and *bryein*, to be full of anything.] The first rudiments of an animal in the womb, before the several members are distinctly formed, after which it is called a *fetus*; the rudimentary plant contained in the seed, produced by the action of the pollen on the ovule; the beginning or first state of anything, while yet in a rude and undeveloped condition; rudimentary state.—**Embryology**, em-bri-ol'o-jî, *n.* [Gr. *embryon*, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the development of embryos, whether in plants or animals.—**Embryonic**, em-bri-on'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to an embryo, or the embryo stage.

**Emend**, é-mend', *v.t.* [L. *emendo*, I correct—*e*, priv., and *mendo*, a spot or blemish. *Amend* and *mend* are virtually the same as this.] To remove faults or blemishes from; to amend; especially to amend by criticism of the text; to improve the reading of (an *emended* text of Virgil).—**Emendation**, é-men-dâ'shon, *n.* The act of emending; removal of errors or corruptions from the text of a book or writing; a textual alteration or correction.

**Emerald**, em'é-rald, *n.* [Fr. *émeraude*, Sp. *esmeralda*, It. *smeraldo*; from L. *smaragdus*, Gr. *smaragdos*, an emerald.] A precious stone whose colours are a pure lively green, varying to a pale, yellowish, bluish, or grass green, akin to the beryl, found especially in South America; a variety of printing type intermediate between minion and nonpareil.—*a.* Of a bright green, like emerald.

**Emerge**, é-mérj', *v.i.*—*emerged*, *emerging*. [L. *emergo*, *emersum*—*e*, out, and *mergo*, I plunge, as in *immerge*, *submerge*.] To rise out of a fluid or other covering or surrounding substance; to issue or proceed from something; to reappear after being eclipsed; to leave the sphere of the obscuring object; to rise out of a state of depression or obscurity; to come to notice.—**Emergency**, é-mér'jen-si, *n.* The act of emerging; sudden occasion; unexpected casualty; unforeseen occurrence; any event or combination of circumstances calling for immediate action; pressing necessity.

**Emeritus**, é-mer'i-tus, *a.* [L. *emeritus*, having served out his time—*e*, out, and *mereor*, *meritus*, to merit, earn, serve.] Discharged from the performance of public duty with honour, on account of infirmity, age, or long service: as, a professor *emeritus*.

**Emery**, em'é-ri, *n.* [Fr. *émeri*, O.Fr. *esmeril*, from It. *smereglio*, from Gr. *smýris*, *smáris*, *sméris*, from *smâs*, I rub.] A mineral substance, an amorphous variety of corundum and

sapphire, varying in colour from deep grey to bluish or blackish grey, sometimes brownish, used for grinding and polishing metals, hard stones, and glass.—**Emery-cloth**, **Emery-paper**, *n.* Cloth or paper which has been first covered with a thin coating of glue and then dusted with emery powder, used for polishing.

**Emetic**, é-met'ik, *a.* [Gr. *emetikos*, from *emêô*, I vomit.] *Med.* inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to discharge its contents by the mouth.—*n.* A medicine that provokes vomiting.

**Émeute**, e-müt', *n.* [Fr. *émeute*, from L. *ex*, intens., and *moveo*, *motum*, to move.] A seditious commotion; a riot; a tumult; an outbreak.

**Emigrate**, em'i-grât, *v.i.*—*emigrated*, *emigrating*. [L. *emigro*, *emigratum*, to migrate, to emigrate—*e*, out, and *migro*, I migrate.] To quit one country, state, or region and settle in another; to remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence.—**Emigrant**, em'i-grant, *n.* One who emigrates.—**Emigration**, em-i-grâ'shon, *n.* The act of emigrating; departure of inhabitants from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence.—**Émigré**, á-mê-grâ, *n.* [Fr.] One of the French nobles who became refugees during the revolution which commenced in 1789.

**Eminence**, em'i-nens, *n.* [Fr. *éminence*, from L. *eminentia*, from *eminens*, *eminentis*, from *emineo*—*e*, out, and *mineo*, I project, jut.] A rising ground; a hill of moderate elevation; a part rising or projecting beyond the rest or above the surface; a projection; a prominence; an elevated situation among men; station above men in general; rank; distinction; celebrity; conspicuousness; a title of honour given to cardinals and others.—**Eminent**, em'i-nent, *a.* Standing out above other things; prominent; lofty; exalted in rank; high in office or public estimation; conspicuous; remarkable; distinguished.

**Emir**, em'ér, *n.* [Ar. *amîr*, a commander; from *amara*, Heb. *amar*, to command.] The title given by Mohammedans to all independent chiefs, to the heads of certain departments, and to all the real or supposed descendants of Mohammed, through his daughter Fatimah. **Emissary**, em'is-sa-ri, *n.* [L. *emissarius*, from *emitto*, *emissum*, to send out—*e*, out, and *mitto*, I send.] A person sent on a mission; particularly, a secret agent, or one who carries on private negotiations or business; a spy; an outlet or channel by which water is drawn from a lake.—**Emit**, é-mit', *v.t.*—*emitted*, *emitting*. [L. *emitto*—*e*, out, and *mitto*, *missum*, to send.] To throw or give out (light, heat, steam, &c.); to send forth; to vent; to cause or allow to issue or emanate.—**Emission**, é-mish'on, *n.* [L. *emissio*.]

The act of emitting or of sending or throwing out; that which is emitted, issued, sent, or thrown out. **Emmenagogue**, em-mē'na-gog, *n.* [Gr. *emmēna*, the menses—*em*, in, *mēn*, menses, month, and *agō*, I lead.] A medicine taken to promote the menstrual discharge.

**Emmet**, em'met, *n.* [A.Sax. *æmette*, *æmete*, O.E. *emet*, *amet*, *amt*, and finally *ant*; G. *ameise*, *dmse*. An ant or pismire.]

**Emollient**, ē-mol'i-ent, *a.* [L. *emolliens*, *emollientis*, ppr. of *emollio*.] Softening; making supple; relaxing the solids.—*n.* A medicine which softens and relaxes living tissues that are inflamed or too tense.

**Emolument**, ē-mol'ū-ment, *n.* [L. *emolumentum*, a working out, from *e*, and *molere*, to grind in a mill.] The profit arising from office or employment; compensation for services; remuneration; salary; income; profit; advantage or gain in general.

**Emotion**, ē-mō'shon, *n.* [L. *emotio*, from *emoveo*, *emotum*—*e*, out, up, and *moveo*, I move.] A moving of the mind or soul; a state of excited feeling of any kind, as pleasure, pain, grief, joy, astonishment; one of the three fundamental properties of the human mind, the other two being *volition* and *intellect*.—**Emotional**, ē-mō'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by emotion; attended by or producing emotion; liable to emotion.

**Empale**, em-pāl', *v.t.*—*empaled*, *empaling*. [Fr. *empaler*, from L.L. *impalare*—L. *in*, and *palus*, a pale, a stake.] To fence or fortify with stakes or otherwise; to put to death by fixing on a stake set upright.

**Emperor**, em'pēr-ēr, *n.* [Fr. *empereur*, from L. *imperator*.] The sovereign or supreme monarch of an empire; a title of dignity superior to that of king.—**Empress**, em'pres, *n.* The consort or spouse of an emperor; a woman who rules an empire.

**Emphasis**, em'fa-sis, *n.* [Gr. *emphasis*, a setting forth, from *emphainō*, I indicate—*em*, in, and *phainō*, I show (whence *phenomenon*).] A particular stress of utterance or force of voice given to the words or parts of a discourse whose signification the speaker intends to impress specially upon his audience; a peculiar impressiveness of expression or weight of thought; impressiveness; vividness.—**Emphasize**, em'fa-siz, *v.t.*—*emphasized*, *emphasizing*. To utter or pronounce with emphasis; to lay particular stress upon; to render emphatic.—**Emphatic**, **Emphatical**, em-fat'ik, em-fat'ikal, *a.* Having emphasis; uttered with emphasis; forcible; expressive.

**Empire**, em'pīr, *n.* [Fr. *empire*, from L. *imperium*.] Supreme power in governing; supreme dominion; sovereignty; imperial power; the territory or countries under the

dominion of an emperor or other powerful sovereign; usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom; supreme control; rule; sway.

**Empiric**, em-pīr'ik, *n.* [L. *empiricus*, from Gr. *empirikos*, experienced—*en*, in, and *peira*, a trial.] One who relies only on experience and observation, as opposed to theory based on scientific conclusions; specifically, a physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education; an ignorant pretender to medical skill; a quack; a charlatan.—**Empiric**, **Empirical**, em-pīr'ikal, *a.* Pertaining to experiments or experience; depending altogether upon the observation of phenomena; depending upon experience or observation alone.—**Empiricism**, em-pīr'izism, *n.* The quality or method of being empirical; the practice of an empiric; quackery.

**Emplacement**, em-plās'ment, *n.* A position specially assigned to a gun or group of guns; a solid platform with accessories prepared for the support of a gun or guns.

**Employ**, em-ploi', *v.t.* [Fr. *employer*, from L. *implicare*, to enfold, involve, engage—*in*, and *plicare*, to fold.] To occupy the time, attention, and labour of; to keep busy or at work; to make use of; to use as an instrument or means to, or as materials in forming anything; to engage in one's service; to use as an agent or substitute in transacting business; to apply or devote to an object; to occupy.—*n.* That in which one is employed; a state of being engaged by a master; occupation; employment.—**Employee**, em-ploi'ē, *n.* [The English form of the French *employé*, one who is employed, especially a clerk.] One who works for an employer or master; a clerk, workman, or other person working for salary or wages.

**Employer**, em-ploi'ēr, *n.* One who employs; one who uses; one who engages or keeps servants in employment.—**Employment**, em-ploi'ment, *n.* The act of employing or using; the state of being employed; occupation; business; that which engages the head or hands; vocation; trade; profession; work.

**Emporium**, em-pō'ri-um, *n.* [L., from Gr. *emporion*, an emporium or mart, from *emporos*, a merchant.] A warehouse or shop.

**Empower**, em-pou'ēr, *v.t.* [Prefix *em*, and *power*.] To give legal or moral power or authority to; to authorize, as by law, commission, letter of attorney, verbal licence, &c.; to warrant; to license.

**Empty**, em'tī, *a.* [A.Sax. *æmtī*, *æmtīg*, *æmtig*, vacant, free, idle; *æmtian*, to be at leisure, to be vacant; from *æmta*, *ēmta*, quiet, leisure.] Containing nothing, or nothing but air; void of contents or appropriate contents; destitute of solid matter; not filled; void; devoid; destitute of force or effect, or of sense or sincerity; wanting

substance or solidity; wanting reality; unsatisfactory; not able to fill the mind or the desires; destitute of sense, knowledge, or judgment; vain; ignorant.—*v.t.*—*emptied*, *emptying*. To remove the contents from; to discharge; to render void.—*v.i.* To pour out or discharge contents; to become empty.—**Emptiness**, em'tī-nes, *n.* A state of being empty.

**Empyreal**, em-pīr'ē-al or em-pī-rē'al, *a.* [L.L. *empyreus*, from Gr. *empyros*, prepared by fire, fiery, scorched—*en*, and *pyr*, fire.] Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aerial substance; pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven.—**Empyrean**, em-pī-rē'an, *a.* **Empyreal**.—*n.* The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to exist.

**Emu**, Emu, ē-mū', *n.* A large cursorial bird, closely allied to the ostrich and the cassowary, but differing from the former in having three toes, found in Australia.

**Emulate**, em'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*emulated*, *emulating*. [L. *emulor*, *emulatus*, to make oneself a rival, from *emulus*, a rival.] To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; to vie with; to come forward as a rival of.—**Emulation**, em-ū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of emulating; rivalry; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain it; ambition to equal or excel.—**Emulator**, em'ū-lā-tēr, *n.* One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.—**Emulous**, em'ū-lus, *a.* Desirous or eager to imitate, equal, or excel another; desirous of like excellence with another (*emulous* of another's prowess); rivaling; engaged in competition; factious; contentious [Shak].

**Emulsion**, ē-mul'shon, *n.* [From L. *emulgeo*, *emulum*, to milk out—*e*, out, and *mulgeo*, I milk.] A soft liquid remedy of a colour and consistence resembling milk; any milk-like mixture prepared by uniting oil and water, by means of another substance, saccharine or mucilaginous.

**Enable**, en-ā'b'l, *v.t.*—*enabled*, *enabling*. [Prefix *en*, and *able*.] To make able; to supply with power, physical, moral, or legal; to furnish with sufficient power, ability, or authority; to render fit or competent; to authorize.

**Enact**, en-akt', *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *act*.] To pass into an act or established law; to give sanction to (a bill or legislative proposal); to decree.—**Enactment**, en-akt'ment, *n.* The passing of a bill or legislative proposal into a law; a law enacted; a decree; an act.

**Enamel**, en-am'el, *n.* [Prefix *en*, and old *amel*, *ammel*, *amile*, enamel, from O.Fr. *esmail*, Mod.Fr. *émail*, enamel, from G. *schmelzen*, to smelt.] A coloured substance of the nature of glass, differing from it by a greater degree of fusibility or opacity, used as an ornamental coating for various articles; a smooth, glossy surface of various colours, resembling enamel;



the smooth hard substance which covers the crown of a tooth, overlying the dentine.—*v.t.*—*enamelled, enamelling.* To lay enamel on; to paint in enamel; to form a glossy surface like enamel upon; to variegate or adorn with different colours.—*v.i.* To practise the use of enamel or the art of enamelling.

**Enamour**, en-am'ér, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *enamouret*—*en*, and *amour*, *L. amor*, love.] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate: commonly in the past participle, and with *of* or *with* before the person or thing that captivates.

**Encaenia**, en-sè'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *enkaínia*.] Dedication; festival of commemoration, especially such a festival at Oxford.

**Encage**, en-káj', *v.i.*—*encaged, encaging.* [Prefix *en*, and *cage*.] To shut up or confine in a cage; to coop up.

**Encamp**, en-kamp', *v.i.* [Prefix *en*, and *camp*.] To take up position in a camp; to make a camp.—*v.t.* To form into or place in a camp [Shak.]†.—**Encampment**, en-kamp'ment, *n.* The act of encamping; the place where a body of men is encamped, together with the tents or other conveniences set in order for their accommodation; a camp.

**Encaustic**, en-kas'tik, *a.* [Gr. *enkaustikos*—*en*, and *kaustikos*, caustic, from *kaío*, *I burn*.] Pertaining to the art of enamelling and to painting in colours that are fixed by burning.

**Enceinte**, ân-sant, *n.* [Fr., pp. of *enceindre*, from *L. incingere*, to gird in—in, and *cingere*, to gird.] Fort. The wall or rampart which surrounds a place; the area thus surrounded.

**Enceinte**, ân-sant, *a.* [Fr., *L. in*, not, and *clintus*, pp. of *cingo*, *I gird*.] Pregnant; with child.

**Encephalon**, Encephalos, en-sef'-a-lon, en-sef'-a-los, *n.* [Gr. *enkephalos*, within the head—*en*, in, and *kephalê*, the head.] The brain.—**Encephalic**, en-sè-fal'ik, *a.* Situated in the head; belonging to the head or brain.

**Enchain**, en-chân', *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *chain*.] To fasten with a chain; to bind or hold in chains; to hold in bondage; to hold fast, restrain, confine; to link together.

**Enchant**, en-chânt', *v.t.* [Fr. *enchanter*—*en*, and *chanter*, to sing; *L. incanto*—*in*, and *canto*, freq. of *cano*, *I sing*. **CHANT, CANT.**] To practise sorcery or witchcraft on; to subdue by charms or spells; to hold as by a spell; to fascinate; to delight in a high degree; to charm, captivate, or enrapture.—**Enchanter**, en-chân'tér, *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician; one who practises enchantment or pretends to perform surprising things by the agency of demons; one who charms or delights.—**Enchanting**, en-chân'ting, *a.* Charming; delighting; ravishing.—**Enchantment**, en-chânt'ment, *n.* The act of enchanting; the use of magic arts, spells, or charms; incantation; that

which enchants; an influence or power which fascinates or delights; overpowering influence of delight.—**Enchantress**, en-chânt'res, *n.* A female enchanter.

**Enchase**, en-chäs', *v.t.*—*enchased, enchasing.* [Fr. *enchâsser*—*en*, and *châsse*, a frame, from *L. capsä*, a chest, a case, from *capio*, *I take, receive*.] To incase or enclose in a border or rim; to surround with an ornamental setting, as a gem with gold; to adorn by embossed work; to beautify by some design or figure in low relief.

**Encircle**, en-sér'kl, *v.t.*—*encircled, encircling.* To form a circle about; to enclose or surround; to encompass; to environ; to embrace.

**Enclave**, ân-kläv, *n.* [Fr.—*en*, in, and *L. clavis*, a key.] A place or country which is entirely surrounded by the territories of another power.

**Enclitic**, Enclitical, en-klit'ik, en-klit'-kal, *a.* [Gr. *enklitikos*, inclined.] Gram. subjoined, and as it were leaning; said of a word or particle which always follows another word, and is so closely connected with the preceding word as to seem to be a part of it.

**Enclose**, en-klöz', *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, in, and *close*.] To surround, shut in or confine on all sides; to shut up; to environ or encompass; to separate from common grounds by a fence (to *enclose* lands); to cover with a case, wrapper, or envelope.—**Enclosure**, en-klöz'hür, *n.* The act of enclosing; what is enclosed; a space enclosed or fenced; something enclosed along with a letter or the like.

**Encomium**, en-kö'mi-um, *n.* [Gr. *enkōmion*, a laudatory ode, an encomium—*en*, in, and *kōmos*, a revel, a procession in honour.] A eulogy or commendation; a statement in praise of something or somebody; a panegyric.—**Encomiast**, en-kö'-mi-ast, *n.* [Gr. *enkōmistês*.] One who praises another; a panegyrist.

**Encompass**, en-kum'pas, *v.t.* To form a circle about; to encircle; to environ, enclose, or surround; to shut in; to go or sail round.

**Encore**, ân-kör, *adv.* [Fr., from *L. (in) hanc horam*, (to) this hour.] Again; once more: used by the auditors and spectators in calling for a repetition of a particular performance, song, or the like.—*v.t.*—*encored, encoring.* To call for a repetition of; to call upon to repeat.

**Encounter**, en-koun'tér, *n.* [Fr. *encontre*—*en*, and *contre*, *L. contra*, against.] A meeting, particularly a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more persons; a meeting in contest; a fight; a conflict; a skirmish; a battle; an intellectual or moral conflict or contest; controversy; debate.—*v.t.* To meet face to face; to meet suddenly or unexpectedly; to meet in opposition or in a hostile manner; to engage with in battle; to come

upon or light upon; to meet with; to meet and oppose; to resist.—*v.i.* To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly; to meet in hostile fashion; to come together in combat; to conflict.

**Encourage**, en-kur'áj, *v.t.*—*encouraged, encouraging.* [Fr. *encourager*—*en*, and *courage*.] To give courage to; to inspire with courage; to embolden; to animate or inspirit; to help forward; to support or countenance.—**Encouragement**, en-kur'áj-ment, *n.* The act of encouraging; that which encourages; incitement; incentive.

**Encrinite**, en-kri-nit, *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, and *krinon*, a lily.] A crinoid, lily-star, or stone-lily; a common name for those fossil echinodermata that have long many-jointed stalks supporting the somewhat flower-like animal.

**Encroach**, en-kröch', *v.i.* [Prefix *en*, and Fr. *crocher*, to hook on, from *croc*, a hook; *E. crook* (which see).] To trespass or intrude on the rights and possessions of another; to take possession of what belongs to another by gradual advances into his limits or jurisdiction (to *encroach* on one's privileges); to make inroads (the sea sometimes *encroaches* on the land); to assail gradually and stealthily.—**Encroachment**, en-kröch'ment, *n.* The act of encroaching; undue or unlawful trespass on the privileges, jurisdiction, &c., of another; that which is taken by encroaching.

**Encumber**, en-kum'bér, *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *cumber*, Fr. *encumbrer*.] To impede the motion of with a load, burden, or anything inconvenient; to clog; to load; to embarrass; to load, as an estate, with debts.—**Encumbrance**, en-kum'brans, *n.* Anything that impedes action or renders it difficult and laborious; clog, load, burden, impediment; liability resting on an estate; a legal claim on an estate, for the discharge of which the estate is liable, as a mortgage, &c.

**Encyclic**, Encyclical, en-si'klik, en-si'kil-kal, *a.* [Gr. *enkyklios*—*en*, in, and *kyklos*, a circle.] Sent to many persons or places; intended for many, or for a whole order of men; circular; used often as a substantive in both forms, and generally applied to a letter on some important occasion sent by the pope to the bishops.

**Encyclopædia**, en-si'klö-pè'di-a, *n.* [Gr. *enkyklopaideia*—*en*, in, *kyklos*, a circle, and *paideia*, instruction.] A work in which various branches of knowledge are discussed separately, and usually in alphabetical order; a kind of dictionary of things, not words; a cyclopædia.—**Encyclopædic**, en-si'klö-pè'dik, *a.* Pertaining to an encyclopædia; such as is embraced in an encyclopædia; universal as regards knowledge and information.

**Encysted**, en-sis'ted, *p.* and *a.* Inclosed in a bag, bladder, or vesicle.



**End**, *end*, *n.* [A.Sax. *ende* = Icel. *endi*, Dan. and G. *ende*, Goth. *andeis*, the end; Skr. *anta*, end, death.] The extreme point of a line, or of anything that has more length than breadth; the termination, conclusion, or last part of anything, as of a portion of time, of an action, of a state of things, of a quantity of materials; the close of life; death; consequence; issue; result; the ultimate point or thing at which one aims or directs his views; purpose intended; scope; aim; drift.—*On end*, resting on one end; upright; also, continuously; uninterruptedly.—*To make both ends meet*, to keep one's expenditure within one's income, or at least to keep them equal.—*v.t.* To put an end to or be the end of; to finish; to close, conclude, terminate; to destroy; to put to death.—*v.i.* To come to an end; to terminate; to close; to conclude; to cease.—**Ending**, *en'ding*, *n.* The act of putting or coming to an end; conclusion; termination; the last part; the final syllable or letter of a word.—**Endless**, *en'dles*, *a.* Without end; having no end or conclusion; applied to length and duration; perpetually recurring; interminable; incessant; continual; without object, purpose, or use; fruitless; forming a closed loop and working continuously round two wheels or pulleys in the same plane (an *endless* rope, chain, saw).—**Endless screw**, a screw on a revolving shaft, the thread of which gears into a wheel with skew teeth.—**Endways**, **Endwise**, *en'dwāz*, *en'dwīz*, *adv.* On the end; directly; in an upright position; with the end forward.

**Endanger**, *en-dān'jēr*, *v.t.* To put in hazard; to bring into danger or peril; to expose to loss or injury.

**Endear**, *en-dēr'*, *v.t.* To make dear; to make more beloved; to bind by ties of affection and love.—**Endearing**, *en-dēr'ing*, *a.* Having a tendency to make dear or beloved; tender; affectionate.—**Endearment**, *en-dēr'mēt*, *n.* The act of endearing; the state of being beloved; tender affection; a caress (in this sense chiefly plural).

**Endeavour**, *en-dev'ēr*, *n.* [Fr. *en*, in, and *devoir*, duty.] An exertion of physical strength or the intellectual powers toward the attainment of an object; an effort; an essay; an attempt.—*v.i.* To labour or exert oneself for the accomplishment of an object; to strive; to try; to attempt; to essay.—*v.t.* To try to effect; to strive after: often governing an infinitive.

**Endemic**, **Endemical**, *en-dem'ik*, *en-dem'ī-kal*, *a.* [Fr. *endémique*, from Gr. *endēmios* = *en*, in, among, and *demos*, people.] Peculiar to a people, locality, or region: a term applied to diseases to which the inhabitants of a particular country are peculiarly subject.—*n.* A disease of an endemic nature.

**Endive**, *en'div*, *n.* [Fr. *endive*, from L. *inyum*; probably from Ar. *hindeb*.] A composite plant, used as a salad; garden succory.

**Endocardium**, *en-dō-kār'di-um*, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *kardia*, the heart.] Anat. a colourless transparent membrane which lines the interior of the heart.—**Endocarditis**, *en-dō-kār-dī'tis*, *n.* An inflammatory disease of the internal parts of the heart, ending in the deposit of fibrin upon the valves.

**Endocarp**, *en'dō-kārp*, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *karpōs*, fruit.] Bot. the inner layer of the pericarp of fruits, when its texture differs from the outer layer, as the stone of a plum or the flesh of an orange.

**Endocrine**, *en'dō-krin*, *a.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *krinō*, I separate.] Physiol. of, or relating to, the DUCTLESS GLANDS.

**Endogamy**, *en-dog'a-mi*, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *gamos*, marriage.] A custom among some savage peoples of marrying only within their own tribe; opposite of *exogamy* (q.v.).

**Endogen**, *en'dō-jen*, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, root *gen*, to produce.] Any plant, the stem of which grows by additions developed from the inside and does not increase much in thickness, and in which there is no distinction into bark, wood, and pith, the leaves also being commonly parallel-veined, as in the grasses, lilies, and palms.

**Endoplasm**, *en'dō-plāzm*, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, and *plasma*.] Biol. internal matter of a cell; internal protoplasm.—**Endoplast**, *en'dō-plast*, *n.* The nucleus of a cell.

**Endorse**, *en-dors'*, *v.t.*—**endorsed**, **endorsing**. [Prefix *en*, and L. *dorsum*, a back.] To write something on the back of, as one's name on the back of a bill; hence, to assign by writing one's name on the back; to assign or transfer by endorsement; to sanction, ratify, or approve; to write on the back of a certificate or licence the contraventions of a publican's or motorist's licence, or a captain's certificate, against the existing regulations.—**Endorsement**, *en-dors'mēt*, *n.* The act of endorsing; a note or docket of the contents of any paper on its back; the signature of the holder of a cheque or bill of exchange written on its back; ratification, sanction, or approval.

**Endosmose**, **Endosmosis**, *en'dos-mōs*, *en-dos-mō'sis*, *n.* [Gr. *endon*, within, *ōsmōs*, impulse, from *ōtheō*, I push.] The transmission of fluids or gases through porous septa or partitions, from the exterior to the interior.

**Endow**, *en-dou'*, *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and Fr. *douer*, to endow, from L. *dos*, *dotis*, a dowry, from root seen in L. *do*, Gr. *didōmi*, I give.] To furnish with a portion of goods or estate, called *dower*; to settle a dower on; to furnish with a permanent fund or provision for support; to enrich or furnish with any gift, quality, or

faculty; to induce (*endowed* with genius).—**Endowment**, *en-dou'mēt*, *n.* The act of endowing; property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object; that which is given or bestowed on the person or mind; gift of nature; natural capacity.

**Endue**, *en-dū'*, *v.t.*—**endued**, **enduing**. [L. *induo*, I put on.] To invest; to clothe; to induce (as with virtue or other qualities).

**Endure**, *en-dūr'*, *v.i.*—**endured**, **enduring**. [Fr. *endurer*, from *en*, and *durare*, L. *durare*, to last.] To continue in the same state without perishing; to last; to remain; to abide; to suffer without resistance or without yielding; to hold out; to bear; to suffer.—*v.t.* To bear, sustain, or support without breaking or yielding; to bear with patience; to bear without opposition or sinking under the pressure; to undergo, suffer, experience.—**Endurance**, *en-dū'rāns*, *n.* A state of lasting or duration; permanence; lastingness; continuance; a bearing or suffering; a continuing under pain or distress without sinking or yielding; suzerance; patience; fortitude.—**Enduring**, *en-dū'ring*, *a.* Lasting long; permanent.

**Enema**, *en'ē-ma* or *en'ē-mā*, *n.* [Gr. *enema*, from *enīēmi*, I send in.] A liquid substance injected into the rectum; an appliance for giving injections.

**Enemy**, *en'ē-mi*, *n.* [Fr. *ennemi*, from L. *inimicus* = *in*, neg., and *amicus*, a friend.] One hostile to another; one who hates another; a foe; an adversary; an antagonist; a hostile force, army, fleet, or the like.

**Energy**, *en'ēr-jī*, *n.* [Gr. *energela* = *en*, and *ergon*, work.] Internal or inherent power; the power of operating, whether exerted or not; power exerted; vigorous operation; force; vigour; effectual operation; efficacy; strength or force producing the effect; strength of expression; force of utterance; life; spirit; emphasis; *phys.* power to do work: it may be mechanical, electrical, thermal, chemical, &c.—**Energetic**, **Energetical**, *en-ēr-jet'ik*, *en-ēr-jet'ī-kal*, *a.* [Gr. *energetikos*.] Acting with or exhibiting energy; operating with force, vigour, and effect; forcible; powerful; efficacious; working; active; operative; vigorous.—**Energize**, *en'ēr-jīz*, *v.t.*—**energized**, **energizing**. To act with energy or force; to act in producing an effect.—*v.t.* To give strength or force to; to give active vigour to.

**Enervate**, *ē-nēr-vāt*, *v.t.*—**enervated**, **enervating**. [L. *enervo*, *enervatum* = *e*, out, away, and *nervus*, a nerve.] To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to render feeble; to debilitate.—*a.* Without strength or force; weakened; debilitated.—**Enervation**, *ē-nēr-vā'shon*, *n.* The act of enervating; the state of being enervated; effeminacy.

**Enfeeble**, en-fē'bl, *v.t.*—*enfeebled, enfeebling.* To make feeble; to deprive of strength; to weaken; to debilitate or enervate.

**Enfeoff**, en-fef', *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *L.L. feoffo*, I confer a fief or feud. *FIEF.*] *Law*, to give a fief or feud to; to invest with the fee of an estate; to give any corporeal hereditament in fee.—**Enfeoffment**, en-fef'ment, *n.* *Law*, the act of enfeoffing; the instrument or deed by which one is enfeoffed.

**Enfilade**, en-fi-lad', *v.t.*—*enfiladed, enfilading.* [Fr. *en*, and *fil*, a row, a rank, from *fil*, a thread, *L. filum.*] *Milit.* to rake or sweep with shot through the whole length of, as, through a work or line of troops; to fire in the flank of a line.—*n.* A firing in such a manner; the line of fire.

**Enforce**, en-förs', *v.t.*—*enforced, enforcing.* [Prefix *en*, and *force*; Fr. *enforcer.*] To give strength to; to add force, emphasis, or impressiveness to; to inculcate, urge, or press earnestly; to make or gain by force or compulsion; to force; to compel, constrain, or force; to put in execution; to cause to take effect (to enforce the laws).

**Enfranchise**, en-fran'chiz, *v.t.*—*enfranchised, enfranchising.* To set free; to liberate from slavery; to free or release, as from custody, bad habits, or any restraining power; to confer the franchise on; to endow with the right of voting for a member of parliament.

**Engage**, en-gäj', *v.t.*—*engaged, engaging.* [Fr. *engager*—*en*, and *gager*, from *gage*, a pledge.] To bind or bring under an obligation, as by oath, pledge, contract, or promise; generally with reflexive pron.; to pawn, stake, or pledge; to enlist; to bring into a party; to bespeak, as for service or the like; to win and attach (to engage one's affections); to attract and fix (attention); to occupy (to engage a person in conversation); to employ the attention or efforts of (to make to embark or take concern in); to enter into contest with; to bring to conflict (to engage an enemy).—*v.i.* To promise or pledge one's word; to become bound; to embark in any business; to take a concern in; to undertake; to attack in conflict; to begin mutually a hostile encounter.—**Engaged**, en-gäjd', *pp.* or *a.* Pledged; affianced; enlisted; attracted; occupied; earnestly employed.—**Engagement**, en-gäj'ment, *n.* The act of engaging; obligation by agreement or contract; the act of betrothing or state of being betrothed; occupation; employment of the attention; affair of business; an appointment; a combat between bodies of troops or fleets; a fight; a conflict.—**Engaging**, en-gäj'ing, *a.* Winning; attractive; tending to draw the attention or the affections; pleasing.

**Engender**, en-jen'dër, *v.t.* [Fr. *engendrer*, from *L. ingenero*—*in*, and

*genero*, I beget, from *genus, generis*, birth, descent.] To beget between the different sexes; more generally, to produce; to cause to exist; to cause, excite, stir up.—*v.i.* To be caused or produced.

**Engine**, en'jin, *n.* [Fr. *engin*, a machine, a tool, ingenuity, from *L. ingenium*, disposition, ability, invention.] Any instrument in any degree complicated; a tool, instrument, or appliance by which any effect is produced, as a musket, a cannon, the rack, a battering-ram, &c.; a person regarded as a tool or instrument; any mechanical instrument of complicated parts, which concur in producing an intended effect; a machine; especially, a machine for applying steam to drive machinery, to propel vessels, railway trains, &c.; a steam-engine.—*v.t.* To furnish (a steam-vessel) with an engine or engines.—**Engine-driver**, *n.* One who drives or manages an engine, especially a locomotive engine.—**Engineer**, en-ji-nēr', *n.* [Formed on type of *charioteer, musketeer*, &c.] Originally one who managed military engines or artillery; now one who manages a steam-engine or has to do with the construction of steam-engines and steam-machinery; or a person skilled in the principles and practice of engineering, either civil or military.—*v.t.* To direct or superintend the making of in the capacity of engineer; to perform the office of an engineer in respect of (to engineer a canal).—**Engineering**, en-ji-nēr'ing, *n.* The art of constructing and using engines or machines; the art of executing such works as are the objects of civil and military architecture, in which machinery is in general extensively employed.—*Military engineering*, that branch which relates to the construction and maintenance of fortifications, and the surveying of a country for the various operations of war.—*Civil engineering* relates to the forming of roads, bridges, and railroads, the formation of canals, aqueducts, harbours, drainage of a country, &c.—*Mechanical engineering* refers strictly to machinery.—*Electrical engineering* refers to electrical plant.—**Engine-turning**, *n.* A method of turning used for ornamental work, such as the net-work of curved lines on the backs of watches.

**Engirdle**, en-ger'dl, *v.t.* To enclose; to surround.

**English**, ing'lish, *a.* [A.Sax. *Englisc*, from the *Engle* or *Angles*, a North German tribe who settled in Britain.] Belonging to England or to its inhabitants.—*n.* One of the Low German group of languages, spoken by the people of England and the descendants of natives of that country, as the Americans, Canadian and Australian colonists, &c.; as a collective noun, the people of England.—*v.t.* To translate into the English language; to

represent or render in English.—**Englishman**, ing'lish-man, *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of England.

**Engraft**, en-graft', *v.t.* To ingraft.

**Engrain**, en-grän', *v.t.* To dye with grain or kermes; hence, from the permanence and excellence of this dye, to dye in any deep, permanent, or enduring colour; to dye deep; to incorporate with the grain or texture of anything; to paint in imitation of the grain of wood; to grain.

**Engrave**, en-gräv', *v.t.*—*engraved, pp. engraved or engraven, engraving.* [Prefix *en*, and *grave*, to carve.] To cut figures, letters, or devices on, as on stone, metal, &c.; to delineate, copy, picture, or represent by incisions, as on stone, metal, wood, &c.; to imprint; to impress deeply; to infix.—**Engraver**, en-gräv'ër, *n.* One who engraves; a cutter of letters, figures, or devices on stone, metal, or wood.—**Engraving**, en-gräv'ing, *n.* In its widest sense, the art of cutting designs, writing, &c., on any hard substance; specifically, the art of forming designs on the surface of metal plates or of blocks of wood for the purpose of taking off impressions or prints of these designs; that which is engraved; an engraved plate; an impression taken from an engraved plate; a print.

**Engross**, en-grös', *v.t.* [Fr. *en*, and *grossir*, to enlarge, from *gros*, big.] To seize, occupy, or take up the whole of (cares or duties engross one's time or attention); to purchase, with the purpose of making a profit by enhancing the price; to take or assume in undue quantity, proportion, or degree; to write a fair correct copy of in large or distinct legible characters (to engross a legal document).—*v.i.* To be employed in engrossing, or making fair copies of writings.

**Engulf**, en-gulf', *v.t.* To engulf.

**Enhance**, en-hans', *v.t.*—*enhanced, enhancing.* [Fr. *enanser*, to advance, enhance, from *enant, enans*, forward, from *L. in*, in, to, *ante*, before.] To heighten; to make greater; to increase (price, pleasure, difficulty, beauty, evil, or other non-physical object).—*v.i.* To increase or grow larger.

**Enigma**, e-nig'ma, *n.* [*L. ænigma*, from Gr. *ainigma*, from *ainissomai*, I speak darkly, from *ainos*, a tale, a story.] A dark saying, in which something is concealed under obscure language; an obscure question; a riddle; something containing a hidden meaning which is proposed to be guessed; anything inexplicable to an observer, such as the means by which anything is effected, the motive for a course of conduct, the cause of any phenomenon, &c.; a person whose conduct or disposition is inexplicable.—**Enigmatic**, **Enigmatical**, e-nig-mat'ik, e-nig-mat'ik-al, *a.* Relating to or containing an enigma;



obscure; darkly expressed; ambiguous.

**Enjambement**, en-jamb'ment, *n.* [Fr. *enjambement*—en, in, *jambe*, leg.] The prolongation of the words or sense beyond the second line of a couplet.

**Enjoin**, en-join', *v.t.* [Fr. *enjoindre*, from L. *injungo*—in, and *jungo*, I join.] To prescribe or impose with some authority; to lay, as an order or command; to put by way of injunction; to order, direct, or urge (to *enjoin* submission or obedience upon a person; duties *enjoined* by law); to admonish or instruct with authority; to command.

**Enjoy**, en-joy', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *enjoyer*, to receive with joy—prefix *en*, and *jole*=E. *joy*.] To feel or perceive with pleasure; to take pleasure or satisfaction in the possession or experience of; to have, possess, and use with satisfaction; to have, hold, or occupy, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable.—**Enjoyable**, en-joy'a-b'l, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed; capable of yielding enjoyment.—**Enjoyment**, en-joy'ment, *n.* The condition of enjoying; the possession or occupancy of anything with satisfaction or pleasure; that which gives pleasure or satisfaction in the possession; cause of joy or gratification; delight.

**Enlarge**, en-lärj', *v.t.*—*enlarged*, *enlarging*. To make larger or greater in quantity or dimensions; to extend; to expand; to augment; to increase; to make more comprehensive (to *enlarge* the mind); to magnify to the eye; to set at liberty; to release from confinement or pressure.—*v.i.* To grow large or larger; to extend; to dilate; to expand; to expatiate in speaking or writing; to speak or write at length or in full detail.

**Enlighten**, en-li'tn, *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *lighten*, to make light, to illumine.] To shed light on; to supply with light; to illuminate; to give intellectual light to; to impart knowledge or practical wisdom to; to inform; to instruct; to enable to see or comprehend.—**Enlightenment**, en-li'tn-ment, *n.* Act of enlightening; state of being enlightened.

**Enlist**, en-list', *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *list*.] *Lit.* to enrol or enter on a list; to hire for the public service, especially military service, by entering the name in a register; to employ in advancing some interest; to engage the services of (to *enlist* a person in the cause of truth).—*v.i.* to engage in public service, especially military service, voluntarily; to enter heartily into a cause, as being devoted to its interests.—**Enlistment**, en-list'ment, *n.* The act of enlisting; the raising of soldiers by enlisting.

**Enliven**, en-li'vn, *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and adj. *live*.] To give life, action, or motion to; to make vigorous or active; to stimulate; to give spirit

or vivacity to; to animate; to make sprightly, gay, or cheerful.

**Enmity**, en'mi-ti, *n.* [Fr. *inimitié*, O.Fr. *enemistie*, corresponding to a L. form *inimicitias*, from *inimicus*, unfriendly—in, not, and *amicus*, a friend.] The quality or state of being an enemy; hostile or unfriendly disposition; hostility; ill-will.

**Ennead**, en'e-ad, *n.* [Gr. *ennea*, nine, *ad*, as in *monad*, *triad*, *myriad*.] A collection of nine books, discourses, or accounts.

**Ennoble**, en-nö'b'l, *v.t.*—*ennobled*, *ennobling*. [Prefix *en*, and *noble*; Fr. *ennoblier*.] To make noble; to raise to nobility; to dignify; to exalt; to elevate in degree, qualities, or excellence.

**Ennui**, än-nwë', *n.* [Fr., O.Fr. *anui*, annoy, like O.Venet. *inodio*, from L. *in odio*, in hate, in disgust.] Languor of mind arising from lack of occupation; want of interest in present scenes and surrounding objects; listlessness; weariness; tedium.

**Enormous**, è-nor'mus, *a.* [L. *enormis*—e, out of, and *norma*, a rule.] Great beyond or exceeding the common measure; excessively large; excessively wicked; flagitious; atrocious.—**Enormity**, è-nor'mi-ti, *n.* [L. *enormitas*.] The state or quality of being enormous, immoderate, or excessive; excessive degree; atrociousness; a very grave offence against order, right, or decency; an atrocious crime; an atrocity.

**Enough**, è-nuf', *a.* [O.E. *inoh*, *enow*, A.Sax. *genoh*, *gendg*.] Satisfying desire or giving content; meeting reasonable expectations; answering the purpose; adequate to want or demand. [Enough usually follows the noun with which it is connected.]—*n.* A sufficiency; a quantity of a thing which satisfies desire or is adequate to the wants; what is equal to the powers or abilities.—*Enough!* an exclamation denoting sufficiency.—*adv.* Sufficiently; in a quantity or degree that satisfies or is equal to the desires or wants; fully; quite; denoting a slight augmentation of the positive degree (he was ready *enough* to embrace the offer); in a tolerable or passable degree (the performance is well *enough*).—**Enow**, è-nou'. An old form of *Enough*.

**Enquire**, en-kwîr', *v.t.* and *i.* Same as *Inquire*.

**Enrage**, en-räj', *v.t.*—*enraged*, *enraging*. To excite rage in; to exasperate; to provoke to fury or madness; to make furious.

**Enrapture**, en-rap'tür, *v.t.*—*enraptured*, *enrapturing*. To transport with rapture; to delight beyond measure.

**Enrich**, en-rich', *v.t.* To make rich, wealthy, or opulent; to supply with abundant property; to fertilize; to supply with an abundance of anything desirable; to fill or store; to supply with anything splendid or ornamental; to adorn.—**Enrichment**, en-rich'ment, *n.* The act of

enriching; something that enriches or adorns.

**Enrol**, **Enroll**, en-röl', *v.t.*—*enrolled*, *enrolling*. To write in a roll or register; to insert or enter the name of in a list or catalogue; to record; to insert in records; to leave in writing.—**Enrollment**, en-röl'ment, *n.* The act of enrolling or registering; a register.

**Ens**, enz, *n.* [L. *ens*, being or thing, originally neuter of ppr. of *veresse*, to be, whence *essence*.] Entity; being; existence; an actually existing being.

**Example**, en-sam'pl, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *exemplum*, example.] An example; a pattern or model for imitation.

**Ensnance**, en-skons', *v.t.*—*ensnanced*, *ensnancing*. To cover or shelter, as with a scone or fort; to protect; to hide securely; to take shelter behind something; to hide: with the reflexive pronoun.

**Ensemble**, än-sän-b'l, *n.* [Fr., from L. *insimul*, at the same time—in, and *simul*, together.] All the parts of anything taken together so that each part is considered only in relation to the whole.

**Enshrine**, en-shrin', *v.t.*—*enshrined*, *enshrining*. To enclose in or as in a shrine or chest; to preserve with care and affection; to cherish.

**Enshroud**, en-shroud', *v.i.* To cover with or as with a shroud; to envelop with anything which conceals from observation.

**Ensign**, en'sin, *n.* [Fr. *enseigne*, a sign, an ensign, from L. *insigne*, a sign.] A sign or token; a badge or mark of distinction, rank, or office; a symbol; a flag or standard; the flag or banner distinguishing a company of soldiers, an army, or vessel; the colours; formerly a commissioned officer of lowest rank in a British regiment of infantry, the equivalent rank now being that of second lieutenant.

**Ensilage**, en-sil'aj, *n.* [Fr. *ensilage*, from Sp. *ensilar*, to store grain in an underground receptacle.] A mode of storing green fodder, vegetables, &c., by burying in pits or silos dug or built.

**Enslave**, en-slāv', *v.t.*—*enslaved*, *enslaving*. To make a slave of; to reduce to slavery or bondage; to subject to the dominant influence of; to master or overpower (*enslaved* by his passions).

**Ensnare**, en-snar', *v.t.*—*ensnared*, *ensnaring*. To take in a snare; to entrap; to insnare.

**Ensue**, en-sü', *v.i.*—*ensued*, *ensuing*. [Prefix *en*, and *sue*; O.Fr. *ensuir*, from L. *insequor*, I follow upon.] To follow as a consequence; to follow in a train of events or course of time; to succeed; to come after.—*v.t.* To follow after.

**Ensure**, en-shör', *v.t.*—*ensured*, *ensuring*. To make sure or secure; to make certain to turn out, arise, or follow (to *ensure* peace, to *ensure* a good crop).

**Entablature**, en-tab'la-tür, *n.* [O.



Fr. *entablature*—*en*, and *table*; L. *tabula*, a board, plank.] The superstructure which lies horizontally upon the columns in *class. arch.*, and consists of three principal divisions, the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice.

**Entail**, en-tail', *n.* [Fr. *entaille*, a cutting, incision, from *entailler*, to cut in—*en*, and *tailler*, to cut.] *Law*, an estate or fee entailed or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs, male or female; rule of descent settled for an estate.—*v.t.* *Law*, to settle the descent of (lands and tenements) by gift to a man and to certain heirs specified so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it; to transmit in an unalterable course; to devolve as a consequence or of necessity (crimes entail punishment).

**Entangle**, en-tang'gl, *v.t.*—*entangled*, *entangling*.] To interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make confused or disordered; to involve in anything complicated, and from which it is difficult to extricate oneself; to involve in difficulties or embarrassments; to puzzle; to perplex; to involve in contradictions; to hamper.—**Entanglement**, en-tang'gl-ment, *n.* The act of entangling or state of being entangled.

**Entelechy**, en-tel'e-ki, *n.* [Gr. *entelechia*.] The absoluteness, or actuality, of a thing, as opposed to simple capability or potentiality.

**Entente**, än-tänt', *n.* [Fr. *entente*.] An understanding, a good feeling between two or more nations; *entente cordiale*, triple entente.

**Enter**, en-ter', *v.t.* [Fr. *entrer*, from L. *intrare*, to enter, from *intro*, into the inside—*in*, in, and root seen in *trans*, across (a common prefix), and in *Skr. tri*, to pass.] To come or go into in any manner whatever; to pierce; to penetrate; to begin or commence upon, as a new period or stage in the progress of life, a new state of things, &c.; to engage or become involved in; to join; to become a member of (an army, a profession, a college); to initiate into a business, service, society, method, &c.; to set down in a book or other record; to enrol; to inscribe; to report (a ship) at the custom-house on arrival in port, by delivering a manifest; *law*, to go in or upon and take possession of (lands); to place in regular form before a court.—*v.i.* To come in; to go or pass in: sometimes with *in*; to embark or enlist in an affair; to become a member.

**Enteric**, en-ter'ik, *a.* [Gr. *enterikos*, from *enteron*, intestine.] Belonging to the intestines.—*Enteric fever*, same as *Typhoid fever*.—**Enteritis**, en-ter'itis, *n.* *Med.* Inflammation of the intestines.

**Enterprise**, en-ter-priz, *n.* [Fr., from *entreprendre*, pp. *entrepris*, *entreprise*—*entre*, between, and *prendre*, to take.] That which is undertaken

or attempted to be performed; a project attempted; particularly, a bold, arduous, or hazardous undertaking; an active and enterprising spirit; readiness to engage in undertakings of difficulty, risk, or danger.—**Enterprising**, en-ter-priz-ing, *a.* Having a disposition for or tendency to engage in enterprises; ready to start and carry on untried schemes.

**Entertain**, en-tër-tän', *v.t.* [Fr. *entretenir*, to maintain—*entre*=L. *inter*, between, and *tenir*=L. *tenere*, to hold.] To receive into the house and treat with hospitality; to receive as a host his guests; to engage the attention of agreeably; to amuse with anything that causes the time to pass pleasantly; to take into consideration; to hold or maintain in the mind with favour; to harbour; to cherish (to entertain charitable sentiments).—*v.i.* To give entertainments; to receive company.—**Entertaining**, en-tër-tän'-ing, *a.* Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting.—**Entertainment**, en-tër-tän'-ment, *n.* The act of entertaining; the receiving and accommodating of guests; food, lodging, or other things required by a guest; a hospitable repast; the pleasure which the mind receives from anything interesting, and which holds or arrests the attention; that which entertains; that which serves for amusement, as a dramatic or other performance; reception; admission.

**Entrhal**, en-thral', *v.t.* To reduce to the condition of a thrall or bondsman; to enslave.

**Enthrone**, en-thrön', *v.t.*—*enthroned*, *enthroning*. To place on a throne; to invest with sovereign authority; to exalt to an elevated place or seat; to induct or install (a bishop) into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

**Enthusiasm**, en-thü'zi-azm, *n.* [Gr. *enthousiasmos*, from *enthousiazeln*, to infuse a divine spirit, from *enthous*, *enthos*, inspired, divine—*en*, and *theos*, god.] An ecstasy of mind, as if from inspiration or possession by a spiritual influence; complete possession of the mind by any subject; ardent zeal in pursuit of an object; predominance of the emotional over the intellectual powers; elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.—**Enthusiast**, en-thü'zi-as't, *n.* [Gr. *enthousiastês*.] One full of enthusiasm; one whose mind is completely possessed by any subject; one who is swayed to a great or undue extent by his feelings in any pursuit; a person of ardent zeal; one of elevated fancy; a highly imaginative person.—**Enthusiastic**, **Enthusiastical**, en-thü'zi-as'tik, en-thü'zi-as'ti-kal, *a.* Filled with or characterized by enthusiasm; prone to enthusiasm; ardent; devoted.

**Entice**, en-tis', *v.t.*—*enticed*, *enticing*. [O.Fr. *enticer*, *entiser*=Mod.Fr. *äziser*, from *tison*, L. *titio*, a firebrand.] To draw on by exciting hope or

desire; to allure, attract, invite; to lead astray; to induce to evil.—**Enticement**, en-tis'ment, *n.* The act or means of enticing; allurements; attraction; seduction.

**Entire**, en-ter', *a.* [Fr. *entier*, from L. *integer*, whole (whence *integer*, *integrity*, &c.).] Whole; unbroken; complete in its parts; perfect; not mutilated; not participated with others; mere; sheer.—**Entirely**, en-ter'li, *adv.* Wholly; completely; fully; altogether.—**Entirety**, en-ter'ti, *n.* The state of being entire or whole; wholeness; completeness; the whole.

**Entitle**, en-ti'ti, *v.t.*—*entitled*, *entitling*. [O.Fr. *entituler*, Fr. *intituler*—L. *in*, and *titulus*, a title.] To give a name or title to; to affix a name or appellation to; to designate; to denominate; to call; to name; to furnish with a title, right, or claim (a railway ticket entitles a person to travel).

**Entity**, en'ti-ti, *n.* [L.L. *entitas*, from *ens*, *entis*, a thing.] Being; character of existence; essence; a being or species of being; an existing thing.

**Entomb**, en-töm', *v.t.* To deposit in a tomb; to bury; to inter.—**Entombment**, en-töm'ment, *n.* The act of entombing; burial; sepulture.

**Entomology**, en-to-mol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *entomon*, an insect, from *entomos*, cut in—*en*, in, and *temnô*, I cut; from the thorax being almost divided from the abdomen.] That branch of zoology which treats of the structure, habits, and classification of insects.—**Entomologist**, en-to-mol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in entomology.

**Entophyte**, en'to-fit, *n.* [Gr. *entos*, within, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant growing in the interior of animal or vegetable structures; a plant growing on or in living animals.

**Entozoon**, en-to-zö'on, *n. pl.* **Entozoa**, en-to-zö'a. [Gr. *entos*, within, and *zöon*, an animal.] An intestinal worm; an animal living in some part of another animal.

**Entr'acte**, än-träkt', *n.* [Fr.] The interval between the acts of a drama; a short musical piece performed during such interval.

**Entrails**, en-trälz, *n. pl.* [Fr. *entrailles*; from L.L. *intitalia*, from L. *inter*, within.] The internal parts of animal bodies; the bowels; the viscera; the guts.

**Entrain**, en-trän', *v.t.* To put on board a railway train: opposed to *detrain*.—*v.i.* To take places in a railway train.

**Entrammel**, en-tram'el, *v.t.*—*entrammelled*, *entrammelling*. To trammel; to entangle.

**Entrance**, en-trans, *n.* [From *enter*.] The act of entering into a place; the power or liberty of entering; admission; the doorway or passage by which a place may be entered; initiation; beginning; the act of taking possession, as of property or

an office.—**Entrant**, en'trant, *n.* One who enters; one who begins a new course of life; one becoming a member for the first time of any association or body.

**Entrance**, en-trans', *v.t.* or *i.*—*entranced*, *entrancing*. To throw into a trance; to put into an ecstasy; to ravish with delight or wonder; to enrapture.

**Entrap**, en-trap', *v.t.*—*entrapped*, *entrapping*. To catch as in a trap; to ensnare; to catch by artifices; to entangle.

**Entreat**, en-trêt', *v.t.* [Prefix *en*, and *treat*; O.Fr. *entraitier*, to treat of.] To ask earnestly (a person or a thing); to beseech; to supplicate; to solicit pressingly; to importune; to treat, handle, or deal with.—**Entreaty**, en-trê'ti, *n.* Urgent prayer; earnest petition; pressing solicitation; supplication.

**Entrée**, ân-trâ, *n.* [Fr.] Entry; freedom of access; a made-dish served between courses at dinner.

**Entrench**, en-trensh', *v.t.* **Entrenchment**, en-trensh'ment, *n.* Same as *Intrench*, *Intrenchment*.

**Entrepôt**, ân-trô-pô, *n.* [Fr., from *L. inter*, between, *positum*, placed.] A warehouse for the depositing of goods; an emporium or centre for the distribution of merchandise.

**Entresol**, en'trê-sol or ân-trê-sol, *n.* [Fr.] *Arch.* a low story between two others of greater height.

**Entropy**, en'trop-i, *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, *trôpê*—transformation.] The entropy of a physical or chemical system is a quantity which increases by an amount  $Q/T$ , when  $Q$  units of heat are added, under certain conditions, at absolute temperature  $T$ .

**Entrust**, en-trust', *v.t.* **INTRUST**. **Entry**, en'tri, *n.* [Fr. *entrée*.] The act of entering; entrance; ingress; the act of recording in a book; any single item entered or set down; the passage into a house or other building or into a room; a beginning; a first attempt; the giving an account of a ship's cargo or exhibition of her papers, and obtaining permission to land goods; *law*, the act of taking possession of lands or tenements.

**Entwine**, en-twin', *v.t.*—*entwined*, *entwining*. To twine; to twist round.—*v.i.* To become twisted or twined.

**Enumerate**, ê-nû'mê-rât, *v.t.*—*enumerated*, *enumerating*. [*L. numero*, *enumeratum*—*e*, out, and *numerus*, number.] To count or tell, number by number; to number; to count; to mention one by one; to recount.—**Enumeration**, ê-nû'mê-râ'shon, *n.* The act of enumerating; an account of a number of things each by each.

**Enunciate**, ê-nun'shi-ât, *v.t.*—*enunciated*, *enunciating*. [*L. enuncio*, *enunciatum*—*e*, out, and *nuncio*, I tell.] To utter, as words or syllables; to pronounce; to declare; to proclaim; to announce; to state.—*v.i.* To utter words or syllables.—

**Enunciation**, ê-nun'shi-â'shon, *n.* The act of enunciating; declaration; expression; utterance; announcement; statement.

**Enure**, en-ûr', *v.i.* [Same as *Inure*.] To take or have effect; to be available or of benefit.

**Envelope**, en-vel'up, *v.t.* [*Fr. enveloper*, *lt. involupare*, to envelop—prefix *en*, in, and verb equivalent to *E. wrap*, an old form of which is *wlap*; so also *develop*.] To cover, as by wrapping or folding; to enwrap or wrap up; to surround entirely; to cover on all sides; to form a covering about; to lie around and conceal; to outflank or turn the enemy's line, so that it is partially surrounded.—**Envelope**, en've-lôp, *n.* What is wrapped around or envelops something; a wrapper; an enclosing cover; an integument; the outer covering of a balloon or airship distended by means of enclosed gas.

**Envenom**, en-ven'om, *v.t.* To taint or impregnate with venom; to poison; to imbue with bitterness or malice; to enrage; to exasperate.

**Envious**, Envious, &c. See **ENVY**.

**Environ**, en-vi'ron, *v.t.* [*Fr. environner*—*en*, and O.Fr. *vironner*, to veer, to environ, from *virer*, to veer.] To surround, encompass, or encircle; to hem in; to involve; to envelop.—**Environment**, en-vi'ron-ment, *n.* Act of surrounding; state of being environed; that which environs; surroundings.—**Environs**, en-vi'ronz, *n.pl.* The parts or places which surround another place, or lie in its neighbourhood, on different sides.

**Envisage**, en-viz'â, *v.t.* [*Fr. envisager*—*en*, in, and *visage*, face.] To look in the face of; to face.

**Envoy**, en'vol, *n.* [*Fr. envoyer*, to send—*en*, and *voie*, *L. via*, a way.] One despatched upon an errand or mission; a messenger; a person deputed to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business, with a foreign ruler or government; a diplomatic agent sent on a special occasion; short poem or stanzas addressed by the author to the reader, sending him 'on his way' with the book, especially used of the concluding stanza of a ballade.

**Envy**, en'vi, *n.* [*Fr. envie*, from *L. invidia*, envy, from *invidus*, envious—in, against, and root *vid*, to look.] Pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success; a feeling that makes a person begrudge another his good fortune; malice; object of envy.—*v.t.*—*envied*, *envying*. [*Fr. envier*.] To feel envy towards or on account of; to repine at; to regard with malice and longing; to desire earnestly.—*v.i.* To be affected with envy; to have envious feelings.—**Envious**, en'vi-a-bl, *a.* Exciting or capable of exciting envy.—**Envious**, en'vi-us, *a.* [*Fr. envieux*.] Feeling or harbouring envy; tainted with envy; excited or directed by envy.

**Enwrap**, en-rap', *v.t.* To envelop: to inwrap.

**Enzyme**, en'zim, *n.* [Gr. *en*, in, *zymê*, leaven.] An unorganized ferment, one of a group of complex nitrogenous substances similar to albumen, which break up complex molecules and render food-stuffs soluble and digestible.

**Eocene**, ê'ô-sên, *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *êôs*, the dawn, and *kainos*, recent.] *Geol.* a term applied to strata at the base of the tertiary formations, having a small proportion of living species among the fossils.

**Eolian**, **Eolic**, ê-ô'li-an, ê-ô'lik, *a.* A name of one of the ancient Greek races.—**Eolian mode**, *mus.* the fifth of the authentic Gregorian modes; it consists of the natural notes A B C D E F G.—*n.* The Eolian dialect; one of the Eolian race.

**Eolian**, ê-ô'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Æolus*, the god of the winds.—**Eolian lyre** or *harp*, a simple instrument that sounds by the air sweeping across its strings.

**Eolith**, ê'ô-lith, *n.* [Gr. *êôs*, dawn, *lithos*, stone.] The oldest known type of prehistoric stone implements.

**Eon**, **Æon**, ê'on, *n.* [Gr. *aiôn*, age, duration, eternity.] A long indefinite space of time; a great cycle of years; an age; an era.

**Eozoic**, ê-ô-zô'ik, *a.* [Gr. *êôs*, dawn, and *zôê*, life.] Of or pertaining to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, from their being supposed to contain the first or earliest traces of life in the stratified systems.

**Epact**, ê'pakt, *n.* [Gr. *epaktos*, brought in or on—*epi*, on, and *agô*, I lead.] *Chron.* the excess of the solar month above the lunar synodical month, and of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months.

**Epaulet**, **Epaulette**, ep'a-let, *n.* [*Fr. épaulette*.] A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder by naval officers.

**Epergne**, e-pêrn', *n.* [Apparently from *Fr. épergne*, thrift, economy.] An ornamental stand with a large dish and branches for the centre of a table.

**Exegesis**, e-pek'sê-jê'sis, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *exegesis*.] A full explanation or interpretation of something immediately preceding; exegesis.

**Epha**, **Ephah**, ê'fâ, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure of capacity.

**Ephemeral**, e-fem'e-râl, *a.* [Gr. *ephemerô*, lasting but a day, short-lived—*epi*, and *hêméra*, a day.] Beginning and ending in a day; continuing or existing one day only; short-lived; fleeting.—**Ephemera**, e-fem'e-ra, *n.* A small fly that lives but for a day or for a very short time; the day-fly.—**Ephemeris**, e-fem'e-ris, *n. pl.* **Ephemerides**, e-fe-mêr'i-dêz. [Gr., a diary.] A journal or account of daily transactions; a diary; an astronomical almanac.

**Ephod**, ê'od, *n.* [Heb., from *aphad*, to put on.] A species of vestment worn by the Jewish high-priest.



**Ephor**, e'f'or, *n.* [Gr. *ephoros*.] A name of certain magistrates among the ancient Spartans.

**Epic**, ep'ik, *a.* [L. *epicus*, from Gr. *epikos*, from *epos*, a word, a song.] Composed in a lofty narrative style of poetry; pertaining to such a style; narrative; heroic.—*n.* A narrative poem of elevated character, describing often the exploits of heroes.

**Epicarp**, ep'i-kärp, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *karpós*, fruit.] *Bot.* the outer skin of fruits.

**Epicene**, ep'i-sën, *a.* [Gr. *epikoinos*, common to a number—*epi*, and *koinos*, common.] *Gram.* a term applied to nouns which have but one form of gender, either the masculine or feminine, to indicate animals of both sexes; of indeterminate character, neither the one thing nor the other.

**Epicure**, ep'i-kür, *n.* [After *Epicurus*, a Greek philosopher who taught that pleasure and pain are the chief good and chief evil.] One devoted to sensual enjoyments; especially one who indulges in the luxuries of the table.—**Epicurean**, ep'i-kür-ë'an, *a.* Pertaining to Epicurus or his teaching; luxurious; given to luxury.—*n.* A follower of Epicurus; a man devoted to sensual pleasures or luxuries; an epicure.

**Epicycle**, ep'i-si-kl, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *kyklos*, a circle.] In old astronomy, a little circle, whose centre moves round in the circumference of a greater circle.—**Epicycloid**, ep-i-si'kloid, *n.* *Geom.* a curve generated by the movement of a curve upon the convex or concave side of another fixed curve.

**Epidectic**, **Epidectical**, ep-i-dik'tik, ep-i-dik'ti-kal, *a.* [Gr. *epideiktikos*—*epi*, and *deiknymi*, I show.] Serving to display or show off; having a rhetorical or declamatory character; demonstrative.

**Epidemic**, **Epidemical**, ep-i-dem'ik, ep-i-dem'i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *dēmos*, people.] Common to or affecting a whole people, or a great number in a community; said of diseases; prevalent; general; generally prevailing.—**Epidemic**, *n.* A disease which, arising from a widespread cause, attacks many people at the same period and in the same country.

**Epidermis**, **Epiderm**, ep-i-dër'mis, ep'i-dër-m, *n.* [Gr. *epidermis*—*epi*, and *derma*, skin.] *Anat.* the cuticle or scarf-skin of the body; a thin membrane covering the true skin of animals; *bot.* the cellular integument, or the exterior cellular coating of the leaf or stem of a plant.

**Epigastric**, ep-i-gas'trik, *a.* [Gr. *epi*, and *gastēr*, belly.] Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen.—**Epigastrium**, ep-i-gas'tri-um, *n.* The upper part of the abdomen.

**Epigenesis**, ep-i-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, and *genesis*, generation.] The biological theory that organic bodies and parts are produced by super-

added vital activity and not merely developed from pre-existing bodies.

**Epiglottis**, ep-i-glōt'is, *n.* [Gr. *epiglōttis*—*epi*, upon, and *glōttis*.] *Anat.* a cartilaginous plate behind the tongue, which covers the glottis like a lid during the act of swallowing.

**Epigram**, ep'i-gram, *n.* [Gr. *epigramma*, an inscription—*epi*, upon, and *gramma*, a writing, from *graphō*, I write.] A short poem usually keenly satirical, the last line of which generally contains the sting or pointed allusion; also an interesting thought represented happily in a few words, whether verse or prose; a pointed or antithetical saying.—**Epigrammatic**, **Epigrammatical**, ep'i-gram-mat'ik, ep'i-gram-mat'i-kal, *a.* Relating to, characterized by, or producing epigrams; like an epigram; antithetical; pointed.—**Epigrammatist**, ep-i-gram-ma-tist, *n.* One who composes epigrams or deals in them.

**Epigraph**, ep'i-graf, *n.* [Gr. *epigraphē*—*epi*, and *graphō*, I write.] An inscription on a building, tomb, monument, statue, &c., denoting its use or appropriation; a quotation or motto at the commencement of a work, or at its separate divisions.

**Epilepsy**, ep'i-lep-si, *n.* [Gr. *epilēpsia*—*epi*, upon, and *lambanō*, I take, seize.] The falling-sickness; a spasmodic disease in which the sufferer suddenly falls down without sensation or consciousness, and commonly recurring at intervals.—**Epileptic**, **Epileptical**, ep'i-lep'tik, ep'i-lep'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or indicating epilepsy; affected with epilepsy.

**Epilogue**, ep'i-log, *n.* [L. *epilogus*, from Gr. *epilogos*, conclusion—*epi*, and *legō*, I speak.] A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, after the conclusion of a drama.

**Epiphany**, ē-pif'a-ni, *n.* [Gr. *epiphaneia*, appearance, from *epiphainō*, I appear—*epi*, upon, and *phainō*, I show.] An appearance or a becoming manifest; specifically, a Christian festival celebrated on the sixth day of January in commemoration of the manifestation of our Saviour's birth to the wise men of the East.

**Epiphyte**, ep'i-fit, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant growing upon another plant, but not deriving its nourishment from it; an air-plant.

**Episcopacy**, ē-pis'kō-pa-si, *n.* [L. *episcopatus*, from Gr. *episkopos*, a bishop.] That form of ecclesiastical government in which bishops are established, as distinct from and superior to priests or presbyters; the collective body of bishops.—**Episcopal**, ē-pis'kō-pal, *a.* Belonging to or vested in bishops or prelates; characteristic of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops.—**Episcopalian**, ē-pis'kō-pā'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to bishops or government by bishops; episcopal.—*n.*

One who belongs to an episcopal church or favours episcopacy.—**Episcopate**, ē-pis'kō-pāt, *n.* A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop; the collective body of bishops.

**Episode**, ep'i-sōd, *n.* [Gr. *episodesion*, from *epi*, and *eisodos*, an entrance—*eis*, to, in, and *hodos*, a way.] A separate incident, story, or action, introduced for the purpose of giving a greater variety to the events related in a poem, romance, tale, &c.; an incident or action more or less connected with a complete series of events; that which follows on the entrance of the chorus into the orchestra.—*Greek play*, the part of the play or dialogue between two choral odes, incident.—**Episodic**, **Episodical**, ep-i-sod'ik, ep-i-sod'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to an episode; contained in an episode or digression.

**Episperm**, ep'i-spërm, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *sperma*, a seed.] *Bot.* the testa or outer integument of a seed.

**Epistaxis**, ep-i-stak'sis, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *staxis*, a dropping.] Bleeding from the nose.

**Epistemology**, ep-is-të-mol'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *epistēmē*, knowledge, *logos*, discourse.] The theory of the method or ground of knowledge.

**Epistle**, ē-pis'l, *n.* [L. *epistola*, Gr. *epistolē*, from *epistellō*, I send to—*epi*, on, and *stellō*, I send.] A writing, directed or sent, communicating intelligence to a distant person; a letter; applied particularly in dignified discourse or in speaking of the letters of the apostles or of the ancients.—**Epistolary**, ē-pis'tō-lä-ri, *a.* Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to letters; contained in or consisting of letters.

**Epitaph**, ep'i-taf, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *taphos* or *taphe*, a tomb.] An inscription on a tomb or monument in honour or memory of the dead; or a composition such as might be so used.

**Epithalamium**, ep'i-tha-lä'mi-um, *n.* [Gr. *epithalamion*—*epi*, upon, and *thalamos*, a bed-chamber.] A nuptial song or poem, in praise of a bride and bridegroom; a poem in honour of a newly-married pair.

**Epithelium**, ep-i-thë'li-um, *n.* [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *thēlē*, the nipple.] *Anat.* a thin and delicate kind of cuticle, like that which covers the nipple; the thin cellular layer which lines the internal cavities and canals of the body, as the mouth, nose, respiratory organs, blood-vessels, &c.

**Epithet**, ep'i-thet, *n.* [Gr. *epitheton*, a name added, from *epi*, upon, and *tithēmi*, I place.] An adjective expressing some real quality of the thing to which it is applied, or some quality ascribed to it; any word or name implying a quality attached to a person or thing.

**Epitome**, e-pit'om-i, *n.* [Gr. *epitomē*, from *epi*, upon, and *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, I cut; seen also in *anatomy*, *entomology*, &c.] A



brief summary or abstract of any book or writing; a compendium; an abridgment; a summary; *fig.* anything which represents another or others in a condensed form.—**Epitomize**, *ē-pit'o-miz*, *v.t.*—*epitomized, epitomizing*. To make an epitome of; to abstract, in a summary, the principal matters of.

**Epoch**, *ē'p'ok*, *n.* [*L. epocha*, from *Gr. epōchē*, retention, delay, from *epēchō*, I hold back—*epi*, upon, and *ēchō*, I hold.] A fixed point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; a point from which computation of years begins; any fixed time or period; a memorable term of years; era; age; date.

**Epoee**, *ē'p'od*, *n.* [*Gr. epōdē*—*epi*, upon, and *ōdē*, a song, an ode.] The third or last part of the ode, the ancient ode being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and *epode*; a species of lyric poem in which a longer line is followed by a shorter one.

**Eponym**, *ē'p'o-nim*, *n.* [*Gr. epi*, upon, and *onoma*, a name.] A name of a personage called into existence to account for the name of a country or people, as *Italia*, *Romulus*, for *Italy*, *Rome*.

**Epoee**, *Epopeia*, *ē'p'o-pē'*, *ē'p'o-pē'ya*, *n.* [*Fr. épopee*, *Gr. epōiōla*—*epos*, a word, an epic poem, and *poiōō*, I make.] An epic poem; the subject of an epic poem.—**Epos**, *ē'p'os*, *n.* [*Gr.*] An epic poem or its subject; an epopee; epic poetry.

**Epsom-salt**, *ē'p'som-salt*, *n.* The sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic producing watery discharges.

**Equable**, *ē'kwa-bl*, *a.* [*L. æquabilis*, from *æquo*, I make equal, from *æquus*, equal.] Characterized by uniformity, invariableness, or evenness; uniform in action or intensity; not varying; steady; even.

**Equal**, *ē'kw'al*, *a.* [*L. æqualis*, from *æquus*, equal (seen also in *equity*, *adequate*, *iniquity*, &c.); same root as *Skr. eka*, one, the same.] The same in size, value, qualities, or degree; neither inferior nor superior, greater nor less, better nor worse; uniform; not variable; being in just relation or proportion; of the same interest or importance; not unduly favourable to any party; just; equitable; fair; having competent power, ability, or means; adequate.—*n.* One not inferior or superior to another; a person having the same or a similar age, rank, station, office, talents, strength, &c.; a compeer.—*v.t.*—*equalled, equalling*. To make equal; to make of the same quantity or quality; to cause to be commensurate with or unsurpassed by; to equalize; to be equal to; to be adequate to; to be commensurate with; to rise to the same state, rank, estimation, or excellence with; to become equal to.—**Equality**, *ē'kwol'i-ti*, *n.* [*L. æqualitas*.] The state of being equal; likeness in size, number, quantity, value, qualities, or degree; the

condition in which things or persons cannot be said to be inferior or superior, greater or less, one than another; parity; sameness in state or continued course.—**Equalize**, *ē'kwa-liz*, *v.t.*—*equalized, equalizing*. To make equal; to cause to be equal in amount or degree; to adjust so that there shall be equality between.—**Equally**, *ē'kw'al-li*, *adv.* In an equal manner or degree; in the same degree with another; alike; in equal shares or proportions; impartially.

**Equanimity**, *ē'kwa-nim'i-ti*, *n.* [*L. æquanimitas*—*æquus*, equal, and *animus*, mind.] Evenness of mind; that calm temper or firmness of mind which is not easily elated or depressed.

**Equate**, *ē'kwāt*, *v.t.*—*equated, equating*. [*L. æquo, æquatum*, to make equal, from *æquus*, equal.] To make equal; to reduce to an average; to make such correction or allowance in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison, or will bring to a true result.—**Equation**, *ē'kwā'shon*, *n.* The act of equating; *alg.* a statement or expression asserting the equality of two quantities, equality being denoted by the sign = (equal) between them; *astron.* a quantity which from some imperfect method has to be taken into account in order to give a true result.—*Equation of time*, the difference between mean and apparent time, or the difference between the time given by a dial and that given by a clock.—*Personal equation*, in astronomical observations the quantity of time by which a person is in the habit of noting a phenomenon wrongly.—**Equator**, *ē'kwā'ter*, *n.* [*L.L. æquator*, from *L. æquo, æquatum*, to make equal.] That great circle of our globe which divides it into two hemispheres (the northern and southern), and every point of which is 90° from the poles, which are also its poles, its axis being also the axis of the earth; also, the equinoctial or celestial equator.—**Equatorial**, *ē'kwa-tō'ri-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.—*n.* An astronomical instrument, contrived for the purpose of directing a telescope upon any celestial object of which the right ascension and declination are known, and of keeping the object in view for any length of time, notwithstanding the diurnal motion.

**Equerry**, *ēk'we-ri*, *n.* [*Fr. écurie*, a stable, so that the word means really stable (man); from *L.L. scuria*, a stable; from *O.H.G. skiura*, the Mod.G. *schauer*, a barn or shed.] An officer of nobles or princes who has the care and management of their horses: in England, equeries are certain officers of the royal household in the department of the master of the horse.

**Equestrian**, *ē'kwes'tri-an*, *a.* [*L. equestris*, from *eques*, horseman, from *equis*, horse.] Pertaining to horses

or horsemanship; consisting in or accompanied with performances on horseback; representing a person on horseback (an *equestrian* statue); pertaining to the class or rank of knights in ancient Rome.—*n.* A rider on horseback; one who earns his living by performing feats of agility and skill on horseback in a circus.—**Equestrianism**, *ē'kwes'tri-an-izm*, *n.* Horsemanship.

**Equidistance**, *ē'kwi-dis'tans*, *n.* Equal distance.—**Equidistant**, *ē'kwi-dis'tant*, *a.* Being at an equal distance from some point or place.

**Equilateral**, *ē'kwi-lat'ē-r'al*, *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *latus*, lateris, a side.] Having all the sides equal.

**Equilibrate**, *ē'kwil'i-brāt*, *v.t.*—*equilibrated, equilibrating*. [*L. æquus*, equal, and *libro*, I poise, from *libra*, a balance.] To balance equally; to keep in equipoise.—**Equilibrise**, *ē'kwil'i-brist*, *n.* One that balances equally; one who keeps his balance in unnatural positions and hazardous movements, as a rope-dancer.—**Equilibrium**, *ē'kwil-lib'ri-um*, *n.* [*L. æquilibrium*.] Equality of weight or force; a state of rest produced by two or more weights or forces counterbalancing each other, as the state of the two ends of a balance when both are charged with equal weights, and they maintain an even or level position; a state of just poise; a position of due balance.

**Equine**, *ē'kwīn*, *a.* [*L. equinus*, from *equis*, a horse.] Pertaining to or resembling a horse.

**Equinox**, *ē'kwī-noks*, *n.* [*L. æquinoctium*, from *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.] The time when the sun reaches one of the two equinoctial points, or points in which the ecliptic and celestial equator intersect each other, the *vernal equinox* being about the 21st of March, the *autumnal equinox* about the 23rd of September, the day and the night being then of equal length all over the world.—**Equinoctial**, *ē'kwī-nok'shal*, *a.* Pertaining to the equinoxes; occurring or manifested about that time (*equinoctial gales*); pertaining to the regions or climate under the equinoctial line or about the equator.—*n.* The celestial equator, so called because, when the sun is on it, the days and nights are of equal length in all parts of the world.

**Equip**, *ē'kwip'*, *v.t.*—*equipped, equipping*. [*Fr. équiper*, *O.Fr. esquisper*, to equip, to fit out a ship, from the Teut. stem *skip*, to provide, arrange, &c., as in *incl. skipa*, to arrange; akin *E. ship, shape*.] To dress; to accoutre; to prepare for some particular duty or service; specifically, to furnish with arms and munitions of war; to provide with everything necessary for an expedition or voyage; to fit out for sea, as a ship.—**Equipage**, *ē'kwip-pā*, *n.* [*Fr. équipage*.] Materials with which a person or thing is equipped; accoutrements; equipment; the furniture and supplies of

an armed ship, or the necessary preparations for a voyage; a train of dependants accompanying or following a person; a carriage with the horse or horses, harness, &c.; retinue.—**Equipment**, ē-kwīp-mēnt, *n.* The act of equipping or fitting out; anything that is used in equipping; necessities for an expedition, a voyage, &c.; equipage.

**Equipoise**, ē-kwī-pōiz, *n.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *E. poise*.] Equality of weight or force; due balance; equilibrium; a state in which the two ends or things are balanced.

**Equipollent**, ē-kwī-pol'lent, *a.* Having equal power, force, or signification; equivalent.

**Equisetum**, ek-wī-sēt-um, *n.* [*L. equus*, a horse, and *seta*, a bristle.] The generic and common name of many cryptogamous plants, popularly known as horse-tails.

**Equitable**, ek-wi-tā-bl, *a.* [*Fr. équitable*, from *L. æquitas*, equity, from *æquus*, equal.] Possessing or exhibiting equity; equal in regard to the rights of persons; giving each his due; just; fair; impartial; pertaining to a court of equity.—**Equity**, ek-wi-ti, *n.* [*Fr. équité, L. æquitas*.] The giving or disposition to give to each man his due; justice; impartiality; fairness; uprightness; *law*, a doing justice between parties where there is no guidance or remedy in strict law; more strictly, a system of supplemental law founded upon defined rules, recorded precedents, and established principles, the judges, however, liberally expounding and developing these to meet new exigencies.

**Equitation**, ek-wi-tā'shon, *n.* The act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship.

**Equivalent**, ē-kwiv'a-lent, *a.* [*Fr. équivalent—L. æquus*, equal, and *valens*, *valentis*, ppr. of *valere*, I am worth (seen also in *avail*, *prevail*, &c.).] Equal in value, force, power, effect, excellence, import, or meaning; interchangeable.—*n.* Something that is equivalent; that which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force with something else; something given as a fair exchange; compensation; *chem.* the quantity by weight in which an element combines with or replaces a unit of hydrogen; *geol.* a stratum or series of strata in one district formed contemporaneously with a stratum or series of a different character in a different region, and holding a similar place.—**Equivalence**, ē-kwiv'a-lens, *n.* The condition of being equivalent; equality of value, signification, or force.

**Equivocal**, ē-kwiv'ō-kal, *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *vox*, *vois*, voice.] Being of doubtful signification; capable of being or liable to be understood in different senses; ambiguous; uncertain; dubious; unsatisfactory; deserving to be suspected; capable of being ascribed to differ-

ent motives; doubtful; questionable.—**Equivocate**, ē-kwiv'ō-kāt, *v.i.*—*equivocated*, *equivocating*. To use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; to prevaricate; to quibble.—**Equivocation**, ē-kwiv'ō-kā'shon, *n.* The act of equivocating; the use of words or expressions that are susceptible of a double signification, with a view to mislead; prevarication; quibbling.

**Era**, ē'ra, *n.* [*L.L. æra*, a date, an item of an account, from *L. æra*, counters, pl. of *as*, brass.] A fixed point of time, from which any number of years is begun to be counted; a succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points; an age or period.

**Eradicate**, e-rad'ī-kāt, *v.t.*—*eradicated*, *eradicating*. [*L. eradicare*, *eradicatum*—*e*, out, and *radix*, *radicis*, a root (whence *radical*).] To pull up by the roots; to destroy at the roots; to root out; to destroy thoroughly; to extirpate.

**Erase**, e-rās', *v.t.*—*erased*, *erasing*. [*L. erado*, *erasum*—*e*, out, and *rado*, *rasum*, to scrape, to scratch.] To rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, or painted; to efface; to obliterate; to expunge; to remove or destroy, as by rubbing or blotting out.

**Eraser**, e-rās'er, *n.* One who or that which erases; a sharp instrument, prepared caoutchouc and the like, used to erase writing, &c.—**Erasure**, e-rā'shūr, *n.* The act of erasing or scratching out; obliteration; the place where a word or letter has been erased.

**Erastian**, e-ras'ti-an, *n.* One whose opinions are the same or akin to those of Thomas Erastus, a Swiss physician of the sixteenth century, who maintained the complete subordination of the ecclesiastical to the secular power.—*a.* Pertaining to the doctrines of Erastus or his followers.

**Erbium**, ēr'bi-um, *n.* [From *Ytterby*, in Sweden.] A rare metal found along with yttrium, terbium, and other rare elements, in some minerals.

**Ere**, ār, *adv.* or *conj.* [*A.Sax. aer* = *D. eer*, *Icel. dr*, *Goth. air*, before, sooner, earlier. It is the positive form, of which *erst* is the superlative.] Before; sooner than.—*prep.* Before, in respect of time.

**Erebus**, ēr'e-bus, *n.* [*L. Erebus*, *Gr. Erebos*.] According to the belief of the Greeks and Romans, a dark and gloomy region under the earth, through which the shades passed into Hades.

**Erect**, e-rekt', *a.* [*L. erectus*, pp. of *erigo*, I erect—*e*, out, and *rego*, I straighten. *ERGENT*, in a perpendicular posture; upright; directed upward; raised; uplifted; firm; bold; unshaken.—*v.t.* To raise and set in an upright or perpendicular position, or nearly so; to set upright; to raise up; to construct; to set up; to build; to establish;

to found; to form; to elevate; to exalt; to lift up; to encourage.—**Erection**, e-rek'shon, *n.* The act of erecting; a raising and setting perpendicular; a setting upright; the act of constructing or building; establishment; settlement; formation; anything erected; a building of any kind.

**Eremite**, er'ē-mit, *n.* [*L. eremita*; *Late Gr. erēmitēs*, from *Gr. erēmos*, alone, desert.] One who lives in a wilderness or in retirement; a hermit.

**Erg**, erg, *n.* [*Gr. ergon*, work.] *Physics*, a unit of work, being the work done by a force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gramme (15.4 grains), produces a velocity of a centimetre (.3937 inch) per second.

**Ergo**, ēr'gō, *adv.* [*L.*] Therefore.

**Ergot**, ēr'got, *n.* [*Fr. ergot*, *argot*, a spur, ergot.] A diseased state of rye and other grasses, caused by the attack of a minute fungus on the seeds or grains; the diseased grain itself.—**Ergotism**, ēr'gō-tizm, *n.* An epidemic occurring in moist districts from the use of ergoted rye in food.

**Ericaceous**, er-i-kā'shus, *a.* [*L. erica*, heath.] Of or belonging to the nat. order of heaths.

**Erin**, ē'rin, *n.* [Uncertain origin.] Ireland.

**Erinnyes**, e-rin'nis, *n. pl.* **Erinnyes**, e-rin'ni-ēz. *Greek myth.* one of the Furies; a goddess of discord.

**Ermine**, ēr'min, *n.* [*O.Fr. ermine*, *Mod.Fr. ermine*, from the Teut.; comp. *Dan. Sw.* and *G. hermelin*, *O.G. harm*, *harmo*, an ermine.] A quadruped of the weasel tribe found over temperate Europe, but common only in the north, much sought after in the winter on account of its fur, which is white at that season; known also as the *stoat*; the fur of the ermine, long considered as an emblem of purity; *fig.* the office or dignity of a judge, from his state robe being ornamented or bordered with ermine.

**Erne**, ērn, *n.* [*A.Sax. earn* = *Dan.* and *Sw. arn*, an eagle, allied to *G. aar*, an eagle, and to *Skr. ara*, swift, from *ri*, to go.] A name sometimes given to the white-tailed sea-eagle, the bald-eagle, and other allied species.

**Erode**, ē-rōd', *v.t.*—*eroded*, *eroding*. [*L. erodo*—*e*, and *rodo*, I gnaw, whence *rodent*.] To eat into or away; to corrode.—**Erosion**, ē-rō'zhon, *n.* [*L. erosio*.] The act or operation of eating or wearing away; *geol.* the wearing away of soil or rock by the influence of water and ice (especially in the form of glaciers).—**Erosive**, ē-rō'siv, *a.* Having the property of eating or wearing away.

**Erotic**, ē-ro'tik, *a.* [*Gr. erōtikos*, from *erōs*, *erōtos*, love.] Pertaining to or prompted by love; treating of love.

**Err**, er, *v.i.* [*L. erro*, *erratum*, to wander, to err.] To wander from



the right way; to go astray; to deviate from the path of duty; to fail morally; to transgress; to mistake in judgment or opinion; to blunder; to misapprehend.—**Errant**, *er-rant*, *a.* [*L. errans, errantis*, pp. of *erro*, *1 err.*] Wandering; roving; rambling; applied particularly to the knights of yore who wandered about to seek adventures.—**Erratic**, **Erratical**, *er-rat'ik*, *er-rat'i-kal*, *a.* [*L. erraticus*.] Wandering; devious; having no certain course; irregular or peculiar in movements or actions, eccentric; peculiar; queer.—**Erratum**, *er-rā'tum*, *n. pl.* **Errata**, *er-rā'ta*. [*L. erratum*, a blunder.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.—**Erroneous**, *er-rō'nē-us*, *a.* [*L. erroneus*.] Characterized by or containing error or errors; wrong; mistaken; false; inaccurate.—**Error**, *er-rēr*, *n.* [*L. error*.] An unintentional wandering or deviation from truth or what is right; a going wrong; a mistake; a misapprehension; a mistake made in writing, printing, calculation, or other performance; an inaccuracy; an oversight; a transgression of law or duty; a fault; a sin.

**Errand**, *er-rand*, *n.* [*A. Sax. ærend, ærynd*, Dan. *ærrende*, Icel. *ærrendi*, *erendi*, O.G. *æranti*, *æranti*, an errand, a message; Goth. *airus*, a message, a messenger.] A special business intrusted to a messenger; something to be told or done by one expressly sent.

**Erse**, *ērs*, *n.* [*A variant of Irish*.] The Celtic language spoken in the Highlands of Scotland, of Irish origin; Gaelic.

**Erst**, *ērst*, *adv.* [*A. Sax. aerest*, superl. of *aer*, now *ear*, early, before.] At first; at the beginning; once; formerly; long ago.—**Erstwhile**, *ērst'whil*, *adv.* Till then or now; formerly.

**Erubescence**, *er-ū-bes'ent*, *a.* Red or reddish; blushing.

**Eruptate**, *ē-ruk'tāt*, *v.t.* [*L. eructo, eructatum*—*e*, out, and *ructo*, *1 belch*.] To eject, as wind from the stomach; to belch.—**Eruption**, *ē-ruk-tā'shon*, *n.* [*L. eructatio*.] The act of belching wind from the stomach; a belch; a violent bursting forth or ejection of matter from the earth.

**Erudite**, *er'ū-dit*, *a.* [*L. eruditus*, from *erudio*, *1 polish, instruct*—*e*, out, and *rudis*, rough, rude.] Fully instructed; learned; deeply read; characterized by erudition.—**Erudition**, *er-ū-dish'on*, *n.* Knowledge gained by study or from books and instruction; learning in literature, as distinct from the sciences; scholarship.

**Erupt**, *ē-rup't*, *v.t.* [*L. erumpo, erumpit*, to break out—*e*, out, and *rumpo, ruptum*, to burst or break, as in *corrupt*, *disrupt*, &c.] To throw out or emit by internal and especially by volcanic action; to cast out, as lava from a volcano.—**Eruption**, *ē-rup'shon*, *n.* The act of breaking

or bursting forth from enclosure or confinement; a violent emission of lava, &c., from a volcano; a sudden or violent rushing forth of men or troops; the breaking out of a cutaneous disease; the rash, pustules, vesicles, &c., accompanying the disease.—**Eruptive**, *ē-rup'tiv*, *a.* Bursting forth; attended with eruption or rash, or producing it; *geol.* produced by eruption.

**Eryngo**, *e-ring'gō*, *n.* [*Gr. æryngion*, a prickly plant.] An umbelliferous plant of many species, found on the sandy shores of Britain, and having thick and fleshy roots which were formerly candied as a sweetmeat: called also *Sea Holly*.

**Erysipelas**, *er-i-sip'e-las*, *n.* [*Gr. erythros*, red, and *pella*, skin.] A disease characterized by diffused inflammation with fever; an eruption of a fiery acrid humour on some part of the body, but chiefly on the face and head; rose; St. Anthony's fire.

**Erythema**, *er-i-thē'ma*, *n.* [*Gr. from erythros*, red.] A superficial redness of some portion of the skin without blisters and uninfected.

**Escalade**, *es-ka-lād'*, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. scala*, a ladder.] A furious attack made by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to pass a ditch or mount a rampart.—*v.t.*—*escaladed, escalating*. To mount and pass or enter by means of ladders; to scale.

**Escalator**, *es'ka-lā-tēr*, *n.* A mechanism consisting of a series of steps which are carried up and down by means of a continuous chain; a moving stairway.

**Escallonia**, *es-ka-lō'ni-a*, *n.* [*From Escallon*, the discoverer.] A South American genus of flowering plants.

**Escallope**, *es-ka-lōp*, *n.* [*O. Fr. escalope*.] A kind of bivalve; a scallop.

**Escape**, *es-kāp*, *v.t.*—*escaped, escaping*. [*O. Fr. escaper*, *Fr. échapper*, Sp. *Pg. Fr. escapar*, to escape; from *ex*, out, and *L. L. cappa, capa*, a mantle (comp. *cape, cap*), lit. to slip out of one's mantle.] To flee from and avoid; to get out of the way of; to shun; to be unnoticed by; to obtain security from; to evade; to elude.—*v.t.* To flee, shun, and be secure from danger; to be free, or get free, from any injury; to hasten or get away; to free oneself from custody or restraint; to regain one's liberty.—*n.* Flight to shun danger or injury; the act of fleeing from danger or imprisonment; the condition of being passed by without receiving injury, when danger threatens.—**Escapade**, *es-ka-pād'*, *n.* [*Fr.*] A freak; a mad prank; a wild adventure.—**Escapement**, *es-kāp'ment*, *n.* The general contrivance in a timepiece by which the rotatory motion of the wheels gives rise to or maintains the vibratory motion of the pendulum or balance-wheel.

**Escarpment**, *es-kārp'ment*, *n.* *Fort.* ground cut away nearly vertically about a position in order to make it

inaccessible to an enemy; also, the precipitous side of any hill or rock; a steep ridge of land; a cliff.

**Eschar**, *es-kār*, *n.* [*Gr. eschara*, a fireplace, a scab.] The crust or scab occasioned on the skin by burns or caustic applications.—**Escharotic**, *es-ka-rō'tik*, *a.* Caustic; having the power of searing or destroying the flesh.—*n.* An application which sears or destroys flesh.

**Eschatology**, *es-ka-tō'lo-ji*, *n.* [*Gr. eschatos*, last, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the last or final things, as death, judgment, &c.

**Escheat**, *es-chēt*, *n.* [*O. Fr. eschet*, from *escheir*, *escheoir*, Mod. *Fr. échoir*, from *L. excadere*—*ex*, and *cadere*, to fall (whence *cadence*, *decay*, &c.). *Cheat* is shortened from this.] The resulting back or reverting of any land or tenements to the state or sovereign through failure of heirs, and formerly also by forfeiture or attainder; the property which falls to the state in this way.—*v.i.* To become an escheat.—*v.t.* To cause to be an escheat; to forfeit.

**Eschew**, *es-chō'*, *v.t.* [*O. Fr. eschever*, *Fr. esquivier*, to avoid, to shun, from O.G. *skiuhan*, G. *scheuen*, to avoid; akin to *E. shy*.] To flee from; to shun; to seek to avoid; to avoid.

**Escort**, *es'kōrt*, *n.* [*Fr. escorte*, from *It. scorta*, a guard or guide, from *scorgere*, to guide, from *L. ex*, and *corrigere*, to correct.] A body of armed men appointed to guard an officer, or stores, money, baggage, &c., when being conveyed from place to place; a person or persons attending one as a mark of respect, honour, or attention; protection or safeguard on a journey or excursion.—*v.t.* (es-kōrt'). To attend and guard on a journey; to accompany as a guard or protector.

**Escriroire**, *es-kri-twār'*, *n.* [*O. Fr. escriptoire*, from *L. scriptorius*, connected with writing, *scribo, scriptum*, to write.] A desk or chest of drawers with an apartment for writing materials; a writing-desk.

**Esulent**, *es'kū-lent*, *a.* [*L. esculentus*, from *esca*, food, from *edo*, *1 eat*.] Capable of or fit for being used by man for food; edible.—*n.* Something that is eatable; an edible.

**Escutcheon**, *es-kuch'on*, *n.* [*O. Fr. escusson*, from *L. scutum*, a shield. **ESQUIRE**.] The shield on which a coat of arms is represented; the shield of a family; a plate for protecting the keyhole of a door, or to which the handle is attached; a scutcheon.

**Esker**, **Eskar**, *es'kēr*, *n.* [*Ir. eiscir*.] In *geol.* a term for a long linear ridge of sand and gravel, common in regions where ice sheets have prevailed, and belonging to glacial phenomena.

**Eskimo**, *es'ki-mō*, *n. pl.* **Eskimos**, *es'ki-mōz*. One of a race of men, generally short in stature, with broad oval faces and small oblique eyes, inhabiting the northern parts of North America and Greenland.

**Esoteric**, *es-ō-ter'ik*, *a.* [*Gr. esō-*



*terikos*, from *esō*, within.] Taught only to a select number, and not intelligible to a general body of disciples; designed for, and understood only by, the initiated; private: opposed to *exoteric* or public.

**Espalier**, es-pal'yér, *n.* [Fr., from *it. spalliera*.] A broad piece of trellis-work on which the branches of fruit-trees or bushes are trained.

**Esparto**, es-pär'tō, *n.* [Sp., from *L. spartum*, Gr. *sparton*, *spartos*.] A name of two or three species of grass used in the manufacture of paper, matting, baskets, &c.

**Especial**, es-pesh'al, *a.* [O.Fr. *especial*, Fr. *spécial*, L. *specialis*, of particular sort or kind, special, from *species*, kind.] Of a distinct sort or kind; special; particular; marked; peculiar.

**Esperanto**, es-per-ant'ō, *n.* A language invented by Dr. Zamenhof (about 1887) for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of all countries to converse with each other.

**Esplanade**, es-pla-nād', *n.* [Fr., from the old verb *esplaner*, to make level, from *L. explanare*.] Any open level space near a town, especially a kind of terrace along the seaside, for public walks or drives.

**Espouse**, es-pouz', *v.t.*—*espoused*, *espousing*. [O.Fr. *espouser* (Fr. *épouser*), from *L. sponsare*, to betroth.] To give or take in marriage; to promise, engage, or bestow in marriage by contract or pledge; to betroth; to marry; to wed; to become a partisan in; to embrace or to adopt (a cause, a quarrel).—**Espousal**, es-pou'zal, *n.* The act of espousing or betrothing: frequently used in the plural; the adopting or taking up of a cause.

**Espy**, es-pi', *v.t.*—*espied*, *espying*. [O.Fr. *espier*, *it. spiare*; same word as *spy*.] To see at a distance; to have the first sight of; to descry; to discover, as something concealed, or as if unexpectedly or unintentionally; to inspect; to spy.—**Espionage**, es'pi-o-nā, *n.* The practice or employment of spies; the practice of watching the conduct and words of others as a spy.

**Esquire**, es-kwir' or es', *n.* [O.Fr. *escuyer*, Fr. *écuyer*, lit. a shield-bearer, from *L. scutarius*, a soldier armed with a *scutum*, or shield.] Originally, a shield-bearer or armour-bearer; an attendant on a knight; hence, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight; a title now used as a complimentary adjunct to a name in addressing letters, &c., to almost any person of respectable standing.

**Essay**, es-sā', *v.t.* [Fr. *essayer*.] To exert one's power or faculties on; to make an effort to perform; to try; to attempt; to endeavour to do; to make experiment of.—*n.* (es'sā). An effort made for the performance of anything; a trial, attempt, or endeavour; a test or experiment; a literary composition intended to prove some particular

point or illustrate a particular subject, not having the importance of a regular treatise; a short disquisition on a subject of taste, philosophy, or common life.

**Essence**, es'sens, *n.* [Fr., from *L. essentia*, from *esse*, to be; akin *entity*.] That which constitutes the particular nature of a thing, and which distinguishes it from all others; that which makes a thing what it is; existence; a being having existence; constituent substance; the predominant elements or principles of any plant or drug extracted, refined, or rectified from grosser matter; an extract; perfume; odour; scent; the most important or fundamental doctrines, facts, ideas, or conclusions (the *essence* of a lecture, a statement).—*v.t.* To perfume; to scent.—**Essential**, es-sen'shal, *a.* Being of or pertaining to the essence; necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing; constituting a thing what it is; important in the highest degree; indispensable; volatile; diffusible (*essential oils*).—*n.* What is essential; fundamental or constituent principle; distinguishing characteristic.

**Establish**, es-tab'lish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *establi* (Fr. *établir*), from *L. stabilis*, I make firm, establish, from *sta*, root of *sto*, I stand.] To make steadfast, firm, or stable; to settle on a firm or permanent basis; to set or fix unalterably; to institute and ratify; to enact or decree authoritatively and for permanence; to ordain; to strengthen; to prove; to confirm; to originate and secure the permanent existence of; to found permanently; to set up in connexion with the state and endow (a church); to set up in business.—**Establishment**, es-tab'lish-ment, *n.* The act of establishing; the state of being established; settlement; fixed state; confirmation; a permanent civil or military force or organization, such as a fixed garrison or a local government; that form of doctrine and church government established by the legislature in any country; the place where a person is settled either for residence or for transacting business; a person's residence and everything connected with it, such as furniture, servants, carriages, &c.; an institution, whether public or private; the quota or number of men in an army, regiment, &c.

**Estaminet**, äs-tam-i-nä, *n.* [Fr.] A coffee-house where smoking is allowed; a tap-room.

**Estate**, es-tät', *n.* [O.Fr. *estat*, Fr. *état*, from *L. status*, a standing, state, from *sto*, *statum*, to stand.] Condition or circumstances of any person or thing; state; rank; quality; possessions; property; a piece of landed property; a definite portion of land in the ownership of some one; an order or class of men constituting a state; one of the classes of the nation invested with political

rights, the *three estates of the realm*, in Britain, being the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons.

**Esteem**, es-tēm', *v.t.* [Fr. *estimer*, L. *estimare*, *æstimatum*.] To set a value on, whether high or low; to estimate; to value; to set a high value on; to regard with reverence, respect, or friendship; to prize.—*n.* Opinion or judgment of merit or demerit; estimation; high value or estimation; great regard; favourable opinion, founded on supposed worth.—**Estimable**, es'ti-ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being esteemed or valued; worthy of esteem or respect; deserving our good opinion or regard.—**Estimate**, es'ti-mät, *v.t.*—*estimated*, *estimating*. [L. *estimare*, *æstimatum*.] To form a judgment or opinion regarding; especially applied to value, size, weight, degree, extent, quantity, &c.; to rate by judgment, opinion, or a rough calculation; to fix the worth of; to compute; to calculate; to reckon.—*n.* A valuing or rating in the mind; an approximate judgment or opinion as to value, degree, extent, quantity, &c.—**Estimation**, es-ti-mä'shon, *n.* [L. *estimatio*.] The act of estimating; calculation; computation; an estimate; esteem; regard; favourable opinion; honour.

**Estop**, es-top', *v.t.*—*estopped*, *estopping*. [O.Fr. *estoper*, Fr. *étouper*, to stop with tow, from *L. stupa*, *stuppa*, tow.] Law, to impede or bar by one's own act.—**Estoppel**, es-top'-el, *n.* Law, a stop; a plea in bar, grounded on a man's own act.

**Estovers**, es-to'vërs, *n.pl.* [O.Fr. *estoveir*, *estovoir*, to be needful.] Law, the right of taking the necessary amount of wood from an estate for fuel, fences, repairs, and other reasonable purposes.

**Estrange**, es-trānj', *v.t.*—*estranged*, *estranging*. [O.Fr. *estranger*, from *L.L. extraneus*, foreign, strange. *STRANGE*.] To keep apart or out of friendly relations; to make to cease from being familiar; to alienate; to turn from kindness to indifference or malevolence; to apply to a purpose foreign from its original or customary one.—**Estrangement**, es-trānj'ment, *n.* The act of estranging or state of being estranged; alienation.

**Stray**, es-trā', *n.* A stray, or animal that has strayed from the custody of its owner.

**Estrait**, es-trët', *n.* [O.Fr. *estraitte*, from *L. extraho*, *extractum*, to draw out.] Law, a true copy of an original writing, under which fines are to be levied.

**Estuary**, es'tu-ä-ri, *n.* [L. *æstuarium*, from *æstuo*, I boil, foam, *æstus*, heat, tide.] The wide mouth of a river where the tide meets the currents, or flows and ebbs; a firth.

**Et cætera**, et set'sér-a. [L. *et*, and, *cætera*, other things.] Any others of the like kind, an expression used after the mention of certain indi-

viduals of a class, to indicate that others might also have been mentioned by name: written also *Et-cetera*, *Et-cetera*, and commonly contracted *etc.*, &c.

**Etch**, ech, *v.t.* and *i.* [From *D. etzen*, *G.ätzen*, to corrode by acids, to etch; lit. to bite into; O.H.G. *ezan*, to eat.] To produce figures or designs upon a plate of steel, copper, glass, or the like, by means of lines drawn through a thin coating or ground covering the plate and corroded or *bitten in* by some strong acid, which can only affect the plate where the coating has been removed by the etching instrument.—**Etching**, ech'ing, *n.* The art or operation of an etcher; a design or picture produced by an etcher.

**Eternal**, et-ér'nal, *a.* [Fr. *éternel*; *L. æternus, æternus*.] Having no beginning or end of existence; everlasting; endless; continued without intermission; ceaseless; perpetual.—*The Eternal*, an appellation of God.—**Eternity**, et-ér-ni-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being eternal; duration or continuance without beginning or end; endless past time or endless future time; the state or condition which begins at death.

**Etesian**, et-tē'zi-an, *a.* [L. *etesius*, from Gr. *etēsios*, annual, from *etos*, a year.] Recurring every year; blowing at stated times of the year; applied to the periodical winds in the Mediterranean.

**Ethane**, et-thān, *n.* A hydrocarbon (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) allied to marsh-gas (CH<sub>4</sub>).

**Ether**, et-thēr, *n.* [L. *æther*, from Gr. *aithēr*, from *aithen*, to light up, to kindle.] The supposed subtle atmosphere in space beyond the earth's atmosphere; a hypothetical medium of extreme tenuity and elasticity supposed to be diffused throughout all space (as well as among the molecules of which solid bodies are composed), and to be the medium of the transmission of light and heat; a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, obtained from alcohol, an excellent solvent of fats and resins, and used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and anaesthetic.—**Ethereal**, et-thēr-é-al, *a.* Formed of ether or the fine atmosphere pervading all space; containing or filled with ether; belonging to the sky regions; heavenly; celestial.

**Ethic**, **Ethical**, et'hik, et'h'i-kal, *a.* [L. *ethicus*, from Gr. *ethikos*, from *ethos*, custom, habit.] Relating to morals; treating of morality; containing precepts of morality; moral.—**Ethics**, et'hiks, *n.* The science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation; moral philosophy, which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it; the science of duty.

**Ethiopian**, et'h'i-ōp, et'h'i-ō-pi-an, *n.* [Gr. *Aithiops—aitthō*, I burn, and *ōps*, countenance.] A native of Ethiopia; a Negro or black man.

**Ethnic**, **Ethnical**, eth'nik, eth'ni-

kal, *a.* [L. *ethnicus*, from Gr. *ethnikos*, from *ethnos*, nation, pl. *ta ethnē*, the nations, heathens, gentiles.] Pertaining to the gentiles or nations not converted to Christianity; heathen; pagan; pertaining to race; ethnological.—**Ethnography**, eth-nog'ra-fi, *n.* That branch of science which has for its subject the description of the different races of men, or the manners, customs, religion, &c., peculiar to different nations.—**Ethnology**, eth-nol'o-jī, *n.* That branch of science which investigates the mental and physical differences of mankind and the organic laws on which they depend.

**Ethology**, eth-ol'o-jī, *n.* {Gr. *ethos*, or *ethos*, manners, morals, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of ethics; the science of character.

**Ethyl**, et'hil, *n.* {*Ether*, and Gr. *hyle*, matter.] The radical of ordinary alcohol and ether.—**Ethylene**, et'hī-lēn, *n.* A gas to which is largely due the illuminating power of coal-gas.

**Etiolate**, et'i-ō-lāt, *v.t.*—*etiolated*, *etiolating*. [Fr. *étiole*, to blanch, from *éteule*, stubble, from *L. stipula*, a straw.] To grow white from absence of the normal amount of green colouring matter in the leaves or stalks; to be whitened by excluding the light of the sun, as plants.—*v.t.* To blanch or whiten by excluding the light or by disease.—**Etiolation**, et'i-ō-lā'shon, *n.* The act of etiolating or state of being etiolated or blanched.

**Etiology**, et-i-ol'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *aitia*, cause, and *logos*, discourse.] An account of the causes of anything; the science of the causes of diseases.

**Etiquette**, et'i-ket, *n.* [Fr.; O.Fr. *etiquette*, a thing attached, a label, from *G. stecken*, to stick, to put.] Conventional forms of ceremony or decorum; the forms which are observed toward particular persons, or in particular places; social observances required by good breeding.

**Etruscan**, et-trus'kan, *a.* Relating to *Etruria*, an ancient country in Central Italy.

**Etude**, ā-tūd, *n.* [Fr.] A musical or artistic composition designed to serve as a study.

**Etui**, et-wē', *n.* [Fr. *étui*.] A pocket-case for small articles, such as needles, pins, &c.; a lady's reticule.

**Etymology**, et-i-mol'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *etymos*, true or real, to *etymon*, the true or literal signification of a word, its root, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of philology which explains the origin and derivation of words; derivation; that part of grammar which comprehends the various inflections and modifications of words.—**Etymologist**, et-i-mol'o-jist, *n.* One who searches into the origin of words.—**Etymon**, et'i-mon, *n.* The root of a word.

**Eucaine**, ū-kā'in, *n.* A complex syn-

thetic substance used as a local anæsthetic, which has largely superseded cocaine, being as powerful and less dangerous.

**Eucalyptus**, ū-ka-lip'tus, *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *kalyptō*, I cover—referring to the cover of the flower-bud.] The eucalyptus, a genus of very large trees of the myrtle order, natives of Australia, called gum-trees, from the gum that exudes from them, also stringy-bark, iron-bark, &c.

**Eucharist**, ū'ka-ris't, *n.* [Gr. *eucharistia*, thanksgiving, the Lord's supper, *eucharistos*, grateful—*eu*, well, good, and *charis*, grace, favour.] The sacrament of the Lord's supper; the Communion; the consecrated elements, and especially the bread.

**Euchre**, ū'kēr, *n.* A game of cards, a modified form of the game of *écarté*, played by two, three, or four players with the thirty-two highest cards of the pack.

**Euclease**, ū'klās, *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *klaō*, I break.] A mineral of the beryl family, of a pale-green colour and very brittle.

**Eudæmonism**, **Eudæmonism**, ū-dē'mon-izm, *n.* [Gr. *eudaimōn*, happy.] The system of philosophy which makes human happiness the highest object, declaring that the production of happiness is the foundation of virtue.

**Eudiometer**, ū-di-om'et-ēr, *n.* [Gr. *eudios*, serene, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument usually in the form of a glass siphon with a graduated limb, originally designed for ascertaining the purity of the air, but now employed generally in the analysis of gases by the electric spark.

**Eugenics**, ū-jen'iks, *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, *genos*, race.] The theory dealing with the production or treatment of a fine, healthy race.—**Eugenist**, ū-jen'ist, *n.* One who theorizes or practises eugenics.

**Euhemerism**, ū-hem'ēr-izm, *n.* [After the Greek *Euhēmeros*, who explained myths in this way.] That system of interpreting myths by which the gods are regarded as representing distinguished men who formerly lived, and so the myths are considered as founded on real histories.

**Eulogy**, ū-lo-jī, *n.* [Gr. *eulogia*—*eu*, well, and *logos*, speech, from *legō*, I speak.] Praise; encomium; panegyric; a speech or writing in commendation of a person on account of his valuable qualities or services.—**Eulogist**, ū-lo-jist, *n.* One who praises and commends another; one who pronounces a eulogy.—**Eulogistic**, **Eulogistical**, ū-lo-jis'tik, ū-lo-jis'ti-kal, *a.* Containing or pertaining to eulogy or praise; laudatory.—**Eulogium**, ū-lō'jī-um, *n.* A formal eulogy.—**Eulogize**, ū-lō-jiz, *v.t.*—*eulogized*, *eulogizing*. To speak or write in commendation of another; to extol in speech or writing; to praise.

**Eumenides**, ū-men'i-dēz, *n.pl.* Lit. the gracious goddesses, a Greek



name of the Furies, because it was considered unlawful and dangerous to name them under their true designation *Erinyes*.

**Eunuch**, ù-nuk, *n.* [Gr. *eunouchos*—*eunē*, a bed, and *echō*, I keep, have charge of.] A castrated male of the human species; hence, from the employment to which eunuchs were commonly put, a chamberlain.

**Eupepsy**, ù-pep'si, *n.* [Gr. *eupepsia*—*eu*, and *pepsis*, digestion, from *pepō*, I digest.] Good digestion; the opposite of dyspepsia.—**Eupeptic**, ù-pep'tik, *a.* Having good digestion; easy of digestion.

**Euphemism**, ù-fem-izm, *n.* [Gr. *euphēmismos*—*eu*, well, and *phēmi*, I speak.] A figure of speech in which a delicate word or expression is substituted for one which is offensive to good manners or to delicate ears.

**Euphony**, ù-fō-ni, *n.* [Gr. *euphōnia*—*eu*, well, and *phōne*, voice.] An agreeable sound; an easy, smooth enunciation of sounds; a pronunciation of letters, syllables, and words which is pleasing to the ear.—**Euphonious**, ù-fō-ni-us, *a.* Agreeable in sound; euphonic.

**Euphonium**, ù-fō-ni-um, *n.* A brass bass instrument with three or four valves, used in military bands, and frequently in the orchestra as a substitute for the trombone.

**Euphorbia**, ù-for'bi-a, *n.* [Gr. *euphorbia*, from the name of an ancient Greek physician.] A genus of exogenous plants, some of which are found in Britain, and are popularly called *spurge*s, while the most remarkable are tropical shrubs or trees, often large, fleshy, and leafless, having the habit of a cactaceous plant.

**Euphrasy**, ù-fra-si, *n.* [Gr. *euphrasia*, delight.] The herb popularly called eye-bright.

**Euphuism**, ù-fū-izm, *n.* [From the name of the author of two works by John Lyly, written in a strange and affected style, which became fashionable at the court of Elizabeth. *Euphuës* is the Gr. *euphyēs*, well-shaped—*eu*, well, and *phyrē*, growth, stature.] Affectation of excessive elegance and refinement of language; high-flown artificial diction.—**Euphuist**, ù-fū-ist, *n.* One addicted to euphuism: applied particularly to certain writers, at the head of which stood John Lyly.

**Eurasian**, ù-rā'shi-an, *n.* [A contraction of *European* and *Asian*.] One born in India of a Hindu mother and European father.

**Eureka**, ù-rē'ka; ñ. [Gr. (*h*)*eureka*, I have found, perf. ind. act. of (*h*)*euiriskō*, I find.] The exclamation of Archimedes, when, after long study, he discovered a method of detecting the amount of alloy in King Hiero's crown; hence, a discovery; especially, one made after long research; an expression of triumph at a discovery or supposed discovery.

**European**, ù-rō-pē'an, *a.* [L. *Europa*, Gr. *Eurōpē*, Europe.] Pertaining to

Europe; native to Europe.—*n.* A native of Europe.

**Eustachian**, ù-stā'ki-an, *a.* Named after *Eustachius* or *Eustachio*, an Italian physician, who died 1574.—*Eustachian tube*, the tube which forms a communication between the internal ear and the back part of the mouth.—*Eustachian valve*, a valve which separates the right auricle of the heart from the inferior vena cava.

**Euthanasia**, ù-tha-nā'zi-a, *n.* [Gr. *eu*, well, and *thanatos*, death.] An easy death; a putting to death by painless means; a means of putting to a painless death.

**Evacuate**, ÷-vak'ū-āt, *v.t.*—*evacuated*, *evacuating*. [L. *evacuo*, *evacuatum*—*e*, out, and *vacuus*, empty, from *vacare*, to be empty.] To make empty; to make empty by removing oneself from (an army *evacuates* a town or a country); to void or discharge from the bowels.—**Evacuant**, ÷-vak'ū-ant, *a.* Producing evacuation; purgative.—*n.* A medicine which promotes the natural secretions and excretions.—**Evacuation**, ÷-vak'ū-ā'shon, *n.* The act of evacuating; that which is evacuated or discharged, especially from the bowels.

**Evade**, ÷-vād', *v.i.*—*evaded*, *evading*. [L. *evado*—*e*, and *vado*, I go.] To avoid, escape from, or elude in any way, as by dexterity, artifice, sophistry, address, or ingenuity; to slip away from; to elude; to escape the grasp or comprehension of; to baffle or foil.—*v.t.* To escape; to slip away; to practise artifice or sophistry for the purpose of eluding.—**Evasion**, ÷-vā'zhon, *n.* [L. *evasio*.] The act of evading, eluding, avoiding, or escaping; shift; subterfuge; equivocation; prevarication; shuffling.—**Evasive**, ÷-vā'siv, *a.* Using evasion or artifice to avoid; shuffling; equivocating; containing or characterized by evasion.

**Evanescent**, ev-a-nes'ent, *a.* Vanishing; subject to vanishing; fleeting; passing away; liable to disappear or come to an end.

**Evangel**, ÷-van'jel, *n.* [L. *evangelium*, the gospel; Gr. *euangelion*, good tidings, the gospel—*eu*, well, good, and *angellō*, I announce.] The gospel; one of the gospels or four New Testament books under the names of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.—**Evangelical**, **Evangelic**, ÷-van-jel'i-kal, ÷-van-jel'ik, *a.* [L. *evangelicus*.] According to the gospel, or religious truth taught in the New Testament; sound in the doctrines of the gospel; adhering closely to the letter of the gospel; fervent and devout; *eccles.* a term applied to a section in the Protestant churches who give special prominence to the doctrines of the corruption of man's nature by the fall, of his regeneration and redemption through our Saviour, and of free and unmerited grace; applied in Germany to Protestants as distinguished from Roman Catholics, and more especially

to the national Protestant church formed in Prussia in 1817 by a union of the Lutheran and Calvinistic churches.—**Evangelicism**, ÷-van-jel'i-sizm, *n.* Evangelical principles.—**Evangelist**, ÷-van-jel'ist, *n.* One of the four writers of the gospels; a layman engaged in preaching or missionary work.

**Evaporate**, ÷-vap'er-āt, *v.i.*—*evaporated*, *evaporating*. [L. *evaporo*, *evaporatum*—*e*, out, and *vapor*, vapour. **VAPOUR**.] To pass off in vapour; to escape and be dissipated, either in visible vapour or in particles too minute to be visible; *fig.* to escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated; to be wasted.—*v.t.* To convert or resolve into vapour; to cause to evaporate; to vaporize.—

**Evaporation**, ÷-vap'er-ā'shon, *n.* The act or process of evaporating; the conversion of a liquid by heat into vapour or steam, which becomes dissipated in the atmosphere in the manner of an elastic fluid; vaporization; the matter evaporated; vapour.

**Eve**, ēv, *n.* [Short for *even*, *evening*.] The close of the day; the evening; the day or the latter part of the day before a church festival; the period just preceding some event (on the eve of a revolution).

**Even**, ēvn, *a.* [A.Sax. *efen*, even, level, equal—D. *even*, Dan. *jern*, *jævn*, Icel. *jafn*, Goth. *ibns*, Gr. *eben*, even, level.] Level; smooth; flat; devoid of irregularities; straight or direct; uniform; equal; not easily ruffled; on a level or on the same level; in the same or in an equally favourable position; on a level in advantage; having accounts balanced; square; adjusted; fair; equitable; capable of being divided by 2 without a remainder: opposed to *odd*.—*v.t.* To make even; to level; to lay smooth; to place in an equal state; to balance.—*adv.* Expressing a level or equality; hence, just; exactly in consonance; according (*even* as he wished); expressing equality or sameness of time (I knew it *even* then); expressing, emphatically, identity of person (*even* he did it); expressing a strong assertion; not only this or so, but more, or but also.

**Even**, ēvn, *n.* [A.Sax. *aefen*, *ēfen*.] Evening. [Poet.]—**Evensong**, ēvn-song, *n.* A form of worship for the evening; vespers.—**Eventide**, ēvn-tid, *n.* Evening.

**Evening**, ēv'ning, *n.* [A.Sax. *aefnung*, verbal noun (like *morning*), from *aefen*, *ēfen*, evening.] The close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night; the time from sunset till darkness; the latter part of the afternoon and the earlier part of the night; the decline or latter part of life, strength, or glory: often used as an adjective.—**Evening-star**, *n.* The planet *Venus* when visible in the evening.

**Event**, ÷-vent', *n.* [L. *eventus*, from *evenio*, *eventum*, to come out.] That which happens or falls out; any in-



cident good or bad; an occurrence; the consequence of anything; that in which an action, operation, or series of operations terminates; the issue, conclusion, end.—**Eventful**, *ev-vent'ful*, *a.* Full of events or incidents; characterized by great changes either in public or private affairs.—**Eventual**, *ev-ven'tū-āl*, *a.* Coming or happening as a consequence or final result; consequential; final; ultimate.—**Eventuality**, *ev-ven'tū-āl'i-ti*, *n.* That which eventuates or happens; a contingent result.—**Eventually**, *ev-ven'tū-āl-ly*, *adv.* In the event; in the final result or issue.—**Eventuate**, *ev-ven'tū-āt*, *v.i.*—*eventuated, eventuating.* To issue as an event or consequence; to fall out; to happen; to come to pass.

**Ever**, *ev'ēr*, *adv.* [A.Sax. *æfre*, always.] At any time past or future; at all times; always; eternally; constantly; incessantly; continually; in any degree.—**Evergreen**, *ev'ēr-grēn*, *a.* Always green; having verdant leaves throughout the year; *fig.* always fresh, vigorous, or in a good condition.—*n.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.—**Everlasting**, *ev-ēr-las'ting*, *a.* Lasting or enduring for ever; existing or continuing without beginning or end; eternal; perpetual; endless; continual.—*n.* Eternity; a plant whose flowers retain their form, colour, and brightness for many months after being gathered.—**Evermore**, *ev'ēr-mōr*, *adv.* Always; eternally; for ever; at all times; continually.

**Every**, *ev'ēr-i*, *a.* [O.E. *everich*, *everilk*, from A.Sax. *æfre*, ever, and *alc*, each.] Each individual of the whole number; each of a number singly or by one by one.—**Everybody**, *ev'ēr-i-bod-i*, *n.* Every person.—**Everyday**, *ev'ēr-i-dā*, *a.* Used, occurring, or that may be seen or met with every day; common; usual; ordinary.—**Everywhere**, *ev'ēr-i-whār*, *adv.* In every place; in all places.

**Evict**, *ē-vikt'*, *v.t.* [L. *evincō*, *evictum*, to vanquish utterly.] To dispossess by a judicial process or course of legal proceedings; to expel from lands or tenements by law.—**Eviction**, *ē-vik'shon*, *n.* The act of evicting; the expulsion of a tenant from lands or tenements by law.

**Evidence**, *ev'i-dens*, *n.* [Fr. *évidence*, from L. *evidentia*—*e*, and *video*, *visum*, to see.] That which demonstrates or makes clear that a fact is so; that which makes evident or enables the mind to see truth; proof arising from our own perceptions by the senses, or from the testimony of others, or from inductions of reason; testimony; *law*, that which is legally submitted to a competent tribunal as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged matter of fact under investigation.—*King's* (or *Queen's*) *evidence*, evidence given by an accomplice,

when the ordinary evidence is defective, on the understanding that he himself shall go free for his share of the crime.—*v.t.*—*evidenced, evidencing.* To render evident; to prove; to make clear to the mind.—**Evident**, *ev'i-dent*, *a.* [L. *evidens*.] Open to be seen; clear to the mental or physical eye; manifest; obvious; plain.

**Evil**, *ē'vil*, *a.* [A.Sax. *efel*, *yfel*; G. *übel*, O.Fris. *evil*, G. *übel*, Goth. *ubils*.] *Ill* is a contracted form of *evil*.] Having bad qualities of a natural kind, having qualities which tend to injury, or to produce mischief; injurious; pernicious; mischievous; having bad qualities of a moral kind; wicked; corrupt; perverse; wrong; vile; vicious; unfortunate; unpropitious; calamitous.—*The Evil One*, the Devil.—*n.* Anything that causes injury, pain, or suffering; misfortune; calamity; mischief; injury; depravity; corruption of heart, or disposition to commit wickedness; malignity; the negation or contrary of good.—*adv.* Not well; ill.—**Evil-eye**, *n.* A kind of influence superstitiously ascribed in former times to certain persons, their glance being supposed to injure.

**Evince**, *ē-vins'*, *v.t.*—*evinced, evincing.* [L. *evinco*, I vanquish, prove or show. EVICT.] To show; to prove; to manifest; to make evident; to display as something belonging to one's own nature or character (to *evince* fear).

**Eviscerate**, *ē-vis'ēr-āt*, *v.t.*—*eviscerated, eviscerating.* [L. *eviscero*—*e*, and *viscera*, the bowels.] To disembowel.

**Evoke**, *ē-vōk'*, *v.t.*—*evoked, evoking.* [L. *evoco*—*e*, out, and *voco*, I call.] To call or summon forth.—**Evocation**, *ev-ō-kā'shon*, *n.* The act of evoking; a calling forth.

**Evolution**, *ev-ō-lū'shon*, *n.* [L. *evolutio*, from *evolvere*, *evolutum*, to unroll, to unfold.] The act of unfolding, unrolling, or expanding; a gradual development or working out; the extraction of arithmetical or algebraic roots; a regulated or systematic series of movements which a body of troops, a fleet, or a ship makes when changing a previous formation or position; that theory which sees in the history of all things, organic and inorganic, a development from simplicity to complexity, a gradual advance from a simple or rudimentary condition to one that is more complex and of a higher character.—**Evolutionist**, *ev-ō-lū'shon-ist*, *n.* A believer in the doctrine of evolution.

**Evolve**, *ē-volv'*, *v.t.*—*evolved, evolving.* [L. *evolvere*—*e*, and *volvo*, I roll.] To unfold; to open and expand; to disentangle; to unravel; to develop; to cause to pass from a simple to a complex state.—*v.i.* To open or disclose itself.

**Ewe**, *ū*, *n.* [A.Sax. *eowu*.] A female sheep.

**Ewer**, *ū'ēr*, *n.* [From O.Fr. *ewe*,

Mod.Fr. *eau*; water.] A large pitcher or jug with a wide spout, used to bring water for washing the hands; a sort of pitcher that accompanies a wash-hand basin for holding the water.

**Exacerbate**, *ex-sas'ēr-bāt*, *v.t.*—*exacerbated, exacerbating.* [L. *exacerbo*, *exacerbatum*—*ex*, intens., and *acerbus*, harsh, sharp, sour.] To irritate, exasperate, or inflame; to increase the malignant qualities of; to increase the violence of (a disease).

**Exact**, *eg-zakt'*, *a.* [L. *exactus*, pp. of *exigo*, I drive out, measure—*ex*, out, and *ago*, I drive.] Closely correct or regular; accurate; conformed to rule; precise; not different in the least; methodical; careful; observing strict method, rule, or order; punctual; strict.—*v.t.* To force or compel to be paid or yielded; to extort by means of authority or compulsion; to enforce a yielding of; to enjoin with pressing urgency.—**Exacting**, *eg-zak'ting*, *p.* and *a.* Demanding or disposed to demand without pity or justice; extorting; making unreasonable claims.—**Exaction**, *eg-zak'shon*, *n.* The act of exacting; extortion; a wresting of contributions unjustly; that which is exacted; fees, rewards, or contributions levied with severity or injustice.—**Exactitude**, *eg-zak'ti-tūd*, *n.* Exactness; accuracy; nicety.—**Exactly**, *eg-zakt'ly*, *adv.* In an exact manner.—**Exactness**, *eg-zak'tnes*, *n.* The state or quality of being exact; accuracy; correctness; preciseness; regularity.

**Exaggerate**, *eg-zaf'ēr-āt*, *v.t.*—*exaggerated, exaggerating.* [L. *exaggero*, *exaggeratum*—*ex*, intens., and *aggero*, I heap, from *agger*, a heap.] To represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant; to heighten unduly; to magnify.—**Exaggeration**, *eg-zaf'ēr-ā'shon*, *n.* The act of exaggerating; a representation of things beyond the truth or reality.

**Exalt**, *eg-zalt'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *exalter*, from L. *exaltare*—*ex*, and *altus*, high.] To raise high; to lift up; to elevate in power, wealth, rank, or dignity, character, and the like; to elevate with joy, pride, or confidence; to elate; to praise highly; to magnify; to extol; to elevate the tone of; to elevate in diction or sentiment.—**Exaltation**, *eg-zal-tā'shon*, *n.* The act of exalting or state of being exalted; elevated state; state of greatness or dignity; a state of great elation; mental elevation.

**Examine**, *eg-zam'in*, *v.t.*—*examined, examining.* [L. *examinō*, *examinatum*, from *examen*, *examinis*, the tongue of a balance.] To inspect or observe carefully; to look into the state of; to view and consider in all its aspects; to question, as a witness or an accused person; to put judicial inquiries to; to inquire into the qualifications, capabilities, knowledge, or progress of, by interrogatories; to try or test.—**Examiner**, *eg-zam'in-ēr*, *n.* One who examines;

one who inspects; a person appointed to conduct an examination, as in a university.—**Examination**, eg-zam'f-ná'shon, *n.* The act of examining or state of being examined; a careful search or inquiry; careful and accurate inspection; a legal inquiry into facts by testimony; an attempt to ascertain truth by inquiries and interrogatories; a process for testing qualifications, knowledge, progress, of students, candidates, &c.; investigation; scrutiny; trial.

**Example**, eg-zam'pl, *n.* [L. *exemplum*, from *eximo*, I take out or away.] A sample or specimen; a pattern, in morals or manners, worthy of imitation; a copy or model; a former instance.

**Exarch**, ek'sárk, *n.* [Gr. *exarchos*—*ex*, and *archos*, a chief.] A viceroy or governor of an Italian or African province under the Byzantine Empire.

**Exasperate**, eg-zas'pér-át, *v.t.*—*exasperated*, *exasperating*. [L. *exaspero*, *exasperatum*, to irritate—*ex*, and *asper*, rough, harsh.] To irritate in a high degree; to provoke to rage; to enrage; to anger; to excite or inflame.—**Exasperation**, eg-zas'pér-át'shon, *n.* The act of exasperating or state of being exasperated.

**Excavate**, eks'ka-vát, *v.t.*—*excavated*, *excavating*. [L. *excavo*, *excavatum*—*ex*, out, and *cavus*, hollow.] To cut, scoop, dig, or wear out the inner part of anything and make it hollow; to hollow; to form by scooping or hollowing out.—**Excavation**, eks-ka-vát'shon, *n.* The act of excavating; a hollow or a cavity formed by removing substance.—**Excavator**, eks'ka-vát'tér, *n.* One who or that which excavates; a machine for excavating.

**Exceed**, ek-séd', *v.t.* [L. *excedo*—*ex*, out, and *cedo*, I go. CEDE.] To pass or go beyond; to proceed beyond the given or supposed limit, measure, or quantity of; to outgo; to surpass; to excel.—*v.i.* To go too far; to pass the proper bounds or limits.—**Exceeding**, ek-séd'ing, *a.* Great in extent, quantity, degree, or duration; very large.

**Excel**, ek-sel', *v.t.*—*excelled*, *excelling*. [L. *excello*—*ex*, and root seen in Gr. *kellō*, I impel, L. *celsum*, raised high.] To surpass in good qualities or laudable deeds; to outdo in comparison; to surpass; to transcend; to exceed.—*v.i.* To be eminent or distinguished; to surpass others; to take a high rank.—**Excellence**, ek'sel-lens, *n.* The state of excelling in anything; the state of possessing good qualities in an eminent or unusual degree; superiority; eminence; any valuable quality; anything highly laudable, meritorious, or esteemed; a title of honour given to persons of high rank; excellency.—**Excellency**, ek'sel-len-si, *n.* Valuable quality; excellence; a title of honour given to governors, ambassadors, ministers, and the like; with *your*, *his*, &c.—**Excellent**,

ek'sel-lent, *a.* Being of great virtue or worth; eminent or distinguished for what is amiable, valuable, or laudable; virtuous; good; worthy; excelling or surpassing in any quality; power, or attainment; being of great value or use; remarkable for good properties.

**Except**, ek-sept', *v.t.* [Fr. *excepter*, L. *excipio*, *exceptum*—*ex*, out, and *capio*, I take; seen also in *captious*, *capacious*, *capable*, *accept*, *conceive*, &c.] To take or leave out of any number specified; to exclude.—*v.i.* To object; to take exception: usually followed by *to*.—*prep.* Being excepted or left out; with exception of; excepting.—*conj.* Excepting; unless.—**Exception**, ek-sep'shon, *n.* The act of excepting or excluding from a number designated, or from a description; exclusion; that which is excepted or excluded; the person or thing specified as distinct or not included; an objection; that which is or may be offered in opposition to a rule, proposition, statement, or allegation; offence; slight anger or resentment (to take exception to what was said).—**Exceptional**, ek-sep'shon-al, *a.* Out of the ordinary course; relating to or forming an exception.

**Excerpt**, ek-sèrpt', *n.* [L. *excerpo*, *excerptum*—*ex*, out, and *carpo*, I pick.] An extract from an author or from a writing of any kind.

**Excess**, ek-ses', *n.* [L. *excessus*, from *excedo*, I exceed.] That which exceeds any measure or limit; that which is beyond measure, proportion, or due quantity; superfluity; superabundance; any transgression of due limits; extravagance; wastefulness; riotous living; want of restraint in gratifying the desires; intemperance; over-indulgence; the amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another.—**Excessive**, ek-ses'iv, *a.* Beyond any given degree, measure, or limit, or beyond the common measure or proportion; immoderate; extravagant; extreme.

**Exchange**, eks-chān', *v.t.*—*exchanged*, *exchanging*. [O.Fr. *exchanger*—*ex*, and *changer*, to change. CHANGE.] To give or take in return for another thing; to barter; to lay aside, quit, or resign (a thing, state, or condition), and take something else; to give and receive reciprocally; to give and take; to interchange.—*v.i.* To make an exchange; to pass or to be taken as an equivalent.—*n.* The act of giving one thing or commodity for another; barter; traffic by interchange of commodities; the act of giving up or resigning one thing or state for another; the act of giving and receiving reciprocally; the thing given or the thing received in return; the place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business: often contracted into 'Change; the dif-

ference of value in the respective currencies of different countries.

**Exchequer**, eks-chek'ér, *n.* [O.Fr. *eschecquier*, Fr. *échiquier*, a chess-board: the term was applied to a court of finance from its having at first held its meetings round a table covered with *checked* cloth, because accounts were taken by means of counters on the checks.] A state treasury; hence, pecuniary property in general; a person's finances or pecuniary resources; an ancient English tribunal and court, founded chiefly for the collection and care of the royal revenues, now a division of the High Court of Justice.

**Excise**, ek-siz', *n.* [From O.D. *aks-sijs*, G. *accise*, excise, corruption of O.Fr. *assise*, an assize, a tax.] A tax or duty imposed on certain commodities of home production and consumption, as beer, spirits, &c.; or levied on persons for licences to pursue certain callings, deal in certain commodities, as well as use certain things (armorial bearings, carriages, plate, &c.), or the like; that branch of the civil service which is connected with the collecting of such duties.—*v.t.*—*excised*, *excising*. To levy an excise on.—**Excisable**, ek-si'za-bl, *a.* Liable or subject to excise.—**Exciseman**, ek-siz'man, *n.* An inferior officer of the excise.

**Excise**, ek-siz', *v.t.*—*excised*, *excising*. [From L. *excido*, *excisum*—*ex*, out, and *cedo*, I cut.] To cut out or off; to remove by cutting, as in surgery; to delete or expunge.—**Excision**, ek-siz'h'on, *n.* The act of cutting out; removal by cutting; amputation; deletion.

**Excite**, ek-sit', *v.t.*—*excited*, *exciting*. [Fr. *exciter*, from L. *excito*—*ex*, and *cito*, I rouse.] To call into action; to animate; to rouse, provoke, or to stir up; to cause to act, as that which is dormant, sluggish, or inactive; to give new or increased action to; to stimulate; to call forth or increase the vital activity of; to raise, create, or set afoot.—**Excitable**, ek-si'ta-bl, *a.* Susceptible of excitement; capable of being excited; easily excited or stirred up; prone to or characterized by excitement.—**Excitement**, ek-sit'ment, *n.* The act of exciting; stimulation; the state of being excited; agitation; sensation; commotion; a state of aroused or increased vital activity in the body or any of its tissues or organs; a vitiated and abnormal state of the actions and sensations, or both, produced by stimulants, irritants, or the like; that which excites or rouses; that which moves, stirs, or induces action.—**Exciting**, ek-sit'ing, *p.* and *a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; deeply interesting; thrilling.

**Exclaim**, eks-klām', *v.i.* [L. *exclamo*—*ex*, and *clamo*, I call. CLAIM.] To utter with vehemence; to cry out; to shout; to declare with loud



vociferation.—**Exclamation**, eks-kla-má'shon, *n.* The act of exclaiming or making an outcry; vehement talk; vehement vociferation; clamour; an emphatical or passionate utterance; the mark or sign in printing (1) by which emphatical utterance or interjectional force is marked; *gram.* a word expressing outcry; an interjection.

**Exclude**, eks-k'lúd', *v.t.*—*excluded, excluding.* [*L. excludo, I shut out—ex, out, and claudo, I shut.*] To hinder from entering or from admission; to shut out; to hinder from participation or enjoyment; to debar; to except; not to comprehend or include in a privilege, grant, argument, description, &c.; to thrust out; to eject.—**Exclusion**, eks-k'lú'zhon, *n.* The act of excluding, shutting out, debarring, expelling, excepting, or rejecting; the state of being excluded.—**Exclusive**, eks-k'lú'siv, *a.* Having the power or effect of excluding; possessed and enjoyed to the exclusion of others (an *exclusive* privilege); not taking into account something or certain individuals; not including or comprehending certain things (an *exclusive* estimate); often with of (500 men *exclusive* of officers); excluding from or chary in admitting to society or fellowship; fastidious as to the social rank of associates; illiberal; narrow.

**Excoitate**, eks-koj'i-tát, *v.t.*—*excoigatated, excoigatating.* [*L. excoigito—ex, out, and cogito, I think.*] To strike out by thinking; to think out; to devise; to contrive.

**Excommunicate**, eks-kom-mū'ni-kát, *v.t.*—*excommunicated, excommunicating.* [*L. ex, out, and communico, I communicate, to communicate, from communis, common.*] To expel or eject from the communion of the church and deprive of spiritual advantages; hence, to expel from any association and deprive of the privileges of membership.—*n.* One who is excommunicated; one cut off from any privilege.—**Excommunication**, eks-kom-mū'ni-ká'shon, *n.* The act of excommunicating, or state of being excommunicated; expulsion from the communion of a church, and deprivation of its rights, privileges, and advantages.

**Excrement**, eks'kré-ment, *n.* [*L. excrementum, from exerno, excrementum, to sift out—ex, out, and cerno, I separate.*] Matter discharged from the animal body after digestion; alvine discharge.

**Excrecence**, **Excrecency**, eks-kres'ens, eks-kres'en-si, *n.* [*Fr. excrecence, from L. excrecens, pp. of excrecere, to grow out—ex, out, and cresco, I grow.*] Anything which grows out of something else and is useless or disfiguring (as a wart or tumour); a useless or troublesome outgrowth; hence, a troublesome superfluity.

**Excretion**, eks-kré'shon, *n.* A separation of some fluid from the blood by means of the glands; a discharge

of animal fluids from the body; that which is discharged.

**Excruciate**, eks-kró'shi-át, *v.t.*—*excruciated, excruciating.* [*L. excrucio, excruciatum—ex, and crucio, I torment, from crux, a cross.*] To cause extreme pain or torture to; to torment; to inflict most severe pain on.

**Exculpate**, eks'kul-pát, *v.t.*—*exculpated, exculpating.* [*L. L. exculpo, exculpato—L. ex, and culpo, culpatum, to blame, from culpa, a fault.*] To clear from a charge or imputation of fault or guilt; to vindicate from a charge of fault or crime; to relieve of or free from blame; to regard as innocent; to exonerate; to absolve; to excuse.

**Excursion**, eks-kér'shon, *n.* [*L. excursio, from excurro—ex, out, and curro, I run.*] Act of running out or forth; a deviation from a fixed or usual course; a wandering from a subject or main design; digression; a journey for pleasure or health, with the view of return; a trip.—**Excursive**, eks-kér'siv, *a.* Given to making excursions; rambling; wandering.—**Excursus**, eks-kér'sus, *n.* [*L.*] A dissertation appended to a book, discussing some important point or topic more fully than could be done in the body of the work.

**Excuse**, eks-küz', *v.t.*—*excused, excusing.* [*L. excuso—ex, out, and causa, a cause, a suit.*] To free from accusation or the imputation of fault or blame; to relieve from blame; to exculpate; to absolve; to justify; to pardon (a fault), to forgive, or to admit to be little censurable, and to overlook; to free from an obligation or duty; to release by favour.—*n.* (eks-küs'). A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology; that which extenuates or justifies a fault.—**Excusable**, eks'kü'za-bl, *a.* Capable of being excused; pardonable; admitting of excuse.

**Excrate**, ek'sé-krát, *v.t.*—*excrated, excrating.* [*Fr. exécrer, from L. execro—ex, and sacer, consecrated or dedicated to a deity, accursed.*] To denounce evil against, or to imprecate evil on; to curse; hence, to detest utterly; to abhor; to abominate.—**Excrable**, ek'sé-krá-bl, *a.* Deserving to be excrated or cursed; very hateful; detestable; abominable.—**Excreation**, ek-sé-krá'shon, *n.* The act of excrating; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil; utter detestation; the object excrated.

**Execute**, ek'sé-küt, *v.t.*—*executed, executing.* [*Fr. exécuter, from L. exsequor, executus, to follow to the end.*] To follow out; to perform; to do; to carry into complete effect; to complete; to accomplish; to finish; to give effect to; to put in force (a law or measure); to inflict; to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death; to perform what is required to give validity to (a writing), as by signing and

sealing; to perform (a piece of music) on an instrument or with the voice.—**Executant**, eg-zek'ú-tant, *n.* One who executes or performs; a performer.—**Execution**, ek-sé-kú'shon, *n.* The act of executing; performance; the mode of producing or performing an artistic work, and the dexterity with which it is accomplished; the carrying out of the sentence of the law by putting a criminal to death; a case of the infliction of capital punishment; the carrying out of the sentence of a court by arresting the goods or body of a debtor.—**Executioner**, ek-sé-kú'shon-ér, *n.* One who inflicts a capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant.—**Executive**, eg-zek'ú-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of executing or performing; designed or fitted for execution, administering, or carrying into effect, laws; governing.—*n.* The person (or body of persons) who superintends the execution of the laws; the person or persons who administer the government.—**Executor**, ek'sé-kú-ter, *n.* One who executes or performs; a performer or doer; *law*, the person appointed by a testator to execute his will or to see it carried into effect; in this sense pronounced eg-zek'ú-ter.—**Executrix**, eg-zek'ú-triks, *n.* A woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

**Exegesis**, ek-sé-jé'sis, *n.* [*Gr. exēgēsis, from exēgeōmai, I explain—ex, and hēgeōmai, I lead, guide.*] The exposition or interpretation of any literary production, but more particularly the exposition or interpretation of Scripture; also the principles of the art of sacred interpretation; exegetics; hermeneutics.—**Exegetics**, ek-sé-jet'iks, *n.* The science which lays down the principles of the art of scriptural interpretation; exegesis; hermeneutics.

**Exemplar**, eg-zem'plér, *n.* [*L. Exemplum.*] A model, original, or pattern to be copied or imitated; a person who serves as a pattern.—**Exemplary**, eg-zem-pla-ri, *a.* Serving for a pattern or model for imitation; worthy of imitation; such as may serve for a warning to others; such as may deter.

**Exemplify**, eg-zem'pli-fi, *v.t.*—*exemplified, exemplifying.* [*L. L. exemplifico, I exemplify—L. exemplum, an example, and facio, I make.*] To show or illustrate by example; to serve as an example or instance of; to make an attested copy or transcript of.

**Exempt**, eg-zem't', *v.t.* [*Fr. exempter; L. eximo, exemptum, to take out, to remove—ex, out, and emo, I buy, take.*] To free or permit to be free from any charge, burden, restraint, duty, &c., to which others are subject; to privilege; to grant immunity (no man is *exempted* from suffering).—*a.* Free from any service, charge, burden, tax, duty, requisition, or evil of any kind to which others are subject; not sub-



ject; not liable; not included; freed; free.—*n.* One who is exempted; one not subject.—**Exemption**, eg-zem'shon, *n.* The act of exempting; the state of being exempt; immunity; privilege.

**Exequies**, ek'se-kwiz, *n. pl.* [*L. exequies*, from *exequor*, *exsequor*—*ex*, out, and *sequor*, I follow.] Funeral rites; the ceremonies of burial; obsequies.

**Exercise**, ek'sér-siz, *n.* [*Fr. exercise*, from *L. exercitium*, exercise, from *exerceo*, *exercitum*, to exercise—*ex*, out, and *arceo*, I enclose, hinder.] A putting in action the powers or faculties of (the eyes, the limbs, the mind); use; employment; practice or performance; a carrying out in action, or performing the duties of anything (the exercise of an art, trade, occupation); exertion of the body as conducive to health; bodily exertion as a part of regimen; systematic exertion of the body for amusement or in order to acquire some art, dexterity, or grace; any such art or dexterity acquired by bodily training; training to acquire skill in the management of arms and in military evolutions; drill; moral training; discipline; a lesson or example for the practice of learners; a school task; puritan weekday service and sermon.—*v. t.*—*exercised*, *exercising*. To set in exercise or operation; to employ; to set or keep in a state of activity; to exert (the body, the mind) to put in practice; to carry out in action (to exercise authority); to train, discipline, or improve by practice; to task; to keep employed or busy; to cause to think earnestly and laboriously; to give anxiety to; to make uneasy; to task or try with something grievous; to pain or afflict.—*v. i.* To exercise oneself; to take exercise.

**Exergue**, eks-érg', *n.* [*Gr. ex*, out, and *ergon*, work.] The small space beneath the base-line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal, left for the date, &c.

**Exert**, eg-zér't', *v. t.* [*L. exerto*, *exerto*, I stretch out, thrust forth.] To put forth (strength, force, ability); to put in action; to bring into active operation (the mind, the bodily powers); *refl.* to use efforts; to strive; to put forth one's powers.—**Exertion**, eg-zér'shon, *n.* The act of exerting; a putting forth of power; an effort; a striving or struggling; endeavour; trial.

**Exhale**, egz-hál', *v. t.*—*exhaled*, *exhaling*. [*L. exhalo*—*ex*, out, and *halo*, I breathe.] To breathe or send out (something of a vaporous or gaseous character); to emit, as vapour; also, to cause to be emitted in vapour or minute particles.—**Exhalation**, egz-há-lá'zhon, *n.* [*L. exhalatio*.] The act or process of exhaling; evaporation; that which is exhaled; that which is emitted or which rises in the form of vapour; emanation; effluvium.

**Exhaust**, egz-hást', *v. t.* [*L. exhaurio*,

*exhaustum*—*ex*, out, up, and *haurio*, I draw, draw water.] To draw out or drain off the whole of; to consume or use up; to empty by drawing out the contents; to use or expend the whole of by exertion; to wear out; to tire; to treat thoroughly; to leave nothing unsaid regarding.—

**Exhaustion**, egz-hás'tyon, *n.* The act of exhausting; the state of being exhausted or emptied; the state of being deprived of strength or spirits; a state of complete fatigue and bodily weakness.—**Exhaustive**, egz-hást'iv, *a.* Causing exhaustion; tending to exhaust; treating of a subject in such a way as to leave no part of it unexamined; thorough.—**Exhaust-pipe**, *n.* The pipe of a steam-engine that conveys waste steam from the cylinder to the condenser, or through which it escapes to the atmosphere.

**Exhibit**, egz-hib'it, *v. t.* [*L. exhibeo*, *exhibuitum*—*ex*, out, and *habeo*, *habitu*, to hold, as in *prohibit*, &c.] To hold out or present to view; to present for inspection; to show; to manifest publicly (to exhibit a noble example); *med.* to administer by way of medicine or remedy.—*v. i.* To show oneself in some particular capacity or character; to exhibit one's manufactures or productions at a public exhibition.—*n.* Anything exhibited, as at a public exhibition; a document or other thing shown to a witness when giving evidence, and referred to by him in his evidence.—**Exhibition**, eks-hi-bish'on, *n.* [*L. exhibitio*.] The act of exhibiting; a showing or presenting to view; that which is exhibited; especially a public display, as of works of art, natural products, manufactures, feats of skill, and the like; formerly an allowance, pension, or salary; hence, a benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in English universities; *med.* the act of administering a remedy.—**Exhibitioner**, eks-hi-bish'on-ér, *n.* In English universities, one who has a pension or allowance granted for his maintenance.—**Exhibitionism**, eks-hi-bish'on-ism, *n.* *Psych.* a perverted mental condition in which pleasure is derived from immodest exposure of the body.

**Exhilarate**, egz-hil'a-rát, *v. t.*—*exhilarated*, *exhilarating*. [*L. exhilaro*—*ex*, and *hilaro*, I make merry, from *hilaris*, merry, jovial.] To make cheerful or merry; to inspire with hilarity; to make glad or joyous; to inspire; to gladden; to cheer.—**Exhilaration**, egz-hil'a-rá'shon, *n.* Cheerfulness; enlivenment; gladness; gaiety.

**Exhort**, egz-hor't', *v. t.* [*L. exhortor*—*ex*, and *hortor*, I encourage, advise.] To incite by words or advice; to animate or urge by arguments to laudable conduct or course of action; to advise, warn, or caution; to admonish.—*v. i.* To use words or arguments to incite to good deeds.—**Exhortation**, egz-hor-tá'shon,

*n.* The act or practice of exhorting; language intended to incite and encourage; a persuasive discourse; a homily; an admonition.—**Exhume**, eks-húm', *v. t.*—*exhumed*, *exhuming*. [*Fr. exhumer*, to dig out of the ground—*L. ex*, out, and *humus*, earth, ground (akin *humble*.)] To dig up after having been buried; to disinter.—**Exhumation**, eks-hú-má'shon, *n.* The act of exhuming.

**Exigence**, **Exigency**, ek'si-jens, ek'si-jen-si, *n.* [*Fr. exigence*, from *L. exigo*, I drive out or forth, demand, exact.] The state of being urgent or pressing; urgent demand; urgency; a pressing necessity; emergency.

**Exiguous**, ek-sig'ú-us, *a.* [*L. exiguus*, scanty.] Small; slender; minute; diminutive.—**Exiguity**, ek-si-gú'it-i, *n.* [*L. exiguitas*.] Smallness; slenderness.

**Exile**, egzil, *n.* [*Fr. exil*, banishment, *exilé*, an exiled person, from *L. exilium*, banishment.] The state of being expelled from one's native country or place of residence by authority, and forbidden to return, either for a limited time or for perpetuity; banishment; a removal to a foreign country for residence; a separation from one's country and friends by distress or necessity; the person banished or expelled from his country, or who leaves his country and resides in another.—*v. t.*—*exiled*, *exiling*. To banish; to cause to be an exile.

**Exist**, egz'ist', *v. i.* [*Fr. exister*, from *L. existo*—*ex*, and *sisto*, I stand.] To have actual existence or being, whether in the form of matter or of spirit; to be; to live; to continue to have life or animation; to continue to be.—**Existence**, eg-zis'tens, *n.* The state of being or existing; continuance of being; that which exists; an entity.

**Exit**, ek'sit, *n.* [*L.*, he goes out, from *exeo*, I go out—*ex*, out, and *eo*, I go.] The departure of a player from the stage when he has performed his part; a direction in a play to mark the time of an actor's quitting the stage; any departure; the act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease; a way of departure; passage out of a place.—**Exeunt**, ek'sé-unt. They go out; a common direction in plays, referring to more of the actors than one.

**Exodus**, ek'só-dus, *n.* [*Gr. exodos*—*ex*, and *hodos*, way.] Departure from a place; especially, the emigration of large bodies of people from one country to another; the second book of the Old Testament.

**Exogamy**, ek-sog'a-mi, *n.* [*Gr. exó*, without, and *gamos*, marriage.] A custom among certain savage tribes which prohibits a man from marrying a woman of his own tribe.

**Exogen**, ek'só-jen, *n.* [*Gr. exó*, without, and *root gen*, to produce.] One of those plants forming a large primary class of the vegetable kingdom, so named because the growth

of the stem takes place by a succession of rings of new wood externally, or from the central pith outward, to the bark or circumference.

**Exon**, ek'son, *n.* [O.Fr. *exoine*, excused, exempt.] In England the name given to four officers of the yeomen of the royal body-guard.

**Exonerate**, eg-zon'er-ät, *v.t.*—*exonerated*, *exonerating*. [*L. exonero, exoneratum*—*ex*, priv., and *onus, oneris*, a load.] To relieve of a charge or of blame; to clear of something that lies upon the character as an imputation; to discharge of responsibility, obligation, duty, or liability.—**Exoneration**, eg-zon'er-ä'shon, *n.* The act of exonerating.

**Exorbitance**, **Exorbitancy**, eg-zor'bi-tans, eg-zor'bi-tan-si, *n.* [*L. exorbitantia*, from *exorbito*, I go out of the track.] A going beyond rule or ordinary limits; excess; extravagance (*exorbitance* of demands, of prices).—**Exorbitant**, eg-zor'bi-tant, *a.* Going beyond the established limits of right or propriety; excessive; extravagant; enormous.

**Exorcise**, ek'sor-siz, *v.t.*—*exorcised*, *exorcising*. [*Fr. exorciser*, from *Gr. exorkizo*—*ex*, intens., and *horkizo*, I bind by oath, from *horkos*, an oath.] To expel or cast out by conjurations, prayers, and ceremonies; to purify from unclean spirits by adjurations and ceremonies; to deliver from the influence or presence of malignant spirits or demons.—**Exorcist**, ek'sor-sist, *n.* One who exorcises.—**Exorcism**, ek'sor-sizm, *n.* The act of exorcising; a prayer or charm used to expel evil spirits.

**Exordium**, eg-zor'di-um, *n.* [*L.*, from *exordior*, I begin a web, lay the warp—*ex*, and *ordior*, I begin a web, begin.] The beginning of anything; specifically, the introductory part of a speech, sermon, &c.

**Exoskeleton**, ek'sō-skel-ē-ton, *n.* [*Gr. exō*, without, and *skeleton*.] All those structures which are produced by the hardening of the integument, as the shells of the crustacea, the scales and plates of fishes and reptiles.

**Exosmosis**, **Exosmosis**, ek'sos-mōs, ek-sos-mō'sis, *n.* [*Gr. exō*, outside, and *ōsmos*, impulsion, from *ōtheō*, I thrust, push.] The passage of gases or liquids through membranes or porous media, from within outward.

**Exoteric**, **Exoterical**, ek-sō-ter'ik, ek-sō-ter'ik-al, *a.* [*Gr. exōterikos*, external, from *exōteros*, exterior—*exō*, without.] Suitable to be imparted to the public; hence, capable of being readily or fully comprehended; public: opposed to *esoteric* or *secret*.

**Exotic**, eg-zot'ik, *a.* [*Gr. exōtikos*, from *exō*, outward.] Introduced from a foreign country; not native; foreign; extraneous.—**Exotic**, *n.* Anything of foreign origin, as a plant, tree, word, practice, introduced from a foreign country.

**Expand**, eks-pand', *v.t.* [*L. expando*

—*ex*, and *pando*, I spread out, extend.] To spread out so as to give greater extent to; to open out; to cause the particles or parts of to spread or stand apart, thus increasing the bulk; to dilate; to enlarge in bulk; to distend; to widen or extend.—*v.i.* To become opened, spread apart, dilated, distended, or enlarged.—**Expanse**, eks-pans', *n.* [*L. expansum*.] A widely expanded surface or space; a wide extent of space.—**Expansion**, eks-pan'shon, *n.* The act of expanding or spreading out; the state of being expanded; the increase of bulk which a body undergoes by the recession of its particles from one another so that it occupies a greater space, its weight remaining still the same; enlargement; dilatation; distention; an expanse or extended surface; extension.—**Expansive**, eks-pan'siv, *a.* Having the power of expanding or dilating; having the capacity of being expanded; embracing a large number of objects; wide-extending.

**Ex-parte**, eks-pär'te, *a.* [*L.*] Proceeding only from one part or side of a matter in question; one-sided; partial; *law*, made or done by or on behalf of one party in a suit.

**Expatiate**, eks-pä'shi-ät, *v.i.*—*expatiated*, *expatiating*. [*L. expatiator, expatiatus*—*ex*, and *spatio*, I walk about.] To move at large; to rove without prescribed limits; to enlarge in discourse or writing; to be copious in argument or discussion.

**Expatriate**, eks-pä'tri-ät, *v.t.*—*expatriated*, *expatriating*. [*L. ex*, out, and *patria*, one's fatherland.] To banish from one's native country; to exile: often *refl.*

**Expect**, eks-pekt', *v.t.* [*L. expecto, expectatum*—*ex*, and *specto*, I behold, from *specto*, I look.] To wait for; to await; to look forward to in the future; to look for to happen; to entertain at least a slight belief in the happening of; to anticipate; to reckon or count upon.—**Expectance**, **Expectancy**, eks-pek'tans, eks-pek'tan-si, *n.* The act or state of expecting; expectation; something on which expectations or hopes are founded; the object of expectation or hope.

**Expectant**, eks-pek'tant, *a.* Expecting; looking for.—*n.* One who waits in expectation; one held in dependence by his belief or hope of receiving some good.—**Expectation**, eks-pek-tä'shon, *n.* The act of expecting or looking forward to an event as about to happen; the state of being expected or awaited; prospect of future possessions, wealth, or other good fortune; wealth in prospect: in this sense usually in the plural; the value of anything depending on the happening of some uncertain event; prospect of reaching a certain age.

**Expectorate**, eks-pek'tō-rät, *v.t.*—*expectorated*, *expectorating*. [*L. expectorator, expectoratum*—*ex*, and *pectus*,

*pectoris*, the breast (whence *pectoral*).] To eject from the trachea or lungs; to discharge, as phlegm or other matter, by coughing, hawking, and spitting; to spit out.—*v.i.* To eject matter by coughing and spitting; to spit.

**Expediency**, **Expedience**, eks-pē'di-en-si, eks-pē'di-ens, *n.* [*L. expediens*, ppr. of *expedio*, I set free.] Propriety under the particular circumstances of a case; advisability, all things being duly considered or taken into account; the seeking of immediate or selfish gain or advantage at the expense of genuine principle; time-servingness.—**Expedient**, eks-pē'di-ent, *a.* Tending to promote the object proposed; proper under the circumstances; conducive or tending to selfish ends.—*n.* That which serves to promote or advance; any means which may be employed to accomplish an end; means devised or employed in an exigency; shift; contrivance; resort; plan; device.

**Expedite**, eks'pē-dit, *v.t.*—*expedited*, *expediting*. [*L. expedio, expeditum*, to free one caught by the feet in a snare.] To free from impediments; to accelerate or facilitate the motion or progress of; to render quicker or easier in progress.—*a.* Clear of impediments; easy; expeditious.

**Expedition**, eks-pē-dish'on, *n.* Promptness in action from being free from encumbrance; speed; quickness; despatch; the march of an army or the voyage of a fleet to a distant place for hostile purposes; any important journey or voyage made by an organized body of men for some valuable end; such a body of men, together with their equipments, &c.—**Expeditious**, eks-pē-dish'us, *a.* Performed with expedition or celerity; quick; hasty; speedy; nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity.

**Expel**, eks-pel', *v.t.*—*expelled*, *expelling*. [*L. expello*—*ex*, out, and *pello*, I drive.] To drive or force out from any enclosed place, or from that within which anything is contained or situated; to cast or thrust out; to banish; to exclude; to drive out, as from any society or institution.

**Expend**, eks-pend', *v.t.* [*L. expendo*—*ex*, out, and *pendo*, I weigh out, pay.] To lay out in paying, purchasing, &c.; to disburse; to spend; to deliver or distribute, either in payment or in donations; to use, employ, consume (time, labour, material).—**Expenditure**, eks-pen'di-tür, *n.* The act of expending or laying out; disbursement; that which is expended; expense.—**Expense**, eks-pens', *n.* [*L. expensum*, from *expensus*, pp. of *expendo*.] A laying out or expending; that which is expended, laid out, or consumed; especially, money expended; cost; charge; cost, with the idea of loss, damage, or discredit (he did this at the expense of his character).—**Expensive**, eks-pen'siv, *a.* Requiring much ex-



pense; costly; dear; extravagant; lavish.

**Experience**, eks-pē'ri-ens, *n.* [Fr. *expérience*, *L. experientia*, from *experior*, I try.] Personal trial, proof, or test; frequent trial; continued and varied observation; the knowledge gained by trial, or repeated trials, or observation; practical wisdom taught by the changes and trials of life.—*v.t.*—*experienced*, *experiencing*. To make practical acquaintance with; to try, or prove, by use, by suffering, or by enjoyment; to have happen to or befall.—**Experienced**, eks-pē'ri-ens, *p.* and *a.* Taught by experience; skillful or wise by means of trials, use, or observation.

**Experiment**, eks-per'i-ment, *n.* [L. *experimentum*, from *experior*.] An act or operation designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to establish it when discovered; a trial.—*v.i.* To make trial; to make an experiment.—**Experimental**, eks-per'i-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, founded on, or known by experiment; given to or skilled in experiment.

**Expert**, eks-pert', *a.* [L. *expertus*, having made trial, experienced, from *experior*, to try.] Experienced; taught by use or practice; skillful; dexterous; adroit; having a facility of operation or performance from practice.—*n.* (eks'pert). A skillful or practised person; a scientific or professional witness who gives evidence on matters connected with his profession.

**Expiate**, eks-pi-āt, *v.t.*—*expiated*, *expiating*. [L. *expiō*, *expiatum*, to make satisfaction.] To atone for; to make satisfaction or reparation for.—**Expiation**, eks-pi-ā'shon, *n.* The act of atoning for a crime; the act of making satisfaction or reparation for an offence; atonement; satisfaction; the means by which atonement, satisfaction, or reparation is made.

**Expire**, eks-pir', *v.t.*—*expired*, *expiring*. [L. *expiro*—*ex*, out, and *spiro*, I breathe.] To breathe out; to expel from the mouth or nostrils in the process of respiration; opposed to *inspire*; to emit in minute particles; to exhale.—*v.i.* To emit breath; to emit one's last breath; to die; to come to an end; to close or conclude, as a given period; to terminate; to end.—**Expiration**, eks-pi-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *expiratio*.] The act of breathing out, or forcing the air from the lungs; emission of breath; exhalation; close, end, conclusion, or termination; expiry.—**Expiry**, eks-pi-ri, *n.* Expiration; termination.

**Explain**, eks-plan', *v.t.* [L. *explano*—*ex*, and *plano*, I make plain, from *planus*, level, plain.] To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to clear of obscurity; to make clear or evident; to expound; to give or show the meaning or reason of.—*v.i.* To give explanations.—**Explanation**,

eks-pla-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *explanatio*.] The act of explaining; a making clear or understood; exposition; interpretation; the clearing up of matters between parties who have been at variance.

**Explicative**, eks'ple-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *explicatif*, from L. *explo*, *expatum*, to fill full—*ex*, intens., and *pleo*, I fill.] Added to fill a vacancy; superfluous; said of words.—*n.* A word or syllable inserted to fill a vacancy; an oath or a needless interjection.

**Explicate**, eks'pli-kāt, *v.t.*—*explicated*, *explicating*. [L. *explico*, *explicatum*, to unfold.] To unfold the meaning or sense of; to explain; to interpret.—**Explication**, eks-pi-ā'shon, *n.* The act of explicating or explaining; explanation.

**Explicit**, eks-plis'it, *a.* [L. *explicitus*, disentangled, from *explico*, *explicatum*, to unfold.] Not implied only, but distinctly stated; plain in language; open to the understanding; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; open; unreserved; outspoken.

**Explode**, eks-plōd, *v.i.*—*exploded*, *exploding*. [L. *explodo*, I hoof off the stage, cast out, reject.] To burst with a loud report; to burst and expand with force and noise; to detonate; to burst into activity or into a passion.—*v.t.* To cause to explode or burst with a loud report; to drive from notice or practice and bring into disrepute; to cause to be no longer practised, held, or believed in (generally in pp.: an *exploded* custom or theory).—**Explosion**, eks-plō'zhon, *n.* [L. *explosio*.] The act of exploding; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid with force and a loud report; a sudden and loud discharge caused by the application of fire, as of gunpowder or an inflammable gas; *fig.* a violent outburst of feeling, as of rage, generally accompanied by excited language or by violent actions.—**Explosive**, eks-plō'siv, *a.* Causing explosion; readily exploding.—*n.* Anything liable or with a tendency to explode, as gunpowder, dynamite, &c.

**Exploit**, eks-ploit', *n.* [Fr. *exploit*, O.Fr. *exploit*, from L. *explico*, *explicatum*, *explicatum*, to unfold, finish.] A deed or act of note; an heroic act; a deed of renown; a notable feat; a great or noble achievement.—*v.t.* [Fr. *exploiter*.] To make use of; to cultivate; to work up; to utilize.—**Exploitation**, eks-ploi-tā'shon, *n.* [Fr.] The act or process of exploiting or employing successfully; utilization; the successful application of industry on any object, as in the cultivation of land, the working of mines, &c.

**Explore**, eks-plōr', *v.t.*—*explored*, *exploring*. [L. *exploro*, I cry aloud, explore—*ex*, out, and *ploro*, I bewail.] To travel or range over with the view of making discovery, especially geographical discovery; to search by any means; to scrutinize; to inquire into with care; to examine closely with a view to dis-

cover truth.—**Exploration**, eks-plō-rā'shon, *n.* The act of exploring; close search; strict or careful examination.

**Exponent**, eks-pō'nent, *n.* [L. *exponens*, *exponitis*, ppr. of *expono*, I expose or set forth.] One who expounds or explains anything; one who stands forth to explain the principles or doctrines of a party; *alg.* a small number placed above a quantity at the right hand to denote to what power the quantity must be understood to be raised: thus  $a^2$  denotes  $a$  raised to the second power.

**Export**, eks-pōrt', *v.t.* [Fr. *exporter*, from L. *exporto*—*ex*, out, and *porto*, I bear, carry.] To send for sale or consumption in foreign countries; to send or furnish for conveyance to distant places, either by water or land.—*n.* (eks'pōrt). The act of exporting; exportation; the gross quantity of goods exported; that which is exported; a commodity that is exported.—**Exportation**, eks-pōr-tā'shon, *n.* The act of exporting; the act of conveying or sending abroad commodities in the course of commerce.

**Expose**, eks-pōz', *v.t.* [Fr. *exposer*—prefix *ex*, and *poser*, to set, to place.] To set out or leave in a place unprotected and uncared for; to abandon; to make bare; to uncover; to disclose; to put forward or place in a position to be seen; to exhibit; to set out to view; to lay open to examination; to subject or place in the way of something to be avoided (this *exposed* him to danger); to put in danger; to hold up to censure by disclosing the faults of; to show the folly or ignorance of.—**Exposed**, eks-pōz'd, *p.* and *a.* Put in danger; unprotected; liable; subject; open to the wind or the cold; unsheltered.—**Exposition**, eks-pō-zish'on, *n.* [Fr. *exposition*, L. *expositio*.] A laying open; a setting out to public view; explanation; interpretation; a laying open the sense or meaning; an exhibition or show.

**Expositor**, eks-poz'ī-tēr, *n.* One who expounds or explains; an interpreter.—**Exposure**, eks-pō-zhūr, *n.* The act of exposing; abandonment; the state of being exposed; openness to view; openness or liability to danger, inconvenience, &c.; position in regard to the free access of light, air, &c.

**Expostulate**, eks-pos'tū-lāt, *v.i.*—*expostulated*, *expostulating*. [L. *expostulo*, *expostulatum*, to demand vehemently, to find fault.] To reason earnestly with a person on some impropriety of his conduct; to remonstrate.—**Expostulation**, eks-pos'tū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of expostulating; the act of pressing on a person reasons or arguments against the impropriety of his conduct; an address containing expostulation.

**Expound**, eks-pound', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *expondre*, from L. *exponere*, to set forth, to explain.] To explain; to lay open the meaning of; to clear of obscurity; to interpret.



**Express**, eks-pres', v.t. [O.Fr. *expres*; *Ex*, *primio*, *expressum*—*ex*, out, and *premo*, I press.] To press or squeeze out; to force out by pressure; to give utterance to or declare by words; to represent in words; to intimate; to indicate; to make known; to tell; to represent; to exhibit; to denote; *refl.* to speak what one has got to speak.—*a.* Given in direct terms; not implied or left to inference; clearly expressed; not ambiguous; plain; explicit; intended or sent for a particular purpose or on a particular errand; travelling with special speed (an *express* train).—*n.* A messenger sent with haste on a particular errand or occasion; any regular provision made for the speedy transmission of messages; any vehicle or other conveyance sent on a special message; a railway train which travels at a specially high rate of speed; the message sent by an express.—**Expression**, eks-presh'on, *n.* The act of expressing or forcing out by pressure, as juices and oils from plants; the act of uttering, declaring, or representing; utterance; declaration; power of expressing one's thoughts, feelings, ideas, &c.; something uttered; a phrase or mode of speech; the peculiar manner of utterance suited to the subject and sentiment; cast of countenance, as indicative of character; play of features, as expressive of feeling or any emotion; the natural and lively representation of any state or condition, as in a picture by the pose of the figure, the conformation of the features, &c.; the power or quality in a picture or other work of art of suggesting an idea; *mus.* the tone, grace, or modulation of voice or sound, suited to any particular subject; *alg.* any algebraic quantity, simple or compound, as  $3a$ ,  $\sqrt{4a + b}$ , &c.—**Expressive**, eks-pres'iv, *a.* Serving to express, utter, or represent (words *expressive* of gratitude); full of expression; vividly representing the meaning or feeling intended to be conveyed; emphatical.—**Expressly**, eks-pres'li, *adv.* In an express manner; of set purpose; in direct terms; plainly.

**Expropriate**, eks-prō'pri-āt, v.t. [*Ex*, out of, from, and *proprius*, one's own.] To give up a claim to the exclusive property of.—**Expropriation**, eks-prō'pri-ā'shon, *n.* The act of dispossessing the owner of a property wholly or to a great extent of his proprietary rights.

**Expulsion**, eks-pul'shon, *n.* [*Ex*, out, and *pulso*, I expel.] The act of driving out or expelling; a driving away by violence; the state of being expelled, driven out, or away.

**Expunge**, eks-punj', v.t.—*expunged*, *expunging*. [*Ex*, out, and *pungo*, I prick out.] To blot out, as with a pen; to rub out; to efface; to erase; to obliterate; to wipe out or destroy; to annihilate.

**Expurgate**, eks'pēr-gāt, v.t.—*expurgated*, *expurgating*. [*Ex*, out, and *purgo*, I purge.] To purify from anything noxious, offensive, or erroneous; to purge; to cleanse; to strike obscene, coarse, or offensive passages out of (a book).

**Exquisite**, eks'kwi-zit, *a.* [*Ex*, *quisitus*, carefully sought out, *exquisite*, from *exquiro*, *exquisitum*—*ex*, out, and *quæro*, I seek.] Of great excellence or fineness; choice; select; consummate; perfect; of keen or delicate perception; keen; nice; refined; delicate; pleasurable or painful in the highest degree; extreme.—*n.* One excessively nice in his dress; a dandy; a swell; a fop; a coxcomb.

**Extant**, eks'tant, *a.* [*Ex*, *extans*, *extant*, *extant*, ppr. of *exto*, I stand out—*ex*, out, and *sto*, I stand.] Still existing; in being; now subsisting; not destroyed or lost.

**Extemporaneous**, **Extemporary**, eks-tem'pō-rā'nē-us, eks-tem'pō-rā-ri, *a.* [*Ex*, *temporaneus*—*ex*, priv., and *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] Performed, uttered, or made at the time without previous thought or study; unpremeditated; off-hand.

**Extempore**, eks-tem'pō-rē, *adv.* [*Ex*, phrase *ex tempore*, same meaning.] Without previous thought, study, or meditation; without preparation.—*a.* Extemporary; extemporaneous. — **Extemporize**, eks-tem'pō-riz, *v.i.*—*extemporized*, *extemporizing*. To speak without previous thought, study, or preparation; to discourse without notes or written composition.—*v.t.* To make without forethought; to provide for the occasion; to prepare in great haste with the means within one's reach (to *extemporize* a speech or a dinner).

**Extend**, eks-tend', v.t. [*Ex*, *extendo*, I stretch out—*ex*, out, and *tendo*, I stretch.] To stretch in any direction; to carry forward or continue in length, as a line; to spread in breadth; to expand or dilate in size; to hold out or reach forth; to expand; to enlarge; to widen; to diffuse; to continue; to prolong; to communicate, bestow, or impart.—*v.i.* To stretch; to reach; to be continued in length, or breadth; to become larger or more comprehensive; to value land; to seize land for debt.—**Extension**, eks-ten'shon, *n.* The act of extending; the state of being extended; enlargement; expansion; prolongation; that property of any body by which it occupies a portion of space, being one of the properties of matter; *logic*, the extent of the application of a general term, that is, the objects collectively which are included under it; compass.—**Extensive**, eks-ten'siv, *a.* Having great or considerable extent; wide; large; embracing a wide area or a great number of objects; diffusive.—**Extent**, eks-ten't, *n.* [*Ex*, *extensus*,

a stretching out; *Gr.* *extensus*, extended.] Space or degree to which a thing is extended; extension; length; compass; bulk; size; valuation of land; seizure of land for debt.

**Extenuate**, eks-ten'ū-āt, v.t.—*extenuated*, *extenuating*. [*Ex*, *extenuo*, *extenuatum*, to make thin or small.] To lessen or diminish; to weaken the import or force of; to palliate; to mitigate.—**Extenuation**, eks-ten'ū-ā'shon, *n.* The act of extenuating; palliation; mitigation, as opposed to aggravation.

**Exterior**, eks-tē'ri-ēr, *a.* [*Ex*, *compar.* of *exter* or *exterus*, on the outside.] External; outer; outward; bounding or limiting outwardly; situated beyond the limits of; on the outside; not arising or coming from within.—*n.* The outer surface; the outside; the external features.

**Exterminate**, eks-ter'mi-nāt, v.t.—*exterminated*, *exterminating*. [*Ex*, *termino*, *extermatum*, to remove—*ex*, and *termino*, I terminate.] To destroy utterly; to extirpate; to root out; to eradicate.—**Extirpation**, eks-ter'mi-nā'shon, *n.* The act of exterminating; destruction; eradication; extirpation.

**External**, eks-ter'nal, *a.* [*Ex*, *externus*, from *exter*, on the outside.] On the outside; opposite to *internal*; on the exterior; superficial; visible; apparent; existing or situated outside; not being or arising within; outside of ourselves; relating to or connected with foreign nations; foreign.—*n.* An outward part; something pertaining to the exterior; an outward rite or ceremony.—**Externally**, eks-ter'nal-li, *adv.* Outwardly; on the outside; apparently; exteriorly.

**Extinct**, eks-tingkt', *a.* [*Ex*, *extinctus*, pp. of *extinguo*, *extinguo*.] Extinguished; quenched; having ceased; being at an end; no longer in existence; having died out (a family or race is *extinct*).—**Extinction**, eks-tingkt'shon, *n.* The act of putting out or quenching flame or fire; the state of being extinguished; a putting an end to, or a coming to an end.

**Extinguish**, eks-ting'wish, v.t. [*Ex*, *extinguo*, *extinguo*.] To put out; to quench; to stifle; to put an end to; to suppress; to destroy; to crush; to eclipse.—**Extinguisher**, eks-ting'wish-ēr, *n.* One who or that which extinguishes; a hollow conical utensil to put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it.

**Extirpate**, eks-ter-pāt, v.t.—*extirpated*, *extirpating*. [*Ex*, *extirpo*, *extirpo*, *extirpatum*—*ex*, out, and *stirps*, the trunk of a tree.] To pull or pluck up by the roots; to root out; to eradicate; to destroy totally; to exterminate.—**Extirpation**, eks-ter-pā'shon, *n.* The act of rooting out; eradication; total destruction.

**Extol**, eks-tol', v.t.—*extolled*, *extolling*. [*Ex*, *extollo*, I raise up—*ex*, out, up, and *tollo*, I raise.] To speak in

laudatory terms of; to praise; to laud; to applaud; to eulogize; to magnify; to celebrate; to glorify.  
**Extort**, eks-tort', *v.t.* [L. *extorqueo*, *extortum*—*ex*, and *torqueo*, I twist.] To obtain from a person by force or compulsion; to wrest or wring by physical force, by menace, torture, or authority (to *extort* contributions, a confession, a promise, &c.).—**Extortion**, eks-tor'shon, *n.* The act of extorting; the act or practice of extorting or wringing money from people by any undue exercise of power; illegal compulsion to pay money; rapacity; that which is extorted.—**Extortionate**, eks-tor'shon-ät, *a.* Characterized by extortion; oppressive in exacting money.

**Extra**, eks'tra, *a.* [Contr. from *extraordinary*, or directly from L. *extra*, beyond.] Extraordinary; more than what is usual; beyond what is due, appointed, or expected; supplementary; additional.—*n.* Something in addition to what is due, expected, or usual; something over and above.

**Extract**, eks-trakt', *v.t.* [L. *extractus*, from *extraho*—*ex*, and *traho*, I draw.] To draw out; to take out; to pull out or remove from a fixed position; to draw out by distillation or other chemical process; to select as a specimen or sample; to take (a passage or passages) from a book or writing; to ascertain the root of a number.—*n.* (eks'trakt). That which is extracted or drawn from something; a passage taken from a book or writing; an excerpt; a quotation; anything drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, or a chemical process, as an essence, a tincture, and the like.—**Extraction**, eks-trak'shon, *n.* [L. *extractio*.] The act of extracting or drawing out; descent; lineage; derivation of persons from a stock or family; the stock or family from which one has descended; *arith.* and *alg.* the operation of finding the root of a given number or quantity.

**Extradition**, eks-tra-dish'on, *n.* [L. *ex*, and *traditio*, a giving up, surrender, from *trado*, *traditum*, to give up.] Delivery of a criminal or fugitive from justice by one nation to another, on sufficient grounds shown.—An *extradition treaty* is a treaty by which either nation becomes bound to give up criminal refugees to the other.—**Extradite**, eks'tra-dit', *v.t.* To deliver or give up (a criminal) to the authorities of the country from which he has come.

**Extraneous**, eks-tra'ne-us, *a.* [L. *extraneus*, from *extra*, without, beyond; akin *strange*.] Foreign; not belonging to a thing; existing without; not intrinsic.

**Extraordinary**, eks-tra-or'di-na-ri, *a.* [L. *extraordinarius*—*extra*, and *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] Beyond or out of the ordinary or common order or method; not in the usual, customary, or regular course; not or-

dinary; exceeding the common degree or measure; remarkable; uncommon; rare; wonderful; special; particular; sent for a special purpose or on a particular occasion (an ambassador *extraordinary*).

**Extravagance, Extravagancy**, eks-trav'a-gans, eks-trav'a-gan-si, *n.* [Fr. *extravagance*—L. *extra*, beyond, and *vagus*, *ppr.* of *vago*, I wander.] A wandering beyond proper bounds; want of restraint; wildness; irregularity; unreasonableness; prodigality; lavish spending or waste; excess; profusion; bombast.—**Extravagant**, eks-trav'a-gant, *a.* Wandering beyond bounds [Shak.]; exceeding due bounds; unreasonable; excessive; not within ordinary limits of truth or probability or other usual bounds; unrestrained; irregular; wild; wasteful; prodigal; profuse in expenses.—**Extravaganza**, eks-trav'a-gan'za, *n.* A literary or musical composition noted for its wildness and incoherence; a burlesque.

**Extravasate**, eks-trav'a-sät, *v.t.*—*extravasated*, *extravasating*. [L. *extra*, beyond, and *vas*, a vessel.] To force or let out of the proper vessels, as out of the blood-vessels.

**Extreme**, eks-trem', *a.* [Fr. *extrême*, from L. *extremus*, *superl.* of *exter* or *exterus*, on the outside, external.] Outermost; furthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border; worst or best that can exist or be supposed; greatest; most violent or urgent; utmost; last; beyond which there is none; carrying principles to the uttermost; holding the strongest possible views; ultra.—**Extreme unction**, in the *Roman ritual*, the anointing of a sick person with oil when on the point of death.—*n.* The utmost point of a thing; extremity; utmost limit or degree that can be supposed or tolerated; either of two states or feelings as different from each other as possible; height or extravagant pitch; *math.* the first or the last term of a proportion.—**Extremely**, eks-trem'il, *adv.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost point.—**Extremist**, eks-trem'ist, *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice.—**Extremity**, eks-trem'i-ti, *n.* [L. *extremitas*.] The utmost point or side; the verge; the point or border that terminates a thing; the highest degree; the most aggravated or intense form; extreme or utmost distress, straits, or difficulties; a limb or organ of locomotion, as opposed to the trunk of the body and the head.

**Extricate**, eks'tri-kät, *v.t.*—*extricated*, *extricating*. [L. *extrico*, *extricatum*—*ex*, and *trico*, trifles, perplexity.] To free, as from difficulties or perplexities; to disembarass; to disengage; to disentangle; to clear; to relieve.—**Extraction**, eks-tri-kä'shon, *n.* The act of extricating, disentangling, or setting free.

**Extrinsic, Extrinsic**, eks-trin'sik, eks-trin'si-kal, *a.* [L. *extrinsecus*,

from without.] External; outward; coming from without; not intrinsic; not contained in or belonging to a body.

**Extrude**, eks-tröd', *v.t.*—*extruded*, *extruding*. [L. *extrudo*—*ex*, and *trudo*, I thrust.] To thrust out; to urge, force, or press out; to expel; to drive away; to displace.—**Extrusion**, eks-trö'shon, *n.* The act of extruding; expulsion.

**Exuberance, Exuberancy**, eks-ü-bër-ans, eks-ü-bër-an-si, *n.* [Fr. *exuberance*, from L. *exuberantia*—*ex*, intens., and *uberare*, to be fruitful.] The state of being exuberant; superfluous abundance; an overflowing quantity; richness; excess; redundancy; copiousness.—**Exuberant**, eks-ü-bër-ant, *a.* [L. *exuberans*, *exuberantis*, *ppr.* of *exuberare*.] Characterized by abundance, richness, or luxuriance; plenteous; rich, overflowing; over-abundant; superfluous.

**Exude**, eks-üd', *v.t.*—*exuded*, *exuding*. [L. *exudare*, to discharge by sweating—*ex*, and *sudo*, I sweat.] To discharge through the pores, as moisture or other liquid matter; to give out, like sweat or juice; to let ooze out.—*v.i.* To flow from a body through the pores; to ooze out like sweat.

**Exult**, eg-zult', *v.i.* [L. *exulto*, *exulto*, I leap or jump about.] To rejoice in triumph; to rejoice exceedingly; to be glad above measure; to triumph.—**Exultant**, eg-zult'-ant, *a.* Rejoicing triumphantly.—**Exultation**, eg-zult'tä'shon, *n.* The act of exulting; great gladness; rapturous delight; triumph.

**Exuviae**, eg-zü'vi-ë, *n.pl.* [L., from *exuo*, I put off, strip.] Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals; any parts of animals which are shed or cast off, as the skins of serpents, &c.

**Eyas**, i'as, *n.* [Fr. *niais*, lit. a nestling falcon, from L.L. *nidax*, *nidaxis*, still in the nest.] A young hawk just taken from the nest.

**Eye**, i, *n.* [O.E. *ye*, *eighe*, A.Sax. *edge*.] The organ of vision, which in man and the higher animals consists of a ball or globular body set in an orbit or socket and forming an optical apparatus by means of which the figures of external objects form sensible impressions; power of seeing; delicate or accurate perception; sight; ocular perception; notice; observation; regard; respect; anything resembling or suggesting an eye in shape or general appearance, as the bud or shoot of a plant or tuber, the hole or aperture in a needle, the circular catch of a hook-and-eye, the loop or ring on a rope; *arch.* the centre of something; thus, the *eye* of a dome is the circular aperture at its apex.—**The wind's eye**, the direction right opposite to that of the wind.—*v.t.*—*eyed*, *eyeing*. To fix the eye on; to look on; to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention.—**Eye-ball**, i'bal, *n.* The ball, globe,

or apple of the eye.—**Eye-bright**, i'brit, *n.* A pretty little annual herb common in meadows, heaths, &c., throughout Britain, which formerly enjoyed a great reputation in diseases of the eyes.—**Eyebrow**, i'brou, *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye.—**Eye-glass**, *n.* A glass to assist the sight; the lens of a telescope, microscope, &c., to which the eye is applied.—**Eyeshlash**, i'lash, *n.* The line of hair that edges the eyelid.—**Eyelet**, **Eyelet-hole**, i'let, *n.* A small hole or perforation to receive a lace or small

rope or cord, or for other purposes.—**Eyelid**, i'lid, *n.* That portion of movable skin that serves as a cover for the eyeball.—**Eye-piece**, *n.* In an optical instrument the lens or combination of lenses to which the eye is applied.—**Eyesight**, i'sit, *n.* The sight of the eye; view; observation; the sense of seeing.—**Eye-sore**, i'sôr, *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.—**Eyetooth**, i'tôth, *n.* A tooth under the eye; a fang; a canine tooth.—**Eyewash**, *n.* Thing circulated to deceive or flatter [colloq.].—**Eye-witness**, *n.*

One who sees a thing done; one who has ocular view of anything.—**Eyot**, i'ot, *n.* [O.E. *ey*, Icel. *ey*, A.Sax. *ig*, an island, and dim. term -ot.] A little isle; a small river islet with willows growing on it.—**Eyre**, âr, *n.* [O.Fr. *erre*, *eirre*, a journey, from L. *iter*, *itineris*, a journey.] A journey or circuit of a court; a court of itinerant justices.—**Justices in eyre**, itinerant justices who formerly travelled to hold courts in the different English counties.—**Eyry**, **Eyrie**, i'ri, *n.* Same as **AERIE**.

## F

**F**, the sixth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant, formed by the passage of breath between the lower lip and the upper front teeth; *mus.* the fourth note of the diatonic scale.

**Fa**, fâ, *n.* *Mus.* the name of the fourth note of the diatonic scale.

**Fabian**, fâ'bi-an, *a.* Like the generalship of *Fabius Maximus*, who harassed the troops of Hannibal but took care to avoid a battle (*Fabian strategy*).—*n.* A member of the Fabian Society (founded 1884), which advocates the gradual and non-revolutionary advance of Socialism.

**Fable**, fâ'bl, *n.* [Fr. *fable*, L. *fabula*, from *fari*, to speak; akin *fate*.] A fictitious narration intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; a fabricated story; a fiction; the plot or connected series of events in an epic or dramatic poem.—*v.i.*—*fabled*, *fabling*. To tell fables or falsehoods.—*v.t.* To invent or fabricate; to speak of as true or real.

—**Fabled**, fâ'bid, *p.* and *a.* Celebrated in fables; fabulously imagined.—**Fabliau**, fab-lê-ô, *n.* pl. **Fabliaux**, fab-lê-ô. [Fr.] A kind of metrical tale common in French literature of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.—**Fabulist**, fab'û-list, *n.* The inventor or writer of fables.—**Fabulous**, fab'û-lus, *a.* Having the nature of a fable; fictitious; invented; not real; mythical; hardly to be received as truth; incredible.

**Fabric**, fab'rik, *n.* [Fr. *fabricque*, L. *fabrica*, from *faber*, a worker.] A structure; a building, edifice, or construction; the frame of a building; cloth manufactured; the structure of anything; the manner in which the parts are put together; texture.—**Fabricate**, fab'ri-kât, *v.t.*—*fabricated*, *fabricating*. [L. *fabrico*, *fabricatum*.] To frame, build, make, or construct; to form into a whole by connecting the parts; to form by art and labour; to invent and form; to forge; to devise falsely.—**Fabrication**, fab-ri-kâ'shon, *n.* The act of fabricating; construction; making; the act of devising falsely; forgery; that which is fabricated; a falsehood.

**Façade**, fa-sâd', *n.* [Fr., from It. *faciata*, a façade, from *facia*, L. *facies*, the face.] The face or front view or elevation of an edifice; exterior front or face.

**Face**, fâs, *n.* [Fr., from L. *facies*, face, figure, form, from *facio*, I make.] The front part of an animal's head, particularly of the human head, made up of the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, cheeks, &c.; the visage; aspect or air of the face; cast of features; look; countenance; expression of the face; the surface of a thing, or the side which presents itself to the view of the spectator; the front; the forefront; a plane surface of a solid; one of the sides bounding a solid; appearance; aspect; effrontery; boldness; assurance; the dial of a clock, watch, compass-card, or other indicator; the sole of a plane; operating edge or surface in certain implements.—*v.t.*—*facéd*, *facing*. To turn the face or front full toward; to meet in front; to stand up against in hostile encounter; to confront; to stand with the face or front toward; to finish or protect with a thin external covering over the front of; to smooth or dress the face of (a stone, &c.).—*v.i.* To turn the face (to face to the right or left).—**Facial**, fâ'shi-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the face.—**Facial angle**, an angle formed by lines drawn from nose to ear, and from nose to forehead; an angle formed by lines drawn to show to what extent the jaws are protruding and the forehead receding.—**Facing**, fâs'ing, *n.* A covering in front for ornament, protection, defence, or other purposes; the movement of soldiers in turning round to the left, right, &c.; pl. the distinctive trimmings on a regimental coat or jacket.

**Facet**, fas'et, *n.* [Fr. *facette*, dim. of *face*.] A small flat portion of a surface; one of the small smooth surfaces on a gem or crystal.

**Facetious**, fa-sê'shus, *a.* Merry; jocular; witty; full of pleasantry; playful; exciting laughter.

**Facile**, fas'il, *a.* [L. *facilis*, easy to be done or made, from *facio*, I make.] Easy to be done or performed; not

difficult; easy to be dealt with; easy of access or converse; not haughty or distant; easily persuaded to good or bad; yielding; ductile to a fault; ready; dexterous (an artist's *facile* pencil).—**Facilitate**, fa-sil'i-tât, *v.t.*—*facilitated*, *facilitating*. [Fr. *faciliter*, from L. *facilitas*, easiness.] To make easy or less difficult; to lessen the labour of.—**Facility**, fa-sil'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *facilité*, L. *facilitas*.] Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty; ease; ease in performance; readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity; pliancy or ductility in character; the means by which the accomplishment of anything is rendered more easy; in this sense usually in the pl.

**Facsimile**, fak-sim'i-lê, *n.* [L. *facio*, I make, and *similis*, like.] An exact copy or likeness; an imitation of an original in all its proportions, traits, and peculiarities.

**Fact**, fakt, *n.* [L. *factum*, a thing done.] Anything done or that comes to pass; an act; a deed; an effect produced or achieved; an event; reality; truth; a true statement.

**Faction**, fak'shon, *n.* [L. *factio*.] A party combined or acting in union, in opposition to another party or a government; a party unscrupulously promoting their private ends at the expense of the public good; discord; dissension.—**Factionious**, fak'shus, *a.* Given to faction; prone to clamour against public measures or men; pertaining to faction; proceeding from faction.

**Factitious**, fak-tish'us, *a.* [L. *factitius*, made by art, from *facio*, I make.] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; conventional.

**Factor**, fak'ter, *n.* [L., a maker, doer, from *facio*, *factum*, to do.] An agent employed by merchants residing in other places to buy and sell or transact other business on their account; in Scotland, a person appointed by a land-holder or house proprietor to manage an estate, collect rents, &c.; *arith.* the multiplier or multiplicand, from the multiplication of which proceeds the product; *alg.* any expression



considered as part of a product; hence, generally, one of several elements or influences which tend to the production of a result.—*Factor of safety*, the ratio of the breaking load to the working load on any structure.—**Factory**, fak'to-ri, *n.* A name given to establishments of merchants and factors resident in foreign countries; (contr. from *manufactory*) a building or collection of buildings appropriated to the manufacture of goods; a manufactory.

**Factotum**, fak-tō'tum, *n.* [L. *facio*, I do, and *totum*, the whole.] A confidential agent that manages all kinds of matters for his employer.

**Faculty**, fak'ul-ti, *n.* [Fr. *faculté*, L. *facultas*, from *facio*, I do, make.] Any mental or bodily power; capacity for any action or function; skill derived from practice, or practice aided by nature; special power or endowment; a right or power granted to a person by favour or indulgence, to do what by law he may not do; the body of individuals constituting one of the learned professions, and more specifically the medical profession; the masters and professors of the several departments of a university, or one of the departments themselves, as *Faculty of Arts*, *Law*, *Medicine*.—*Faculty of Advocates*, the Scottish bar.

**Fad**, fad, *n.* [Perhaps from A.Sax. *fadian*, to arrange.] A favourite theory; crochet; hobby. [Colloq.]

**Fade**, fād, *v.i.*—*faded*, *fading*. [O.E. *vade*, to fade; comp. Fr. *fade*, insipid, from L. *apidus*, vapid.] To wither; to lose strength, health, or vigour gradually; to decay; to lose freshness, colour, or brightness; to tend from a stronger or brighter colour to a more faint shade of the same colour, or to lose colour entirely; to grow dim or indistinct to view.—*v.t.* To cause to wither; to deprive of freshness or vigour.—**Fading**, fād'ing, *p.* and *a.* Liable to fade or lose freshness and vigour; not durable; transient.

**Fæces**, fē'sēz, *n.pl.* [L.] Excrement; also, settings; dregs; sediment.

**Færy**, fā'er-i, *a.* Pertaining to fairies; fairy.

**Fag**, fag, *v.i.*—*tagged*, *fagging*. [Probably from verb to *flag*, by omission of *i*.] To become weary; to fail in strength; to be faint with weariness; to labour hard or assiduously; to work till wearied; to act as a *fag*.—*v.t.* To use or treat as a *fag* or drudge; to tire by labour; to exhaust.—*n.* A laborious drudge; a school-boy who performs menial services for another boy who is in the highest or next highest form or class, a custom in some great English schools; a cigarette.—**Fag-end**, *n.* [The end which *flags* or hangs loose.] The end of a web of cloth; the latter or meaner part of anything.

**Faggot**, **Fagot**, fag'ot, *n.* [Fr. *fagot*,

It. *fagotto*, a faggot, from L. *fax*, *facis*, a faggot, a torch.] A bundle of sticks or small branches used for fuel; a bundle of pieces of iron or steel in bars; a person formerly hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company or to hide deficiency in its number.

**Fahrenheit**, fā'ren-hit, *a.* [After Fahrenheit, who first employed quicksilver in thermometers about 1720.] The name distinguishing that kind of thermometer in which the space between the freezing and the boiling points of water is divided into 180 degrees; the freezing point being marked 32°, and the boiling 212°.

**Faience**, fā-i-ens' or fā-yāns, *n.* [Fr.] A sort of fine pottery or earthenware glazed with a fine varnish, and painted.

**Fail**, fāl, *v.i.* [Fr. *faillir*, to fail, from L. *fallere*, to deceive.] To become deficient; to be insufficient; to cease to be abundant for supply; to come short; not to have the due measure or degree; to decay, decline, sink, or be diminished; to become weaker; to become extinct; to be entirely wanting; to be no longer produced, furnished, or supplied; not to produce the effect; to miscarry; to be unsuccessful; to be guilty of omission or neglect; to become insolvent or bankrupt.—*v.t.* To cease or to neglect or omit to afford aid or strength to; to be wanting to; to disappoint; to desert; not to be at hand when required.—*n.* Miscarriage; failure; deficiency; want.—**Failing**, fāl'ing, *n.* Imperfection; a weakness in character or disposition; foible; fault.—**Failure**, fāl'ūr, *n.* A failing; deficiency; cessation of supply or total defect; omission; non-performance; decay, or defect from decay; the act of failing or state of having failed to attain an object; want of success; a becoming insolvent or bankrupt.

**Fain**, fān, *a.* [A.Sax. *fægen*, joyful.] Glad or pleased under some kind of necessity; inclined; content to accept of or do something for want of better.—*adv.* Gladly; with joy or pleasure; with *would*.

**Faint**, fānt, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *faint*, sluggish.] To become feeble; to decline or fail in strength and vigour; to become temporarily unconscious, powerless, and motionless; to swoon; to sink into dejection; to lose courage or spirit; to become gradually weak or indistinct; to decay; to fade, disappear, or vanish.—*a.* Weak; languid; feeble; exhausted; inclined to swoon; hardly perceptible by or feebly striking the senses; indistinct; wanting in brightness or vividness, loudness, sharpness, or force; not well defined; feeble; slight; imperfect; not carried on with vigour or energy; dejected; depressed; dispirited.—*n.* A fainting fit; a swoon.

**Fair**, fār, *a.* [A.Sax. *fæger*, fair.]

Pleasing to the eye; beautiful; handsome; white or light coloured in respect of skin or complexion; not dark or swarthy; not stormy or wet; not cloudy or overcast; clear (*fair weather*); free from obstruction, obstacle, or anything to impede (on the *fair way* to success); open, frank, or honest; not resorting to anything tricky or underhand; just; equitable; free from unfair or unfavourable circumstances or influences; civil, pleasing, or courteous (*fair words*); free from deletions, blots, and the like; perfectly or easily legible (*a fair copy*); free from stain or blemish; unspotted; untarnished (one's *fair name*); passably or moderately good; better than indifferent.—*Fair way*, the track or course that is clear of obstacles and is therefore taken by vessels in navigating a narrow bay, river, or harbour; (*golf*) stretch of trimmed turf between tee and green.—**Fairness**, fār'nes, *n.* The quality or character of being fair; lightness of complexion; beauty; honesty; justice.

**Fair**, fār, *n.* [Fr. *foire*, a fair, market; It. *feria*; L. *feria*, holidays, festivals.] A stated market in a particular town or city; a stated meeting of buyers and sellers for trade.—**Fairing**, fār'ing, *n.* A present given at a fair.

**Fairy**, fār'i, *n.* [O.Fr. *faerie*, Fr. *fée*, the power of a fairy, enchantment; from O.Fr. *fæe*, Fr. *fée*, It. *fata*, a fairy, lit. a fate, from L. *fatum*, fate.] An imaginary being or spirit having a human form, though of a stature much below human and with sundry super-human attributes; an elf or fay; any personage with superhuman power; fairy-land.—*a.* Pertaining to or in some manner connected with fairies; coming from fairies; resembling a fairy.

**Faith**, fāth, *n.* [O.E. *feid*, *feith*, O.Fr. *feid*, from L. *fides*, faith.] The assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another; firm and earnest belief on probable evidence of any kind; belief; belief in what is given forth as a revelation of man's relation to God and the infinite; a settled conviction in regard to religion; a system of religious belief; that which is believed on any subject, whether in science, politics, or religion; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed; faithfulness; fidelity; word or honour pledged; promise given.—**Faithful**, fāth'ful, *a.* Firm in faith; firmly adhering to religious or other duty; of true fidelity; loyal; true and constant to a person to whom one is bound; true to one's word; in conformity to the letter and spirit; conformable to truth; conformable to a prototype; true or exact; worthy of belief.—**Faithfulness**, fāth'fulness, *n.* The quality or character of being faithful; fidelity; truth; loyalty; constancy.

**Fake**, fāk, *n.* [Deriv. uncertain.] A sham, a fabrication, a forgery.—*v.t.*

To counterfeit; to fabricate; to tamper with.

**Fakir**, fä-kä'r', *n.* [Ar., lit. a poor man.] An oriental ascetic or begging monk.

**Falcate**, **Falcated**, fal'kāt, fal'kāt-ed, *a.* [L. *falcatus*, from *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle.] Hooked; in shape like a sickle or scythe.

**Falchion**, fal'shon, *n.* [It. *falcione*, L.L. *falcio*, from L. *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle.] A broad short sword with a slightly curved point.

**Falcon**, fā'kn, *n.* [O.Fr. *falcon*, Fr. *faucon*, L.L. *falco*, probably from L. *falx*, a reaping-hook, from the curved claws and beak.] The common name of various raptorial birds inferior in size to the eagles and vultures; especially, one trained to hunt wild fowl or other game; a hawk. [The term falcon is by sportsmen restricted to the female, the male, which is smaller and less courageous, being called *tersel* or *tercel*.]—**Falconer**, fā'kn-ēr, *n.* A person who breeds and trains falcons or hawks for sport; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.—**Falconry**, fā'kn-ri, *n.* The art of training falcons to attack wild birds or game; the sport of pursuing wild fowl or game by means of falcons or hawks.

**Faldstool**, fald'stöl, *n.* [*Fald* or *fold*, and *stool*.] A folding-stool similar to a camp-stool; a kind of stool at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation; a small desk at which in churches litany is said.

**Falernian**, fa-ler'n-i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Mount *Falernus* in Campania, in Italy.—*n.* The ancient wine made from grapes from Mount *Falernus*.

**Fall**, fal, *v.i.*—*fell* (pret.), *fallen* (pp.). [A.Sax. *feallen*=D. *vallen*, Dan. *falde*, Icel. *falla*, G. *fallen*, to fall. *Fell* is the causal of this.] To sink from a higher to a lower position; to descend by the power of gravity; to drop down; to sink; to ebb; to drop from an erect posture; to empty, disembody, or discharge itself: said of a stream; to depart from the faith or from rectitude; to sink into sin; to die, particularly by violence; to come to an end suddenly; to perish, be overthrown, or ruined; to sink into weakness; to become faint or feeble (our hopes *fall*); to sink into disrepute or disgrace; to decline in power, wealth, or glory; to pass into a new state, especially with suddenness or through inadvertence or ignorance (to *fall* asleep, to *fall* into error); to decrease; to be diminished in weight, size, value, or intensity (the price *falls*, the wind *falls*); to assume an expression of dejection, discontent, sorrow, shame, &c.: applied to the countenance; to happen; to befall; to take place; to pass or be transferred by lot, inheritance, or otherwise (something *falls* to one's share); to belong or appertain; to have to be reckoned to; to be dropped or uttered carelessly; to sink in tone

or loudness.—*n.* The act of one who or that which falls; a dropping or descending; descent; a tumble; death; destruction; overthrow; downfall; degradation; declension of greatness, power, or dominion; ruin; diminution; decrease of price or value; a sinking of tone; cadence; descent of water; a cascade or cataract; extent of descent; the distance through which anything falls or may fall; amount of slope; declivity; the season when leaves fall from trees; autumn; that which falls; a shower; lapse or declension from innocence or goodness, the *fall* being specifically the lapse into sin of our first parents Adam and Eve.—**Fallen**, fal'en, *pp.* or *a.* Dropped; degraded; sunk in vice; lost to virtue; ruined; overthrown.—**Falling-sickness**, *n.* Epilepsy, a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls.—**Falling-star**, *n.* A meteor appearing as a luminous point darting through the sky, and followed by a long train of light.

**Fallacious**, fal-lā'shus, *a.* [Fr. *fallacieux*, from L. *fallax*, *fallacis*, deceitful, from *fallo*, I deceive.] Pertaining to or embodying something deceptive or misleading; producing error or mistake; tending to mislead.—**Fallacy**, fal-la-si, *n.* [L. *fallacia*, deceit.] A misleading or mistaken argument; an argument or proposition apparently sound but really containing some undetected error, and therefore misleading; any unsound but specious mode of arguing.

**Fallible**, fal'i-bl, *a.* [L.L. *fallibilis*, from L. *fallo*, I deceive.] Liable to fail or mistake; liable to deceive or to be deceived; liable to error or going astray.

**Fallow**, fal'w, *a.* [A.Sax. *fealo*, *fealwe*, pale red or pale yellow.] Pale red or pale yellow; left to rest without a crop after tillage; untilled; uncultivated; neglected; unoccupied; unused.—*n.* Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unsown; land ploughed without being sowed; the ploughing of land, without sowing it, for a season.—*v.t.* To leave fallow or ploughed but not sown in crop.—**Fallow-deer**, *n.* [From its *fallow* or pale-yellow colour.] A European deer smaller than the stag, of a brownish-bay colour, whitish beneath.

**False**, fals, *a.* [L. *falsus*, false, from *fallo*, *falsum*, to deceive.] Not true; not conformable to fact; expressing what is contrary to that which exists, is done, said, or thought; intended to mislead; counterfeit; forged; not real or genuine; hypocritical; feigned; not agreeable to rule or propriety (*false* construction in language); not honest or just; fraudulent; not faithful or loyal; treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; unfaithful; inconstant; not well founded or based (*false* hopes); constructed for show or a subsidiary purpose (a *false* bottom, a *false*

keel).—**Falsehood**, fals'höd, *n.* Contrariety or want of conformity to fact or truth; falseness; want of truth or veracity; untruthfulness; what is false or untrue; a lie; an untrue assertion; want of honesty; deceitfulness; perfidy; imposture.—**Falseness**, fals'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being false; untruthfulness; want of veracity; duplicity; deceit; unfaithfulness; perfidy.—**Falsify**, fal'si-fi, *v.t.*—*falsified*, *falsifying*. [Fr. *falsifier*, from L. *falsus*, and *facio*, I make.] To represent falsely; to vitiate with false and misleading elements; to garble; to make not genuine; to disprove; to prove to be false; to cause to turn out false (to *falsify* a prediction); to violate or break by falsehood.—*v.i.* To violate the truth.—**Falsity**, fal'si-ti, *n.* The quality of being false; that which is false; a falsehood; a false assertion.

**Falsetto**, fal-set'tō, *n.* [It., from L. *falsus*, false.] The tones above the natural compass of the voice.

**Falter**, fal'tēr, *v.i.* [A freq. connected with *fault*, from a supposed Fr. verb corresponding to Sp. *faltar*, It. *faltare*, to fail, from L. *fallere*, to deceive.] To hesitate in the utterance of words; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance; to stammer; not to be firm and steady; to tremble.—*n.* The act of faltering; hesitation; trembling; quavering.

**Fame**, fām, *n.* [Fr. *fame*, from L. *fama*, fame, renown, from *fari*, to speak.] Public report or rumour; report or opinion widely diffused; renown; notoriety; celebrity.—**Famed**, fāmd, *p.* and *a.* Much talked of; renowned; celebrated.

—**Famous**, fā'mus, *a.* [L. *famosus*, Fr. *fameux*.] Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; much talked of; distinguished in story.

**Familiar**, fa-mil'yēr, *a.* [L. *familiaris*, from *familia*, a household, the servants of a family, from *familus*, a servant.] Well acquainted; closely intimate; well versed (in a subject of study); exhibiting the manner of an intimate friend; affable; accessible; characterized by ease or absence of stiffness or pedantry; easy; well known; well understood; of everyday occurrence or use.—*n.* An intimate; a close companion; a familiar spirit; an officer of the Inquisition employed in apprehending and imprisoning persons accused.—*Familiar spirit*, a spirit or demon supposed to be constantly at the command of some person.—**Familiarity**, fa-mil'yār'i-ti, *n.* The state of being familiar; unconstrained intercourse; intimate acquaintance or knowledge; intimacy; *pl.* actions characterized by too much licence; liberties.—**Familiarize**, fa-mil'yēr-iz, *v.t.*—*familiarized*, *familiarizing*. To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom; to make intimately acquainted; to render conversant or fully acquainted by practice or customary use, or by intercourse.



**Family**, fam'ī-li, *n.* [L. *familia*, a household.] The body of persons who live in one house and under one head; the parents and children alone; the children as distinguished from the parents; those who descend from one common progenitor; a tribe or race; kindred; lineage; line of ancestors; honourable descent; noble or respectable stock (a man of family); in scientific classifications, a group of individuals more comprehensive than a genus, and less so than an order.

**Famine**, fam'in, *n.* [Fr. *famine*, from L. *fames*, hunger.] Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions; destitution.—**Famish**, fam'ish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *famis*, starving, from L. *fames*.] To kill or destroy with hunger; to starve; to cause to suffer from hunger or thirst; to distress with hunger; to force or compel by famine.—*v.i.* To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or thirst; to suffer by the deprivation of any necessary.

**Fan**, fan, *n.* [A.Sax. *fann*, *fan*, from L. *vannus*, a fan for winnowing; akin to L. *ventus*, wind, and E. *wind*, *winnow*.] The name of various instruments for exciting a current of air by the agitation of a broad surface, vanes or discs; a machine for winnowing grain; an instrument used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face; anything resembling this; what fans or excites.—*v.t.*—*fanned*, *fanning*. To move or agitate as with a fan; to cool and refresh by moving the air with a fan; to winnow; to separate chaff from, and drive it away by a current of air; *fig.* to produce effects on analogous to those of a fan in exciting flame; to excite or stir up to activity; to stimulate.—**Fan-light**, *n.* A fan-shaped window situated over a door in a circular-headed opening; also any window over a door.—**Fan-tail**, *n.* A variety of the domestic pigeon.

**Fan**, fan, *n.* [Perhaps a shortened form of *fanatic*.] One who displays great enthusiasm for some sport, form of entertainment, &c., e.g. a cricket fan, a film fan.

**Fanatic**, **Fanatical**, fa-na'tīk, fa-na'tī-kal, *a.* [L. *fanaticus*, inspired, enthusiastic, from *fanum*, a place dedicated to some deity, a temple.] Wild and extravagant in opinions, particularly in religious opinions.—*n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; one who indulges wild and extravagant notions of religion.—**Fanaticism**, fa-na'tī-sizm, *n.* The state or character of a fanatic; wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy; fervid zeal.

**Fancy**, fan'si, *n.* [Contr. for *fantasy*, *phantasy*, from L. and Gr. *phantasia*, a fancy.] A phase of the intellectual faculty of a lighter and less impressive cast than the imagination, or the active play of this lighter faculty; a new and pleasing thought or conception due to this faculty; the happy

and poetical embodiment of such conception in words; a poetical illustration or ornament, as a simile, metaphor, and the like; an opinion or notion; an impression or supposition; a whim or conceit; inclination; liking; fondness; preference.—**The fancy**, a name for sporting characters, especially prize-fighters.—*a.* Fine; elegant; ornamental (*fancy goods*); beyond intrinsic value; extravagant (a *fancy price*).—*v.i.*—*fancied*, *fancying*. To imagine; to figure to oneself; to believe or suppose without proof.—*v.t.* To form a conception of; to portray in the mind; to imagine; to like; to be pleased with.—**Fanciful**, fan'si-ful, *a.* Guided by fancy rather than by reason and experience; subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical: applied to persons; dictated or produced by fancy; appealing to or pleasing the fancy; full of wild images; curiously shaped: applied to things.—**Fancy-free**, *a.* Free from the power of love.—**Fancy-work**, *n.* Ornamental knitting, embroidery, &c., performed by ladies.

**Fandango**, fan-dang'gō, *n.* A lively Spanish dance borrowed from the Moors, danced by two persons, male and female, the music being in triple time.

**Fane**, fan, *n.* [L. *fanum*, a place dedicated to a deity, from *fari*, to speak.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church. [Poet.]

**Fanfare**, fan'far, *n.* [Fr.] A flourish of trumpets; a short tune of a cheerful cast, played with hunting horns; an ostentatious parade or boast; bravado.

**Fang**, fang, *n.* [A.Sax. *fang*, a taking, grasp.] The tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; a long pointed tooth; the hollow poison tooth of a serpent; a claw or talon; the catch of a pump.

**Fantasia**, fan-tā'zē-a, *n.* [It., lit. a fantasy or fancy, from L. and Gr. *phantasia*, a fancy, whence also E. *fancy*.] A species of musical composition having no particular theme, but ranging amidst various airs and movements.—**Fantastic**, **Fantastical**, fan-tas'tik, fan-tas'ti-kal, *a.* [Fr. *fantastique* from Gr. *phantastikos*, from *phantasia*, vision, *fancy*.] Fanciful; existing only in imagination; imaginary; chimerical; whimsical; capricious; indulging the vagaries of imagination; having oddness of figure or appearance; whimsically shaped; grotesque.—**Fantasy**, fan'ta-si, *n.* Same as *Fancy*.

**Far**, far, *n.* [A.Sax. *feor*.] Distant; separated by a wide space; hence, remote as regards wishes, feelings, affections; more distant of the two: applied to the right side of a horse.—*adv.* To a great extent or distance of space; to a remote period; in great part (the day far spent); in a great proportion; by many degrees; very much (*far better or higher*); to whatever

point, degree, or distance (as *far as*).—**Far-fetched**, *p.* and *a.* Brought from a remote place; not easily or naturally introduced; elaborately strained (a *far-fetched* explanation).—**Far-sighted**, *a.* Seeing to a great distance; calculating carefully the distant results of present conduct or action; not capable of perceiving objects near at hand distinctly.—**Farther**, fār'thēr, *a. compar.* [Not the original compar. of *far*, which was *far-er* (*ferer*), but assimilated to *farther*.] More remote; more distant than something else; tending to a greater distance; additional.—*adv.* At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; by way of progression in a subject; moreover.—**Farthermost**, fār'thēr-mōst, *a. superl.* Being at the farthest distance; most remote.—**Farthest**, fār'thest, *a. superl.* At the greatest distance either in time or place.—*adv.* At or to the greatest distance.

**Farad**, far'ad, *n.* [In honour of *Faraday*.] The unit of electrical capacity in the practical system of units, being the capacity of a condenser which one coulomb of electricity raises to a potential of one volt.

**Farce**, fārs, *v.t.*—*farced*, *farcing*. [Fr. *farcir*, L. *farcio*, I stuff.] To stuff with force-meat; to fill with mingled ingredients.—*n.* [Fr. *farce*, It. *farsa*, from L. *farcio*, I stuff, from being stuffed or crammed with humour.] A dramatic composition of a broadly comic character; a comedy full of extravagant drollery; ridiculous parade; empty pageantry; mere show.—**Farcical**, fār'si-kal, *a.* Belonging to a farce; of the character of a farce; droll; ludicrous; ridiculous.

**Farcy**, fār'si, *n.* A disease of horses intimately connected with glands.

**Fardel**, fār'del, *n.* [O.Fr. *fardel*, Fr. *fardeau*, a bundle, from the Arabic. Hence *furl*.] A bundle or pack; a burden; anything cumbersome or irksome.—**Fardel-bound**, *a.* A term applied to cattle and sheep affected with a disease caused by the retention of food in the maniples or third stomach.

**Fare**, fār, *v.i.*—*fares*, *faring*. [A.Sax. *faran*, to go.] To go; to pass; to move forward; to travel; to be in any state, good or bad; to be in a certain condition as regards bodily or social comforts; to be entertained with food; to happen; to turn out or result; to be: with *it* impersonally.—*n.* The sum paid or due for conveying a person by land, air, or water; food; provisions of the table; condition; treatment by circumstances; fortune; the person or persons conveyed in a vehicle.—**Farewell**, fār'wel. [From *fare*, in the imper., and *well*.] May you fare or prosper well; a wish of happiness to those who leave or those who are left.—*n.* Good-bye; adieu; leave; departure; final look, reference, or attention.—*a.* Leave-taking; valedictory.



**Farina**, fa-rí'na, *n.* [L. *farina*, flour, from *far*, a sort of grain.] Meal or flour; a soft, tasteless, and commonly white powder, obtained by trituration of the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants, and of some roots, as the potato. — **Farinaceous**, fa-rí-ná'shús, *a.* Consisting of or made of meal or flour; containing or yielding farina or flour; mealy.

**Farm**, fárm, *n.* [A.Sax. *feorm*, *fyrn*, food, provisions, a feast, entertainment; hence, a piece of land that has to supply a certain quantity of provisions.] A tract of land cultivated either by the owner of the land or a tenant, and usually divided into fields. — *v.t.* To let to a tenant on condition of paying rent; to hold and cultivate either as tenant or as owner; to lease or let, as taxes or other duties, at a certain sum or a certain rate per cent. — *v.i.* To be employed in agriculture; to cultivate the soil. — **Farmer**, fárm'ér, *n.* One who farms; one who cultivates a farm; an agriculturist; a husbandman; one who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain gross sum or a rate per cent. — **Farmhouse**, fárm'hous, *n.* A house attached to a farm for the residence of a farmer. — **Farming**, fárm'ing, *a.* Pertaining to agriculture. — *n.* The business of a farmer; husbandry. — **Farmyard**, fárm'yárd, *n.* The yard or enclosure surrounded by or connected with the farm buildings.

**Faro**, fá'ró, *n.* [Said to be from *Pharaoh* having formerly been depicted on one of the cards.] A game at cards in which a person plays against the bank.

**Farrago**, fa-rá'gó, *n.* [L., from *far*, meal.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

**Farrier**, fá-rí-ér, *n.* [O.Fr. *ferrier*, from *ferre*, to shoe a horse, from L. *ferrum*, iron.] A shoer of horses; one who combines the art of horse-shoeing with the profession of veterinary surgery. — *v.i.* To practise as a farrier. — **Farriery**, fá-rí-ér-i, *n.* The art of curing the diseases of horses, oxen, sheep, pigs, &c.; veterinary surgery. (All obsolete.)

**Farrow**, fá'r'ó, *n.* [A.Sax. *fearh*, a little pig.] A litter of pigs. — *v.t.* and *i.* To bring forth pigs.

**Farthing**, fá'r'th'ing, *n.* [A.Sax. *ferthing*, the fourth part of a thing.] The fourth of a penny; a small copper coin of Britain, the fourth of a penny in value.

**Farthingale**, fá'r'th'ing-gál, *n.* [O.Fr. *vertugalle*, *vertugade*, from Sp. *verdugo*, a rod or shoot of a tree, hence a hoop.] A hoop petticoat formerly worn by ladies, or the circles of hoops used to extend the petticoat.

**Fasces**, fas'séz, *n.pl.* [L.] A bundle of rods, with an axe bound in along with them, anciently borne before the superior Roman magistrates as a badge of their power over life and limb.

**Fascia**, fash'i-a, *n. pl.* **Fasciæ**, fash'i-ë, [L.] Arch. A long band of stone or brick forming a slight projection.

**Fascicle**, fas-sí-kl, *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, from *fascis*, a bundle.] A little bundle or collection; *bot.* a form of cyme in which the flowers are clustered together in a more or less compact bundle. — **Fasciculus**, fas-sí-k'ú-lus, *n.* A fascicle; one of the separate divisions or numbers in which a book is published.

**Fascinate**, fas-sí-nát, *v.t.* — *fascinated*, *fascinating*. [Fr. *fasciner*, L. *fascino*, *fascinatum*, to fascinate, bewitch.] To bewitch; to enchant; to operate on by some powerful or irresistible influence; to charm; to captivate; to allure irresistibly or powerfully. — *v.i.* To exercise a bewitching or captivating power. — **Fascination**, fas-sí-ná'shon, *n.* The act of fascinating, bewitching, or enchanting; enchantment; a charm; that which fascinates.

**Fascine**, fas-sén', *n.* [Fr., from L. *fascis*, a bundle; akin *fascicle*, *fascies*.] *Fort.* a faggot or bundle of rods or small sticks, used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, in strengthening ramparts, &c.

**Fascist**, fash'íst, *n.* A member of an Italian organization formed to oppose Bolshevism, Communism, and Socialism in all their forms.

**Fashion**, fash'on, *n.* [O.Fr. *fachon*, *facion*, from L. *factio*, a making, from *facio*, I make.] The make or form of anything; external form; shape; pattern; make according to the custom of the time; the prevailing mode of dress or ornament; manner, sort, way, or mode; custom; prevailing practice; genteel life or good breeding; genteel society. — *v.t.* To form; to give shape or figure to; to mould. — **Fashionable**, fash'on-a-bl, *a.* Conforming to the fashion or established mode; taking the public taste and being in vogue; established by custom; current; prevailing; dressing or behaving according to the prevailing fashion; genteel; well-bred. — *n.* A person of fashion. — **Fashionably**, fash'on-a-blí, *adv.* In a manner according to fashion; according to the prevailing mode.

**Fast**, fast, *a.* [A.Sax. *fast*, *fest*, *fast*.] Firmly fixed; close; tight; closely adhering; made close; strong against attack; firm in adherence; not easily alienated (*a fast friend*); steadfast; faithful; lasting; durable (*a fast colour*). — *adv.* Firmly; immovably. — **Fasten**, fas'n, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *faestman*, to secure.] To fix firmly; to make fast or close; to secure, as by lock, bolt, or the like; to join in close union; to unite closely; to attach; to affix. — *v.i.* To fix oneself or itself; to become attached. — **Fastening**, fas'n-ing, *n.* Anything that fastens, binds, attaches, &c. — **Fastness**, fast'nes, *n.* [A.Sax. *faestnes*, firmness, a fortification.] The state of being fast, firm, or secure; strength; security; a

stronghold; a fortified place; a castle; a fortress.

**Fast**, fast, *a.* [The same word as *fast*, fixed firm or steadfast (one who runs fast runs steadfastly.) Swift; moving rapidly; quick in motion; rapid; dissipated; devoted to pleasure; indulging in sensual vices: said of a man; imitating the manners or habits of a man: said of a female. — *adv.* In a fast or quick manner; swiftly; rapidly; with quick steps or progression; prodigally and wastefully; with dissipation. — **Fastness**, fast'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fast.

**Fast**, fast, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *faestan*, to fast.] To abstain from food beyond the usual time; to go hungry; to abstain from food, or particular kinds of food, voluntarily, especially for religious reasons. — *n.* Abstinence from food; a withholding from the usual quantity of nourishment; voluntary abstinence from food as a religious mortification or humiliation; the time of fasting. — **Fast-day**, *n.* A day on which fasting is observed.

**Fasti**, fast'í, *n.* [L. *fasti*.] A calendar; a register.

**Fastidious**, fas-tid'í-us, *a.* [L. *fastidiosus*, from *fastidium*, loathing, fastidiousness, from *fastus*, haughtiness.] Hard or difficult to please; squeamish; delicate to a fault; overnice; difficult to suit.

**Fat**, fat, *a.* [A.Sax. *fæt*.] Flethy; plump; obese; corpulent; the contrary to *lean*; oily; greasy; unctuous; coarse; heavy; dull; producing a large income; rich; fertile; nourishing. — *n.* A solid oily substance of whitish or yellow colour, a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, found in certain parts of animal bodies, lard and tallow being varieties of it; the best or richest part of a thing. — *v.t.* — *fatted*, *fating*. To make fat; to fatten. — *v.i.* To grow fat. — **Fatness**, fat'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fat; corpulence; plumpness; unctuousness; oiliness; richness; fertility. — **Fatten**, fat'n, *v.t.* To make fat; to feed for slaughter; to enrich; to make fertile. — *v.i.* To grow fat; to become plump or fleshy. — **Fatty**, fat'í, *a.* Having the nature or qualities of fat; oily; greasy; composed of, or containing much, fat.

**Fatal**, fá'tal, *a.* [L. *fatalis*, from *fatum*, fate.] Proceeding from fate or destiny; fraught with fate; fateful; causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; calamitous; disastrous. — **Fatalist**, fá'tal-íst, *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity. — **Fatality**, fa-tal'í-tí, *n.* [L. *fatalitas*.] The state of being fatal; a fixed unalterable course of things; a fatal occurrence; a calamitous accident.

**Fata Morgana**, fá'ta mor-gá'na, *n.* [It., because supposed to be the work of a *fata* or fairy called *Morgana*.] A striking optical illusion

principally remarked in the Strait of Messina, between the coasts of Sicily and Calabria—a variety of mirage.

**Fate**, fāt, *n.* [L. *fatum* (lit. that which has been spoken), destiny as pronounced by the gods.] A fixed decree or sentence, by which the order of things is prescribed; inevitable necessity settling how events are to befall; unavoidable concatenation and succession of events; destiny; predetermined lot; human destiny; the final fortune of anything; final event; death; destruction; *pl. (myth.)* the Destinies or Parcae; the three goddesses supposed to preside over the birth and life of men, called Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

**Father**, fā'thēr, *n.* [A.Sax. *fæder*.] He who begets a child; a male parent; a male ancestor more remote than a parent, especially the first ancestor; the founder of a race, family, or line; a respectful mode of address to an old man; one who exercises paternal care over another; a guardian, protector, or preserver; the first to practise any art; originator; cause; the appellation of the first person in the Trinity; the title given to dignitaries of the church, superiors of convents, confessors, and priests; the eldest member of a profession, or other body.—*v.t.* To beget as a father; to assume as one's own work; to profess or acknowledge oneself to be the author of; to ascribe or charge to one as his offspring or production (to *father* a person).—**Fatherhood**, fā'thēr-hūd, *n.* The state of being a father; the character or authority of a father.—**Father-in-law**, *n.* The father of one's husband or wife.—**Fatherland**, fā'thēr-land, *n.* [A literal translation of the G. *Vaterland*.] One's native country; the country of one's fathers or ancestors.—**Fatherly**, fā'thēr-li, *a.* Like a father in affection and care; paternal; protecting; pertaining to a father.—*adv.* In the manner of a father.

**Fathom**, fāth'um, *n.* [A.Sax. *fæthm*, the bosom, the space of both arms extended.] A measure of length containing 6 feet, being originally the space to which a man may extend his arms.—*v.i.* To try the depth of; to find the bottom or extent of; to sound; *fig.* to penetrate or comprehend.—**Fathomless**, fāth'um-less, *a.* That of which no bottom can be found; bottomless; not to be penetrated or comprehended.

**Fatigue**, fa-tēg', *v.t.*—*fatigued*, *fatiguing*. [Fr. *fatiguer*, from L. *fatigo*, I weary.] To weary with labour or any bodily or mental exertion; to harass with toil; to exhaust the strength by severe or long-continued exertion; to tire or wear out.—*n.* Weariness from bodily labour or mental exertion; lassitude or exhaustion of strength; the

cause of weariness; labour undergone; toil; the labours of military men distinct from the use of arms.

—**Fatigue-party**, *n.* Soldiers detailed for fatigue.

**Fatuity**, fa-tū'i-ti, *n.* [L. *fatuitas*, from *fatuus*, silly.] Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness.—**Fatuous**, fat'ū-us, *a.* [L. *fatuus*.] Feeble in mind; weak; idiotically silly; foolish.

**Fauces**, fā'sēz, *n.pl.* [L., the throat, the gullet.] Anat. the gullet or wind-pipe; the posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx.

**Faucet**, fā'set, *n.* [Fr. *fausset*, from L. *falsus*, false.] A pipe to be inserted in a cask for drawing liquor, and stopped with a peg or spigot; the peg or spigot itself.

**Faugh**, fā. Exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

**Fault**, fālt, *n.* [O.Fr. *faulte*, Fr. *faute*, It. and Sp. *falla*, fault, defect, from a Romance verb (not recorded in French), from a L. freq. *fallitare*, from *fallo*, I deceive.] A slight offence; a neglect of duty or propriety; something worthy of some blame or censure; a defect; a blemish; a flaw; among *sportsmen*, the act of losing the scent; a lost scent; *geol.* and *mining*, a break or dislocation of strata; an interruption in the continuity of strata such that the strata on either side appear elevated or depressed; *tennis*, a misplaced serve.—**Faulty**, fā'ti, *a.* Containing faults, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect; guilty of a fault or of faults; blamable.

**Faun**, fān, *n.* [L. *faunus*, a deity of the woods and fields.] Rom. myth. one of a kind of demigods or rural deities, differing little from satyrs.—**Fauna**, fā'na, *n.* [A Roman goddess of fields, cattle, &c.] A collective term for the animals peculiar to a region or epoch, corresponding to the word *flora* in respect of plants.

**Fauteuil**, fō'tūl or fō-tē-yē, *n.* [Fr., from O.H.G. *fastuol*, lit. a folding-stool.] An arm-chair; an easy-chair.

**Faux-pas**, fō-pā, *n.* [Fr.] A false step; a breach of manners or moral conduct; a lapse from chastity.

**Favonian**, fa-vō'ni-an, *a.* [L. *Favonius*, the west wind.] Pertaining to the west wind.

**Favour**, fā'vēr, *n.* [Fr. *faveur*, from L. *favor*, *favoris*, from *faveo*, I favour, befriend.] Kind regard; friendly disposition; a state of being looked on with good-will or kindness; a kind act or office; kindness done or granted; an act of grace or good-will; leave; good-will; pardon; a token of love; a knot of ribbons worn at a marriage or on other festive occasions; something worn as a token of affection; convenience afforded for success (under *favour* of darkness); partiality; bias; aspect, look, or appearance [Shak.].—*v.t.* To regard with favour or kindness; to support; to aid or have the disposition to aid; to be propitious

to; to befriend; to show favour or partiality to; to afford advantages for success to; to render easier; to facilitate.—**Favourable**, fā-vēr-a-bl, *a.* Kind; propitious; friendly; affectionate; manifesting partiality; conducive; contributing; tending to promote; advantageous; affording facilities.—**Favourite**, fā-vēr-it, *n.* A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour, preference, and affection; one greatly beloved; often one unduly favoured; one treated with undue partiality.—*The favourite*, the horse favoured by betting on a horse-race.—*a.* Regarded with particular affection or preference.—**Favouritism**, fā-vēr-it-izm, *n.* The disposition to patronize favourites, or to promote the interest of a person or persons to the neglect of others having equal claims.

**Fawn**, fān, *n.* [Fr. *faon*, from a form *fetonus*, from L. *fetus*, progeny.] A young deer; a buck or doe of the first year.—*a.* Resembling a fawn in colour; light brown.

**Fawn**, fān, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *faegnian*, Icel. *fagna*, to rejoice, flatter. FAIN.] To show a servile attachment; to court favour by low cringing, and the like; to flatter meanly; to cringe and bow to gain favour; to cringe and frisk about a person (as a dog).—*n.* A servile cringe or bow; mean flattery.—**Fawning**, fā'ning, *p.* and *a.* Servilely courting or caressing; meanly flattering; cajoling in an abject manner.

**Fay**, fā, *n.* [Fr. *fée*, L.L. *fata*, a fairy. FAIRY.] A fairy; an elf.

**Faalty**, fē'al-ti, *n.* [O.Fr. *fealté*, *feaulté*, fealty, from L. *fideltas*, faithfulness; fidelity.] Fidelity to a superior; faithful adherence of a tenant or vassal to the superior of whom he holds his lands; faithfulness of any person to another; faith.

**Fear**, fēr, *n.* [A.Sax. *fær*.] A painful emotion excited by an expectation of evil or the apprehension of impending danger; anxiety; solicitude; holy awe and reverence for God and his laws; respect; due regard, as for persons of authority or worth.—*v.t.* To feel fear or a painful apprehension of; to be afraid of; to suspect; to doubt; to reverence; to have a reverential awe of; to venerate; to affright or to terrify [Shak.].—*v.i.* To be in fear; to be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid.—**Fearful**, fēr'fūl, *a.* Affected by fear; apprehensive with solicitude; afraid; timorous; wanting courage; impressing fear; terrible; dreadful; awful.—**Fear-some**, fēr'sum, *a.* Alarming; terrible.

**Feasible**, fē'zi-bl, *a.* [Fr. *faissable*, from *faire*, *faisant*, to do or make, L. *facere*, to do, to make.] Capable of being done, performed, executed, or effected; practicable.—**Feasibility**, **Feasibleness**, fē'zi-bl'i-ti, fē'zi-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being feasible.



**Feast**, fêst, *n.* [O.Fr. *feste* (Fr. *fête*), from *L. festum*, a holiday, a feast, from *festus*, solemn, festive.] A sumptuous repast or entertainment of which a number of guests partake; a banquet; a delicious meal; something particularly gratifying to the palate or the mind; a festival in commemoration of some great event, or in honour of some distinguished personage; a periodical or stated celebration of some event.—*v.i.* To take a meal of rich or sumptuous viands; to dine or sup on rich provisions; to be highly gratified or delighted.—*v.t.* To entertain with sumptuous food; to treat at the table magnificently; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.

**Feat**, fêt, *n.* [Fr. *fait*, from *L. factum*, a deed, from *facio*, *factum*, to do.] An act; a deed; an exploit; in particular, any extraordinary act of strength, skill, or cunning.—*a.* [Fr. *fait*, made.] Neat; skilful; ingenious; deft. [Shak.]—**Featly**, fêt'li, *adv.* Neatly; dexterously.

**Feather**, feth'ér, *n.* [A.Sax. *fether*.] One of the growths which form the distinguishing covering of birds; a plume, consisting usually of a stem hollow at the lower part (called the quill), and having on each side of the upper part (called the shaft) the barbs, which with the shaft constitute the vane; something resembling a feather; a projection on the edge of a board which fits into a channel on the edge of another board.—*A feather in the cap*, an honour or mark of distinction.—*To show the white feather*, to give indications of cowardice (a white feather in the tail of a fighting cock showed that it was not of the true game breed).—*v.t.* To dress in feathers; to fit with feathers; to cover with feathers.—*To feather one's nest*, to collect wealth, particularly from emoluments derived from agencies for others.—*To feather an oar*, to turn the blade horizontally so as to lessen the resistance of the air upon it.—**Feathery**, feth'ér-i, *a.* Clothed or covered with feathers; resembling feathers in appearance, softness, or lightness.—**Feather-weight**, *n.* A weight as light as a feather; a boxer weighing less than nine stone.

**Feature**, fê'tûr, *n.* [O.Fr. *feature*, *faicture*, from *L. factura*, a making, from *facio*, *factum*, to make.] The shape or make of the body [Shak.]; the make, form, or cast of any part of the face; any single lineament; the make or form of any part of the surface of a thing, as of a country or landscape; a prominent part.—**Featuring**, fê'tûr-ing, *v.t.* Representing in a cinematograph.

**Febri-fuge**, feb'ri-fûj, *n.* [L. *febris*, and *fugo*, I drive away.] Any medicine that mitigates or removes fever.—*a.* Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever.—**Febrile**, fê'bril, *a.* [L. *febrilis*.] Pertaining to fever; indicating fever, or derived from it.

**February**, feb'ru-á-rí, *n.* [L. *februaris*, from *februa*, purification, because a great feast of purification was held on the 15th.] The second month in the year, consisting in common years of twenty-eight days, in leap-year of twenty-nine.

**Feckless**, feck'les, *a.* [Sc. for *effectless*.] Weak; impotent.

**Feculent**, fek'û-lent, *a.* [L. *feculentus*.] Abounding with sediment, dregs, or impure and extraneous matter; dreggy; muddy; turbid; foul.

**Fecundate**, fê'kun-dât, *v.t.*—*fecundated*, *fecundating*. To make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate.—**Fecundity**, fê-kun'di-ti, *n.* [L. *fecunditas*.] The state or quality of being fecund or of bringing forth young abundantly; fertility; richness of invention.

**Federal**, fed'ér-al, *a.* [Fr. *fédéral*, from *L. foedus*, *fœderis*, a league.] Pertaining to a league or contract, particularly between states or nations; united in a federation; founded on alliance between several states which unite for national or general purposes, each state retaining control of its home affairs, civil and criminal law, &c.—*n.* A member of the Northern party in the United States who during the civil war of 1861-5 maintained the integrity of the Union, in opposition to the *Confederates*, or the Southern party, who desired to secede.—**Federation**, fed'ér-â'shon, *n.* The act of uniting in a league; a federal government; a league.

**Fee**, fê, *n.* [A.Sax. *feoh*, *fed*, cattle.] A reward or compensation for services; recompense: applied particularly to the reward of professional services; a fee or piece of land held of a superior on certain conditions; a feud; *law*, a freehold estate liable to alienation at the pleasure of the proprietor, who is absolute owner of the soil; hence, absolute property, possession, or ownership.—*v.t.*—*pret.* & *pp.* *feed* or *fee'd*. To give a fee to; to pay for services; to reward; to hire; to bribe.

**Feeble**, fê'bl, *a.* [Fr. *faible*, O.Fr. *fioble*, *fioble*, *fioble*, *fi. flevole*, from *L. flebilis*, lamentable, from *fleo*, I weep.] Destitute of physical strength; infirm; debilitated; weak; wanting force, vigour, vividness, or energy.—**Feeble-minded**, *a.* Weak in mind; wanting firmness or constancy; irresolute.

**Feed**, fêd, *v.t.*—*pret.* & *pp.* *fed*. [A.Sax. *fêdan*, to feed.] To give food to; to supply with nourishment; *fig.* to entertain, indulge, delight (to feed oneself with hopes); to furnish with anything of which there is constant consumption, waste, use, or application for some purpose (to feed a lake, a fire); to supply.—*v.i.* To take food; to eat; to subsist by eating; to pasture; to graze; to satisfy a longing or craving.—*n.* That which is eaten; food; fodder; an allowance of provender

given to a horse, cow, &c.; the material supplied at once to a machine or other contrivance to make it act.—**Feeder**, fê'dér, *n.* One who feeds; one who gives food or nourishment; one who eats; that which supplies something (the feeder of a lake); napkin tied round a child's neck at meal times.—**Feeding**, fê'ding, *n.* Food; that which furnishes food, especially for animals.

**Feel**, fêl, *v.t.*—*felt*, *feeling*. [A.Sax. *fêlan*.] To perceive by the touch; to have sensation excited by contact of with the body or limbs; to have a sense of; to be affected by; to be sensitive of (pain, pleasure, disgrace); to experience; to suffer; to examine by touching.—*v.i.* To have perception by the touch, or by the contact of any substance with the body; to have the sensibility or the passions moved or excited; to produce an impression on the nerves of sensation (iron feels cold); to perceive oneself to be (to feel sick or well); to know certainly or without misgiving.—*n.* The act of feeling; sensation or impression on being touched.—**Feeler**, fê'ler, *n.* One who feels; an organ of touch in insects and others of the lower animals, as antennæ, palpi, &c.; any device for the purpose of ascertaining the designs, opinions, or sentiments of others.—**Feeling**, fê'ling, *a.* Expressive of great sensibility; affecting; tending to excite the passions; possessing great sensibility; easily affected or moved.

—*n.* The sense of touch; the sense by which we perceive external objects which come in contact with the body, and obtain ideas of their tangible qualities; the sensation conveyed by the sense of touch; physical sensation not due to sight, hearing, taste, or smell (a feeling of warmth, pain, or drowsiness); mental sensation or emotion; mental state or disposition; mental perception; consciousness; conviction; tenderness of heart; nice sensibility; the quality of exciting or expressing emotion; *pl.* the emotional part of our nature; sensitiveness; susceptibility.

**Feign**, fân, *v.t.* [Fr. *feindre*, from *L. fingere*, to shape, invent.] To invent or imagine; to make a show of; to pretend; to assume a false appearance of; to counterfeit.—*v.i.* To represent falsely; to pretend.—**Feint**, fânt, *n.* [Fr. *feinte*, from *feindre*.] A pretence; a mock attack; an appearance of aiming or thrusting at one part when another is intended to be struck.—*v.i.* To make a feint or mock attack.

**Felicitate**, fê-lis-i-tât, *v.t.*—*felicitated*, *felicitating*. [Fr. *féliciter*; L.L. *felicitô*, from *L. felix*, *felix*, happy.] To congratulate; to express joy or pleasure to another at his good fortune; *refl.* to congratulate oneself.—**Felicitation**, fê-lis-i-tâ'shon, *n.* The act of felicitating; expression of joy at another's good fortune.—



**Ferment** fĕr'mĕnt, *n.* [*L. fermentum, for fermentum, from ferveo or ferveo, I boil, foam, I.*] Any substance, as a fungus, whose presence in another body produces the peculiar effervescence and decomposition called fermentation; commotion; heat; tumult; agitation (as of a crowd, of the feelings, &c.).—*v.t.* (fĕr'mĕnt'). To cause fermentation in; to set in brisk motion or agitation; to warm; to excite.—*v.i.* To undergo fermentation; to work; to be in agitation or excited, as by violent emotions.—**Fermentation**, fĕr-men-tā'shon, *n.* The act or process of fermenting; the decom-

position or conversion of an organic substance into new compounds in presence of a ferment, generally indicated by a sensible internal motion, the development of heat, and the liberation of bubbles of gas; in common language, the process by which grape juice is converted into wine, and the wort of malt into beer; *fig.* the state of being in high activity or commotion; agitation; excitement.

**Fern**, *fěrn*, *n.* [A.Sax. *fearn* = G. *farn*, *farren*, D. *varren* = fern; allied to Skr. *parna*, a wing or feather.] The name of many vascular cryptogams, producing leaves called fronds.

**Ferocious**, *fě-rō'shūs*, *a.* [Fr. *féroce*; L. *ferox*, *ferocis*, fierce, allied to *ferus*, wild. FIERCE.] Fierce; savage; barbarous; ravenous; rapacious; indicating, or expressive of, ferocity. — **Ferocity**, *fě-ros'i-ti*, *n.* [Fr. *ferocité*, L. *ferocitas*.] State of being ferocious; savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty.

**Ferrara**, *fě-rā-rā*, *n.* A broadsword of peculiarly excellent quality, named after the famous swordsmith Andrea Ferrara.

**Ferreous**, *fě-rē'ūs*, *a.* [L. *ferrum*, iron.] Pertaining to, obtained from, or containing iron. — **Feriferous**, *fě-rif'ēr-ūs*, *a.* [L. *ferrum*, and *fero*, I produce.] Producing or yielding iron. — **Ferruginous**, *fě-ryj'i-nūs*, *a.* [L. *ferrugineus*, rusty, from *ferugo*, *ferruginis*, iron rust, from *ferrum*, iron.] Partaking of iron; irony; of the colour of the rust or oxide of iron.

**Ferret**, *fě-rĕt'*, *n.* [Fr. *uret*, It. *furetto*, a ferret, from L. *fur*, a thief.] A domesticated variety of the polecat, usually of a pale yellow colour, with red eyes—used to drive rabbits out of their holes and to kill rats. — *v.t.* To hunt with ferrets; to drive out of a lurking-place; (with out) to search out by perseverance and cunning.

**Ferric**, *fě-rĭk'*, *a.* Of compounds in which iron appears with valency 3, as in ferric chloride FeCl<sub>3</sub>. — **Ferricyanide**, *fě-rĭ-sĭ'an-id*, *n.* Chem. one of a series of salts, double cyanides of ferric iron and another base, used in preparing paper for blue prints, in pigment manufacture, and in dyeing. — **Ferro-cyanide**, *fě-rō-sĭ'an-id*, *n.* Chem. a double cyanide containing ferrous iron, used for silk dyeing, for Prussian blue manufacture, and for case-hardening iron. — **Ferrous**, *fě-rūs*, *a.* Of compounds in which iron appears with valency 2, as in ferrous sulphide, FeS.

**Ferro-concrete**, *fě-rō-kon''krĕt*, *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron, and *concrete*.] A building material consisting of concrete in which pieces of iron are embedded.

**Ferrule**, *fě-r'ul*, *n.* [Formerly *verril*, from Fr. *virole*, *ferrule*.] A ring of metal put round the end of a walking-stick or other thing to strengthen it or prevent its splitting.

**Ferry**, *fě-rĭ*, *v.t.* — *ferried*, *ferrying*.

[A.Sax. *ferian*, *farian*, to carry, to convey, causative of *faran*, to go.] To carry or transport over a river, strait, &c., in a boat or other conveyance. — *v.i.* To pass over a ferry. — *n.* The place or passage where boats pass over a narrow piece of water to convey passengers; the boat itself. — **Ferry-boat**, *n.* A boat that plies at a ferry. — **Ferryman**, *n.* One who keeps a ferry.

**Fertile**, *fě-r'til* or *fě-r'til*, *a.* [Fr. *fertile*, from L. *fertilis*, from *fero*, I bear.] Fruitful; producing fruit or crops in abundance; the opposite of barren; prolific or productive of anything, as of ideas, poetry, &c.; inventive; able to produce abundantly; *bot.* capable of producing fruit; fruit-bearing. — **Fertility**, *fě-r'til'i-ti*, *n.* [L. *fertilitas*.] The state of being fertile or fruitful; fruitfulness; fecundity; productiveness; richness; fertile invention. — **Fertilization**, *fě-r'til-i-zā'shon*, *n.* The act or process of rendering fertile, fruitful; or productive; *bot.* the application of the pollen to the stigma of a plant, by means of which a perfect seed containing an embryo is produced; fecundation. — **Fertilize**, *fě-r'til-iz*, *v.t.* — *fertilized*, *fertilizing*. To make fertile; to make fruitful or productive; to enrich; to fecundate.

**Ferule**, *fě-r'ul*, *n.* [L. *ferula*, a twig, a cane, a switch, from *ferio*, I strike.] A flat piece of wood used to punish children by striking them on the palm of the hand; a cane or rod for the same purpose.

**Fervent**, *fě-r'vent*, *a.* [L. *fervens*, *ferventis*, *pr.* of *ferveo*, I boil, ferment; akin *ferret*.] Hot; glowing; intensely warm; hot in temper; vehement; ardent; earnest; excited; animated; glowing with religious feeling; zealous. — **Fervency**, *fě-r'ven-si*, *n.* The state of being fervent; heat of mind; ardour; animated zeal; warmth of devotion. — **Fervid**, *fě-r'vid*, *a.* [L. *fervidus*, from *ferveo*.] Very hot; burning; glowing; fervent; very warm in zeal; vehement; ardent. — **Fervour**, *fě-r'vēr*, *n.* [L. *fervor*, heat.] Heat or warmth; intensity of feeling; ardour; burning zeal; extreme earnestness in religion, particularly in prayer.

**Fescue**, *fěs'kū*, *n.* [O.E. *festue*, from O.Fr. *festu* (Fr. *fĕtu*), a straw; L. *festuca*, a shoot or twig.] A straw, wire, pin, or the like, used to point out letters to children; a kind of grass, some species being excellent meadow and pasture grasses.

**Fesse**, *fes*, *n.* [O.Fr. *fesse*, Fr. *fasc*, L. *fascia*, a band.] Her. a band or girdle comprising the centre third part of the escutcheon, which it crosses horizontally.

**Festal**, *fě-s'tal*, *a.* [From L. *festum*, a feast. FEAST.] Pertaining to a feast; festive. — **Festival**, *fě-s'ti-val*, *a.* [L. *festivus*.] Pertaining to or befitting a feast; joyous; mirthful. — *n.* A time of feasting; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious;

a festive celebration. — **Festive**, *fěs'tiv*, *a.* [L. *festivus*.] Pertaining to or becoming a feast; joyous; gay; mirthful. — **Festivity**, *fěs-tiv-i-ti*, *n.* [L. *festivitas*.] The condition of being festive; social joy or exhilaration at an entertainment; something forming part of a festal celebration.

**Fester**, *fěs'tēr*, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *festir*, to fester.] To suppurate; to discharge or become full of pus or purulent matter; to rattle (passions, a sense of wrong, &c.).

**Festoon**, *fěs-tōn*, *n.* [Fr. *feston*, lit. a festal garland; It. *festone*, from L. *festum*, a feast.] A string, chain, or garland of flowers, foliage, &c., suspended so as to form one or more depending curves; *arch.* a sculptured ornament in imitation of this. — *v.t.* To adorn with festoons; to connect by festoons.

**Fetch**, *fěch*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *feccan*, *ge-feccan*, to fetch, to draw, to take, to seek; akin to O.Fris. *faka*, to prepare.] To go and bring; to bring; to bear toward the person speaking; to recall or bring back; to make or perform, with certain objects (to fetch a blow or stroke, to fetch a sigh); to bring or obtain as its price. — *v.i.* To bring things; to move or turn. — *n.* A stratagem by which a thing is indirectly brought to pass; a trick; an artifice; the apparition of a living person; a wraith. — **Fetch-candle**, *n.* A light seen at night, and believed by the superstitious to portend a person's death.

**Fête**, *fât*, *n.* [Fr., from L. *festum*, a feast.] A feast; a holiday; a festival-day. — *v.t.* — *fĕted*, *fĕting*. To entertain with a feast; to honour with a festive entertainment.

**Fetid**, *fĕ-tĭd*, *a.* [L. *foetidus*, from *foetor*, to stink.] Having an offensive smell; having a strong or rancid scent. — **Fetor**, *fĕ-tĕr*, *n.* [L. *foetor*.] Any strong offensive smell; stench.

**Fetish**, *fĕ-tĭsh*, *n.* [Fr. *fĕtiche*, Pg. *feitico*, sorcery, witchcraft, from L. *factitiu*, artificial, from *facio*, I make.] Any object, animate or inanimate, natural or artificial, regarded by some uncivilized races with a feeling of awe, as having mysterious powers residing in it or as being the representative or habitation of a deity; hence, any object of exclusive devotion.

**Fetlock**, *fĕt'lok*, *n.* [From *foot* or *feet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of horses; the joint on which the hair grows.

**Fetter**, *fĕt'ēr*, *n.* [A.Sax. *feter*, *fetor*, a fetter.] A chain for the feet; a chain by which a person or animal is confined by the foot; anything that confines or restrains from motion; a restraint. — *v.t.* To put fetters on; to bind; to confine; to restrain.

**Fettle**, *fĕt'l*, *n.* Condition; trim. — **Fetus**, *fĕtus*, *fĕ-tūs*, *n.* [L.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed;



before which time it is called *Embryo*.

**Feu**, *fū*, *n.* [O.Fr. *fleu*, *flef*, a. *fief*.] In Scotland a piece of ground (usually small) granted by a superior in perpetuity in consideration of an annual payment called *feu-duty*, and certain other contingent burdens.—*v.t.* To give or take in feu, or by the payment of feu-duty.

**Feud**, *fūd*, *n.* [L.L. *feudum*, a. *fief*; from O.Fr. or O.G., like *fief*, *feu*, *fee*.] A *fief*.—**Feudal**, *fū'dal*, *a.* [L.L. *feudalis*, from *feudum*.] Pertaining to feuds or fiefs; founded upon or pertaining to the system of holding lands by military services.—**Feudal system**, a system according to which grants of land were made by the sovereign to the nobles, and by them to an inferior class, on the condition that the possessor should take an oath of fealty, and do military service to him by whom the grant was made.—**Feudalism**, *fū'dal-izm*, *n.* The feudal system and its belongings; the system of holding lands by military services.—**Feudatory**, *Feudatary*, *fū'da-tō-ri*, *fū'da-ta-ri*, *a.* Holding from another by feudal tenure.—*n.* A tenant or vassal holding his lands on condition of military service; the tenant of a feud or fief.

**Feud**, *fūd*, *n.* [O.E. *feide*, from A. Sax. *faeht*, hostility, from *fāh*, hostile (whence *foe*.)] A contention or quarrel; hostility; often, hostility or declared warfare between families or parties in a state.

**Feuilleton**, *fwel-ton*, *n.* [Fr., from *feuille*, a leaf; lit. a small leaf.] That part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature or criticism.

**Fever**, *fē'vēr*, *n.* [A. Sax. *fefer*, from L. *febris*, a fever.] A diseased state of the system, characterized by an accelerated pulse, with increase of heat, deranged functions, diminished strength, and often with excessive thirst; agitation or excitement by anything that strongly affects the passions.—*v.t.* To put in a fever.—*v.i.* To be seized with fever.—**Feverish**, *fē'vēr-ish*, *a.* Having fever; affected with fever, especially with a slight degree of fever; indicating or pertaining to fever; agitated; restless.—**Feverfew**, *fē'vēr-fū*, *n.* [A. Sax. *feferfuga*, from L. *febrifugia*, from *febris*, fever, and *fugo*, I drive away.] A European composite plant with much-divided leaves, and white flowers: once supposed to be a valuable febrifuge.

**Few**, *fū*, *a.* [A. Sax. *fedwa*, *fedwe*.] Not many; small in number: used frequently, by ellipsis of a noun, for not many persons or things. *A few* is often used and generally means more than *few* alone.

**Fey**, *fā*, *a.* [A. Sax. *fage*, Icel. *feigr*, near to death.] On the verge of a sudden or violent death; fated soon to die, and often showing this in some peculiar way.

**Fez**, *fez*, *n.* [From *Fez*, in Morocco.] A red cap of fine cloth, fitting

closely to the head, with a tassel of blue silk or wool at the crown, much worn in Turkey, on the shores of the Levant, in Egypt, and North Africa generally.

**Fiacre**, *fē-ā-kr*, *n.* [Fr., from the Hotel St. *Fiacre*, where the inventor of these carriages established in 1640 an office for the hire of them.] A small four-wheeled carriage; a hackney-coach or similar vehicle plying for hire.

**Fiancé**, **Fiancée**, *fē-ān-sā*, *n. masc. and fem.* [Fr.] An affianced or betrothed person.

**Fiars**, *fē'āz*, *n.pl.* [Deriv. uncertain.] The prices of grain for the current year in the different counties of Scotland, fixed by the sheriffs and juries to regulate payments in certain circumstances.

**Fiasco**, *fē-as'kō*, *n.* [It. *fiasco*, a flask or bottle, a cry in Italy when a singer fails to please, perhaps in allusion to the bursting of a bottle.] A failure in a musical performance; an ignominious and notorious failure generally.

**Fiat**, *fī-at*, *n.* [L., let it be done, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *fieri*, to be done.] A command to do something; a decisive or effective command; an order of a judge.

**Fib**, *fib*, *n.* [Probably an abbreviation and corruption from *fabie*.] A lie or falsehood: a word used as a softer expression than lie.—*v.i.*—*fibbed*, *fibbing*. To lie; to speak falsely.

**Fibre**, *fi'bēr*, *n.* [Fr. *fibre*, L. *fibra*, allied to *filum*, a thread.] A thread or filament; one of the fine slender thread-like or hairlike bodies of which the tissues of animals and plants are partly constituted; the small slender root of a plant.—**Fibrin**, **Fibrine**, *fi'brin*, *n.* A peculiar organic substance found in animals and vegetables, and readily obtained from fresh blood.—**Fibrous**, *fi'brus*, *a.* Containing or consisting of fibres.

**Fibula**, *fi'bū-lā*, *n. pl. Fibulae*, *fi'bū-lē*. [L., a clasp, a brace, a pin.] An ancient clasp or buckle: *anat.* the outer and lesser bone of the lower leg.

**Fichu**, *fi-shō'*, *n.* [Fr.] A light piece of dress worn by ladies covering the neck, throat, and shoulders.

**Fickle**, *fik'l*, *a.* [A. Sax. *ficol*, inconstant; akin to G. *ficken*, to move quickly to and fro.] Wavering; inconstant; unstable; of a changeable mind; irresolute; not firm in opinion or purpose; capricious; liable to change or vicissitude.—**Fickleness**, *fik'l-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being fickle; inconstancy; unsteadiness in opinion or purpose; changeableness.

**Fictile**, *fik'til*, *a.* [L. *fictilis*, from *fingo*, *fictum*, to form.] Moulded into form by art; manufactured by the potter; suitable for the potter.

**Fiction**, *fik'shon*, *n.* [L. *fictio*, a shaping, a fashioning, from *fingo*, *fictum*, to fashion.] The act of inventing or imagining; that which is feigned, invented, or imagined; a

feigned or invented story; a tale or story composed for amusement or entertainment; fictitious literature; prose narrative in the form of romances, novels, tales, and the like.—**Fictional**, *fik-shon-al*, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by fiction.—**Fictitious**, *fik-tish'us*, *a.* [L. *fictitiū*.] Feigned; imaginary; not real; counterfeit; false; not genuine; invented to give literary pleasure; dealing with imaginary characters and events.

**Fid**, *fid*, *n.* A bar or short piece of wood or metal, helping to support a topmast; a wooden pin for various purposes on board ship.

**Fiddle**, *fid'l*, *n.* [A. Sax. *fithle*.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin; the wooden framework fixed on tables on board ship in rough weather, to keep the crockery from sliding off.—*v.i.*—*fiddled*, *fiddling*. To play on a fiddle or violin; to trifle.—**Fiddle-faddle**, *a.* Trifling; making a bustle about nothing. [Colloq.]—*v.i.* To trifle.—**Fiddler**, *fid'ler*, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle.—**Fiddle-stick**, *n.* A fiddle-bow: used often as an interjection equivalent to nonsense! pshaw! &c.—**Fiddle-string**, *n.* The string of a fiddle.—**Fiddling**, *fid'ling*, *a.* Trifling; trivial; fussily busy with nothing.

**Fidelity**, *fi-del'i-ti*, *n.* [L. *fideltas*.] Faithfulness; careful and exact observance of duty or performance of obligations; firm adherence to a person or to a party; loyalty; honesty; veracity; adherence to truth.

**Fidget**, *fi'et*, *v.i.* [Dim. of provincial *fidge*, *fike*, *fyke*, to be restless.] To move uneasily one way and the other; to move irregularly or in fits and starts.—*n.* Irregular motion; restlessness.—**Fidgety**, *fi'et-i*, *a.* Given to fidget; restless; uneasy.

**Fiduciary**, *fi-dū'shi-a-ri*, *a.* [L. *fiduciarius*, held in trust.] Confident in belief; trustful; undoubting; having the nature of a trust; held in trust; (of paper currency) deriving its value from the confidence of the public.—*n.* One who holds a thing in trust; a trustee.

**Fie**, *fi*, *interj.* [Interjectional expression corresponding to Sc. *feigh*, Fr. *fi*, G. *pfui*, *fi*, Dan. *fy*, &c.] An exclamation denoting contempt, dislike, or impatience.

**Fief**, *fēf*, *n.* [Fr. *fief*, from O.H.G. *fihu*, property, lit. cattle.] An estate held of a superior on condition of military or other service; an estate held on feudal tenure.

**Field**, *fēld*, *n.* [A. Sax. *feld*.] A piece of land suitable for tillage or pasture; a distinct or separate division of a farm; cleared land; cultivated ground; the open country; the ground where a battle is fought or military operations carried on; hence, a battle or action (the *field* is lost); open space, or unrestricted opportunity, for action or operation; scope; compass; extent;



sphere (a wide *field* for conjecture); the ground or blank space on which figures are drawn; the general surface of a heraldic shield or escutcheon; *cricket*, the fielders collectively; *sporting*, those taking part in a hunt; all the horses, dogs, or the like, taking part in a race; *phys.* a region of space, considered as the scene of certain physical phenomena; that part of an electrical generator which carries the magnetizing or field coils.—*v.i.* *Cricket*, to be one of the field whose duty is to watch and catch or recover the ball as it is driven by the batsman.—**Fielder**, *fēl'dēr*, *n.* A player who fields at cricket.—**Field-day**, *n.* A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions; a day of unusual display.—**Fieldfare**, *fēld'fār*, *n.* [*Field*, and *fare*, to go, to wander.] A bird of the thrush family, a winter visitant to Great Britain.—**Field-glass**, *n.* A kind of binocular telescope or opera-glass for looking at objects at a considerable distance from the spectator.—**Field-marshal**, *n.* The highest rank conferred on military officers in the British and some foreign armies.—**Field-mouse**, *n.* One of several species of rodent animals that live in the field, burrowing in banks, &c.—**Field-officer**, *n.* A military officer above the rank of captain and below that of general, as a major or colonel.

**Fiend**, *fēnd*, *n.* [A.Sax. *fēond*, *fēnd*, a fiend, an enemy, from *fēon*, to hate.] An infernal being; a demon; the devil; a person with devilish qualities; a wicked, cruel, or malicious person.—**Fleishish**, *fēn'dish*, *a.* Having the qualities of a fiend; infernal; excessively cruel; diabolic; devilish.

**Fierce**, *fērs*, *a.* [O.Fr. *fers*, *fiers*, from L. *ferus*, wild.] Vehement; violent; furious; savage; ferocious; easily enraged; indicating ferocity or a ferocious disposition; very eager; vehement in anger or cruelty.—**Fierceness**, *fērs'nes*, *n.* The quality of being fierce, furious, or angry; violence; fury; ferocity; savageness.

**Fife**, *fif*, *n.* [Fr. *flûte*, a fife, from G. *pleife* (=D. *pipe*), a word of onomatopoeic origin.] A small musical instrument of the flute kind, having but one key, and a compass of two octaves.—*v.i.* To play on a fife.

**Fifteen**, *fif'tēn*, *a.* [A.Sax. *fiftigene*, lit. five-ten.] Five and ten.—*n.* The number which consists of five and ten; a symbol representing this number, as 15 or xv.—*The fifteen*, the '15, the Jacobite rebellion of 1715.—*A fifteen*, a Rugby football team of fifteen players.—**Fifteenth**, *fif'tēnth*, *a.* The fifth in order after the tenth; being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.—*n.* A fifteenth part.—**Fifth**, *fifth*, *a.* The ordinal of five; next after the fourth; being one of five equal parts of a whole.—*n.* One of five

equal parts into which anything is divided; *mus.* an interval consisting of three tones and a semitone.—**Fiftieth**, *fif'ti-eth*, *a.* Next in order after the forty-ninth; being one of fifty equal parts of a whole.—*n.* One of fifty equal parts of a whole.—**Fifty**, *fif'ti*, *a.* [A.Sax. *fiftig*.] Five times ten.—*n.* The number which consists of five times ten; a symbol representing this number.

**Fig**, *fig*, *n.* [Fr. *figue*, like D. *vijs*, G. *feige*, from L. *figus*, fig.] A fruit consisting of a hollow receptacle containing a great multitude of minute flowers, the ripe carpels of which, erroneously called the seed, are embedded in the pulp; the tree that bears this fruit; used also as a term of scorn or contempt (I do not care a fig for him; in this usage perhaps from O.Sp. *figo*, a motion denoting contempt).

**Fight**, *fit*, *v.i.* pret. & pp. *fought*. [A.Sax. *fehtan*.] To contend for victory in battle or in single combat; to contend in arms or otherwise; to carry on active opposition; to strive or struggle to resist; with *with* or *against* before an object.—*v.t.* To carry on or wage (a battle); to win or gain by struggle (to fight one's way); to contend with; to war against; to manage or manoeuvre in a fight (to fight one's ship).—*n.* A contest; a battle; an engagement; a struggle for victory.

**Figment**, *fig'ment*, *n.* [L. *figmentum*, from *figo*, I feign. FEIGN.] An invention; a fiction; something feigned or imagined.

**Figure**, *fig'ūr*, *n.* [Fr. *figure*, from L. *figura*, figure, shape.] The form of anything as expressed by the outline or contour; shape; fashion; form; any form made by drawing, painting, carving, embroidering, &c.; especially the human body so represented; appearance or impression made by the conduct of a person (to cut a poor figure); *logic*, the form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term; *arith.* a character denoting or standing for a number; hence, value, as expressed in numbers; price; *rhet.* a mode of speaking or writing in which words are deflected from their ordinary use or signification; a trope; a peculiar expression used for impressiveness as a metaphor, antithesis, &c.—*v.t.* —*figured*, *figuring*. To make a figure or likeness of; to represent by drawing, sculpture, carving, embroidery, &c.; to cover or adorn with figures or ornamental designs; to mark with figures; to represent by a typical or figurative resemblance; to typify; to imagine; to image in the mind.—*v.i.* To make a figure; to be a prominent figure or personage.—**Figurative**, *fig'ūr-ā-tiv*, *a.* [Fr. *figuratif*.] Representing by means of a figure or type; typical; symbolical; used in a metaphorical sense; having the character of a figure or trope; metaphoric;

not literal.—**Figure-head**, *n.* The ornamental figure on a ship immediately under the bowsprit.—**Figurine**, *fig'ū-rēn'*, *n.* [Fr. dim. of *figure*.] A small ornamental figure or piece of statuary; a statuette.

**Filament**, *fil'a-ment*, *n.* [L.L. *filamentum*, a slender thread, from L. *filum*, a thread.] A thread; a fibre; a fine thread, of which flesh, nerves, skin, plants, roots, &c., and also some minerals, are composed.—*Wireless tel.* the fine wire fitted into a THERMIONIC VALVE, which, when heated by the current from the filament battery, gives off electrons, which carry the current in the main circuit.

**Filbert**, *fil'bert*, *n.* The fruit of a cultivated variety of hazel, maturing about August 22, St. *Philibert's* Day.

**Filch**, *filch*, *v.t.* [For *filk*, from O.E. *fele*, loel, *fela*, to steal, like *talk* and *tell*, *stalk* (verb) and *steal*.] To steal, especially something of little value; to pilfer; to take in a thievish manner.

**File**, *fil*, *n.* [Fr. *file*, from L. *filum*, a thread.] A line or wire on which papers are strung that they may be conveniently found when wanted; the papers so strung; a collection of papers arranged for ready reference; *military*, a front-rank man and his rear-rank man; hence, *rank* and *file*, the soldiers in the ranks, privates and corporals; an old file, an artful person.—*v.t.* —*filed*, *fil'ing*. To arrange or place in a file; to bring before a court by presenting the proper papers (to file a bill in chancery).—*v.i.* To march in file as soldiers, two by two.

**File**, *fil*, *n.* [A.Sax. *feol*=D. *vijl*, Dan. *vijl*, G. *feile*, O.H.G. *vihila*, a file.] A steel instrument, having minute teeth upon the surface for cutting, abrading, and smoothing metal, ivory, wood, &c.—*v.t.* —*filed*, *fil'ing*. To rub smooth, or cut with a file, or as with a file; to polish.—**Filing**, *fil'ing*, *n.* A particle rubbed off by a file.

**Filemot**, *fil'e-mot*, *a.* [Fr. *feuille morte*, dead leaf.] The colour of a plaid or pattern, of a yellowish-brown hue.

**Filial**, *fil'i-al*, *a.* [Fr. *filial*, from L.L. *filialis*, from L. *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter.] Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents; bearing the relation of a child.

**Filibuster**, *fil'i-bus-tēr*, *n.* [Fr. *filibustier*, formerly *fribustier*, a form of D. *vrijbutter*, G. *freibuteur*, E. *freebooter*.] Originally, a buccaneer of the West Indies, now applied to any lawless adventurers who invade, with the view of occupying, a foreign country.—*v.i.* To act as a filibuster.

**Filical**, *fil'ic-kal*, *a.* [L. *filix*, *flicis*, a fern.] Belonging to the family of ferns.

**Filigree**, *fil'ig-rē*, *n.* [Formerly *filigrane*, from Fr. *filigrane*, It. *filigrana*, from L. *filum*, a thread, and *granum*, a grain: originally it is said

to have had beads in it.] Ornamental open work executed in fine gold or silver wire, formed into flowers and arabesques.

**Fill**, *fil*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *fyllan*.] To make full; to cause to be occupied so that no space is left vacant; to put in so as to occupy a space; to occupy the whole space or capacity of; to occupy to a great extent; to pervade; to satisfy; to content; to glut; to press and dilate (a ship's sails); to supply with an occupant or holder; to possess and perform the duties of; to officiate in; to hold or occupy.—*v.i.* To grow or become full; to make something full.—*n.* As much as fills or quite supplies; as much as gives complete satisfaction.—**Filler**, *fil'ér*, *n.* A utensil for conveying a liquid into a bottle, cask, &c.—**Filling**, *fil'ing*, *a.* Calculated to fill, satisfy, or satiate.—*n.* Materials used for occupying some vacant space, stopping up a hole, or the like.

**Fillet**, *fil'et*, *n.* [Fr. *filer*, a thread, a band, the chine of an animal, &c.] A little band to tie about the hair of the head; a band or narrow strip on various things and for various purposes; the fleshy part of a calf's thigh cut for cooking; meat rolled together and tied round; fish gutted, boned, and ready for cooking; *arch.* a small moulding having the appearance of a narrow band, generally used to separate ornaments and mouldings; also the ridge between the flutes of a column.—*v.t.* To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet or little band.

**Filibeg**, *fil'l-beg*, *n.* [Gael. *feileadh-beg*, lit. little-plaid.] The Gaelic name of the kilt worn by the Highlanders of Scotland.

**Filip**, *fil'ip*, *v.t.* [Same as *flip*.] To strike with the fore or middle finger by jerking it away from the ball of the thumb; to strike with a smart stroke.—*n.* A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb; a smart blow or stroke; something which sharply rouses or stimulates.

**Filly**, *fil'i*, *n.* [A dim. form of *foal*.] A female or mare foal; a young mare; a young girl [colloq.].

**Film**, *film*, *n.* [A.Sax. *filmen*, a skin; allied to *tell*, a skin.] A thin skin or membrane; a pellicle; a lamina; a long, flexible, celluloid ribbon carrying the photographic pictures shown by the cinematograph; a fine thread; *pl. the films*, a cinema-show; the pictures.—*v.t.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle.—*v.i.* To be or become covered as by a film.

**Filter**, *fil'tér*, *n.* [Fr. *filtrer*, from L.L. *filtrum*, *feltrum*, felt or fulled wool, used originally as a strainer.] A strainer; any substance or apparatus through which liquors are passed for defecation; a device, such as a piece of coloured glass, which allows rays of a certain colour to pass, but stops other rays.—*Wireless tel.* an arrangement in a circuit, whereby only currents of certain frequencies are allowed to pass.

—*v.t.* To purify by passing through a filter, or a porous substance that retains feculent matter.—*v.i.* To percolate; to pass through a filter.

—**Filtrate**, *fil'trát*, *v.t.*—*filtrated*, *filtrating*. [L.L. *filtrum*, *filtratum*.] To filter.—*n.* The liquid which has been passed through a filter.—**Filtration**, *fil-trá-shon*, *n.* The act or process of filtering.

**Filth**, *filth*, *n.* [A.Sax. *fyth*, from *fúl*, foul.] Anything that soils or defiles; dirt; foul matter; nastiness; corruption; pollution.—**Filthiness**, *filth'i-nes*, *n.* The state of being filthy; filth; foul matter; impurity.—**Filthy**, *filth'i*, *a.* Dirty; foul; unclean; nasty; morally impure; licentious.

**Fimbriate**, *fin'bri-át*, *a.* [L. *fimbria*, threads, a fringe.] Fringed; having a sort of fringe or border; having the edge surrounded by fibres, hairs, or bristles.—*v.t.* To hem; to fringe.

**Fin**, *fin*, *n.* [A.Sax. *fin*, *finn*, L.G. and Dan. *finne*, D. vin, Sw. *fena*; allied to L. *pinna*, *penna*, a feather.] One of the projecting wing-like organs which enable fishes to balance themselves in an upright position, and assist in regulating their movements in the water.

**Final**, *fi'nál*, *a.* [L. *finalis*, from *finis*, end.] Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last; ultimate; conclusive; decisive; respecting a purpose or ultimate end in view (a final cause).

—**Finale**, *fē-ná'lá*, *n.* [It. *Mus.* the last part of a concerted piece, sonata, symphony, or opera; hence, the last part, piece, or scene in any public performance or exhibition.

—**Finality**, *fi-nál'i-ti*, *n.* The state of being final; *philos.* the doctrine that nothing exists or was made except for a determinate end.—**Finals**, *fi'nals*, *n.* The last deciding heat in a game; final or last, opposed to entrance, examinations.

**Finance**, *fi-nans'*, *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *financia*, a money payment, from *finare*, to pay a fine, from L. *finis*, in late sense of a sum paid in final settlement of a claim.] The system or science of public revenue and expenditure; *pl.* funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money; also the income or pecuniary resources of individuals.—*v.i.* To conduct financial operations.—**Financial**, *fin-an'shál*, *a.* Pertaining to finance or public revenue; having to do with money matters.—**Financier**, *fin-an'sér*, *n.* One who is skilled in financial matters or in the principles or system of public revenue.

**Finch**, *finsh*, *n.* [A.Sax. *finc*.] The popular name given to a large family of small conirostral singing birds belonging to the inessorial order.

**Find**, *find*, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp. found*. [A.Sax. *findan*, to find.] To discover; to gain first sight or knowledge of (something lost); to recover; to get; to meet; to come or light upon; to gain, ac-

quire, or procure (leisure, happiness); to supply, provide, or furnish (to find money for a purpose); to catch; to detect; *law*, to determine and declare by verdict.—*v.i.* *Law*, to give judgment on the merits or facts of a case.—*n.* A discovery of anything valuable; the thing found.—**Finder**, *fin'dér*, *n.* One who or that which finds; *astron.* a smaller telescope attached to a larger, for the purpose of finding an object more readily.—**Finding**, *fin'ding*, *n.* Discovery; that which is found; *law*, the return of a jury to a bill; a verdict.

**Fine**, *fin*, *a.* [Fr. *fin*, fine, delicate, &c.; from L. *finitus*, finished.] Slender; minute; very small; of very small diameter; not coarse; in very small grains or particles; thin; keen; sharp; made of fine threads or material; delicate; pure; of excellent quality; refined; elegant; perceiving or discerning minute beauties or deformities (*fine taste*); handsome; beautiful; accomplished (a fine gentleman); elegant; showy; splendid; free from clouds or rain; sunshiny (*fine weather*); finally or affectedly elegant; aiming too much at show or effect.—*Fine arts*, the arts which depend chiefly on the labours of the mind or imagination, generally restricted to the imitative arts which appeal to us through the eye, such as painting and sculpture.—*v.t.*—*fined*, *fining*. To refine; to purify; to free from foreign matter.—**Fine-draw**, *fin'drā*, *v.t.* To sew up with so much nicety that the rent is not perceived.—**Finedrawn**, *fin'drān*, *a.* Drawn out to too great a degree of fineness or tenuity; drawn out with too much subtlety.—**Finery**, *fin'ér-i*, *n.* Fineness; ornament; showy or excessive decoration; the forge in iron-works at which the iron is hammered into what is called a bloom or square bar.—**Finespoken**, *fin'spō-kn*, *a.* Using fine phrases.—**Finespun**, *fin'spun*, *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; hence, over-refined; over-elaborated; subtle.

**Fine**, *fin*, *n.* [From L. *finis*, an end.] A payment of money imposed upon a person as a punishment for an offence.—*v.t.*—*fined*, *fining*. To set a fine on by judgment of a court; to punish by fine.

**Finesse**, *fin-és'*, *n.* [Fr., lit. fineness.] Artifice; stratagem; subtlety of contrivance to gain a point.—*v.i.* To use finesse.

**Finger**, *fin'gér*, *n.* [A.Sax. *finger* = D. *vinger*, G. *Sw.* and Dan. *finger*, Goth. *figgar*; same root as in *fang*.] One of the five extreme members of the hand or any of them but the thumb; a digit; something resembling or serving the purpose of a finger; an index.—*v.t.* To touch with the fingers; to handle; to toy or meddle with; to touch or take thievishly; to apply the fingers to in order to produce musical effects.—*v.i.* To use the fingers in playing



on an instrument.—**Finger-board**, *n.* The board at the neck of a violin, guitar, or the like, where the fingers act on the strings; also the whole range of keys of a piano, organ, &c.; a key-board.—**Finger-glass**, *n.* A glass introduced at table in which to rinse the fingers after dinner.—**Fingering**, *fin'gër-ing*, *n.* The act of touching lightly or handling; *mus.* the management of the fingers in playing on an instrument of music; the marking of the notes of a piece of music to guide the fingers in playing; a thick loose worsted used for knitting stockings.—**Finger-plate**, *n.* A plate fixed on the edge of a door where the handle is.—**Finger-post**, *n.* A post set up to guide travellers, generally where roads cross or divide.—**Finger-print**, *n.* An impression made by fingers, often serving to identify the person.—**Finger-stall**, *n.* A cover of leather, &c., for protection of a finger when injured.

**Finial**, *fin'î-al*, *n.* [From *L. finio*, I finish.] The ornamental termination of a pinnacle, canopy, gable, or the like.—**Finical**, *fin'î-kal*, *a.* [From *fine*.] Affecting great nicety or elegance; overnice; unduly particular about trifles.—**Finicking**, **Finikin**, *fin'î-king*, *fin'î-kin*, *a.* [Equivalent to *finical*.] Precise in trifles; idly busy.—**Finis**, *fin'îs*, *n.* [*L.*] An end; conclusion: often placed at the end of a book.—**Finish**, *fin'îsh*, *v.t.* [*Fr. finir*.] To bring to an end; to make an end of; to arrive at the end of; to bestow the last required labour upon; to perfect; to polish to a high degree; to elaborate carefully.—*v.i.* To come to an end; to terminate; to expire.—*n.* The last touch to a work; polish; careful elaboration.—**Finished**, *fin'îst*, *p.* and *a.* Polished to the highest degree of excellence; complete; perfect.—**Finite**, *fi'nîit*, *a.* [*L. finitus*.] Having a limit; limited; bounded; opposed to *infinite*; *gram.* a term applied to those moods of a verb which are limited by number and person, as the indicative, subjunctive, and imperative.—**Finn**, *fin*, *n.* A native of Finland, or person of the same race.—**Finnish**, *fin'îsh*, *a.* Relating to the Finns or Finland.—*n.* A language, allied to the Turkish and Hungarian, spoken by the Finns.—**Finnan**, *fin'an*, *a.* [From *Findon*, in Kincardineshire.] A split and cured haddock.—**Finsen light**, *fin'sen*, *n.* [From *Finsen*, a Danish physician.] A powerful arc lamp used in treatment of skin diseases.—**Flord**, **Flord**, **fyord**, *n.* [*Dan. flord*; *Icel. fjörðr*.] An inlet from the sea, usually long, narrow, and very irregularly shaped, such as are common on the coast of Norway.—**Fir**, *fër*, *n.* [*A.Sax. furh*.] A general name for several species of coniferous trees, sometimes used as co-extensive with the term pine (*Pinus*), but often restricted to trees of the section *Abies*, which differ from the true pines in their leaves growing singly on the stem, and the scales of the cones being smooth, round, and thin.—**Fire**, *fir*, *n.* [*A.Sax. fyr*—*Icel. fyrri*, *Dan.* and *Sw. fyr*, *G. feuer*, *fire*; *cog. Gr. pyr*, *fire*; allied to *Skr. pu*, to purify, as fire is the great purifying element.] The evolution of heat and light during combustion; fuel in combustion; the burning of a house or town; a conflagration; the discharge of a number of firearms; light; lustre; splendour; ardour of passion, whether of love, hate, anger, &c.; consuming violence of temper; liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; animation; vivacity; force of sentiment or expression.—*v.t.*—*fired*, *firing*. To set on fire; to kindle; to inflame or irritate; to animate; to give life or spirit to; to cause to explode; to discharge (a gun, a shot).—*v.i.* To take fire; to be irritated or inflamed with passion; to discharge artillery or firearms.—**Fiery**, *fi'ër-i*, *a.* Consisting of fire; burning; flaming; blazing; highly inflammable; hot; ardent; vehement; impetuous; passionate; irritable; fierce; like fire; bright; glaring.—**Fiery cross**, a light wooden cross, the extremities of which were set fire to and then extinguished in blood: used in ancient times in Scotland as a signal to assemble under arms.—**Firearm**, *fir'arm*, *n.* A weapon whose charge is expelled by the combustion of powder.—**Fire-balloon**, *n.* A balloon sent up through the buoyancy of air rarefied by means of a fire in connexion with it.—**Firebrand**, *fir'brand*, *n.* A piece of wood kindled; an incendiary; one who inflames factions, or causes contention and mischief.—**Fire-brick**, *n.* A brick of clay that will sustain intense heat without fusion.—**Fire-brigade**, *n.* A body of firemen organized to work in extinguishing fires in towns.—**Fire-clay**, *n.* A kind of clay capable of sustaining intense heat, and used in making fire-bricks, gas-retorts, crucibles, &c.—**Fire-damp**, *n.* Light carburetted hydrogen gas, sometimes very abundantly evolved in coal-mines, and productive of the most dreadful results when brought into contact with a naked flame, being highly explosive.—**Fire-eater**, *n.* A juggler who pretends to eat fire; a fighting character or duellist.—**Fire-engine**, *n.* An engine, acting on the force-pump principle, for throwing jets of water to extinguish fire and save buildings.—**Fire-escape**, *n.* An apparatus for escaping from the upper part of a building when on fire: a common form consisting of an arrangement of long ladders capable of being drawn out after the manner of a telescope.—**Firefly**,

*fir'fli*, *n.* A name for any winged insect which possesses much luminosity.—**Fire-irons**, *n.pl.* Poker, tongs, and shovel.—**Firelock**, *fir'lok*, *n.* A musket or other gun with a lock furnished with a flint and steel.—**Fireman**, *fir'man*, *n.* A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns; a member of a fire-brigade; a man employed in tending fires, as of a steam-engine.—**Fireplace**, *fir'pläs*, *n.* The lower part of a chimney which opens into an apartment, and in which fuel is burned; a hearth.—**Fire-plug**, *n.* A plug for drawing water from the pipes in the street to extinguish fire.—**Fireproof**, *fir'pröf*, *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible; rendered incombustible by some process.—**Fire-raising**, *n.* The name given in Scotland to the crime of arson.—**Fire-ship**, *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles to be set on fire for burning an enemy's ships.—**Fireside**, *fir'sid*, *n.* The side of the fireplace; the hearth: often used adjectively.—**Firewood**, *fir'vud*, *n.* Wood for fuel.—**Firework**, *fir'wërk*, *n.* A preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials to be let off for the purpose of making a show.—**Fireworship**, *n.* The worship of fire, the highest type being the adoration of the sun, a species of worship practised by the ancient Persians or Magians, and continued by the modern Parsees.

**Firkin**, *fër'kin*, *n.* [From *four*, with dim. suffix *-kin*, being the fourth of a barrel.] An old measure of capacity equal to  $\frac{7}{8}$  gallons; a small wooden vessel or cask.—**Firm**, *fërm*, *a.* [*L. firmus*.] Closely compressed; compact; hard; solid; fixed; steady; constant; stable; unshaken in purpose or will; resolute in mind; not easily moved; not giving way.—*n.* [Originally a signature by which a writing was *firmed* or rendered valid.] A partnership or association of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house; the name or title under which a company transact business.—*v.t.* To make firm or solid; to solidify.—**Firmness**, *fërm'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being firm; compactness; solidity; stability; steadfastness; resolution.—**Firmament**, *fërm'ma-ment*, *n.* [*L. firmamentum*, from *firmitas*, *firmatum*, to make firm.] The region of the air; the sky or heavens.—**Firman**, *fërm'an* or *fërm-män'*, *n.* [*Per. fermân*, *farmân*, a decree.] A decree, order, or grant of an Oriental sovereign, as formerly of Turkey, &c., issued for various special purposes; a licence or grant of privileges.—**First**, *fërst*, *a.* [A superlative, of which *fërst* may be regarded as the positive. *A.Sax. fyrst*, first, most to the fore.] The ordinal of *one*; preceding all others in a series; advanced before or further than any other in progression; foremost in



place; preceding all others in time, rank, dignity, or excellence.—*adv.* Before all others in place, progression, rank, order of time, &c.—**Firstling**, fêrst'ling, *n.* The first produce or offspring of a beast.—**First-foot**, fêrst'fut, *n.* In Scotland, the person who first enters a dwelling-house after the coming in of the new year.—*v.t.* To pay the first visit in the new year.—**First-fruit**, **First-fruits**, *n.* The fruit or produce first matured and collected in any season; the first profits of anything; the first or earliest effect of anything, in a good or bad sense.—**First-hand**, *a.* Obtained direct from the first source; obtained direct from the producer, maker, &c.—**First-rate**, *a.* Of the first class or rate; of the highest excellence.

**Firth**, fêrth, *n.* [From Icel. *fjörth*, Dan. *fiord*, *N. fjord*, a firth; same root as *fare*, *ferry*.] A name given to several estuaries or bays into which rivers discharge themselves in Scotland; a channel or arm of the sea (the Pentland Firth) written also *Firth*.

**Fiscal**, fis'kal, *a.* [From *L. fiscus*, the state treasury.] Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.—*n.* In Scotland, a colloquial abbreviation of *Procurator-fiscal* (which see).

**Fish**, fish, *n. pl.* **Fishes**, fish'ez, instead of which the sing. is often used collectively. [A.Sax. *fiisc*.] A vertebrate animal that lives in water, breathes by gills, and has cold blood, with limbs in the form of fins; popularly applied also to whales and various other marine animals; a contemptuous or familiar term for a person (in such phrases as, a queer or strange fish; a loose fish); the flesh of fish used as food; *naut.* a purchase used to raise the flukes of an anchor up to the gunwale.—*v.i.* To employ oneself in catching fish; to endeavour to take fish by a rod and line or other means; to seek to obtain by artifices, or indirectly (to fish for compliments).—*v.t.* To catch or attempt to catch fish; to draw out or up, especially when in water; to search by dragging, raking, or sweeping; to strengthen or unite by a piece that extends on both sides of a joint or a crack.—**Fisher**, fish'êr, *n.* One who fishes; one employed in catching fish.—**Fisherman**, fish'êr-man, *n.* One whose occupation is to catch fish; an angler.—**Fishery**, fish'êr-i, *n.* The business of catching fish; a place where fish are regularly caught, or other products of the sea or rivers are taken from the water.—**Fish-hook**, *n.* A hook for catching fish.—**Fishing**, fish'ing, *n.* The art or practice of catching fish.—**Fishing-rod**, *n.* A long slender rod to which a line is fastened for angling.—**Fish-joint**, *n.* A railway contrivance for connecting two rails meeting end to end.—**Fishmonger**, fish'mung-gêr, *n.* A seller of fish;

a dealer in fish.—**Fish-plate**, *n.* One of the plates composing a fish-joint in a rail.—**Fishwife**, **Fish-woman**, fish'wif, fish'wv-man, *n.* A woman who hawks or retails fish.—**Fishy**, fish'i, *a.* Pertaining to fishes; consisting of fish; inhabited by fish; having the qualities of fish; as a slang term, worn out, as if by dissipation; seedy: applied to persons; equivocal; unsafe; unsound: applied to a project or speculation.—**Fissile**, fis'sil, *a.* [*L. fissilis*, from *findo*, *fissum*, to split.] Capable of being split in the direction of the grain (like wood), or in certain planes; readily splitting in flakes or plates.—**Fission**, fish'on, *n.* [*L. fissio*.] The act of cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts; *biol.* a species of reproduction or multiplication by means of a process of self-division seen in animals of a low type, the body becoming divided into two parts, each of which then becomes a separate and independent individual.—**Fissiparism**, **Fissiparity**, fis-sip'ar-izm, fis-sip'ar'ti, *n.* [*L. fissus*, split, and *pario*, I produce.] Reproduction by fission.—**Fissiparous**, fis-sip'a-rus, *a.* Reproducing by fission or spontaneous division.

**Fissirostral**, fis-si-ros'tral, *a.* [*L. findo*, *fissum*, to divide, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Belonging to the Fissirostres (fis-si-ros'trêz), a sub-order of insessorial birds characterized by a deeply-cleft bill, as swallows, goat suckers, &c.

**Fissure**, fish'ûr, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. fissura*, from *findo*, I split.] A cleft; a crack; a narrow chasm made by the parting of any substance; a longitudinal opening.

**Fist**, fist, *n.* [A.Sax. *fyst*.] The hand clenched; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.—**Fist-cuffs**, fis'ti-kufs, *n. pl.* Blows or a combat with the fists.

**Fistula**, fis'tu-la, *n.* [*L.*, a pipe.] A narrow passage or duct.

**Fit**, fit, *n.* [Of doubtful origin; comp. A.Sax. *fit*, *fitt*, a song, a struggle, Icel. *fet*, a pace, a step.] A sudden effort, activity, or motion followed by an interval of relaxation; a temporary but violent mental affection or attack; a paroxysm; a temporary attack of a disease or pain; particularly a sudden and violent attack, accompanied with convulsions and loss of consciousness, as in hysteria, apoplexy, &c.—**Fitful**, fit'ful, *n.* Full of fits; varied by paroxysms; spasmodic; varied by events; chequered.

**Fit**, fit, *a.* [Uncertain origin.] Conformable to a standard of right, duty, taste, or propriety; of suitable kind; meet; becoming; appropriate; adapted to an end, object, or design; suitable; qualified; competent; prepared; ready.—*v.t.*—*fited*, *fitting*. To make fit or suitable; to bring into some required form; to adapt; to suit; to furnish or accommodate with anything; to prepare; to put in order

for; to qualify; to be properly fitted for or adjusted to; to suit; to become.—*v.i.* To be proper or becoming; to be adjusted to the shape intended; to suit or be suitable; to be adapted.—*n.* Nice adjustment; adaptation.—**Fitness**, fit'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fit; suitability; adaptation; preparation; qualification.—**Fitter**, fit'êr, *n.* One who fits; one who puts the parts of machinery together.—**Fitting**, fit'ing, *a.* Fit or appropriate; suitable; proper.—*n.* Something fitted on or attached as subsidiary to another thing.

**Fitchet**, **Fitchew**, fich'et, fich'û, *n.* The pole-cat.

**Five**, fiv, *a.* [A.Sax. *fiif*.] Four and one added; the half of ten.—*n.* The number which consists of four and one; the number of the fingers and thumb of one hand; a symbol representing this number.—**Five-fold**, fiv'fôld, *a.* Consisting of five in one; five times repeated; in fives.—**Fives**, fivz, *n.* A ball game so named probably because the ball is struck with the hand or five fingers.

**Fix**, fiv, *v.t.* [*Fr. fixer*, from *L. figo*, *fixum*, to fasten.] To make stable, firm, or fast; to set or place permanently; to establish firmly or immovably; to fasten; to attach firmly; to direct steadily, as the eye, the mind, the attention, &c.; to make solid; to congeal; to deprive of volatility; to stop or keep from moving.—*v.i.* To settle or remain permanently; to cease from wandering; to become firm, so as to resist volatilization; to cease to flow or be fluid; to congeal.—*n.* A condition of difficulty; dilemma. [Colloq.]—**Fixed**, fikst, *pp.* or *a.* Settled; established; firm; fast; stable; not volatile or easily volatilized.—**Fixed stars**, such stars as always retain the same apparent position and distance with respect to each other, and are thus distinguished from planets.—**Fixity**, fik'si-ti, *n.* State of being fixed; fixed character; fixedness; stability.—**Fixture**, fiks'tûr, *n.* Anything placed in a firm or fixed position; that which is fixed to a building; any appendage or part of the furniture of a house which is fixed to it, as by nails, screws, &c.

**Fizz**, **Fizzle**, fiz, fiz'l, *v.i.* [Imitative.] To make a hissing sound.

**Flabby**, flab'i, *a.* [Akin to *flap*, and to *G. flabbe*, Sw. *flabb*, Dan. *flab*, hanging lips.] Soft and yielding to the touch; easily moved or shaken; hanging loose by its own weight; flaccid: said especially of flesh.

**Flaccid**, flak'sid, *a.* [*L. flaccidus*, from *flaccus*, flabby.] Soft and weak; limber; lax; drooping; hanging down by its own weight.

**Flag**, flag, *n.* [Not found in A.Sax.; same as *D. vlag*, Sw. *flagga*, *flagga*, Dan. *flag*, *G. flagge*, banner; connected with *flag*, to hang loose.] A cloth, usually bearing emblems or figures, borne on a staff, and em-

ployed to distinguish one party or nationality from another; a standard on which are certain emblems expressive of nationality, party, or opinion; a banner.—*Black flag*, a flag of a black colour displayed on a piratical vessel as a sign that no mercy will be shown to the vanquished, or on a prison to indicate that an execution has taken place.—*White flag*, a flag of truce.—*Yellow flag*, flag as sign of infection or disease on board a vessel.—*Flag of truce*, a white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer, and in the meantime as a notification that the fighting shall cease.—**Flag-officer**, *n.* A general distinguishing title for an admiral of any grade; the commanding officer of a squadron.—**Flag-ship**, *n.* The ship which bears the flag-officer, and on which his flag is displayed.—**Flag-staff**, *n.* The staff or pole on which a flag is displayed.

**Flag**, *flag*, *v.i.*—*flagged*, *flagging*. [Formerly written *flack*, and connected with *icel. flaka*, to hang loosely, *G. flacken*, to become languid, *O.D. flaggeren*, to be loose; akin also *flicker*.] To hang loose without stiffness; to be loose and yielding; to grow spiritless or dejected; to droop; to grow languid; to grow stale or vapid; to lose interest or relish.

**Flag**, *flag*, *n.* [From *icel. flaga*.] A flat stone used for paving.—**Flag-stone**, *n.* Any fissile sandstone that splits up into flags; a large flat paving-stone; a flag.

**Flag**, *flag*, *n.* [Probably named from its broad leaves resembling flags or standards.] A popular name for many endogenous plants with sword-shaped leaves, mostly growing in moist situations; particularly appropriated to a species of iris.

**Flagellate**, *flaj'el-lät*, *v.t.* [*fl. flagello*, *flagellatum*, to beat or whip, from *flagellum*, a whip, scourge, dim. of *flagrum*, a whip, a scourge; akin *fail*.] To whip; to scourge.—

**Flagellant**, *flaj'el-lant*, *n.* One who whips himself in religious discipline; specifically, one of a fanatical sect founded in Italy A.D. 1260, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and other sacraments.—**Flagellation**, *flaj-el-lä'shon*, *n.* A flogging; the discipline of the scourge.

**Flageolet**, *flaj'el-et*, *n.* [Fr. *flageolet*, dim. of O.Fr. *flajol*, from L.L. *flauta*, *flautus*, flute.] A small wind-instrument of music, played by a mouthpiece inserted in the bulb-shaped head of the pipe, which is holed and keyed like the flute.

**Flagitious**, *flaj'ish-us*, *a.* [L. *flagitiosus*, from *flagitium*, a shameful act.] Deeply criminal; grossly wicked; vicious; abandoned; profligate; heinous; flagrant.

**Flagon**, *flag'on*, *n.* [Fr. *flacon*, *flacon*, L.L. *flasca*, a flask.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding and conveying liquors.

**Flagrant**, *flä'grant*, *a.* [L. *flagrans*,

*flagrantis*, ppr. of *flagro*, I burn.] flaming into notice; glaring; notorious; enormous.—**Flagrancy**, *flä'gran-si*, *n.* Heinousness; enormity.

**Flail**, *fläl*, *n.* [O.Fr. *fiel*, from L. *flagellum*.] An instrument for thrashing or beating grain from the ear.

**Flair**, *flär*, *n.* [O.Fr. and Fr. *flair*, odour.] Scent; keen instinctive discernment.

**Flake**, *fläk*, *n.* [Allied to *icel. flakna*, to flake off.] A loose filmy or scale-like mass of anything; a scale; a small fleecy or feathery particle; a flock.—*v.i.*—*flaked*, *flaking*. To break or separate in layers; to peel or scale off.

**Flambeau**, *flam'bö*, *n.* pl. *Flambeaux*, *flam'böz*. [Fr. from *flambe*, a blaze, for *flamble*, from L. *flamula*, dim. of *flamma*, a flame.] A flaming torch; a light made of thick wicks covered with wax or other inflammable material.—**Flamboyant**, *flam-boi'ant*, *a.* [Fr., flaming.] A term applied to that style of Gothic architecture whose chief characteristic is a wavy flame-like tracery in the windows; in popular usage, florid; showy; loud; too highly coloured; courting publicity.

**Flame**, *fläm*, *n.* [Fr. *flamme*, from L. *flamma*.] A blaze; burning vapour or gas rising from matter in a state of visible combustion; fire in general; heat of passion; violent contention; passionate excitement or strife; a state of ardour; warmth of affection; the passion of love; one beloved.—*v.i.*—*flamed*, *flaming*. To blaze; to send out a flame or blaze; to shine like burning gas or any other luminous body; to break out in violence of passion.—**Flaming**, *flä'ming*, *a.* Of a bright red or yellow colour; burning; ardent; violent; vehement.

**Flamen**, *flä'men*, *n.* [L.] The name in ancient Rome for any priest devoted to the service of one particular deity.

**Flamingo**, *fla-ming'gö*, *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *flamenco*, from L. *flamma*, flame, from its red colour.] A web-footed tropical bird, with long neck and long slender legs, standing from 5 to 6 feet high, and having scaly plumage.

**Flange**, *flan*, *n.* [A form of *flank*.] A projecting edge or rim on any object.

**Flank**, *flangk*, *n.* [Fr. *flanc*.] The fleshy or muscular part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip; the side of anything, particularly the extreme right or left of an army, brigade, regiment, &c., the outer ships of a fleet, or the place occupied by such forces; any part of a fortified work defending another work by a fire along its face.—*v.t.* To stand or be at the flank or side of; to place troops so as to command or attack the flank of; to pass round or turn the flank of.

**Flannel**, *flan'el*, *n.* [O.E. and Sc.

*flannen*, from W. *gwlanen*, from *gwlan*, wool.] A soft nappy woollen cloth of loose texture, used for articles of underclothing, &c.—**Flannelette**, *flan-el-et'*, *n.* A cotton cloth with a soft nap.

**Flap**, *flap*, *n.* [Probably onomatopoeic.] Anything broad and flexible that hangs loose or is attached by one end or side and easily moved; a lappet, a lobe, a skirt or tail of coat; the motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it.—*v.t.*—*flapped*, *flapping*. To beat with or as with a flap; to move, as something broad or flap-like.—*v.i.* To move as wings, or as something broad or loose; to wave loosely or flutter.—**Flapper**, *flap'er*, *n.* One who or that which flaps; a young wild duck; a young girl. [Colloq.]

**Flare**, *flär*, *v.i.*—*flared*, *flaring*. [Comp. Dan. *flage*, *G. flackern* (freq. of *flacken*), to flicker, to flare; perhaps akin to *flash*.] To waver or flutter in burning; to burn with an unsteady light; hence, to flutter with gaudy show; to shine out with sudden and unsteady light or splendour; to give out a dazzling light.—*n.* A bright unsteady light.

**Flash**, *flash*, *n.* [Comp. *icel. flasa*, to rush, *flas*, a rush; also E. *flare*.] A sudden burst of light; a flood of light instantaneously appearing and disappearing; a gleam; a sudden burst of something regarded as resembling light, as wit, merriment, passion, &c.; a short and brilliant burst; momentary brightness or show; the time occupied by a flash of light; an instant.—*v.i.* To break or burst forth with a flash or flame; to give out a flash or gleam; to break forth into some new and dazzling condition; to burst out violently; to come, appear, or pass suddenly; to dart (a thought *flashes* through the mind).—*v.t.* To emit or send forth in a sudden flash or flashes; to convey or send instantaneously or startlingly.—*a.* Vulgarly showy or gaudy; forged; counterfeit (*flash* notes).—**Flashy**, *flash'i*, *a.* Showy or gaudy; tawdry; impulsive; fiery.—**Flashpoint**, *flash'point*, *n.* Temperature at which vapour from oil or gaseous objects ignites.

**Flask**, *flask*, *n.* [A.Sax. *flasc*.] A kind of bottle; a narrow-necked globular glass bottle; a metal or other pocket dram-bottle; a vessel for containing gunpowder, formerly carried by sportsmen.

**Flat**, *flat*, *a.* [Not in A.Sax. = *icel. flat*, Sw. *flat*, Dan. *flad*, *G. flach*, *flak*; akin Gr. *platys*, *Skr. prithus*, broad.] Having an even and horizontal, or nearly horizontal, surface, without elevations or depressions, hills or valleys; level without inclination; level with the ground; prostrate; fallen; laid low; tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; depressed; without interest, point, or spirit; frigid; dull; peremptory; absolute; positive; downright (a *flat* denial); *mus.* below the



natural or the true pitch; not sharp or shrill; not acute.—*n.* A flat surface; a surface without relief or prominences; a level; a plain; a low tract of land; a shoal; a shallow; a sand-bank under water; the flat part or side of anything (the flat of the hand, of a sword);

*mus.* a mark (*b*) placed on a line or in a space of the staff, which indicates that all notes on the same degree (or their octaves) are lowered a semitone; a story or floor of a building; a foolish fellow; a simpleton; one of the halves of such stage scenes or parts of scenes as are formed by two equal portions pushed from the sides of the stage and meeting in the centre.—*v.t.* and *i.*—*flatted, flattening.* To flatten.—*Flat-fish, n.* One of those fish which have their body of a flattened form, swim on the side, and have both eyes on one side, as the flounder, turbot, and sole.—*Flat-iron, n.* An iron with a flat face for smoothing cloth.—*Flat-race, n.* A race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a *hurdle-race* or *steeple-chase*.—*Flatten, flat'n, v.t.* To make flat or level; to lay flat; *mus.* to lower in pitch; to render less acute or sharp.—*v.i.* To grow or become flat.

**Flatter, flat'ér, v.t.** [*Fr. flatter, Pr. flatar, to pat, stroke, caress, flatter; perhaps from Icel. flatr, E. flat.*] To gratify by praise or obsequiousness; to please by applause, favourable notice, respectful attention, or anything that confirms one's good opinion of oneself; to encourage by favourable notice or by favourable representations or indications (to flatter hopes); to inspire with false hopes.—**Flattery, flat'ér-i, n.** [*Fr. flatterie.*] The act of one who flatters; false, insincere, or venal praise; adulation; cajolery.

**Flatulent, flat'ú-lent, a.** [*L.L. flatus-lentus, from L. flatus, a blowing, from flo, flatum, to blow.*] Affected with gases generated in the alimentary canal; generating or apt to generate wind in the stomach; windy.—**Flatulence, Flatulency, flat'ú-lens, flat'ú-len-si, n.** [*L.L. flatulencia.*] The state of being flatulent, or affected with an accumulation of gases in the alimentary canal.

**Flaunt, flant, v.i.** [*Connected with Prov.G. flander, a rag or tatter, flandern, to flutter, G. flattern, to flirt, to flutter.*] To make an ostentatious display; to move or act ostentatiously; to be glaring or gaudy.—*v.t.* To display ostentatiously; to display impudently or offensively.

**Flautist, fla'tist, n.** [*It. flauto, a flute.*] A player on the flute; a flutist.

**Flavour, fla'vér, n.** [*From L.L. flavor, yellowness, the meaning of colour being changed to that of taste or smell, from L. flavus, yellow.*] The quality of any substance

which affects the taste; that quality which gratifies the palate; relish; zeal; the quality of a substance which affects the smell; odour; fragrance.—*v.t.* To communicate flavour or some quality of taste or smell to.

**Flaw, fla, n.** [*Sax. flöh, that which has flown off, a fragment.*] A crack; a defect of continuity or cohesion; a gap or fissure; any blemish or imperfection; a defect; a fault; a sudden burst of wind; a sudden gust or blast of short duration.

**Flax, flaks, n.** [*Sax. fleax.*] A wiry, erect-stemmed annual plant, the fibre of which is used for making linen thread and cloth, lace, &c.; the fibrous part of the plant when broken and cleaned by scutching and hackling.—**Flax-dresser, n.** One who breaks and scutches flax, and so prepares it for the spinner.—**Flaxen, flak'sn, a.** Made of flax; resembling flax; of the colour of flax; fair.

**Flay, flä, v.t.** [*Sax. fledn.*] To skin; to strip off the skin of.

**Flea, flē, n.** [*Sax. fled, from fledn, fleogan, to fly.*] An insect remarkable for its agility and its very troublesome bite.—**Fleabite, flē'bit, n.** The bite of a flea; a trifling wound or pain; a slight inconvenience; a thing of no moment.

**Fleam, flēm, n.** [*Fr. flamme, from Gr. phlebs, phlebos, a vein, and tomos, a cutting.*] A sharp instrument used by farriers for opening veins for letting blood; a lancet.

**Fleck, flek, n.** [*Icel. flekk, D. vlek, G. fleck, a spot; allied to flick.*] A spot; a streak; a dapple; a stain.—*v.t.* To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple.

**Fledge, flej, v.t.**—**fledged, fledging.** [*Icel. fleygr, able to fly, from fljúga, to fly; comp. G. flüch, flügge, feathered, from fliegen, to fly.*] To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary for flight; chiefly in pp.—**Fledgeling, flej'ling, n.** A young bird just fledged.

**Flee, flē, v.i. pret. and pp. fled;** ppr. *fleeing.* [*Sax. fleön, to flee, ic fleó, I flee; akin to fleogan, to fly, Icel. flýja, Dan. flye, Sw. fly, G. fliehen, to flee.*] To hasten or run away, as from danger or evil; to resort to shelter: sometimes apparently transitive, from being omitted before the object.

**Fleece, flēs, n.** [*Sax. fleós.*] The coat of wool that covers a sheep or that is shorn from a sheep at one time; any covering resembling wool.—**Golden Fleece, the object of the Argonauts under Jason.**—**Order of Golden Fleece the former Austrian and Spanish order of knighthood.**—*v.t.*—**fleece, fleecing.** To deprive of the fleece; to strip of money or property; to rob or cheat heartlessly.—**Fleecy, flē'si, a.** Covered with wool; woolly; resembling wool or a fleece.

**Fleer, flēr, v.i.** [*Comp. Dan. dial.*

*flire, to laugh, to sneer, N. flira, to titter.*] To make a wry face in contempt; to grin, sneer, mock, or gibe.—*v.t.* To mock; to flout at.—*n.* The act of one who fleers.

**Fleet, flēt, n.** [*Sax. flet, flēt, a ship, from fletan, to float; akin D. vloot, G. flotte, fleet. FLOAT.*] A body or squadron of ships; a number of ships in company, more especially ships of war.

**Fleet, flēt, a.** [*Icel. fljótr, A.Sax. fléotig, quick; allied to flit, and float.*] Swift of pace; moving or able to move with rapidity; nimble; light and quick in motion.—*v.i.* To fly swiftly; to hasten; to flit, as a light substance.—*v.t.* To skim over the surface; to pass over rapidly.—**Fleet-footed, a.** Swift of foot; running or able to run with rapidity.—**Fleeting, flē'ting, p. and a.** Passing rapidly; transient; not durable (the fleeting moments).—**Fleetness, flē'tnes, n.** The quality of being fleet; swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed.

**Fleming, flēm'ing, n.** A native of Flanders.—**Flemish, flēm'ish, a.** Pertaining to Flanders.—*n.* The language of the Flemings, closely akin to Dutch; *pl.* the people of Flanders.

**Fleuse, flens, v.t.**—**flensed, flensing.** [*Dan. flesen, D. viensen.*] To cut up and obtain the blubber of a whale.

**Flesh, flesh, n.** [*Sax. flæsc.*] The substance which forms a large part of an animal, consisting of the softer solids, as distinguished from the bones, the skin, and the fluids; animal food, in distinction from vegetable; beasts and birds used as food, in distinction from fish; the body, as distinguished from the soul; the bodily frame; the human race; mankind; human nature; bodily appetite; kindred; family; the soft pulpy substance of fruit; also that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.—*v.t.* To initiate to the taste of flesh (as dogs used in hunting); to accustom to flesh; to imbue a sword in blood for the first time.—**Fleshly, flesh'li, a.** Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal; carnal; worldly; lascivious; human; not celestial; not spiritual or divine.—**Flesh-wound, n.** A wound which does not reach beyond the flesh.—**Fleshy, flesh'i, a.** Characterized by or consisting of flesh; full of flesh; plump; fat; corpulent; corporeal; human; pulpy, as fruit.

**Fleur-de-lis, flēr-de-lē, n.** [*Fr., flower of the lily.*] A heraldic figure representing either a lily or the head of a lance or some such weapon; the distinctive bearing of the kingdom of France; *bot.* the iris.

**Flexible, flek'si-bl, a.** [*L. flexibilis, from flecto, flexum.*] Capable of being flexed or bent; pliant; yielding to pressure; not stiff; capable of yielding to entreaties, arguments, or other moral force; manageable; tractable; easy and compliant; ca-



pable of being moulded into different forms or styles; plastic; capable of being adapted or accommodated.

**Flick**, *flik*, *n.* [Akin to *flip*, *flap*.] A sharp sudden stroke, as with a whip; a flip.—*v.t.* To strike with a flick; to flip.

**Flicker**, *flik'ér*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *flicerian*, to flutter or move the wings.] To flutter or flap the wings; to fluctuate or waver, as a flame in a current of air or about to expire.—*n.* A wavering or fluctuating gleam, as of a candle; a flutter.

**Flight**, *flit*, *n.* [A.Sax. *fliht*, from *fleogan*, to fly.] The act of fleeing; hasty or precipitate departure; the act or power of flying; volitation; the manner or mode of flying; a flock of birds flying in company; the birds produced in the same season; a discharge; a volley; a shower, as of arrows; a mounting or soaring; an extravagant excursion or sally, as of the imagination.—*Flight of stairs*, the series of steps or stairs from one platform or landing to another.—**Flight-lieutenant**, *flit-lef-ten'ant*, *n.* Rank in the Royal Air Force, equivalent to captain in the army.—**Flighty**, *flit'i*, *a.* Indulging in flights or sallies of imagination, humour, caprice, &c.; volatile; giddy; fickle.

**Flimsy**, *flim'zi*, *a.* [Origin doubtful.] Without strength or solid substance; of loose and unsubstantial structure; without reason or plausibility.—*n.* A thin sort of paper; a slang term for a bank-note.

**Flinch**, *flinsh*, *v.i.* [Perhaps corrupted from *blench*, or from O.E. *flecch*, Fr. *flechir*, L. *flectere*, to bend.] To draw back from pain or danger; to show signs of yielding or of suffering; to shrink; to wince.

**Flinders**, *n.* Fragments; splinters. [Archaic and dialect.]

**Fling**, *fling*, *v.t.*—*flung*, *flinging*. [Akin to O.Sw. *fienga*, to strike or beat; Dan. *fenge*, to slash.] To cast, send, or throw; to hurl; to send or shed forth; to emit; to scatter; to throw to the ground; to prostrate.—*v.i.* To flounce; to throw out the legs violently; to start away with a sudden motion, as in token of displeasure; to rush away angrily.—*n.* A throw; a gibe; a sarcasm; a severe or contemptuous remark; enjoyment of pleasure to the full extent of one's opportunities (to take one's *fling*; colloq.); a Scottish dance, the Highland *fling*.

**Flint**, *flint*, *n.* [A.Sax. and Dan. *flint*, Sw. *flinta*; same root as Gr. *plinthos*, a brick.] A species of quartz, of a yellowish or bluish-grey or greyish-black colour, very hard, and used to form an ingredient in fine pottery; a piece of flint used to strike fire with steel or in a flint-lock.—**Flinty**, *flint'i*, *a.* Consisting or composed of flint; containing flints; like flints; very hard; cruel; unmerciful.—**Flint-**

**glass**, *n.* A species of glass, of which flint was formerly an ingredient, now made with quartz and fine sand, and used for table-ware, &c.—**Flint-lock**, *n.* A musket-lock in which fire is produced by a flint striking the steel pan.

**Flip**, *flip*, *n.* [A form of *flap*.] A smart blow, as with a whip; a flick; a drink consisting of beer and spirit sweetened, and heated by a hot iron.—*v.t.* To flick.

**Flippant**, *flip'ant*, *a.* [Formed from *flip*, *flap*.] Speaking fluently and confidently, without knowledge or consideration; heedlessly pert; showing undue levity.

**Flipper**, *flip'ér*, *n.* [Equivalent to *flipper*, from *flap*.] The paddle of a sea-turtle; the broad fin of a fish; the arm of a seal.

**Flirt**, *flért*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *fleard*, trifle, folly; *fleardian*, to trifle.] To throw with a jerk or sudden effort or exertion; to fling suddenly; to move with short, quick movements; to make coquetish motions with (a fan).—*v.i.* To run and dart about; to act with levity or giddiness; to play the coquette.—*n.* A sudden jerk; a quick throw or cast; one who flirts; a woman who plays at courtship; a coquette.—**Flirtation**, *flér-tá'shon*, *n.* A flirting; a playing at courtship; coquetry.

**Flit**, *flit*, *v.i.*—*flitted*, *flitting*. [Dan. *flytte*, Sw. *flytta*, to remove.] To fly away with a rapid motion; to move with celerity through the air; to move rapidly about; to flutter; to migrate; to remove from one habitation to another [Scottish].

**Flitch**, *flitch*, *n.* [A.Sax. *flicce*.] The side of a hog salted and cured.

**Float**, *flót*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *flotan*, to float, *fléotan*, to fleet; *fleet*, *flow*, float are closely allied.] To rest or glide on the surface of a fluid; to swim or be buoyed up; to move as if supported by a fluid; to move gently and easily through the air.—*v.t.* To cause to float; to cause to rest or be conveyed on the surface of a fluid; to flood; to inundate; to overflow.—*n.* That which floats on the surface of a fluid; a collection of timber fastened together and floated down a stream; a raft; a buoy; the cork or quill on an angling line, to support it and indicate the bite of a fish; a plasterer's tool for producing a plane surface; the float-board of a water-wheel or paddle-wheel.—**Float-board**, *n.* One of the boards of an undershot water-wheel which receive the impulse of the stream; one of the boards of a paddle-wheel.—**Floating**, *fló'ting*, *p. and a.* Resting on and buoyed up by a fluid; circulating; not fixed or invested: opposed to *sunk* (floating capital; floating debt); disconnected; unattached (floating ribs in fishes); fluctuating; unsettled (a floating population).

**Flocculent**, *flók'ú-lent*, *a.* [L. *flocus*, a flock of wool.] Coalescing and adhering in locks or flakes.

**Flock**, *flok*, *n.* [From O.Fr. *floc*, L. *flocus*, a lock of wool.] A lock of wool or hair; the refuse of cotton and wool, or shreds of woollen goods, used for stuffing mattresses, &c.—**Flock-bed**, *n.* A bed stuffed with flocks or locks of wool, or pieces of cloth cut up fine.

**Flock**, *flok*, *n.* [A.Sax. *floc*, *flocc*, a flock, a company of men=Dan. *flok*, Sw. *flock*, Icel. *flokk*, flock; perhaps same as *folk*.] A company or collection of living creatures: especially applied to birds and sheep; a Christian congregation in relation to their pastor, who takes charge of them in spiritual things.—*v.i.* To gather in flocks or crowds.

**Floe**, *fló*, *n.* [Dan. *flage*, Sw. *flaga*, a floe; akin to *flake*.] A large mass of ice floating in the ocean.

**Flog**, *flog*, *v.t.*—*flogged*, *flogging*. [Allied to Prov.E. *flack*, to beat.] To beat or whip; to chastise with repeated blows.

**Flood**, *flud*, *n.* [A.Sax. *flód*.] A great flow of water; a body of water rising and overflowing the land; a river [poet.]; the flowing in of the tide: opposed to *ebb*; a flow or stream of anything fluid; a great quantity; an overflowing; abundance; superabundance.—*The Flood*, the deluge in the days of Noah.—*v.t.* To overflow; to inundate; to cause to be covered with water.—**Flood-gate**, *n.* A gate to be opened for letting water flow, or to be shut to prevent it.

**Floor**, *flór*, *n.* [A.Sax. *flór*.] That part of a building or room on which we walk; a platform; a story in a building; a suite of rooms on a level.—*v.t.* To furnish with a floor; to strike or knock down level with the floor [colloq.].

**Flop**, *flop*, *v.t.* [A form of *flap*.] To clap; to flap; to let fall or sink down suddenly.—*v.i.* To strike about with something broad and flat; to flap; to plump down suddenly.—*n.* A sudden sinking to the ground.

**Flora**, *fló-ra*, *n.* [L., from *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] The Roman goddess of flowers; a work describing the plants of a certain district or region; a collective term for the plants indigenous to any district, region, or period.—**Floral**, *fló'ral*, *a.* Containing or belonging to the flower; pertaining to flowers in general; made of flowers.—**Florescence**, *fló-res'ens*, *n.* [L. *florescens*, pp. of *floresco*.] Bot. a bursting into flower; the season when plants expand their flowers; inflorescence.—**Floret**, *fló'ret*, *n.* A single small flower in a compact inflorescence.—**Flroid**, *fló'id*, *a.* [L. *floridus*, from *flos*, *floris*.] Flowery; bright in colour; flushed with red; of a lively red colour; embellished with profuse ornamentation, especially with flowers of rhetoric, or high-flown or elaborately elegant language.—**Florist**, *fló'rist*, *n.* [Fr. *fleuriste*, a florist.] A cultivator of flowers;

one who deals in flowers; one who writes a flora.

**Florin**, flor'in, *n.* [Fr. *florin*, from It. *florino*, first applied to a Florentine coin, because stamped with a lily; It. *fiore*, a flower, from L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] A name given to different coins of gold or silver, of different values, and to moneys of account, in different countries; a British coin, value 2s. or one-tenth of a pound sterling.

**Floss**, flos, *n.* [It. *floscio*, *flosso*, soft, flaccid, from L. *fluxus*, flowing, loose.] A downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants; unwritten filaments of the finest silk, &c.—**Floss-silk**, *n.* Floss; silk fibres broken off in unwinding the cocoons, and used for coarser fabrics.—**Flossy**, flos'i, *a.* Composed of or resembling floss.

**Flotilla**, flô-tî'l'a, *n.* [Sp. dim. of *flota*, a fleet.] A little fleet; a fleet of small vessels.

**Flotsam**, flôt'sam, *n.* [From *float*.] Such a portion of the wreck of a ship and the cargo as continues floating on the surface of the water.

**Flounce**, flouns, *v.i.*—*flounced*, *flouncing*. [Akin N. and O.Sw. *flunsa*, to plunge about in water.] To throw oneself about with jerks, as if in displeasure or agitation.—*n.* A sudden jerking motion of the body.

**Flounce**, flouns, *n.* [Originally *frounce*, from Fr. *froncis*, a plait, from *froncer*, *fronser*, to wrinkle, from L. *frons*, *frontis*, the front or forehead.] A strip of cloth sewed horizontally round a frock or gown, with the lower border loose and spreading.—*v.t.* To deck with a flounce or flounces.

**Flounder**, floun'dér, *n.* [G. *flunder*, Sw. *flundra*, Dan. *flynder*, flounder.] One of the most common of the flat-fishes, found in the sea and near the mouths of rivers.

**Flounder**, floun'dér, *v.i.* [Akin to D. *flodderen*, to flap like a loose garment.] To make violent motions with the limbs and body when hampered in some manner; to roll or tumble about.

**Flour**, flour, *n.* [Fr. *flour*, a flower, *fleur de farine*, flour, lit. 'flower of meal', the finest part of the meal; comp. *flowers of sulphur*. *Flower* is merely another form.] The finely ground meal of wheat or of any other grain; the finer part of meal separated by bolting; the fine and soft powder of any substance.—*v.t.* To convert into flour; to sprinkle with flour.—**Flour-mill**, *n.* A mill for grinding and sifting flour.—**Floury**, flou'ri, *a.* Consisting of or resembling flour; covered with flour.

**Flourish**, flur'ish, *v.i.* [Fr. *fleurir*, *fleurissant*, L. *florere*, to flower, to bloom, from *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] To grow luxuriantly; to increase and enlarge; to thrive; to be prosperous; to increase in wealth, comfort, happiness, or honour; to prosper; to live at a certain period

(said of authors, painters, &c.); to use florid language; to make ornamental strokes in writing; to move or be moved in fantastic irregular figures; to play a bold prelude or fanfare.—*v.t.* To adorn with flowers or beautiful figures; to ornament with anything showy; to give a fair appearance to [Shak.]; to make bold or irregular movements with; to hold in the hand and swing about; to brandish.—*n.* An ostentatious embellishment; parade of words and figures; show; a fanciful stroke of the pen or graver; a brandishing; the waving of a weapon or something held in the hand; the decorative notes which a singer or instrumental performer adds to a passage.—*Flourish of trumpets*, a trumpet-call, fanfare, or prelude performed on the approach of any person of distinction; hence, any ostentatious preliminary sayings or doings.

**Flout**, flout, *v.t.* [D. *fluiten*, *fluyten*, to play on the flute, to whistle, to jeer, from *fluit*, a flute.] To mock or insult; to treat with contempt or disrespect; to jeer at; to jibe.—*v.i.* To behave with contempt; often with *at*.—*n.* A mock; an insult.

**Flow**, flô, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *flôwan*.] To move along in the manner of liquids; to run like water; to melt; to proceed or issue as from a source; to abound; to have or be in abundance; to glide along smoothly, without harshness or roughness; to be smooth or pleasant to the ear; to be easily or smoothly uttered; to hang loose and waving; to rise, as the tide: opposed to *ebb*.—*v.t.* To cover with water; to overflow.—*n.* A stream of water or other fluid; a current; an outflow; the rise of the tide; abundance; copiousness; undisturbed and even movement.

**Flower**, flou'ér, *n.* [O.Fr. *flour*, Mod.Fr. *fleur*, from L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] The delicate and gaily-coloured leaves or petals on a plant; a circle of leaves or leaflets of some other colour than green; a bloom or blossom; more strictly, in *bot.* the organs of reproduction in a phenogamous plant, consisting of, when complete, stamens and pistils together with two sets of leaves which surround and protect them, the calyx and corolla; the early part of life or of manhood; the prime; youthful vigour; youth; the best or finest part; a figure of speech; an ornament of style; *pl.* a powdery or mealy substance (as *flowers of sulphur*); the menstrual discharge.—*v.i.* To blossom; to bloom; to flourish.—*v.t.* To embellish with figures of flowers; to adorn with imitated flowers.—**Flower-de-lis**, **Flower-de-luce**, flou'ér-de-lê, flou'ér-de-lûs, *n.* [Fr. *fleur de lis*, flower of the lily.] Same as *Fleur-de-lis*.—**Floweret**, flou'ér-et, *n.* A small flower; a floret.—**Floweriness**, flou'ér-i-nes, *n.* The state of being flowery; floridness of

speech.—**Flower-show**, *n.* An exhibition of flowers, generally competitive.—**Flowery**, flou'ér-i, *a.* Full of flowers; abounding with blossoms; richly embellished with figurative language; florid.

**Fluctuate**, fluk'tû-ât, *v.i.*—*fluctuating*. [L. *fluctuo*, *fluctuatum*, from *fluctus*, a wave, from *fluo*, I flow.] To move as a wave; to wave; to float backward and forward, as on waves; to be wavering or unsteady; to be irresolute; to rise and fall; to be in an unsettled state.—*v.t.* To put into a state of fluctuating or wave-like motion.—**Fluctuation**, fluk'tû-â'shon, *n.* [L. *fluctuatio*.] A motion like that of waves; a moving in this and that direction; a rising and falling; a wavering; unsteadiness.

**Flue**, flû, *n.* [Comp. O.Fr. *flue*, a flowing, from *fluer*, L. *fluere*, to flow.] A passage for smoke in a chimney; a pipe or tube for conveying heat, as in certain kinds of steam-boilers, &c.

**Fluent**, fluy'ent, *a.* [L. *fluens*, *fluentis*, ppr. of *fluo*, *fluxum*, to flow.] Flowing; ready in the use of words; having words at command and uttering them with facility and smoothness; voluble; smooth.—*n.* *Math.* the variable or flowing quantity in fluxions which is continually increasing or decreasing.—**Fluency**, fluy'en-si, *n.* The quality of being fluent; readiness of utterance; volubility.

**Fluff**, fluf, *n.* [Also *flue*; akin to *flock*, L.G. *flog*, *flok*, flue.] Light down or nap such as rises from beds, cotton, &c.—**Fluffy**, fluf'i, *a.* Containing or resembling fluff; giving off fluff.

**Fluid**, fluy'id, *n.* [L. *fluidus*, from *fluo*, I flow.] Capable of flowing or moving like water; liquid or gaseous.—*n.* A fluid body or substance; a body whose particles on the slightest pressure move and change their relative position without separation; a liquid or a gas: opposed to a *solid*.—**Fluidity**, fluy-id'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being fluid; a liquid, aeriform, or gaseous state.

**Fluke**, flûk, *n.* [Akin to G. *funk*, a wing, the fluke of an anchor; comp. also Sw. *flik*, Dan. *flig*, a flap or lapet; Dan. *anker-flig*, anchor-fluke.] The part of an anchor which catches in the ground; one of the two triangular divisions constituting the tail of a whale; *billiards*, an accidental successful stroke; hence, any unexpected or accidental advantage.

**Fluke**, flûk, *n.* [A.Sax. *flôc*, a flat fish.] A flounder.—**Fluke-worm**, *n.* A species of entozoon which infests the ducts of the liver of various animals, especially those of the sheep: also called *simple fluke*.

**Flummery**, flum'ér-i, *n.* [W. *llymry*, flummery, oatmeal steeped till sour, from *llymry*, harsh, *llym*, sharp.] A sort of jelly made of flour or meal; flour from oats steeped in water till sour and then boiled; flattery; empty compliment; nonsense.



**Flunkey**, flung'ki, *n.* [L.G. *flunkern*, to flaunt; D. *flonken*, *flinkeren*, to glitter; or from *flank*, one that keeps at his master's flank.] A male servant in livery; a term of contempt for a cringing flatterer and servile imitator of the aristocracy; a male toady.—**Flunkeyism**, flung'ki-izm, *n.* Servility; toadyism.

**Fluorine**, flū'or-ēn, *n.* [From *fluor-spar*.] A chemical element, found in fluorspar and cryolite.

**Fluorite**, flū'or-it, *n.* A name of fluor-spar.

**Fluor-spar**, flū'or-spār, *n.* [L. *fluor*, a flowing (from *fluo*, I flow), and *spar*, as in *felspar*.] A mineral sometimes colourless and transparent, but more frequently exhibiting tints of yellow, green, blue, and red, found in great beauty in Derbyshire; hence, often known under the name of *Derbyshire Spar*.—**Fluorescence**, flū-o-res-ēns, *n.* The emission of bluish or greenish light by certain substances caused by the invisible rays of the solar spectrum at the violet end.

**Flurry**, flur'i, *n.* [Of doubtful origin and connexions.] A sudden blast or gust of wind; a short sudden shower; agitation; commotion; bustle; the death agony of the whale.—*v.t.* To put in agitation; to excite or alarm.—**Flurried**, flur'id, *p. and a.* Put in agitation; agitated; discomposed; excited.

**Flush**, flush, *v.i.* [Perhaps akin to *flash*; or from O.Fr. *flux*, a flowing, a flush at cards, from L. *fluxus*.] To flow and spread suddenly, as the blood to the face; to become suffused; to become suddenly red; to blush.—*v.t.* To cause to blush or redden suddenly; to elate; to excite; to animate with joy; to wash out by drenching with copious supplies of water; *sporting*, to cause to start up or fly off; to spring.—*n.* A sudden flow of blood to the face; the redness so produced; any warm colouring or glow; sudden thrill or shock of feeling; bloom; vigour; a rush or flow of water; a run of cards of the same suit.

**Flush**, flush, *a.* [Origin doubtful.] Fresh; full of vigour; well supplied with money [slang]; having the surface even or level with the adjacent surface.

**Fluster**, flus'tēr, *v.t.* [Icel. *flauster*, fluster, *flustra*, to be in a fluster; Norweg. *flosa*, passion.] To make hot with drinking; to heat; to agitate; to confuse.—*n.* Heat; glow; agitation; confusion of mind.

**Flute**, flōt, *n.* [Fr. *flûte*, O.Fr. *flûte*, from *flauter*, from a L.L. *flautare* (giving *flautare* by metathesis), from L. *flatus*, a blowing, from L. *flō*, *flatum*, to blow.] A musical wind-instrument consisting of a tapering tube with six holes for the fingers, and from one to fourteen keys which open other holes; a perpendicular furrow or channel cut along the shaft of a column or

pilaster; any similar groove or channel in any material.—*v.i.*—*fluted*, *fluting*. To play on a flute.—*v.t.* To play or sing in notes resembling those of a flute; to form flutes or channels in.—**Fluty**, flō'ti, *a.* Soft and clear in tone, like a flute.

**Flutter**, flut'ēr, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *floterlan*, to fluctuate.] To move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; to move about with bustle; to move with quick vibrations or undulations; to be in agitation.—*v.t.* To agitate; to disorder; to throw into confusion.—*n.* Quick and irregular motion; vibration; agitation of the mind; confusion; disorder.—**Flutter**, *n.* A betting transaction; fluttering of bank-notes. [Colloq.]

**Fluvial**, Fluviatic, Fluviatile, flō'vi-al, flō'vi-at'ik, flō'vi-a-til, *a.* [L. *fluvialis*, *fluviatricus*, *fluviatilis*, from *fluvius*, a river, from *fluo*, I flow.] Belonging to rivers; produced by river action; growing or living in freshwater rivers.

**Flux**, fluxs, *n.* [Fr., from L. *fluxus*, from *fluo*, I flow.] The act of flowing; a flow; the flow of the tide, in opposition to the ebb; *med.* an extraordinary evacuation from the bowels or other part; that which flows or is discharged; *metal.* any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals; a liquid state from the operation of heat.—*v.t.* To melt or to fuse; *med.* to cause a flux or evacuation from; to purge.—**Fluxation**, flux-sā'shon, *n.* A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others.—**Fluxible**, flux'is-bl, *a.* Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral.—**Fluxion**, flux'shon, *n.* A flux or flowing; *med.* a flow or determination of blood or other fluid towards any organ with greater force than natural; *math.* a differential, *fluxions* being an old method of mathematical analysis superseded by the differential calculus.

**Fly**, fly, *v.i.*—*pret.* flew, *pp.* flown, *pr. flying*. [A.Sax. *flēogan*, G. *fliegen*, Icel. *fljúga*, Dan. *flyve*, to fly.] To move through air by the aid of wings; to move through the air by the force of wind or other impulse; to rise in air, as light substances; to run or pass with swiftness; to depart swiftly; to run away; to flee; to escape; to become diffused or spread rapidly; to pass quickly from mouth to mouth; to burst in pieces; to flutter, vibrate, or play, as a flag in the wind.—*v.t.* To flee from; to shun; to avoid; to cause to fly or float in the air.—*n.* [The noun is partly from A.Sax. *flēoge*, the insect, from *flēogan*, to fly, like G. *fliege*, from *fliegen*, partly from the verb directly.] A winged insect of various species, whose distinguishing characteristics are that the wings are transparent and have no cases or covers; a hook dressed so as to resemble a fly or other insect used by

anglers to catch fish; an arrangement of vanes upon a revolving axis or other contrivance to regulate the motion of machinery; a flier; one of the arms that revolve round the bobbin in a spinning-frame, and twist the yarn as it is wound on the bobbin; a light carriage formed for rapid motion; a hackney-coach; a cab; a gallery in a theatre running along the side of the stage at a high level, where the ropes for drawing up parts of the scenes, &c., are worked.—**Flier**, **Flyer**, flī'ēr, *n.* One that flies or flees; a runaway; a fugitive; a part of a machine which by moving rapidly equalizes and regulates the motion of the whole; a contrivance for taking off or delivering the sheets from a printing machine.—**Flyblow**, flī'blō, *n.* The egg of a fly.—*v.t.* To deposit a fly's egg in; to taint with eggs which produce maggots.—**Fly-catcher**, *n.* One who or that which catches flies; especially, a name of various insectivorous birds which feed on flies, and two species of which are British.—**Fly-fishing**, *n.* The art or practice of angling for fish with flies, natural or artificial.—**Fly-leaf**, *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book, pamphlet, &c.—**Fly-paper**, *n.* A kind of porous paper impregnated with poison for destroying flies.—**Fly-sickness**, *n.* Fatal tropical disease of horses, &c., caused by germs introduced by bites of a tsetse fly.—**Fly-trap**, *n.* A trap to catch or kill flies; an American sensitive plant, the leaves of which close upon and capture insects.—**Fly-wheel**, *n.* A wheel with a heavy rim placed on the revolving shaft of any machinery put in motion by an irregular or intermitting force, for the purpose of rendering the motion equable and regular by means of its momentum.—**Flying-boat**, *n.* A seaplane whose hull forms the support on water.—**Flying-buttress**, *n.* A buttress in the form of an arch springing from a solid mass of masonry, and abutting against and serving to support another part of the structure.—**Flying-fish**, *n.* One of those fishes which have the power of sustaining themselves for a time in the air by means of their large pectoral fins.—**Flying-fox**, *n.* A bat found in the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, so named from the resemblance of its head to that of a fox.—**Flying Dutchman**, *n.* A spectral or phantom ship seen off the Cape of Good Hope, believed to import foul weather or danger.—**Flying-jib**, *n.* *Naut.* a sail extended outside of the jib, upon a boom called the flying-jib boom.—**Flying-man**, *n.* Aviator.—**Flying officer**, *n.* A rank in the Royal Air Force, equivalent to lieutenant in the army.—**Flying-shot**, *n.* A shot fired at something in motion.

**Foal**, fōl, *n.* [A.Sax. *fōla*, a foal; Icel. *fōli*, Dan. *fōle*, D. *veulen*, G. *föhlen*, *füllen*; cog. Gr. *pōlos*, a foal;



**L. pultus**, a young animal. **Filly** is a dim. from *foal*.] The young of the equine genus of quadrupeds, and of either sex; a colt; a filly.—*v.t.* To bring forth her young: said of a mare or a she-ass.—*v.i.* To bring forth a foal.

**Foam**, fōm, *n.* [A.Sax. *fām*.] Froth; spume; the aggregation of bubbles which is formed on the surface of liquids by fermentation or violent agitation.—*v.i.* To gather foam; to froth; to be in a violent rage.—*v.t.* To cause to foam; to throw out with rage or violence: with *out* [N.T.].

**Fob**, fob, *n.* [Allied to Prov.G. *fuppe*, a pocket.] A little pocket made in men's breeches or trousers, as a receptacle for a watch.

**Focus**, fō'kus, *n. pl.* **Foci**, fō'kus-ez, or **Foci**, fō'si. [L. *focus*, a fire, the hearth.] A point of concentration; a central point; a centre of special activity; *optics*, a point in which any number of rays of light meet after being reflected or refracted; *geom.* a name of two important points on the principal axis of the ellipse (which see).—*v.t.* To bring to a focus; to adjust to a focus.—**Focal**, fō'kal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a focus.

**Fodder**, fod'ēr, *n.* [A.Sax. *fōdder*, *fōder*, from *fōda*, food.] Food for cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and other kinds of vegetables.—*v.t.* To feed with fodder.

**Foe**, fō, *n.* [A.Sax. *fā*, *fōh*.] An enemy; one who entertains personal enmity; an enemy in war; a hostile or opposing army; an adversary; one who opposes anything (a *foe* to virtue).—**Foeman**, fō'man, *n. pl.* **Foemen**, fō'men. An enemy in war; a personal antagonist.

**Fog**, fog, *n.* [Comp. Dan. *snee-fog*, a snow-storm, *fuge*, to drive with the wind, Dan. *dial. fuge*, to rain fine and blow, Icel. *fok*, snow-storm.] A dense watery vapour exhaled from the earth or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth; a state of mental confusion or uncertainty.—**Fog-bank**, *n.* At sea a bank of fog sometimes resembling land at a distance.—**Foggy**, fog'gī, *a.* Filled or abounding with fog; damp with humid vapours; misty; dull; stupid; beclouded.—**Fog-horn**, *n.* A horn to sound as a warning signal in foggy weather.—**Fog-signal**, *n.* Any signal made during fog to prevent accidents; *rail*, a detonating body placed on the rails, which explodes on the engine passing over it, and gives warning of danger ahead, &c.

**Fogey**, Fogy, fō'gī, *n.* [Deriv. unknown.] A stupid fellow; an old-fashioned or singular person. [Colloq.]

**Foible**, fō'bl, *n.* [O.Fr., weak.] The weak part of a sword: opposed to *forte*; a particular moral weakness; a weak point; a fault of a not very serious character.

**Foil**, foil, *v.t.* [Fr. *fouler*, to press, to crush, to oppress, from stem of L.

*fullo*, a fuller.] To frustrate; to defeat; to render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt; to baffle; to balk.—*n.* Defeat; frustration; a blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end, used in fencing.

**Foil**, foil, *n.* [Fr. *feuille*, L. *folium*, a leaf (whence *foliage*).] A leaf or thin plate of metal; a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones to improve their appearance; anything of a different character which serves to set off something else to advantage.

**Foist**, foist, *v.t.* [D. *vuist*, fist; originally, it would appear, to insert by clever movements of the fist; compare to *palm off*.] To insert surreptitiously, or without warrant; to pass off as genuine, true, or worthy.

**Fold**, fōld, *n.* [A.Sax. *fald*, *feald*, a plait, a fold.] The doubling or double of any flexible substance, as cloth; a plait; one part turned or bent and laid on another; a clasp; an embrace [Shak.]. [Often used following a numeral in compounds, and then signifying 'times', as in *twofold*, *fourfold*, *tenfold*.]—*v.t.* To lap or lay double or in plaits; to lay one part over another part of; to lay one over the other, as the hands or arms; to enfold; to embrace.—*v.i.* To become folded or doubled.

**Fold**, fōld, *n.* [A.Sax. *fald*=Dan. *fold*, Sw. *fälla*, a fold, a pen.] A pen or enclosure for sheep or like animals; a flock of sheep; hence, *Scrip*, the church, the flock of Christ.—*v.t.* To confine in a fold.

**Foliaceous**, fō-li-ā'shus, *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, from *folium*, a leaf, akin to Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf.] Leafy; of the nature or form of a leaf; consisting of leaves or thin laminae.—**Foliage**, fō'li-āj, *n.* [Fr. *feuille*, from *feuille*, L. *folium*.] Leaves collectively; the leaves of a plant; leaves or leafy growths, represented by sculpture, &c.—**Foliate**, fō'li-āt, *v.t.* To beat into a leaf, thin plate, or lamina; to cover with tin-foil, &c.—*a.* Bot. leafy; furnished with leaves.—

**Foliation**, fō-li-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *foliatio*.] The leafing of plants; veneration; the act of beating metal into a thin plate or foil; the operation of spreading foil over a surface; the property in certain rocks of dividing into laminae or plates; *arch*, the foils, cusps, &c., in the tracery of Gothic windows.

**Folio**, fō'li-ō, *n.* [Ablative case of L. *folium*, a leaf, short for *in folio*.] A book of the largest size, formed of sheets of paper once doubled, each sheet thus containing four pages; *book-keeping*, a page, or rather both the right and left hand pages, of an account-book, expressed by the same figure; *printing*, the number appended to each page; *law*, a written page of a certain number of words.

**Folk**, fōk, *n.* [A.Sax. *folc*, folk, a people or nation.] People in general; a separate class of people: though plural in signification it is frequently used with the plural form especially with a qualifying adjective

(rich folks, young folks).—**Folklore**, *n.* Rural superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends.

**Follicle**, fō'li-kī, *n.* [L. *folliculus*, dim. of *follis*, a bag or bellows.] A little bag or vesicle in animals and plants; a dry seed-vessel or pod opening on one side only; a vessel distended with air; a gland; a minute secreting cavity.

**Follow**, fol'ō, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *folgian*.] To go or come after or behind; to move behind in the same direction; to pursue; to chase; to pursue as an object of desire; to go with (a leader); to be led or guided by; to accept as authority; to take as an example; to copy; to come after in order of time, rank, or office; to result from, as an effect from a cause or an inference from premises; to keep the attention fixed upon while in progress (a speech, piece of music, &c.); to understand the meaning, connexion, or force of; to walk in (a road or course); to practise (a trade or calling).—To follow suit, in card-playing, to play a card of the same suit as that first played; hence, to follow the line of conduct adopted by a predecessor.

—*v.i.* To go or come after another; to be posterior in time; to result, as an effect or an inference.—**Follow**, fol'ō-er, *n.* One who follows; an adherent; a disciple; an imitator; a dependant; a servant-girl's sweetheart.—**Following**, fol'ō-ing, *n.* A body of followers or retainers.—*p.* Being next after; succeeding; related, described, or explained next after.—**Follow-on**, fol'ō-on, *n.* In cricket, a second innings immediately following the first by the side behind by a certain number of runs.

**Folly**, fol'ī, *n.* [Fr. *folie*, folly, from *fol*, a fool.] Weakness of intellect; imbecility of mind; a weak or foolish act; foolish, weak, or light-minded conduct; criminal weakness.

**Foment**, fō-ment', *v.t.* [Fr. *foment*, L. *fomento*, from *fomentum*, for *forimentum*, a warm application, from *foveo*, I warm, cherish.] To apply warm lotions to; to bathe with warm medicated liquids or warm water; to encourage; to abet: used especially in a bad sense (to foment quarrels).—**Fomentation**, fō-men-tā'shon, *n.* The act of fomenting; encouragement; what is used to foment; a warm lotion.

**Fond**, fond, *a.* [O.E. *fanne*, to be foolish, fond, stupid; *fon*, a fool; akin to Icel. *fána*, to play the fool; Sw. *fane*, fatuous. The word is properly a past participle, whence the final *d*.] Foolish; indiscreet; imprudent; foolishly tender and loving; doting; relishing highly; loving ardently; delighted with: followed by *of*.—**Fondle**, fon'dī, *v.t.*—*fondled*, *fondling*. To treat with tenderness; to caress.—**Fondness**, fond'nes, *n.* The state of being fond; great affection or liking.

**Font**, font, *n.* [From *L. fons, fontis*, a fountain. *FOUNT.*] The vessel used in churches as the receptacle of the baptismal water.

**Font**, font, *n.* [Fr. *fonte*, from *fondre*, to melt or found, from *L. fundo*, I pour out, whence also found, *foundry*.] A complete assortment of printing types of one size.

**Fontanelle**, font'a-nel, *n.* [Fr. *fontanelle*, lit. a little fountain, from *L. fons*, a fountain.] *Anat.* a vacancy in the infant cranium between the frontal and parietal bones, and also between the parietal and occipital.

**Food**, fôd, *n.* [A.Sax. *fôda*, food, whence *fédan*, to feed; Dan. *fôde*, Sw. *foda*, food.] Whatever supplies nourishment to organic bodies; nutriment; aliment; victuals; provisions; whatever feeds, sustains, or nourishes.

**Fool**, fôl, *n.* [Fr. *fol*, *fou*, foolish, a fool, from *L.L. follus*, from *L. folles*, bellows, cheeks puffed out, the *follus* or fool being originally one who made grimaces.] One who is destitute of reason or the common powers of understanding; an idiot; a natural; a person who acts absurdly, irrationally, or unwisely; one who does not exercise his reason; a professional jester or buffoon.—*To make a fool of*, to cause to appear ridiculous.—*v.i.* To act like a fool.—*v.t.* To make a fool of; to befool; to deceive; to impose on; to cheat.—*To fool away*, to waste or spend foolishly.—**Foolery**, fôl'êr-i, *n.* Folly; the practice of folly; an act of folly; object of folly.

**Foolhardiness**, **Foolhardhood**, fôl'hâr-di-nes, fôl'hâr-di-hud, *n.* Quality of being foolhardy; mad rashness.—**Foolhardy**, fôl'hâr-di, *a.* [O.Fr. *fol-hardi*.] Daring without judgment; madly rash and adventurous; foolishly bold.—**Foolish**, fôl'ish, *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting folly; weak in intellect; unwise; silly; vain; trifling; ridiculous.—**Foolscape**, fôlz'kap, *n.* Paper of the smallest regular size but one, its watermark in early times being the outline of a fool's head and cap.

**Fool's-errand**, *n.* An absurd or fruitless search or enterprise.—**Fool's-parsley**, *n.* A poisonous British plant resembling parsley.

**Foot**, fût, *n. pl.* Feet, fêt. [A.Sax. *fô*, *pl. fêt* = Icel. *fôtr*, Sw. *fat*, Goth. *fofus*, *G. fuss*; the same word also as *L. pes, pedis*, Gr. *pous, podos*, Skr. *pâda*, a foot, from a root *pâd*, to go.] The lower extremity of an animal's leg; the part of the leg which treads the earth in standing or walking; that surface of the body by which progression is effected among the mollusca; step; tread; footfall; the part of a stocking, boot, &c., which receives the foot; the lower end of anything that supports a body; the part opposite to the head or top; the bottom; soldiers who march and fight on foot; infantry, as distinguished from cavalry; a measure consisting of 12 inches, taken from the length of a man's

foot; *pros.* a certain number of syllables forming a distinct part of a verse.—**Square foot**, a square whose side is one foot or any equivalent area; 144 square inches.—**Cubic foot**, a cube whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 1728 cubic inches or any equivalent solid.

—*By foot*, on foot, by walking.—*To set on foot*, to originate; to begin; to put in motion.—*To put one's best foot foremost*, to adopt all the means at command.—**Foot-and-mouth disease**, a highly contagious affection which attacks the feet and mouths of cattle.—*v.i.* To dance; to walk, commonly followed by *it*.—*v.t.* To kick or spurn [Shak.]; to tread; to add or make a foot to (to foot a stocking or boot).—**Football**, fût'bal, *n.* A hollow globe of indiarubber, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot; a game played with a football by two teams of players.—**Footbridge**, fût'brij, *n.* A narrow bridge for foot passengers.

—**Footcloth**, fût'kloth, *n.* A sumpter cloth, or housings of a horse, covering his body and reaching to his heels.—**Footfall**, fût'fal, *n.* A footstep; tread of the foot.

—**Foot-gear**, fût'gêr, *n.* The covering of the feet; shoes or boots.

—**Foot-guards**, *n. pl.* A body of infantry so called.—**Foot-hill**, fût'hil, *n.* A hill at the foot of a mountain or of a higher hill: usually in *pl.*—**Foothold**, fût'hôld, *n.* That on which one may tread or rest securely; firm standing; footing; stable position; settlement.—**Foot-ing**, fût'ing, *n.* Ground for the foot; established place; permanent settlement; foothold; basis; foundation; tread; walk [Shak.]; relative condition; state (on a footing of equality).

—*To pay one's footing*, to pay something by way of entrance money, as on entering a new place to prosecute one's trade.—**Foot-lights**, *n. pl.* A row of lights in a theatre on the front of the stage, and serving to light it up.—**Footman**, fût'man, *n.* An infantry soldier; a male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, &c.; a man in waiting.—**Footmark**, fût'mârk, *n.* A track; mark of a foot.

—**Foot-note**, *n.* A note of reference at the bottom of a page.—**Foot-pad**, fût'pad, *n.* A highwayman that robs on foot.—**Footpath**, fût'path, *n.* A narrow path for foot-passengers only.—**Foot-pound, *n.* A British unit of work or energy; the work done in raising one pound weight through a height of one foot against the force of gravity.**

—**Foot-poundal**, *n.* The British absolute unit of work or energy; the work done by a force of one poundal when its point of application moves through a distance of one foot; equal to  $1/g$  of the foot-pound, where  $g$  is the acceleration due to gravity.—**Footprint**, fût'print, *n.* The mark of a foot.—**Foot-race**, *n.* A race performed by men on foot.

—**Foot-rotd**, *n.* A disease in the feet

of sheep.—**Foot-rule**, *n.* A rule of 12 inches long; a rule for taking measurements in feet and inches.—**Foot-soldier**, *n.* A soldier that serves on foot.—**Foot-sore**, *a.* Having the feet rendered sore or tender, as by much walking.—**Footstep**, fût'step, *n.* The mark or impression of the foot; footprint; tread; footfall; sound of the step.—**Footstool**, fût'stôl, *n.* A stool for the feet when sitting.

**Fop**, fop, *n.* [D. *foppen*, to banter, to make a fool of, *fopper*, a wag.] A vain man of weak understanding and much ostentation; a gay, trifling man; a coxcomb; a dandy.—**Foppery**, fop'êr-i, *n.* The characteristics of a fop; showy folly; idle affectation; dandyism.—**Foppish**, fop'ish, *a.* Pertaining to a fop; vain of dress; dressing in the extreme of fashion; affected in manners.

**For**, *for*, prep. [A.Sax. *for*, *for*, because of, instead of; D. *voor*, G. *für*, Goth. *faur*, *for*—allied to E. *fore*, *far*, *fare*.] In the place of; instead of: indicating substitution or equivalence; corresponding to; accompanying (groan for groan); in the character of; as being (he took it for truth); toward; with the intention of going to; with a tendency (an inclination for drink); conducive to; tending towards; in expectation of; with a view to obtain; in order to arrive at, get, or procure (to wait for money, he writes for money); suitable or proper to; against; with a tendency to resist and destroy (a remedy for the headache); because of; on account of; by reason of (*for* want of time) [in this usage *but* comes very often before the *for*]; on the part of; in relation to (easy for you, but difficult for me); in proportion to (tall for his age); through a certain space; during a certain time; according to; as far as; so far as concerns; notwithstanding (it may be so for anything I know); in favour of; on the part or side of (to vote for a person); desirous to have; willing to receive [in this sense often in interjections: O for revenge!]; to take up the part or character of (nature intended him for a usurer); having so much laid to one's account; to the amount of (he failed for ten thousand).—*conj.* For the cause or reason that; because: a word by which a reason is introduced of something before advanced, being really a preposition governing a clause.—*For as much as*, or *forasmuch as*, in consideration that; seeing that; since.

**Forage**, for'âj, *n.* [Fr. *fouirage*, O.Fr. *forage*, from *forre*, forage; from the old German or Scandinavian word equivalent to E. *fodder*.] Food of any kind for horses and cattle; the act of searching for provisions.—*v.i.*—*foraged*, *foragling*. To collect forage; to roam in search of food or provender.—*v.t.* To collect forage from; to supply with forage.



**Foramen**, fō-rā'men, *n.* pl. **Foramina**, fō-ram'ī-na. [L., from *foro*, I bore.] A small natural opening or perforation in parts of animals or plants; an opening by which nerves or blood-vessels obtain a passage through bones. — **Foraminifera**, fō-ram'ī-nif'ēr-a, *n. pl.* An order of minute animals belonging to the protozoa, furnished with a shell, simple or complex, usually perforated by pores (whence the name). **Forasmuch**, for-az-much', *conj.* Under *For*.

**Foray**, for'ā, *n.* [A form of *forage*.] The act of foraging; a predatory excursion; booty.

**Forbear**, for-bār', *v. i.* — *forborne* (pret.), *forborne* (pp.). [Prefix *for*, intens., and bear; A.Sax. *forberan*, *forbæran*.] To cease; to refrain from proceeding; to pause; to delay; to be patient; to restrain oneself from action or violence. — *v. t.* To avoid voluntarily; to abstain from; to omit; to avoid doing; to treat with indulgence. — **Forbearance**, for-bār'ans, *n.* The act of forbearing; restraint of passions; long suffering; indulgence towards those who injure us; lenity.

**Forbid**, for-bid', *v. t.* — pret. *forbade*; pp. *forbid*, *forbidden*; *forbidding*. [Prefix *for*, implying negation, and *bid*.] To prohibit; to interdict; to command to forbear or not to do; to refuse access; to command not to enter or approach; to oppose; to hinder; to obstruct (a river *forbids* approach). — **Forbidden**, for-bid'n, *p. and a. Prohibited; interdicted. — **Forbidden-fruit**, *n.* The fruit of the tree of knowledge prohibited to Adam and Eve in Paradise; the fruit of the shaddock when of small size. — **Forbidding**, for-bid'ing, *a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; raising abhorrence, aversion, or dislike.*

**Force**, fōrs, *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *fortia*, *fortia*, from L. *fortis*, strong.] Active power; vigour; might; strength; energy; that which is the source of all the active phenomena occurring in the material world; that which produces or tends to produce change; one of the modes or forms in which energy is exhibited in nature, as heat or electricity; momentum; the quantity of energy or power exerted by a moving body; violence; power exerted against will or consent; moral power to convince the mind; influence; validity; power to bind or hold (the force of an agreement); a military or naval armament; a body of troops; an army or navy; a body of men prepared for action in other ways (a police force). — *v. t.* — **forced**, *forcing*. To compel; to constrain to do or to forbear, by the exertion of a power not resistible; to impel; to press, drive, draw, or push by main strength; to compel by strength of evidence (to *force* conviction on the mind); to ravish; to violate (a female); to twist, wrest, or overstrain; to assume, or compel one-

self to utter or expression to (to *force* a smile); to ripen or bring to maturity by heat artificially applied. — **Forced**, fōrst, *p. and a.* Unnaturally assumed; constrained; affected; overstrained; unnatural. — **Forceful**, fōrs'fūl, *a.* Possessing force; powerful; driven with force; acting with power. — **Forcible**, fōrs'ibl, *a.* Having force; exercising force; powerful; strong; marked by force or violence; violent. — **Forcing**, fōrs'ing, *n.* *Hort.* the art of raising plants, flowers, and fruits at an earlier season than the natural one by artificial heat.

**Force**, fōrs, *n.* [Icel. *fors*, Dan. *fos*, a waterfall.] A waterfall. [North of England.]

**Force**, fōrs, *v. t.* [Same as *farce*; or perhaps from *force*, in old sense of to season, *force-meat* being thus highly seasoned meat.] To stuff; to farce. — **Force-meat**, fōrs'mēt, *n.* *Cookery*, meat chopped fine and seasoned, either served up alone or used as stuffing, *farced* meat, by corruption.

**Forceps**, fōrs'eps, *n.* [L., from *for* in *formus*, warm, and *capio*, I take.] A two-bladed instrument on the principle of pincers or tongs for holding anything difficult to be held by the hand: used by surgeons, dentists, jewellers, &c.

**Ford**, fōrd, *n.* [A.Sax. *ford*, connected with *faran*, to go.] A place in a river or other water where it may be passed by man or beast on foot or by wading. — *v. t.* To pass or cross (a stream) by wading; to wade through.

**Fore**, fōr, *a.* [A.Sax. *fore*, *foran*, before.] Advanced, or, locally, in advance of something: opposed to *hind* or *hinder*; coming first in time: opposed to *after*; anterior; prior; antecedent; in front or toward the face; situated towards the stem of a ship.

**Forearm**, fōr-ārm', *v. t.* To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

**Forearm**, fōr'arm, *n.* That part of the arm which is between the elbow and the wrist.

**Forebode**, fōr-bōd', *v. t.* — *foreboded*, *foreboding*. To bode beforehand; foretell; to presage; to be prescient of; to feel a secret sense of, as of a calamity about to happen.

**Forecast**, fōr-kast', *v. t.* — pret. & pp. *forecast*. To cast or scheme beforehand; to plan before execution; to calculate beforehand; to estimate in the future. — *v. i.* To form a scheme previously; to contrive beforehand. — *n.* (fōr'kast). Previous contrivance or determination; foresight; a guess or estimate of what will happen.

**Forecastle**, fōr'kas-l; sailors' pronunciation, fōk'sl, *n.* A short raised deck in the forepart of a ship; the forepart of a vessel where the sailors live.

**Foreclose**, fōr-klōz', *v. t.* — *foreclosed*, *foreclosing*. [*Fore* for *Fr.* pre-

fix *for* (as in *forfeit*), from L. *foris*, away, out of doors.] To preclude; to stop; to prevent. — *To foreclose a mortgage*, to compel the mortgagor to pay the money due on it, or forfeit his right to the estate. — **Foreclosure**, fōr-klō'zūr, *n.* The act of foreclosing.

**Foredeck**, fōr'dek, *n.* The forepart of a deck of a ship.

**Foredoom**, fōr-dēm', *v. t.* To doom beforehand; to predestinate.

**Forefather**, fōr'fā-thēr, *n.* An ancestor.

**Forefend**, fōr-fend', *v. t.* To fend off; to avert; to prevent the approach of; to forbid or prohibit.

**Forefinger**, fōr'fing-gēr, *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index.

**Forefoot**, fōr'fūt, *n.* One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped.

**Forefront**, fōr'frunt, *n.* The foremost part or place.

**Forego**, fōr-gō', *v. t.* — *forewent* (pret.), *foregone* (pp.). To go before; to precede. — **Foregoing**, fōr-gō'ing, or fōr-gō'ing, *p. and a.* Preceding; going before, in time or place; antecedent. — **Foregone**, fōr-gon' or fōr-gon', *p. and a.* Past; preceding; predetermined; made up beforehand.

**Foreground**, fōr'ground, *n.* The part of a picture which is represented so as to appear nearest the eye of the observer.

**Forehead**, fōr'hed or fōr'ed, *n.* The part of the face which extends from the usual line of hair on the top of the head to the eyes; the brow.

**Foreign**, fōr'in, *a.* [Fr. *forain*, from L.L. *foraneus*, from L. *foras*, out of doors.] Belonging or relating to another nation or country; not of the country in which one resides; alien; extraneous; not our own; remote; not belonging; not connected; irrelevant; not to the purpose: with *to* or *from*. — **Foreigner**, fōr'in-ēr, *n.* A person born in or belonging to a foreign country; an alien.

**Forejudge**, fōr-juj', *v. t.* To judge beforehand or before hearing the facts and proof; to prejudge.

**Foreknow**, fōr-nō', *v. t.* — *foreknew* (pret.), *foreknown* (pp.). To have previous knowledge of; to know beforehand. — **Foreknowledge**, fōr-nōl'ej, *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

**Foreland**, fōr'land, *n.* A promontory or cape; a headland.

**Foreleg**, fōr'leg, *n.* One of the front or anterior legs, as of an animal, a chair, &c.

**Forelock**, fōr'lok, *n.* The lock or hair that grows from the forepart of the head. — *To take time by the forelock*, to make prompt use of anything; to let no opportunity escape.

**Foreman**, fōr'man, *n. pl.* **Foremen**, fōr'men. The first or chief man; the chief man of a jury who acts as their speaker; a chief workman who superintends others.

**Foremast**, fōr'mast, *n.* The mast of



a ship or other vessel which is placed before the other or the others.

**Foremost**, fôr'môst or fôr'most, *a.* [A.Sax. *foremest*.] First in place, station, honour, or dignity; most advanced; first in time.

**Forenoon**, fôr'nôn, *n.* The part of the day that comes before noon; the part from morning to mid-day.

**Forensic**, fô-ren'sik, *a.* [From L. *forensis*, from *forum*, a court.] Belonging to courts of justice or to public discussion and debate; used in courts or legal proceedings, or in public discussions.—*Forensic medicine*, medical jurisprudence.

**Foreordain**, fôr'or-dân, *v.t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to preordain; to predestinate.

**Forepart**, fôr'pârt, *n.* The most advanced part, or the first in time or place; the anterior part; the beginning.

**Forepeak**, fôr'pêk, *n.* *Naut.* the part of a vessel in the angle of the bow.

**Forerunner**, fôr-run'ér, *n.* A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger; a sign foreshowing something to follow.

**Foresail**, fôr'sâl, *n.* *Naut.* the principal sail set on the foremast.

**Foresee**, fôr-sê', *v.t.*—*foresee* (pret.), *foreseen* (pp.). To see beforehand; to see or know before it happens; to have prescience of; to foreknow.—*v.i.* To exercise foresight.—

**Foreseeing**, fôr-sê'ing, *p. and a.* Prescient; foresighted.

**Foreshadow**, fôr'shad-ô, *v.t.* To shadow or typify beforehand.

**Foreshore**, fôr'shôr, *n.* The sloping part of a shore between high and low water mark.

**Forshorten**, fôr-shor'tn, *v.t.* *Persp.* to represent or depict (as an arm, a branch, directed towards the spectator) with the due impression of length, prominence, and relative position.

**Foreshow**, fôr-shô', *v.t.*—*foreshowed* (pret.), *foreshown* (pp.). To show, represent, or exhibit beforehand; to prognosticate; to foretell.

**Foresight**, fôr'sit, *n.* The act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge; provident care for the future; prudence in guarding against evil; wise forethought; the sight on the muzzle of a gun.

**Foreskin**, fôr'skin, *n.* The fold of skin that covers the anterior extremity of the male member of generation; the prepuce.

**Forest**, fôr'est, *n.* [O.Fr. *forest*, Mod. Fr. *forêt*, from L.L. *foresta*, a forest, from L. *foris*, *foras*, out of doors.] An extensive wood, or a large tract of land covered with trees; a tract of mingled woodland and open uncultivated ground; a district wholly or chiefly devoted to the purposes of the chase; a royal domain kept separate for such purposes, and subject to its own laws, courts, and officers.—*a.* Of or pertaining to a

forest; sylvan; rustic.—*v.t.* To convert into a forest.—**Forester**, fôr'es-tér, *n.* An officer appointed to watch or attend to a forest; one who has the charge of a forest or forests; one whose occupation is to manage the timber on an estate.—**Forestry**, fôr'est-ri, *n.* The art of forming or of cultivating forests, or of managing growing timber.

**Foretell**, fôr-stâl', *v.t.* [A.Sax. *foresteall*, an intercepting, a placing before, from *fore*, before, and *steall*, a place, a stall.] To take too early action regarding; to realize beforehand; to anticipate; to take possession in advance of something or somebody else; to hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

**Foretaste**, fôr'tâst, *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation; enjoyment in advance.—*v.t.* (fôr'tâst'). To taste before possession; to have a foretaste of.

**Foretell**, fôr-tel', *v.t.*—*foretold* (pret. & pp.). To tell before happening; to predict; to prophesy; to foretell or foreshow; to prognosticate.—*v.i.* To utter prediction or prophecy.

**Forethought**, fôr'that, *n.* A thinking beforehand; provident care; foresight.

**Forewarn**, fôr-warn', *v.t.* To warn beforehand; to give previous notice to.

**Foreword**, fôr'wêrd, *n.* A preface; an introduction to a book or reprint.

**Forfeit**, fôr'fit, *v.t.* [Fr. *forfait*, a crime, misdeed, from *forfaire*, to transgress, L.L. *forisfacere*, to offend.] To lose the right by some fault, crime, or neglect; to become by misdeed liable to be deprived of (an estate, one's life).—*n.* The act of forfeiting; that which is forfeited; a fine; a penalty; a sportive fine or penalty, whence the game of forfeits.—*p. and a.* Forfeited or subject to be forfeited; liable to deprivation or penal seizure.—

**Forfeiture**, fôr'fit-ür, *n.* The act of forfeiting; the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honour, &c., by an offence, crime, breach of condition, or other act; that which is forfeited.

**Forgather**, fôr-gath'ér, *v.i.* [For, intens., and *gather*; comp. O.Fris. *forgathera*, to assemble.] To meet; to convene; to come or meet together accidentally.

**Forge**, fôrj, *n.* [Fr. *forge*, It. *forgia*, from L. *fabrica*, a workshop, from *faber*, a workman, a smith.] A furnace in which iron or other metal is heated to be hammered into form; a workshop for this purpose; a smithy.—*v.t.*—*forged*, *forging*. To work into shape in a forge; to form or shape out in any way; to invent; to produce, as that which is counterfeit or not genuine; to counterfeit, as a signature or document.—*v.i.* To commit forgery.—**Forger**, fôr'jér, *n.* One who forges; especially, a person guilty of forgery.—**Forgery**, fôr'jér-i, *n.* The act of forging, fabricat-

ing, or producing falsely; the crime of counterfeiting a person's signature on a document; that which is forged, fabricated, or counterfeited.

**Forge**, fôrj, *v.i.*—*forged*, *forging*. [Perhaps from Icel. *farga*, to press.] *Naut.* to move on slowly and laboriously; to work one's way: usually with *ahead*, *off*, *past*, &c.

**Forget**, fôr-get', *v.t.*—*forgot* (pret.), *forgot*, *forgotten* (pp.), *forgetting* (ppr.). [A.Sax. *forġetan*—*for*, priv. or neg., and *ġitan*, to get.] To lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory; to cease to have in mind; not to remember or think of; to slight; to neglect; *refl.* to be guilty of something unbecoming; to commit an oversight.—**Forgetful**, fôr-get'ful, *a.* Apt to forget; easily losing remembrance; careless; neglectful; inattentive.—**Forget-me-not**, *n.* A well-known plant, having bright blue flowers with a yellow eye.

**Forgive**, fôr-giv', *v.t.*—*forgave* (pret.), *forgiven* (pp.), *forgiving* (ppr.). [A.Sax. *forġifan*—*for*, intens., and *ġifan*, to give.] To give up resentment or claim to requital on account of; to remit, as an offence, debt, fine, or penalty; to pardon; to cease to feel resentment against; to free from a claim or the consequences of an injurious act or crime.—**Forgiveness**, fôr-giv'nes, *n.* The act of forgiving; disposition or willingness to forgive.—**Forgiving**, fôr-giv'ing, *p. and a.* Disposed to forgive; inclined to overlook offences; mild; merciful; compassionate.

**Forgo**, fôr-gô', *v.t.*—*forwent* (pret.), *forgone* (pp.). [A.Sax. *forġan*, to forgo, pass over, neglect.] To forbear to enjoy or possess; voluntarily to avoid enjoying or possessing; to give up, renounce, resign.

**Forisfiliate**, fôr'is-fa-mil'i-ât, *v.t.* [L. *foris*, out of doors, and *familia*, family.] To put a son in possession of property in his father's lifetime.

**Fork**, fôrj, *n.* [A.Sax. *forc*.] An instrument, consisting of a handle with a shank, terminating in two or more parallel prongs, used for holding or lifting something; anything similar in shape; one of the parts into which anything is bifurcated; a prong.—*v.i.* To divide into forks or branches.—*v.t.* To raise or pitch with a fork; to dig and break with a fork.—**Forked**, fôrjt, *a.* Having prongs or divisions like a fork; opening into two or more prongs, points, or shoots; furcated.

**Forlorn**, fôr-lorn, *a.* [A.Sax. *forloren*, pp. of *forleāsan*, to lose.] Deserted; forsaken; abandoned; lost; helpless; wretched; solitary; bereft; destitute.—*Forlorn hope*. [D. *verloren hoop*—*hoop*, a troop.] A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril.

**Form**, fôrj, *n.* [Fr. *forme*.] The shape or external appearance of a

body, as distinguished from its material; the figure, as defined by lines and angles; appearance to the eye; configuration; a shape; a phantom; manner of arranging particulars; disposition of particular things (a *form* of words); general system or arrangement (a particular *form* of government); something on or after which things are fashioned; a model, draught, pattern; proper shape or trim; high condition or fitness for any undertaking; external appearance without the essential qualities; stated method; established practice; ceremony; a long seat; a bench; a bench or class of pupils in a school; the bed of a hare; *printing*, the pages of type or stereotype plates arranged for printing a sheet, and fastened in an iron frame or chase.—*v.t.* To give form or shape to; to shape; to mould; to arrange; to combine in any particular manner; to model by instruction and discipline; to mould; to train; to devise; to contrive; to frame; to create; to be an element or constituent of; to combine to make up; to answer as; to take the shape of.—*v.i.* To take a form.—**Formal**, for'mal, *a.* Given to outward forms, observances, or ceremonies; strictly ceremonious; done or made in due form or according to regular method; acting according to rule or established mode; having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; conventional; formative.—**Formalism**, for'mal-izm, *n.* The quality of being formal or addicted to mere forms; outside and ceremonial religion.—**Formality**, for'mal-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being formal; form without substance; established order; rule of proceeding; mode; method; customary ceremony; ceremonial; conventional.—**Format**, for-mā, *n.* [Fr.] Size of a book as regards length and breadth; style; get up.—**Formation**, for-mā'shon, *n.* The act of forming, making, creating, composing, shaping, &c.; production; the manner in which a thing is formed; *geol.* any series of rocks referred to a common origin or period; *milit.* an arrangement of troops, as in a square, column, &c.

**Former**, for'mér, *a. compar.* [A compar. from A.Sax. *forma*, first.] Before or preceding another in time: opposed to *latter*; ancient; long past (*former* ages); preceding; earlier, as between two things mentioned together; first mentioned.—**Formerly**, for'mér-li, *adv.* In time past, either in time immediately preceding or at an indefinite distance; of old; heretofore.

**Formic**, for'mik, *a.* [L. *formica*, an ant.] Pertaining to or produced by ants.—*Formic acid*, a pungent acid with a peculiar odour, and acting as a corrosive on the skin, originally obtained from ants.

**Formidable**, for'mi-da-bl, *a.* [L.

*formidabilis*, from *formido*, I fear.] Exciting fear or apprehension; adapted to excite fear or deter from approach, encounter, or undertaking.

**Formula**, for'mū-lā, *n. pl.* **Formulae**, for'mū-lē, or **Formulas**. [L. *formula*, dim. of *forma*, a form.] A prescribed form; a prescribed form of words in which something is stated; *math.* a rule or principle expressed in algebraic symbols; *chem.* an expression by means of symbols and letters of the constituents of a compound.—**Formulate**, for'mū-lāt, *v.t.*—*formulated*, *formulating*. To reduce to or express in a formula; to put into a precise and comprehensive statement; to state precisely.—**Formulize**, for'mū-liz, *v.t.* To reduce to a formula or formulas; to formulate.

**Fornicate**, for'ni-kāt, *v.i.* [L. *fornicor*, *fornicator*, from *fornix*, a vault, a brothel.] To have unlawful sexual intercourse.—**Fornication**, for-ni-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *fornicatio*.] The incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons, male or female.

**Forsake**, for-sāk', *v.t.*—*forsook* (pret.), *forsaken* (pp.), *forsaking* (ppr.). [A.Sax. *forsacan*, to oppose, to renounce.] To quit or leave entirely, often to leave that to which we are bound by duty or natural affection; to desert; to abandon; to depart or withdraw from; to renounce; to reject.

**Forsooth**, for-sōth', *adv.* [For and *sooth*, that is, for or in truth. A.Sax. *forsōth*.] In truth; in fact; certainly; very well; often in ironical expressions.

**Forswear**, for-swär', *v.t.*—*forswore* (pret.), *forsworn* (pp.). [Prefix *for* with negative sense.] To reject or renounce upon oath; to renounce earnestly or with protestations; *refl.* to swear falsely; to perjure oneself.—*v.i.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

**Fort**, fort, *n.* [Fr. *fort*, lit. strong place, from *fort*, L. *fortis*, strong.] A fortified place; usually, a small fortified place, occupied only by troops.—**Fortalice**, for'ta-lis, *n.* [O.Fr. *fortelesse*, L.L. *fortalitium*.] A small outwork of a fortification.

**Forte**, for'tā, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* direction to sing or play with force of tone.—**Forte**, fort, *n.* [Fr. *fort*, strong part, also a person's forte (the final *e* being an English insertion).] The strong portion of a sword-blade or rapier; peculiar talent or faculty a person has; a strong point; chief excellence.—**Fortress**, fort'res, *n.* A fortified place, especially one of considerable extent and complication; a stronghold; a place of security.

**Forth**, forth, *adv.* [A.Sax. *forth*, from *fore*, before; G. *fort*, on, further; D. *voord*, forward. *FOR.*] Onward in time, place, or order (from that time *forth*); in advance from a given point; forward; out; abroad; from a state of concealment; from an interior; out into

view.—**Forthcoming**, forth'kum-ing, *a.* Ready to appear; making appearance.—**Forthright**, forth'rit, *adv.* Straightforward; straightway.—*a.* Straightforward; direct; immediate.—**Forthwith**, forth'with, *adv.* [Forth and with, forth along with that.] Immediately; without delay; directly.

**Fortify**, for'ti-fi, *v.t.*—*fortified*, *fortifying*. [Fr. *fortifier*, from L.L. *fortifico*—L. *fortis*, strong, and *facio*, I make.] To add strength to; to strengthen (an argument, resolution); to furnish with strength or means of resisting (to *fortify* one against cold); to surround with a wall, ditch, palisades, or other works, with a view to defend against the attacks of an enemy; to increase the alcoholic strength of (wine) by means of adventitious spirit.—**Fortification**, for'ti-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of fortifying; the art or science of strengthening military positions in such a way that they may be readily defended; the works constructed for the purpose of strengthening a position; a fortified place; a fort.

**Fortissimo**, for-tis'sē-mō, *adv.* *Mus.* a direction to sing with the utmost strength or loudness.

**Fortitude**, for'ti-tūd, *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, from *fortis*, strong.] That strength or firmness of mind or soul which enables a person to encounter danger or to bear pain with coolness and courage; passive courage; resolute endurance.

**Fortnight**, fort'nit, *n.* [Contr. from *fourteen nights*.] Two weeks.

**Fortuitous**, for-tū-i'tus, *a.* [L. *fortuitus*, from *fors*, *fortis*, chance. *FOR-TUNE*.] Accidental; happening by chance; occurring without any known cause.

**Fortune**, for'tūn, *n.* [L. *fortuna*, a lengthened form from stem of *fors*, *fortis*, chance, hap, luck, from *fero*, I bring (as in *fertile*).] Chance; accident; luck; fate; also, the personified or deified power regarded as determining the lots of life; the good or ill that befalls or may befall man; success, good or bad; what the future may bring; good success; prosperity; good luck; estate; possessions; especially, large estate; great wealth.—*v.i.* To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.—**Fortunate**, for'tū-nāt, *a.* [L. *fortunatus*.] Coming by good fortune or favourable chance; bringing some unexpected good; having good fortune; lucky; successful.—**Fortune-teller**, *n.* One who pretends to tell people their fortune in life.

**Forty**, for'ti, *a.* [A.Sax. *féowertig*.] Four times ten; thirty-nine and one added.—*n.* The number which consists of four times ten; or a symbol expressing it.—**Fortieth**, for'ti-eth, *a.* Following the thirty-ninth; being one of forty equal parts into which anything is divided.—*n.* One of forty equal parts into which a whole is divided.

**Forum**, fō'rūm, *n.* [L., connected with *foris*, out of doors; hence *forensic*.] A public place in Rome where causes were judicially tried and orations delivered to the people; a tribunal; a court.

**Forward**, for'wərd, *adv.* [A.Sax. *foreward*.] Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; progressively: opposed to *backward*.—*a.* Being at the front; anterior; fore; ready; prompt; ardent; eager; over bold; self-assertive; pert; saucy; advanced beyond the usual degree; advanced for the season.—*n.* One in advance; a front player in football.—*v.t.* To advance or help onward; to further, promote, accelerate, hasten; to send toward the place of destination; to transmit; *bookbinding*, to prepare for the finisher.

**Fossil**, fos'sil, *a.* [Fr. *fossile*, L. *fossilis*, from *fodio*, *fossus*, to dig.] Dug out of the earth; petrified and preserved in rocks.—*n.* The petrified remains of plants and animals which occur in the strata that compose the surface of our globe; an antiquated person, a petrified fogey.—**Fossilist**, fos'sil-ist, *n.* One who is versed in fossils; a palæontologist.—**Fossilize**, fos'sil-iz, *v.t.*—*fossilized*, *fossilizing*. To convert into a fossil; *fig.* to render permanently antiquated; to cause to be out of harmony with present time and circumstances.—*v.i.* To become a fossil; to become antiquated, rigid, and fixed.

**Foster**, fos'tēr, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *fōstrian*, to nourish, from *fōster*, nourishment, from *fōda*, food.] To nourish or nurture; to bring up; to cherish; to promote the growth of; to encourage; to sustain and promote.—**Foster-brother**, *n.* One who is a brother only by being nursed at the same breast.—**Foster-child**, *n.* A child nurtured by one who is not its mother or father.—**Foster-father**, *n.* One who takes the place of a father in bringing up and educating a child.—**Foster-mother**, *n.* A woman who takes the place of a mother in bringing up a child.—**Foster-parent**, *n.* A foster-father or foster-mother.—**Foster-son**, *n.* One brought up like a son, though not the person's son by birth.

**Fougade**, Fougasse, fō-gād', fō-gās', *n.* [Fr., from L. *focus*, a fire.] *Milit.* a little mine in the form of a well, 8 or 10 feet wide and 10 or 12 deep, dug under some work or post.

**Foul**, foul, *a.* [A.Sax. *fīl*.] Covered with or containing extraneous matter, which is injurious, noxious, or offensive; filthy; dirty; not clean; turbid; muddy; scurrilous; obscene or profane; abusive; stormy, rainy, or tempestuous (*foul weather*); detestable; vile; shameful; odious; unfair; not lawful or according to established rules or customs; *naut.* entangled or in collision: opposed to *clear*.—*To run or fall foul of*, to rush upon; to attack;

to run against; to stumble over or upon.—*v.t.* To make filthy; to defile; to dirty; to soil.—*v.i.* To become foul or dirty; *naut.* to come into collision; to become entangled or clogged.—*n.* The act of fouling; a colliding, or otherwise impeding due motion or progress.

—**Foul-mouthed**, *n.* Using foul or vile language; uttering abuse, or profane or obscene words.

**Foumart**, fō'märt, *n.* [Lit. foul marten, from *foul*, and Fr. *marte*, a marten; comp. G. *stinkmarder*, stinking marten.] The polecat.

**Found**, found, *v.t.* [Fr. *fonder*, from L. *fundo*, to found, from *fundus*, the bottom of anything; hence also *fund*, *founder*.] To lay the basis of; to base; to establish on a basis literal or figurative; to take the first steps in erecting or building up; to originate.—*v.i.* To rest or rely: followed by *on* or *upon* (I found upon my own observation).—

**Foundation**, foun-dā'shon, *n.* The act of founding, establishing, or beginning to build; the masonry or the solid ground on which the walls of a building rest; the basis or groundwork of anything; that on which anything stands and is supported; fund invested for a benevolent purpose; endowment; an endowed institution or charity.—

**Foundation-stone**, *n.* A stone of a public building, laid in public with some ceremony.—**Founder**, foun'dēr, *n.* One who founds; one who fixes, originates, or establishes.

**Found**, found, *v.t.* [Fr. *fondre*, to melt, to cast, from L. *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour out (hence *fuse*, &c.).] To form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mould; to cast.—

**Founder**, foun'dēr, *n.* One who founds; one who casts metals in various forms.—**Foundry**, foun'dri, *n.* [Fr. *fonderie*.] The art of casting metals; the buildings and works occupied for casting metals.

**Founder**, foun'dēr, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *fondrer*, *afondrer*, to founder.—*fond*, ground, bottom, from L. *fundus*, bottom.] To fill or be filled and sink; to go down: said of a ship; to fail; to miscarry; to go lame: said of a horse.—*n.* *Farriery*, a lameness occasioned by inflammation within the hoof of a horse; an inflammatory fever or acute rheumatism.

**Foundling**, found'ling, *n.* [Dim. formed from *found*, as *banling* from *band*, *darling* from *dear*.] A child found without a parent or any one to take care of it.

**Fount**, fount, *n.* [L. *fons*, *fontis*.] A spring of water; a fountain.—*Fount of types*. FONT, in this sense.

—**Fountain**, foun'tān, *n.* [Fr. *fontaine*, L.L. *fontana*, from L. *fons*, *fontis*.] A spring or natural source of water; the head or source of a river; an artificial spout, jet, or shower of water; a basin or other structure kept constantly supplied with water for use or for ornament; the origin or source of anything.

—**Fountain-head**, *n.* Primary source; origin.—**Fountain-pen**, *n.* A writing pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink.

**Four**, fōr, *a.* [A.Sax. *feower*=Fris. *flower*, Icel. *fjórir*, Dan. *fire*, G. and D. *vier*, Goth. *fidwar*, L. *quatuor*, Gr. *tettares*, Russ. *cevero*, W. *pedwar*, Ir. *ceathair*, Skr. *chatvār*.] Twice two; three and one.—*n.* The number consisting of twice two; the symbol representing this number.—

**Fourfold**, fōr'fōld, *a.* Four times told; quadruple.—**Four-poster**, *n.* A large bed having four posts or pillars for the curtains.—**Four-score**, fōr'skōr, *a.* Four times twenty; eighty: often elliptically for fourscore years.—*n.* Twenty taken four times; eighty units.—

**Foursome**, fōr'sūm, *n.* Game of golf between two pairs; dance or reel of two pairs.—**Fourteen**, fōr'tēn, *n.* [A.Sax. *feowertyne*.] The number consisting of ten and four, or the symbol representing it.—*a.* Four and ten; twice seven.—

**Fourteenth**, fōr'tēth, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.—*n.* One of fourteen equal parts in which a whole is divided.—**Fourth**, fōrth, *a.* [A.Sax. *feortha*.] The ordinal of four; the next after the third.—*n.* One of four equal parts into which a whole is divided; *mus.* an interval composed of two tones and a semitone.

**Fowl**, foul, *n.* [A.Sax. *fugel*.] A bird: often unchanged in the plural (the *fowl* of the air); now very commonly a cock or hen; a barn-door or domestic fowl.—*v.i.* To catch or kill wild fowls.—**Fowler**, fōu'ler, *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowls.—**Fowling-piece**, *n.* A light gun for shooting birds.

**Fox**, foks, *n.* [A.Sax. *fox*.] A carnivorous animal closely allied to the dog, remarkable for his cunning, and preying on lambs, geese, hens, or other small animals; a sly, cunning fellow.—*v.t.* and *i.* To turn sour: applied to beer when it sours in fermenting.—**Foxed**, fokst, *p. an a.* Marked with brownish stains or spots, as paper.—**Foxglove**, foks'gluv, *n.* [A.Sax. *foxes glofa*, lit. fox's glove.] A common British plant.—

**Fox-hound**, *n.* A hound for chasing foxes, of great fleetness, strength, and perseverance, and with a keen scent.—**Fox-hunt**, *n.* The chase or hunting of a fox with hounds.—

**Fox-hunter**, *n.* One who hunts or pursues foxes with hounds.—**Fox-hunting**, *n.* The pursuit of the fox.—

**Foxtail-grass**, *n.* A name of various grasses from the close cylindrical panicle in which the spikelets of flowers are arranged.—

**Fox-trot**, *n.* A dance of American origin.—**Foxy**, fok'si, *a.* Pertaining to foxes; wily; suggestive of a fox or of cunning; sour: said of wine, beer, &c., which has soured in fermenting.

**Foyer**, fwa-yā, *n.* [Fr., L.L. *focarium*,



a hearth, *L. focus*.] A part of the theatre for the use of the public, especially during the intervals.

**Fracas**, fra-kā', *n.* [Fr., from *fracasser*, to crash; *It. fracassare*, to break.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

**Fraction**, frak'shon, *n.* [Fr. *fraction*, from *L. fractio*, a breaking, from *frango, fractum*, to break.] The act of breaking; a fragment; a portion; a very small part; *arith.* and *alg.* one or more of the equal parts into which a unit or whole number is divided or supposed to be divided (as  $\frac{1}{2}$ , two fifths,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , one-fourth, which are called *vulgar fractions*;  $\frac{56}{100}$ , *decimal fractions*).—**Fractional**, frak'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to fractions; constituting a fraction.

**Fractions**, frak'shus, *a.* [From Prov. E. *fratch*, to quarrel or chide.] Apt to quarrel; cross; snappish; peevish; fretful.

**Fracture**, frak'tūr, *n.* [L. *fractura*, from *frango, fractum*, to break.] A breakage; a breach in a body, especially caused by violence; a crack; a rupture; *surg.* the breaking of a bone; *mineral.* the characteristic manner in which a mineral breaks, and by which its texture is displayed.—*v.t.*—*fractured, fracturing.* To cause fracture in; to break; to crack.

**Fragile**, fra'il, *a.* [L. *fragilis*, from *frango, I break*.] Brittle; easily broken; easily destroyed; frail.—**Fragility**, fra'il-i-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being fragile; brittleness; delicacy of substance.

**Fragment**, frag'ment, *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, from *frango, I break*.] A part broken off; a piece separated from anything by breaking; anything left uncompleted; a part separated from the rest.—**Fragmentary**, frag'men-ta-ri, *a.* Composed of fragments or broken pieces; broken up; not complete or entire; disconnected.

**Fragrant**, fra'grant, *a.* [L. *fragrans, fragrantis*, ppr. of *fragrare*, to emit a scent.] Sweet of smell; affecting the olfactory nerves agreeably; having an agreeable perfume; odoriferous.—**Fragrance**, fra'grans, *n.* The quality of being fragrant; sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; perfume.

**Frail**, frāl, *a.* [Fr. *frêle*, O.Fr. *fraille*, L. *fragilis, fragile*.] Easily broken; fragile; liable to fall and decay; easily destroyed; perishable; not firm or durable; not strong against temptation to evil; liable to fall from virtue.—**Frailty**, frāl'ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being frail; weakness of resolution; infirmity; lability to be deceived or seduced; a fault proceeding from weakness; a foible.

**Frail**, frāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *frail, frayel*.] A basket made of rushes.

**Framboesia**, fram-bē'si-a, *n.* [Fr. *framboise*, a raspberry.] The yaws, a contagious disease prevalent in the Antilles and some parts of Africa.

**Frame**, frām, *v.t.*—*framed, framing.* [A.Sax. *fremman*, to form.] To construct by fitting and uniting together the several parts; to make, compose, contrive, devise, invent, fabricate; to fit, as for a specific end; to adjust, shape, conform; to surround or provide with a frame, as a picture.—*n.* Anything composed of parts fitted and united; fabric; structure; specifically, bodily structure; make or build of a person; the main timbers of a structure fitted and joined together for the purpose of supporting and strengthening the whole; framework; some kind of case or structure for admitting, enclosing, or supporting things; particular state, as of the mind; temper or disposition.—**Frame-house**, *n.* A house constructed with a wooden skeleton.

**Frame-up**, *n.* A plot; an underhand arranged scheme, especially one which is intended to make innocent persons appear guilty.—**Framework**, frām'wērk, *n.* A structure or fabric for supporting anything; a frame; fabric; structure.

**Franc**, frangk, *n.* [Fr., from the device *Francorum rex*, king of the French, on the coin when first struck by King John in 1360.] A French silver coin and money of account formerly worth 9d. English money, and divided into 100 centimes.

**Franchise**, fran'chiz, *n.* [Fr., from *franc*, free.] A particular privilege or right granted by a sovereign or government; the right of voting for a parliamentary or other representative.

**Franciscan**, fran-sis'kan, *n.* A mendicant friar of the order founded by St. Francis of Assisi about 1210, and otherwise called *Minorites*, or from the colour of their habit *Grey Friars*.

**Francolin**, frangk'ko-lin, *n.* [Dim. of Pg. *frango*, a hen.] A bird closely allied to the partridges.

**Franchise**, fran-tēr, *n.* [Fr., lit. a free-shooter.] One of a body of irregular sharpshooters organized in France in the war of 1870.

**Frangible**, fran'jil-bl, *a.* [From L. *frango, I break*.] Capable of being broken; brittle.

**Frangipani**, fran-ji-pa'ni, *n.* A perfume prepared from, or imitating the odour of, the flower of a West Indian tree.

**Frank**, frangk, *a.* [Fr. *franc*, free, originally free like the *Franks*, the word being from the name of this old Germanic tribe or nation.] Free in uttering real sentiments; not reserved; open; candid; ingenuous; using no disguise; generous or liberal.—*n.* The signature of a member of parliament or other specially privileged person formerly securing transmission of a letter free of postage.—*v.t.* To send by means of a frank; to transmit free of expense.

**Frank**, frangk, *n.* One of the ancient

German race of the Franks; a native of Franconia; a name given by the Orientals to the inhabitants of Western Europe.

**Frankincense**, frangk'in-sens, *n.* [That is, pure, unadulterated incense.] A gum resin obtained from a tree somewhat resembling the sumach, inhabiting the mountains of India, which, when burned, exhales a strong aromatic odour.

**Franklin**, frangk'lin, *n.* [O.Fr. *frankeleyn, francheleyn*, from L.L. *franchilanus*, from *francus*, free.] A freeholder; a yeoman; one whose estate was free of any feudal superiority.

**Frantic**, fran'tik, *a.* [Fr. *frénétique*, from L. *phreneticus*, from Gr. *phrenitis*, mental disorder.] Mad; raving; furious; outrageous; distracted (a frantic person); characterized by violence, fury, and disorder (a frantic outburst).

**Fraternal**, fra-tēr'nal, *a.* [Fr. *fraternel*; L. *fraternus*, from *frater*, brother; a word cog. with E. *brother*.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming or proceeding from brothers.—**Fraternity**, fra-tēr'ni-ti, *n.* [Fr. *fraternité*; L. *fraternitas*.] The state or relationship of a brother; a body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure; a brotherhood; a society; a class or profession of men.—**Fraternize**, **Fraternise**, fra'tēr-niz, *v.i.* To associate or hold fellowship; to hold sympathetic intercourse; to have congenial sympathies and intercourse.—**Fratricide**, fra'trī-sid, *n.* [L. *fratricidium*, the crime, *fratricida*, the criminal—*frater*, and *caedo*, I kill.] The crime of murdering a brother; one who murders or kills a brother.

**Frau**, frou, *n.* German married woman or widow; title equivalent to *Mrs*.

**Fraud**, frād, *n.* [L. *fraus, fraudis*, Fr. *fraude*; hence *defraud*.] An act or course of deception deliberately practised with the view of gaining an unlawful or unfair advantage; deceit; deception; imposition.—**Fraudulence**, fra'dū-lens, *n.* [L. *fraudulentia*.] The quality of being fraudulent.—**Fraudulent**, fra'dū-lent, *a.* [L. *fraudulentus*.] Using fraud in making bargains, contracts, &c.; given to using fraud; founded on fraud; proceeding from fraud.

**Fraught**, frāt, *a.* [A participial form from old verb *fraught*, to load, a form of *freight*.] Freight; fig. filled, stored, charged, abounding, pregnant (a scheme fraught with mischief).

**Fraulein**, frō'lin, *n.* German unmarried woman; title equivalent to *Miss*.

**Fray**, frā, *n.* [Abbrev. of *affray*.] An affray; a broil, quarrel, or violent riot.

**Fray**, frā, *v.t.* [Fr. *frayer*, from L. *fricare*, to rub.] To rub; to rub away the surface of; to fret, as cloth by wearing or the skin by friction.

**Freak**, frēk, *n.* [A.Sax. *frec*, greedy.] A sudden causeless change or turn of the mind; a whim or fancy; a capricious prank; an odd, whimsical person.—**Freakish**, frēk'ish, *a.* Addicted to freaks; whimsical; capricious; fanciful; grotesque.

**Freckle**, frēk'l, *n.* [O.E. *frecens*, *frecens*, freckles (akin to *freak*, to variegate); Icel. *frecknur*, Dan. *fregner*, freckles; comp. G. *fleck*, a spot.] A spot of a yellowish colour in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, and hands; any small spot or discoloration.—*v.t.* and *i.* To mark or become marked with freckles.

**Free**, frē, *a.* [A.Sax. *frī*, *frēd*.] Not being under necessity or restraint, physical or moral; exempt from subjection to the will of others; being at liberty; not in confinement; not under an arbitrary or despotic government; instituted by a free people; capable of being used, enjoyed, or taken advantage of without charge; unrestricted; open; not obstructed; going beyond due limits in speaking or acting; candid; frank; without care; unconcerned; liberal; not parsimonious; profuse; gratuitous; given with readiness or good-will; clear; exempt; having got rid; not encumbered, affected, or oppressed: with *from*, and sometimes of; invested with or enjoying certain immunities; having certain privileges: with *of* (a man free of the city of London).—*Free love*, the right to consort with those we have conceived a passion for, regardless of the shackles of matrimony.—*To make free with*, to intermeddle with; to use liberties with; to help oneself to.—*v.t.*—*freed*, *freeing*. To remove from a thing any encumbrance or obstruction; to disentangle; to disengage; to rid; to strip; to clear; to set at liberty; to rescue or release from slavery, captivity, or confinement; to manumit; to loose; to exempt, as from some oppressive condition or duty; to clear from stain; to absolve from some charge.—**Free-board**, *n.* *Naut.* the part of a ship's side between the gunwale and the line of flotation.—**Freebooter**, frē'bō-tēr, *n.* [D. *vrijbuit*, G. *freibuter*.] One who wanders about for booty or plunder; a robber; a pillager; a plunderer.—**Free-born**, frē'born, *a.* Born free; not in vassalage; inheriting liberty.—**Freedman**, frēd'man, *n.* A man who has been a slave and is manumitted.—**Freedom**, frē'dum, *n.* The state of being free; exemption from slavery, servitude, confinement, or constraint; liberty; independence; frankness; openness; outspokenness; unrestrictedness; permission; liberality; particular privileges (the *freedom* of a city); ease or facility of doing anything; licence; improper familiarity (in this sense with a plural).—**Free-hand**, frē'hand, *a.* Applied to drawing in which the hand is not assisted by any guiding or measuring

instruments.—**Free-handed**, *a.* Open-handed; liberal.—**Freehold**, frē'hōld, *n.* *Law*, an estate in real property, held either in fee-simple or fee-tail, or for life; an estate for which the owner owes no duty or service except to the crown; the tenure by which such an estate is held.—**Freelance**, *n.* One of the mercenary soldiers of the middle ages; one unattached to any party; one who fights for his own hand; a journalist who is not attached to any particular paper.—**Freeman**, frē'man, *n.* A man who is free; one not a slave or vassal; one who enjoys or is entitled to a franchise or peculiar privilege.—**Freemartin**, frē'mār-tin, *n.* A cow-calf twin born with a bull-calf: generally barren.—**Freemason**, frē'mā-sn, *n.* A person belonging to a society or organization the members of which call themselves *free* and accepted *masons*.—**Freemasonry**, frē'mā-sn-ri, *n.* The mysteries in which freemasons are initiated.—**Free-pass**, *n.* A permission to pass free, as by railway, &c.—**Freestone**, frē'stōn, *n.* Any species of stone composed of sand or grit, so called because it is easily cut or wrought.—**Freethinker**, frē'think-ēr, *n.* One who is free from the common modes of thinking in religious matters; a deist; an unbeliever; a sceptic.—**Free-trade**, *n.* Trade or commerce free from restrictions, and in particular from customs duties levied on foreign commodities.—**Free-trader**, *n.* An advocate of free-trade.—**Free-will**, *n.* The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate; voluntariness; spontaneity.—*a.* Voluntary; spontaneous.

**Freeze**, frēz, *v.i.*—*froze* (pret.), *frozen* or *froze* (pp.), *freezing* (ppr.). [A.Sax. *frysan*, *fresan*.] To be congealed by cold; to be changed from a liquid to a solid state by the abstraction of heat; to be hardened into ice; to be of that degree of cold at which water congeals: used impersonally (it *freezes* hard); to become chilled in body with cold.—*v.t.* To congeal or cause to freeze; to harden into ice; to chill; to give the sensation of cold and shivering.—**Freezing-point**, *n.* That degree of a thermometer at which a liquid begins to freeze; the temperature at which ordinarily water freezes. By the Centigrade thermometer the freezing-point of water is 0° or zero; by Fahrenheit's thermometer 32° above zero.

**Freight**, frāt, *n.* [Formerly *fracht*=D. *vragt*, Dan. *fragt*, Sw. *frakt*, G. *fracht*, a freight or cargo.] The cargo of a ship; lading; that which is carried by water; the price paid for the use of a ship or part of a ship to transport goods; the sum charged or paid for the transportation of goods.—*v.t.* To load (a ship) with goods; to hire for the transportation of goods.—**Freightage**,

frā'tāj, *n.* The act or process of freighting; money paid for freight.—**French**, frēnsh, *a.* [O.Fr. *francois*, *françois*, Mod.Fr. *français*, from *France*, which received its name from the *Franks*.] Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.—*n.* The language spoken by the people of France; collectively the French people.—**French-bean**, *n.* A species of bean; the kidney-bean.—**French-chalk**, *n.* A variety of talc resembling chalk, of a pearly white or greyish colour.—**French-horn**, *n.* A musical instrument of brass having several curves, and gradually widening from the mouth-piece to the other end.—**Frenchify**, frēnsh'-i-fī, *v.t.* To make French; to infect with French tastes or manners.—**Frenchman**, frēnsh'man, *n.* A man of the French nation; a native or naturalized inhabitant of France.—**French-polish**, *n.* Gumlac dissolved in spirits of wine, used for coating wood with a fine glossy surface.

**Frenzy**, frēn'zi, *n.* [O.Fr. *frenaisie*, Mod.Fr. *phrénésie*; from Gr. *phrēnēs*, *phrenitis*, mental derangement.] Distraction; delirium; madness; any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction or temporary derangement of the mental faculties.

**Frequent**, frē'kwent, *a.* [Fr. *fréquent*, from L. *frequens*, *frequentis*, common.] Often seen or done; often happening at short intervals; often repeated or occurring; doing a thing often; inclined to indulge in any practice.—*v.t.* (frē'kwent'). [L. *frequentio*; Fr. *fréquenter*.] To visit often; to resort to often or habitually.—**Frequency**, frē'kwēns-i, *n.* The state of being frequent; a frequent return or occurrence; the condition of being often repeated at short intervals; *phys.* In any form of periodic change, the number of complete periods which take place per second.—**Frequently**, frē'kwent-lī, *adv.* Often; many times, at short intervals; repeatedly; commonly.

**Fresco**, freskō, *n. pl.* *Frescoes* and *Frescos*, fres'kōz. [It., fresh, from being executed on fresh plaster. **FRESH**.] A method of painting on walls with mineral and earthy pigments on fresh plaster, or on a wall laid with mortar not yet dry.—*v.t.* To paint in fresco, as walls.

**Fresh**, frēsh, *a.* [A.Sax. *fersc*, whence *fresh* by a common metathesis.] Full of health and strength; vigorous; strong; brisk; lively; bright; not faded; undecayed; unimpaired by time; in good condition; not stale; not exhausted with labour or exertion; renewed in strength; reinvigorated; refreshing; health-giving; applied to pure cool water, and also to a rather strong wind; vivid; clearly remembered; new; recently grown, made, or obtained; not salt or salted.—*n.* A freshet; a spring of fresh water; a flood; an over-



flowing; an inundation. — **Freshen**, *fresh'n*, *v.t.* To make fresh; to give a fresh appearance or character to; to make to feel fresh; to refresh; to revive. — *v.i.* To grow fresh; to grow strong (the wind *freshens*). — **Freshet**, *fresh'et*, *n.* A small stream of fresh water; a flood or overflowing of a river, by means of heavy rains or melted snow. — **Freshman**, *fresh'man*, *n.* A novice; a student of the first year in a university. — **Freshwater**, *a.* Pertaining to, produced by, or living in water that is fresh or not salt.

**Fret**, *fret*, *v.t.* — *fretted*, *fretting*. [*A. Sax. fretan*, to eat, to gnaw, devour.] To gnaw; to eat into; to rub or wear away; to fray; to chafe; to gall; to wear away so as to diminish; to impair; to agitate; to disturb (to *fret* the surface of the sea); *fig.* to chafe the mind of; to irritate; to tease; to make angry. — *v.i.* To become frayed or chafed; to be chafed or irritated; to become vexed or angry; to utter peevish expressions; to boil or work as angry feelings; to rattle. — *n.* A state of chafing or irritation; vexation; anger. — **Fretful**, *fret'ful*, *a.* Disposed to fret; ill-humoured; peevish; in a state of vexation.

**Fret**, *fret*, *n.* [*O. Fr. freter*, to inter-lace, *frettes*, a grating; from *L. ferrum*, iron.] A kind of ornament formed of bands or fillets variously combined, but most frequently arranged in rectangular forms; a piece of perforated ornamental work; one of the small cross-bars or ridges on the finger-boards of some stringed instruments, to regulate the pitch of the notes. — *v.t.* To ornament or furnish with frets; to variegate; to diversify. — **Fret-work**, *fret'wérk*, *n.* Ornamental work consisting of a series or combination of frets; designs cut through a thin plate of wood. — **Fret-saw**, *n.* A small saw for cutting fretwork.

**Freudian**, *freud'i-an*, *a.* Of the theories of Sigmund Freud, Austrian neurologist, on hysteria, dreams, and psychoanalysis.

**Friable**, *fri'a-bl*, *a.* [*L. friabilis*, from *frio*, *friatum*, to crumble down.] Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder.

**Friar**, *fri'er*, *n.* [Formerly *frere*, *Fr. frère*, *O. Fr. freire*, a brother.] A person belonging to one of the Roman Catholic mendicant religious orders or brotherhoods — Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, Augustines, &c.; a monk.

**Fribble**, *frib'l*, *a.* [Perhaps corrupted from *Fr. frivole*, frivolous.] Frivolous; trifling; silly. — *n.* A frivolous, trifling, contemptible fellow. — *v.i.* — *fribbled*, *fribbling*. To act the fribble; to trifle.

**Fricassee**, *frik-as-sé'*, *n.* [*Fr. fricassée*, from *fricasser*, to cook in this way: etymology doubtful.] A dish of food made by cutting chickens, rabbits, or other small animals into

pieces, and dressing them with a strong sauce in a frying-pan or a like utensil. — *v.t.* — *fricaseed*, *fricaseeing*. To dress in fricassee.

**Friction**, *frik'shon*, *n.* [*L. frictio*, *frictionis*, from *frico*, *frictum*, to rub, to rub down.] The act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition; *mech.* the effect of rubbing or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves. — **Frictional**, *frik'shon-al*, *a.* Relating to friction; moved by friction; produced by friction. — **Friction-clutch**, *n.* A species of loose coupling much used for connecting pieces in machines which require to be frequently engaged and disengaged. — **Friction-wheel**, *n.* *Mech.* one of two simple wheels or cylinders intended to assist in diminishing the friction of a horizontal axis.

**Friday**, *fri'dä*, *n.* [*A. Sax. Frige-dæg*, *G. Freytag*, the day sacred to Frigga, or Freya, the Teutonic goddess.] The sixth day of the week. — *Good Friday*, the Friday immediately preceding Easter, kept sacred as the day of Christ's crucifixion.

**Friend**, *frend*, *n.* [*A. Sax. fréond*, virtually a pres. part. of *fréon*, to love.] One who is attached to another by affection; one who has esteem and regard for another and loves his society; one not hostile; one of the same nation, party, or kin; one who looks with favour upon a cause, institution, or the like; also a term of salutation or familiar address. — *Society of Friends*, the name assumed by the society of dissenters commonly called Quakers. — *To be friends with*, to feel as a friend towards; to be friendly towards; may be used when a single person is the friend of another. — *v.t.* To befriend; to support or aid. — **Friendliness**, *frend'li-nes*, *n.* The condition or quality of being friendly; a disposition to favour or befriend; good-will; exercise of benevolence or kindness. — **Friendly**, *frend'li*, *a.* Having the temper and disposition of a friend; disposed to promote the good of another; kind; amicable; befitting friends; not hostile; favourable; propitious. — *Friendly societies*, associations, chiefly among tradesmen and mechanics, for the purpose of forming a fund for the assistance of members in sickness, or of their relatives or others in case of death. — **Friendship**, *frend'ship*, *n.* The feeling that subsists between friends or binds them to one another; attachment to a person; mutual attachment; kind regard; intimacy; kindness.

**Frieze**, *fréz*, *n.* [*Fr. frieze* = *It. fregio*, *Sp. friso*, probably from *Ar. ifriz*, a ledge or a wall.] Arch. that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice, usually enriched with figures or other ornaments.

**Frieze**, *fréz*, *n.* [*Fr. frieze*, probably

from *Friesland*, once the principal seat of its manufacture.] A coarse woollen cloth having a shaggy nap on one side.

**Frigate**, *frig'ät*, *n.* [*Fr. frégate*, *It. fregata*; *Sp. and Pg. fragata*; origin doubtful.] Among ships of war of the older class, a vessel of a size larger than a sloop or brig, and less than a ship of the line; a ship of war with a high speed and great fighting power. — **Frigate-bird**, *n.* A tropical sea-bird allied to the cormorants, remarkable for its powers of flight.

**Frigatoon**, *frig-a-tön'*, *n.* [*FRIGATE*.] A ship-rigged sloop of war.

**Fright**, *frit*, *n.* [*A. Sax. fryhtu*, *fyrhtu*, fear.] Sudden and violent fear; a sudden fit of fear or dread; terror; a person of a shocking, disagreeable, or ridiculous appearance in person or dress. — *v.t.* To frighten; to frighten; to scare. — **Frighten**, *frit'n*, *v.t.* To strike with fright; to terrify; to scare; to alarm suddenly.

— **Frightful**, *frit'ful*, *a.* Causing fright; terrible; dreadful; awful; horrid; terrific. — **Frightfulness**, *frit'ful-nes*, *n.* The quality of being frightful; the German theory of war by terrorism.

**Frigid**, *frij'id*, *a.* [*L. frigidus*, from *frigere*, to be cold.] Cold; wanting heat or warmth; of a very low temperature; cold in feeling or manner; wanting warmth of affection; wanting zeal, fire, energy, spirit, or animation; stiff; haughty; forbidding; lifeless. — *Frigid zones*, in *geog.* the two zones comprehended between the poles and the polar circles, which are about  $23^{\circ} 28'$  from the poles. — **Frigidity**, *frij'id-i-ti*, *n.* The state or quality of being frigid; coldness; want of warmth; coldness of feeling or manner; want of animation, ardour, or vivacity.

**Frill**, *fril*, *n.* [Originally the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when shivering with cold; from *Fr. friller*, to shiver.] A crimped or ornamental edging of fine linen on the bosom of a shirt; a somewhat similar trimming on something else; a ruffle.

**Fringe**, *frijn*, *n.* [*Fr. frange*, *fringe*, *It. frangia*, from *L. fimbria*, fringe; akin to *fibra*, a fibre.] An ornament to the borders of garments, furniture, &c., consisting of threads attached at one end, the other hanging loose; something resembling a fringe; an edging; margin; extremity; *optics*, one of the coloured bands of light in the phenomena of diffraction. — *v.t.* To adorn or border with or as with a fringe.

**Frippery**, *frip'er-i*, *n.* [*Fr. friperie*, old clothes, from *friper*, to rumple, to spoil; from *O. Fr. frepe*, rag, tatter.] Old or cast-off clothes; waste matter; useless things; trifles.

**Frisian**, *fritz'i-an*, *a.* Belonging to *Friesland*. — *n.* A native of *Friesland*; the language of *Friesland*.

**Frisk**, *frik*, *v.i.* [*O. Fr. frisques*, brisk, lively, from the Germanic



adjective corresponding to E. *fresh*.] To leap, skip, dance, or gambol, as in gaiety or frolic; to frolic.—*n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.—*Frisket*, frisk'et, *n.* [Fr. *frisquette*, from the frequency of its motion.] *Print*, a light frame hinged to the tympan for keeping the sheet in proper position while being printed.—*Frisky*, frisk'i, *a.* Fond of frolicking or capering; lively; frolicsome.

**Frit**, frit, *n.* [Fr. *fritte*, from *frit*, fried, pp. of *frire*, from L. *frigo*, frictum, to roast. *FRY*.] The matter of which glass is made after it has been calcined or baked in a furnace.

**Frith**, frith, *n.* Same as *Firth*.

**Fritillary**, frit'il-la-ri, *n.* [L. *fritillus*, a dice-box: from chequered markings.] The popular name of a genus of herbaceous bulbous plants, natives of north temperate regions; also of several British butterflies.

**Fritter**, frit'er, *n.* [Fr. *friture*, lit. a frying, from L. *frigo*, frictum, to fry.] A small piece of anything cut to be fried; also a fragment or shred.—*v.t.* To cut into small pieces to be fried; to break into small pieces or fragments.—*To fritter away*, to waste or expend by little and little; to spend frivolously or in trifles.

**Frivolous**, friv'o-lous, *a.* [L. *frivulus*, frivolous, silly, trifling; same root as *frico*, I rub.] Of little weight, worth, or importance; not worth notice; trifling; trivial; given to trifling; characterized by unbecomingly levity; silly; weak.—**Frivolity**, friv'ol-i-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being frivolous or trifling; insignificance; also, the act or habit of trifling; unbecomingly levity of mind or disposition.

**Frizz**, friz, friz, *v.t.*—frizzed, frizz-ing. [Fr. *friser*, O.Fr. *frizer*, to curl, frise, frizee cloth.] To curl; to crisp; to form into small curls or into little burs, as the nap of cloth.—*n.* That which is frizzed or curled.—**Frizzle**, friz'l, *v.t.*—frizzled, frizzling. [Dim. from *frizz*.] To curl or crisp, as hair; to frizz.

**Fro**, frô, *adv.* [A.Sax. or Icel. *frô*, from; short form of *from*.] From; away; back or backward: as in the phrase *to and fro*.

**Frock**, frok, *n.* [Fr. *froc*, a monk's habit; L.L. *frocus*, *flocus*, so called because *floccosa*, woolly, from L. *flocus*, a flock of wool.] Primarily, an ecclesiastical garment with large sleeves worn by monks; a kind of gown which opens behind, worn by women and children.—**Frock-coat**, *n.* A coat with full skirts having the same length before and behind; a surcoat.

**Frog**, frog, *n.* [A.Sax. *froega*, *froga*, *fros*, *frox*; D. *vorsch*, G. *frosch*, Dan. *frô*, Icel. *froskr*.] The name of various amphibians, having four legs with four toes on the fore feet and five on the hind, more or less webbed, a naked body, no ribs, and no tail, and with great powers of leaping; a sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot.

**Frog**, frog, *n.* A fastening for a frock or coat in the form of a tassel or large button passed through a loop on the breast; the loop for the scabbard of a bayonet or sword.

**Frolic**, frolik, *a.* [From D. *vrolijk*.] Gay; merry; full of mirth; dancing, playing, or frolicking about.—*n.* A wild or merry prank; a flight of levity or gaiety and mirth; a scene of gaiety and mirth; a merry-making.—*v.i.*—frolicked (frolik't), frolicking. To play merry pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gaiety.—**Frolicsome**, frolik-sum, *a.* Full of gaiety and mirth; given to frolics; sportive.

**From**, from, *prep.* [A.Sax. *fram*, O.Sax. O.H.G. and Goth. *fram*, from; Icel. *fram*, forward, *frá*, from; Dan. *fram*, *fra*, from.] Out of the neighbourhood of; leaving behind; by reason of; out of; by aid of; denoting source, beginning, distance, absence, privation, or departure, sometimes literally and sometimes figuratively: the antithesis and correlative of *to* is *to*.

**Frond**, frond, *n.* [L. *frons*, *frondis*, a leaf.] *Bot.* a term used to designate the leaves of ferns and other cryptogamous plants.—**Frondescence**, fron-des'ens, *n.* *Bot.* the precise time in which each species of plants unfolds its leaves; the act of bursting into leaf.

**Fronde**, frohd, *n.* [Fr.] The party in opposition to Mazarin, the French prime minister, 1648-53, with civil war as result.

**Front**, frunt, *n.* [Fr. *front*, L. *frons*, *frontis*, the forehead (allied to E. *brow*); seen also in *affront*, *confront*, &c.] The forehead, or part of the face above the eyes; the whole face; boldness of disposition; impudence; the part or side of anything which seems to look out or to be directed forward; the face or fore part; the foremost rank; position directly before the face of a person or the foremost part of anything; a set of false hair or curls for a lady; the van of war; the area of warfare in campaign; shirt front, real or false.—*a.* Relating to the front or face; having a position in the front.—*v.t.* To oppose face to face; to stand in front of or over against; to face; to appear in the presence of; to confront; to supply with a front; to adorn in front.—*v.i.* To have the face or front in some direction.—**Frontage**, frun'taj, *n.* The front part of any structure or object; extent of front.—**Frontier**, frun'tér, *n.* [Fr. *frontière*, a frontier, a border.] That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the confines or extreme part of a country bordering on another country; the marches; the border.—**Frontispiece**, frun'tis-pēs, *n.* [L.L. *frontispicium*, from L. *frons*, and *specio*, I view.] An ornamental figure or engraving fronting the first page of a book or at the beginning.

**Frost**, frost, *n.* [A.Sax. *frost*, *forst*, from *freosan*, to freeze.] That state or temperature of the air which occasions freezing or the congelation of water; freezing weather; frozen dew; rime; hoar-frost; coldness or severity of manner or feeling.—*v.t.* To injure by frost; to cover or ornament with anything resembling hoar-frost, as with white sugar; to furnish with frost-nails.—*Frosted glass*, glass roughened on the surface, so as to destroy its transparency.—**Frost-bite**, *n.* A state of insensibility or deadness with arrested circulation in any part of the body, such as the nose and ears, occasioned by exposure to severe frost.—*v.t.*—*frost-bite* (pret.), *frost-bitten*, *frost-bit* (pp.); *frost-bitten* (pp.r.). To affect with frost-bite.—**Frost-nail**, *n.* A nail driven into a horse-shoe to prevent the horse from slipping on ice.—**Frost-work**, frost'wérk, *n.* The beautiful covering of hoar-frost deposited on shrubs or other natural objects.—**Frosty**, frost'i, *a.* Attended with frost; of a freezing temperature; affected by frost; without warmth of affection or courage; resembling hoar-frost; grey-haired.

**Froth**, froth, *n.* [A Scandinavian word = Icel. *frotha*, *frauth*, Dan. *fraede*, froth, foam.] The bubbles caused in liquors by fermentation or agitation; spume; foam; empty talk; mere words without sense; light; unsubstantial matter.—*v.t.* To cause to foam or produce froth; to vent, or give expression to what is light, unsubstantial, or worthless.—*v.i.* To foam; to throw up or out froth.—**Frothy**, froth'i, *a.* Full of or accompanied with froth; consisting of froth or light bubbles; foamy; light, empty, or unsubstantial; given to empty display.

**Frounce**, frouns, *v.t.*—frounced, frouncing. [Fr. *froncer*.] To form into plaits or wrinkles; to adorn with fringes, plaits, &c.—*n.* A wrinkle, plait, or curl; a frounce.

**Froward**, frô'wérđ, *a.* [From *fro*=from, and *-ward*, denoting direction.] Not willing to comply with what is right or reasonable; perverse; ungovernable; refractory; disobedient; peevish.

**Frown**, froun, *v.i.* [Fr. *frogner*, in *se frogner*, to knit the brow, to frown; of doubtful origin.] To express displeasure, severity, or sternness by contracting the brow; to put on a stern look; to scowl; to show displeasure or disapprobation; to be ominous of evil; to lower (the clouds frown).—*n.* A contraction or wrinkling of the brow, or a severe or stern look expressive of displeasure.

**Frowzy**, frou'zi, *a.* [Comp. Prov.E. *froust*, a musty smell.] Fetid; musty; rank; dingy; ill-coloured; in a state of disorder; slovenly; slatternly.

**Fructescence**, fruk'tes'ens, *n.* [From L. *fructus*, fruit.] *Bot.* the time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity and its seeds are dis-

persed; the fruiting season.—**Fructiferous**, fruk-tif'ēr-us, *a.* Bearing or producing fruit.—**Fructification**, fruk-ti-fī-kā'shon, *n.* The act of forming or producing fruit; the act of fructifying or rendering productive of fruit; fecundation; the organs concerned in the production of the fruit of a plant.—**Fructify**, fruk-ti-fī, *v.t.* [*Fr. fructifier.*] To make fruitful; to render productive; to fertilize.—*v.i.* To bear or produce fruit.

**Frugal**, frō'gal, *a.* [*L. frugalis*, from *frugi*, lit. fit for food, hence, worthy, temperate, dative case of *frux*, *frugis*, fruit; akin to *fit*.] Economical in regard to expenditure; thrifty; sparing; not profuse, prodigal, or lavish; saving.—**Frugality**, frō-gal'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being frugal; a prudent and sparing use of anything.

**Fruit**, frōt, *n.* [*Fr. fruit*, from *L. fructus*.] Whatever vegetable products the earth yields for the use of man and the lower animals (in this sense generally in the plural); in a more limited sense, the reproductive product of a tree or other plant; especially, the edible succulent products of certain plants, generally covering and including their seeds; such products collectively; *bot.* the seed of a plant, or the mature ovary, composed essentially of two parts, the pericarp and the seed; the produce of animals; offspring; young; something that results; effect, result, or consequence.—*v.i.* To produce or yield fruit.—**Fruiterer**, frōt'ēr-ēr, *n.* One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.—**Fruitful**, frōt'fūl, *a.* Producing fruit in abundance; very productive; prolific; bearing children; not barren; producing or presenting in abundance; productive (*fruitful* in expedients).—**Fruitfulness**, frōt'fūl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being fruitful; productiveness; fertility; fecundity.

—**Fruit-knife**, *n.* A knife, generally with a silver or plated blade, for paring and cutting fruit.—**Fruitless**, frōt'les, *a.* Not bearing fruit; destitute of fruit or offspring; productive of no advantage or good effect; vain.—**Fruit-tree**, *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit, or whose principal value consists in its fruit.—**Fruity**, frō'ti, *a.* Resembling fruit; having the taste or flavour of fruit.

**Fruition**, frō-ish'on, *n.* [*From L. fruor, fructus* or *fruitus*, to use or enjoy.] Use or possession of anything, especially when accompanied with pleasure; the pleasure derived from use or possession; enjoyment.

**Frumentaceous**, frō-men-tā'shus, *a.* [*L. frumentaceus*, from *frumentum*, corn; same root as *fructus*, fruit.] Having the character of or resembling wheat or other cereal.—**Frumenty**, frō'men-ti, *n.* [*L. frumentum*, wheat.] A dish made of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned; furmenty.

**Frump**, frump, *n.* A cross-tempered, old-fashioned female.

**Frustrate**, frus'trāt, *v.t.*—*frustrated*, *frustrating*. [*L. frustror, frustratus*, from *frustra*, in vain, same root as *fraus*, fraud.] To make to be in vain or of no avail; to bring to nothing; to prevent from taking effect; to defeat; to balk.—**Frustration**, frus-trā'shon, *n.* The act of frustrating.

**Frustum**, frus'tum, *n.* [*L.*, a piece, same root as *frustra*, in vain, *fraus*, fraud, &c.] *Geom.* the part of a solid (as a cone or a pyramid) left by cutting off the top portion by a plane; a truncated solid.

**Fry**, fri, *v.t.*—*fried*, *frying*. [*Fr. frire*, to fry, from *L. frigo*, I fry, roast, or parch; *Skr. bhrij*, to parch.] To cook by roasting in a pan over a fire along with fat or butter.—*v.i.* To be cooked as above; to simmer; to ferment or be agitated in feelings as if in being fried.—*n.* That which is fried; a dish of anything fried.—**Frying-pan**, *n.* A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

**Fry**, fri, *n.* [*Icel. fræ, frjó*, spawn; *Goth. fraiv*, seed.] Young of fishes at a very early stage; a swarm of little fishes; a swarm of small animals, or of young people; small or insignificant objects collectively.

**Fuchsia**, fū'shi-a, *n.* [*From the discoverer Leonard Fuchs*, a German botanist.] A genus of beautiful flowering shrubs, natives of South America, Mexico, and New Zealand, having a funnel-shaped, coloured, deciduous, four-parted calyx.

**Fuddle**, fud'i, *v.t.*—*fuddled*, *fuddling*. [*From a form fuzzle*, akin to *L.G. fusslig, G. fusselig*, drunk.] To make foolish or stupid by drink; to make tipsy or intoxicated; to spend in drinking.—*v.i.* To drink to excess.

**Fudge**, fuj, *v.t.*—*fudged*, *fudging*. [*Probably connected with fadge* (which see).] To make up or invent (a false story); to fabricate; to foist; to interpolate.—*n.* A made-up story; stuff; nonsense.

**Fuel**, fū'el, *n.* [*Norm.Fr. fuayl, fouyle, fouvle*, from *L.L. focale*, from *L. focus*, a hearth, a fireplace.] That which is used to feed fire, as wood, coal, peat, &c.; what serves to feed or increase heat, anger, or excitement.—*v.t.*—*fuelled*, *fuelling*. To feed with fuel; to store or furnish with fuel.

**Fugacious**, fū-gā'shus, *a.* [*L. fugax, fugacis*, from *fugio*, I flee.] Flying or disposed to fly; volatile; fleeting.

—**Fugitive**, fū'ji-tiv, *a.* [*Fr. fugitif, L. fugitivus*, from *L. fugio*, I flee.] Apt to flee away or be dissipated; volatile; staying or lasting but a short time; fleeting; not fixed or durable (*fugitive* dyes); fleeing or running from danger or pursuit, duty or service; as a literary term, applied to compositions which are short, unimportant, and published at intervals.—*n.* One who flees; a deserter; one who flees from danger or duty; one who flees for refuge.

**Fugleman**, fū'gl-man, *n.* [*G. flügelmann*, a man at the head of a file or a wing, from *flügel*, a wing.] A soldier especially expert and well drilled, who takes his place in front of soldiers, as an example or model to the others in their exercises; a file-leader; hence, any one who sets an example for others to follow.

**Fugue**, fūg, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. fuga*, a flight.] *Mus.* a composition in parts that do not all begin at once, but as it were follow or pursue each other successively.

**Fulcrum**, ful'krum, *n.* *L. pl. Fulcra*, *E. pl. Fulcrums*. [*L.*, the post or foot of a couch, from *fulcio*, I support.] A prop or support; *mech.* that by which a lever is sustained; the point about which a lever turns in lifting a body.

**Fulfil**, fūl-fil, *v.t.*—*fulfilled*, *fulfilling*. [*A compound of full and fill*; *A.Sax. fultyllan*.] To accomplish or carry into effect, as a prophecy, promise, intention, design, desire, prayer, bargain, &c.; to perform; to complete by performance; to complete (a term of years).—**Fulfillment**, fūl-fil'ment, *n.* Accomplishment; completion; execution; performance.

**Fulgent**, fūl'jent, *a.* [*L. fulgens, fulgentis*, from *fulgeo*, I shine.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

**Fulguration**, fūl-gū-rā'shon, *n.* [*L. fulguratio*, from *fulgur*, lightning.] The flashing of lightning; *assaying*, the sudden brightening of the melted globules of gold and silver in the cupel.

**Fuliginous**, fū-lij'i-nus, *a.* [*L. fuliginosus*, from *fuligo*, soot.] Pertaining to soot; sooty; smoky; resembling smoke; dusky.

**Full**, fūl, *a.* [*A.Sax. full* = *Icel. fullr*, *Sw. full*, *Dan. fuld*, *Goth. fulls*, *G. voll*; same root as *L. plenus*, full, *pleo*, I fill (as in *complete*). *Fill* is a derivative.] Having within its limits all that it can contain; replete; completely or largely supplied or furnished; abounding; supplied; occupied; not vacant; plump; filled out; inclined to be stout or corpulent; saturated; sated; abundant in quantity; pteuous; not defective or partial; entire; adequate; mature; perfect (full supply, accomplishment, age; a full stop); loud, clear, and distinct (voice); giving ample details or arguments; copious (a full account; the speech was full).—*Full cousin*, the son or daughter of an aunt or uncle.—*Full cry*, a term in hunting signifying that all the hounds have caught the scent and give tongue in chorus; hence, hot pursuit; hard chase.—*Full dress*, a dress which etiquette requires to be worn on occasions of ceremony and the like.—*Full moon*, the moon with its whole disc illuminated; also, the time when the moon is in this position.—*n.* The state of being full; complete measure; utmost extent; highest state or degree (fed to the full; the full of the moon).—*Written in full*,



written without contractions; written in words, not in figures.—*adv.* Quite; fully; equally; completely; altogether; exactly (*full* in the centre); directly; straight (he looked *him full* in the face); to satiety (to sup *full* of horrors).—**Full-blooded**, *a.* Having a full supply of blood; of pure blood or extraction; thorough-bred.—**Full-blown**, *a.* Fully expanded, as a blossom; mature (*full-blown* beauty).—**Full-bound**, *a.* Book-binding, bound entirely in leather.—**Full-grown**, *a.* Grown to full size; accompanying fullness of growth.—**Full-length**, *a.* Embracing the whole length or figure; extending the whole length (*a full-length* portrait).—**Fullness**, *Fulness*, *ful'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being full or filled.—*In the fullness of time*, at the proper or destined time.—**Fully**, *ful'ly*, *adv.* In a full manner; to the full extent; so as to be full; without lack or defect; completely; entirely.

**Full**, *ful*, *v.t.* [Partly from A.Sax. *fullian*, to whiten, *fullere*, a fuller, a bleacher, from *L. fullo*, a fuller; partly from *Fr. fouler*, to tread, to full or felt, from *L.L. fullare*, to full, also from *L. fullo*.] To thicken and condense the fibres of (woollen cloth) by wetting and beating; to scour, cleanse, and thicken in a mill.—*v.i.* To become fullled or felted.—**Fuller**, *ful'ér*, *n.* One who fulls; one whose occupation is to full cloth; one who bleaches or whitens [N.T.].—**Fuller's-earth**, *n.* A variety of clay or marl, useful in scouring and cleansing cloth.

**Fulmar**, *ful'mär*, *n.* [Icel. *fúlmár*, lit. foul mew, from its feeding on putrid substances.] A species of petrel which inhabits the northern seas in prodigious numbers, and is valued for its feathers, down, and the oil it yields.

**Fulminate**, *ful'mi-nät*, *v.i.*—*fulminated*, *fulminating*. [*L. fulmino, fulminatum*, from *fulmen*, lightning.] To thunder; to explode with a loud noise; to detonate; to issue threats, denunciations, censures, and the like.—*v.t.* To cause to explode; to utter or hurl out (denunciation).—*n.* A kind of explosive compound.—**Fulmination**, *ful-mi-nä'shon*, *n.* The act of fulminating; that which is fulminated or thundered forth, as a menace or censure.

**Fulsome**, *ful'sum*, *a.* [Partly from *ful*, and term. -some, partly from old *ful*, foul.] Cloying†; surfeiting†; offensive from excess of praise; gross (flattery, compliments); nauseous; disgusting.

**Fulvous**, *ful'vus*, *a.* [*L. fulvus*, yellow.] Yellow; tawny; of a tawny yellow colour.

**Fumarole**, *fú'ma-röl*, *n.* [It. *fumara*, from *L. fumus*, smoke.] A hole from which smoke or gases issue (in a volcanic locality).

**Fumble**, *fum'bl*, *v.i.* [From *D. fommelien*.] To feel or grope about; to grope about in perplexity; to seek

or search for something awkwardly; to employ the hands or fingers in an awkward fashion.

**Fume**, *füm*, *n.* [*L. fumus*, smoke.] Smoky or vaporous exhalation, especially if possessing narcotic or other remarkable properties; volatile matter arising from anything; exhalation; generally in the plural; mental agitation clouding or affecting the understanding.—*v.i.*—*fumed, fuming*. To yield fumes or exhalations; to pass off in vapours; with *away*; to be in a rage; to be hot with anger.—**Fumigate**, *fü'mi-gät*, *v.t.*—*fumigated, fumigating*. [*L. fumigo, fumigatum*.] To apply smoke to; to expose to fumes or vapours (as of sulphur) in cleansing infected apartments, clothing, &c.—**Fumigation**, *fü-mi-gä'shon*, *n.* The act of fumigating.—**Fumy**, *fü'mi*, *a.* Producing fumes; vaporous; apt to fume or fret.

**Fumitory**, *fü'mi-to-ri*, *n.* [O.E. *fumetere*, *Fr. fumetierre*, from *L. fumus*, smoke, and *terra*, the earth, because said to make the eyes water like smoke.] A common garden and field plant with much-divided leaves and purplish flowers, formerly much used in medicine.

**Fun**, *fun*, *n.* [Perhaps connected with *fund*, O.E. *fön*, foolish, *fön, fonne*, to be foolish; or *Ir. fonn*, delight.] Sport; mirthful drollery; frolicsome amusement.—*To make fun* of, to turn into ridicule.—*Not to see the fun*, to be unwilling to regard something in the light of a joke.—**Funny**, *fun'i*, *a.* Making fun; droll; comical; odd.—**Funny bone**, *n.* The shoulder bone at the elbow, *L. os humeri*, with play on the sound of words.

**Funambulate**, *fü-nam'bü-lät*, *v.t.* [*L. funambulus*, a rope-walker, *funis*, rope, and *ambulo, ambulatum*, to walk.] To walk on a rope.—**Funambulist**, *fü-nam'bü-list*, *n.* A rope-walker or rope-dancer.

**Function**, *fungk'shon*, *n.* [*Fr. fonction*, *L. functio*, from *fungor, functus*, to perform, to execute; same root as *Skr. bhuj*, to enjoy.] Office, duty, or business belonging to a person in virtue of a particular station or character; what a person or body of persons has specially to perform in some capacity (the *functions* of a bishop, of a parent); the specific office or action which any organ or system of organs performs in the animal or vegetable economy, as the body, the mind, or a faculty of the mind (the *function* of memory, of nutrition); a formal or ceremonious meeting; *math.* a quantity so connected with another that no change can be made in the latter without producing a corresponding change in the former.—**Functional**, *fungk'shon-al*, *a.* Pertaining to a function or functions: thus a *functional* disease is one in which some one or other of the animal functions is deranged, and is often opposed to an *organic* disease, in which an organ is directly affected.—**Function-**

**ary**, *fungk'shon-a-ri*, *n.* One who holds an office or trust; one who has a special office or duties.

**Fund**, *fund*, *n.* [*Fr. fond*, land, *fund*, a merchant's stock, from *L. fundus*, foundation, a piece of land, estate, whence also *found*, *funder*, *profound*.] A stock or capital; a sum of money appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation; money which an individual may possess or can employ for carrying on trade; money lent to government and constituting part of the national debt; a special branch or stock of a national debt; money set apart for any object more or less permanent; a store laid up from which one may draw at pleasure; stock; supply (*a fund* of amusement, of anecdote).—*Sinking fund*, a fund or stock set apart, generally at certain intervals, for the reduction of a debt of a government or corporation.—*v.t.* To provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of; to put into the form of bonds or stocks bearing regular interest; to place in a fund.—*Funded debt*, a debt existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest; a debt forming part of the permanent debt of a country at a fixed rate of interest.

**Fundament**, *fun'da-ment*, *n.* [*L. fundamentum*, a groundwork or foundation, from *fundo, fundatum*, to found.] The part of the body on which one sits; the anus.—**Fundamental**, *fun-da-men'tal*, *a.* Pertaining to a groundwork, root, or basis; at the root or foundation of something; essential; elementary (*a fundamental* truth or principle).—*n.* A leading or primary principle, rule, law, or article; something essential; *phys.* in any system capable of periodic changes, the natural vibration of lowest frequency.—**Fundamentalist**, *fun-da-ment'al-ist*, *n.* One who believes in the literal interpretation and the infallibility of the Bible; an ultra-evangelical.

**Funeral**, *fü'nér-al*, *n.* [*Fr. funéraires*, from *L. funus, funeris*, a burial.] The ceremony of burying a dead human body; interment; burial; obsequies.—*a.* Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead.—**Funereal**, *fü'nér-é-al*, *a.* [*L. funereus*.] Suited a funeral; pertaining to or calling up thoughts of death or the grave; dismal; mournful; gloomy.

**Fungi**, *fun'ji*, *n.pl.* [*L.*, pl. of *fungus*, a mushroom.] A large natural order of cryptogamous plants, typical forms of which are seen in the numerous species of the mushroom tribe, and in the growths known as moulds, mildew, smut, rust, dry-rot, &c.—**Fungoid**, *fung'gold*, *a.* Having the appearance or character of a fungus.—**Fungology**, *fung-gol'o-ji*, *n.* [*L. fungus, Gr. logos*.] A treatise on or the science of the fungi; mycology.—**Fungous**, *fung'gus*, *a.* Like a



fungus; having the character of one of the fungi; hence, growing or springing up suddenly, but not substantial or durable. — **Fungus**, fung'gus, *n.* A member of the Fungi; *med.* a spongy morbid excrescence; a diseased state dependent on the growth of vegetable parasites.

**Funicular**, fū-nik'ū-lēr, *a.* Consisting of a small rope or cord; dependent upon the tension of a cord.

**Funk**, funk, *n.* Fear; cowardice. — *v.i.* To be in terror. — *v.t.* To fear. [Colloq.]

**Funnel**, fun'el, *n.* [Prov.Fr. *enfouil*, a funnel, from *L. infundibulum*, a funnel—in, into, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour, whence *fuse*, to melt.] A utensil for conveying fluids into vessels with small openings, being a kind of hollow cone with a pipe issuing from its apex; the shaft or hollow channel of a chimney; a cylindrical iron chimney in steam-ships for the furnaces, rising above the deck.

**Fur**, fēr, *n.* [Fr. *fourrure*.] The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals growing thick on the skin, and distinguished from the hair, which is longer and coarser; the skin of certain wild animals with the fur; peltry; a coating regarded as resembling fur, as morbid matter collected on the tongue. — *a.* Made of fur. — *v.t.* — *furred*, *furring*. To line, face, or cover with fur. — **Furrier**, fēr'i-ēr, *n.* A dealer in or dresser of furs.

**Furbelow**, fēr'bē-lō, *n.* [Fr. *falbala*, *falbala*, *It. Sp. Pg. falbala*, *Sp. also falbala*, flounce; origin unknown.] A kind of flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown.

**Furbish**, fēr'bish, *v.t.* [Fr. *fourbir*, from O.H.G. *furban*, to clean, to furbish, *G. furben*, to sweep.] To rub or scour to brightness; to polish up; to burnish; *fig.* to clear from taint or stain; to brighten.

**Furcate**, **Furcated**, fēr'kāt, fēr'kāt-ed, *a.* [L. *furca*, a fork.] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.

**Furl**, fēr'l, *v.t.* [Contr. from *furdle*, for *fardle*, *fardel*, to make up in fardels or bundles.] *Naut.* to wrap or roll (a sail) close to the yard, stay, or mast, and fasten; to draw into close compass.

**Furlong**, fēr'long, *n.* [A.Sax. *furlang* — *furh*, a furrow, and *lang*, long.] A measure of length, being the eighth part of a mile; forty rods, poles, or perches.

**Furlough**, fēr'lō, *n.* [Dan. *forlov*.] Leave or licence given to a soldier to be absent from service for a certain time.

**Furmenty**, **Furmity**, fēr'men-ti, fēr'mi-ti, *n.* Same as *Frumenty*.

**Furnace**, fēr'nās, *n.* [Fr. *furnaise*, from *L. fornax*, an oven.] An enclosed structure in which is kept up a strong fire for melting ores or metals, heating the boiler of a steam-engine, and other such purposes.

**Furnish**, fēr'nish, *v.t.* [Fr. *fournir*.] To supply with anything necessary or useful; to equip; to offer for use; to afford; to fit up; to supply with furniture. — **Furniture**, fēr-ni-tūr, *n.* [Fr. *fourniture*, from *fournir*, to furnish.] That with which anything is furnished; equipment; specifically, the seats, tables, utensils, &c., necessary or convenient for housekeeping; the necessary appendages in various employments or arts.

**Furrow**, fur'ō, *n.* [A.Sax. *furh* = O.H.G. *furich*, *G. furche*, furrow; *cog.* with *L. porca*, a ridge between furrows.] A trench in the earth made by a plough; a narrow trench or channel; a groove; a wrinkle in the face. — *v.t.* To make furrows in; to plough; to mark with or as with wrinkles.

**Further**, fēr'thēr, *adv.* [A.Sax. *further*, *further*, further, more, besides, compar. of *forth*, or of *fore*, before.] More in advance; still onwards; moreover; besides; farther: this word can hardly be said to differ in meaning from *farther*. — *a.* More distant; farther. — *v.t.* To help forward; to promote; to forward or assist. — **Furtherance**, fēr'thēr-ans, *n.* The act of furthering; promotion; advancement. — **Furthermore**, fēr'thēr-mōr, *adv.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.

**Furtive**, fēr'tiv, *a.* [L. *furtivus*, from *furtum*, theft, from *fur*, a thief.] Stolen; obtained by theft; stealthy; thief-like.

**Fury**, fū'ri, *n.* [Fr. *furie*.] Rage; a storm of anger; madness; turbulence; a violent rushing; impetuous motion; inspired or supernatural excitement of the mind; a virago; an enraged woman; *class. myth.* one of the avenging deities, the daughters of Earth or of Night, three in number. — **Furious**, fū'ri-us, *a.* [L. *furiosus*.] Exhibiting fury; raging; violent; transported with passion; mad; frenzied; rushing with impetuosity; violent; boisterous. — **Furore**, fō-rō'rā, *n.* [It.] Rage; fury; great excitement; intense commotion; enthusiasm.

**Furze**, fēr'z, *n.* [A.Sax. *fyrz*.] Whin or gorse.

**Fuse**, fūz, *v.t.* — *fused*, *fusing*. [L. *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour out, to melt, to cast; hence *fudo* (re, *cast*), &c.; *confound*, *confuse*, *diffuse*, *refuse*, &c.; akin also *futile*.] To melt or liquefy by heat; to render fluid; to dissolve; to blend or unite as if melted together. — *v.i.* To melt by heat; to become intermingled and blended.

— *n.* *Elect.* a wire or strip of metal of low melting-point, which melts, and thus interrupts the circuit, if the current becomes too great for safety. — **Fusible**, fū'z-i-bl, *a.* Capable of being fused or melted. — **Fusion**, fū'zhon, *n.* [Fr. *fusion*, *L. fusio*.] The act or operation of fusing; the state of being melted or dissolved by heat; the act or process of uniting or blending as if melted together; complete union.

**Fuse**, **Fuze**, fūz, *n.* [A shortened form of *fusil*, a musket.] A tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting, or in discharging a shell, &c. — **Fusee**, fū-zē', *n.* [From Fr. *fusil*, which is pronounced *fūzē*.] A small musket or firelock; a fusil; a kind of match; a fuse.

**Fusee**, fū-zē', *n.* [Fr. *fusée*, a spindle, from *L. L. fusata* (same sense), *L. fusus*, a spindle.] The cone or conical piece in a watch or clock round which is wound the chain or cord.

**Fuselage**, fū'sel-āj, *n.* [L. *fusus*, spindle.] The long, narrow, somewhat spindle-shaped body of an aeroplane.

**Fusel-oil**, fū'zel, *n.* [G. *fusel*, coarse spirits.] A colourless oily spirit, of a strong and nauseous odour, separated in the rectification of ordinary distilled spirits.

**Fusil**, fū'zil, *n.* [Fr. *fusil*, originally the part of the lock that struck fire, *L. L. facile*, from *L. focus*, a fire (whence also *fuel*).] A light musket or firelock formerly used. — **Fusilier**, fū-zil-lēr, *n.* Properly, a soldier armed with a fusil; an infantry soldier who bore firearms, as distinguished from a pikeman and archer. — **Fusillade**, fū-zil-lād, *n.* [Fr., from *fusil*.] A simultaneous discharge of musketry.

**Fuss**, fus, *n.* [From A.Sax. *fūs*, quick, ready; *icel. fús*, eager.] A tumult; a bustle; unnecessary bustle in doing anything; much ado about nothing. — *v.i.* To make much ado about trifles; to make a fuss or bustle. — **Fussy**, fus'i, *a.* Moving and acting with fuss; bustling; making more ado than is necessary.

**Fustian**, fus'tyan, *a.* [O.Fr. *fustaine*, Fr. *futaine*, *It. fustagno*, from *Fostat*, the name of a suburb of Cairo, whence this fabric was first brought.] A coarse cotton stuff, or stuff of cotton and linen, with a pile like velvet, but shorter, such as corduroy, moleskin, &c.; an inflated style of writing; bombast. — *a.* Made of fustian; ridiculously tumid; bombastic.

**Fustic**, fus'tik, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *fustoc*, from Sp. *fuste*, wood, timber, from *L. fustis*, a stick, a staff.] The wood of a tree growing in the West Indies, extensively used as an ingredient in the dyeing of yellow.

**Fusty**, fus'ti, *a.* Mouldy; musty; ill-smelling; rank; rancid.

**Futile**, fū'til, *a.* [Fr. *futile*, from *L. futilis*, leaky, vain, worthless, from *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour.] Serving no useful end; of no effect; answering no valuable purpose; worthless; trivial. — **Futility**, fū-til'it-i, *n.* The quality of being futile, or producing no valuable effect; triflingness; unimportance.

**Futtock**, fut'ok, *n.* [Corrupted from *foot-hook*.] *Naut.* one of those timbers raised over the keel which form the breadth of the ship. — **Futtock shrouds**, small shrouds leading from the shrouds of the main,

mizzen, and fore masts to the shrouds of the top-masts.

**Future**, fû'tûr, *a.* [Fr. *futur*, from L. *futurus*, future part. of *esse*, to be.] That is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at any time after the present.—*Future tense*, that tense of

a verb which expresses that something is yet to take place.—*n.* Time to come; time subsequent to the present; all that is to happen after the present time; the future tense.—**Futurist**, fû'tûr-ist, *n.* Member of a school of recent art and litera-

ture.—**Futurity**, fû-tû'ri-ti, *n.* The state of being future or yet to come; future time; time or event to come.  
**Fyfof**, fû'fot, *n.* A rectangular cross with arms of equal lengths and each bent at right angles at the end; a swastika.

## G

**G**, the seventh letter in the English alphabet, between two sounds, a hard (guttural), as in *good*; a soft (=*y*) as in *gem*, the former being the original sound; *mus*, the fifth note and dominant of the normal scale of C, called also *sol*.

**Gab**, gab, *v.i.* [Icel. *gabb*, mockery, *gabbá*, to mock; akin D. *gabberen*, to joke, to chatter; Fr. *gaber*, to deceive; E. *gabble*, *gape*.] To talk much; to prate; to talk idly. [Colloq.]—*n.* [Dan. *gab*, Sw. *gap*, the mouth.] The mouth; idle talk; chatter. [Colloq.]

**Gabardine**, Gaberdine, gab'är-dén, gab'är-dén, *n.* [Sp. *gabardina*, akin to Sp. and O.Fr. *gabán*, Fr. *caban*, a greatcoat, a cape.] A coarse frock or loose upper garment formerly worn; a woollen or cotton twilled fabric.

**Gabble**, gab'l, *v.i.*—*gabbled*, *gabbled*. [Freq. from *gab*; akin to *gobble*.] To talk noisily and rapidly, or without meaning; to prate; to utter rapid inarticulate sounds.—*n.* Loud or rapid talk without meaning; inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

**Gabbro**, gab'rô, *n.* [It.] Any coarsely crystalline igneous rock consisting of a pyroxene and a lime-soda or lime felspar.

**Gaberlunzie**, gab'är-lun-zî, *n.* Scottish licensed beggar; blue-gown; bedesman.

**Gabion**, gä'bi-on, *n.* [Fr. *gabion*, It. *gabione*, a large cage, from *gabbia*, a cage, from L.L. *gabia* (=L. *cavea*), a cage. CAGE.] Fort. A large basket of wicker-work, of a cylindrical form, but without a bottom, filled with earth, and serving to shelter men from an enemy's fire.

**Gable**, gä'bl, *n.* [O.Fr. *gable*, L.L. *gabulum*, from the Teut.] Arch. the triangular end of a house from the level of the eaves to the top; also the end wall of a house.—**Gable-window**, *n.* A window in the end or gable of a building.

**Gaby**, gä'bi, *n.* [Akin to *gape*, *gab*.] A silly, foolish person; a dunce; a simpleton.

**Gad**, gad, *v.* [Icel. *gaddr*.] A spike, style, or other sharp thing; a wedge or ingot of steel or iron; a pointed wedge-like tool used by miners.—**Gadfly**, gad'fli, *n.* [From *gad*, for *good*, and *fly*.] A two-winged insect which stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin.

**Gad**, gad, *v.i.*—*gaddled*, *gadding*. [Probably from the restless running

about of animals stung by the *gadfly*.] To rove or ramble idly or without any fixed purpose; to act or move without restraint; to wander, as in thought or speech.—**Gadabout**, gad'a-bout, *n.* One who walks about idly. [Colloq.]

**Gadget**, gaj'et, *n.* A tool, appliance, or contrivance.

**Gadhelic**, gad-hë'lik or gäl'ik, *a.* [GAELIC.] Of or pertaining to that branch of the Celtic race which comprises the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man.—*n.* The language of the Gadhelic Celts.

**Gadwall**, gad'wal, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A duck belonging to Europe, Asia, and North America.

**Gaelic**, gäl'ik, *a.* [Gael. *Gaidhealach*, Gaelic, from *Gaidheal*, a Gael.] Of or pertaining to the Gaels, a Celtic race inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland.—*n.* The language of the Celts inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland.—**Gael**, gäl, *n.* A Scottish Highlander.

**Gaff**, gaf, *n.* [Fr. *gaffe*, Sp. and Pg. *gafa*, a hook; of Celtic origin; akin L.G. D. Dan. and Sw. *gaffel*, a fork.] A harpoon; a gaff-hook; *naut.* a spar with a forked end used to extend the upper edge of some fore-and-aft sails.—*v.t.* To strike or secure (a salmon) by means of a gaff-hook.—**Gaff-hook**, *n.* An iron hook used to assist in landing large fish when they have been brought near the side by the angler.

**Gaff**, gaf, *n.* A theatre of the lowest class, the admission to which is a copper or two.

**Gaffer**, gaf'är, *n.* [Contr. from *grandfather* or *good father*.] An old rustic; a word originally of respect, now rather of familiarity or contempt; the foreman of a squad of workmen; an overseer.

**Gag**, gag, *v.t.*—*gagged*, *gagging*. [Perhaps from W. *cegiaw*, to choke, from *ceg*, a choking. Or it may be onomatopoeic; comp. *gaggle*.] To stop the mouth of by thrusting something into it so as to hinder speaking but permit breathing; hence, to silence by authority or violence.—*n.* Something thrust into the mouth to hinder speaking; interpolations, additions by actors to their verbal parts.

**Gage**, gä, *n.* [Fr. *gage*.] Something laid down or given as a security for the performance of some act by the person giving the gage; a pledge; something thrown down as a token of challenge to combat.—*v.t.*—

*gaged*, *gaging*. To give or deposit as a pledge or security for some act; to pledge or pawn; to bind by pledge.

**Gain**, gän, *v.t.* [Fr. *gagner*.] To obtain by industry or the employment of capital; to get as profit or advantage; to acquire: opposed to *lose*; to win or obtain by superiority or success (to *gain* a battle, a prize); to obtain in general; to procure (fame, favour); to win to one's side; to conciliate; to reach, attain to, arrive at (to *gain* a mountain top).—*v.i.* To reap advantage or profit; to acquire gain.—*n.* Something obtained as an advantage; anything opposed to loss; profit; benefit derived.—**Gainful**, gän'fûl, *a.* Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous; lucrative.—**Gaining**, gän'ing, *n.* That which one gains: usually in the plural; earnings.

**Gainsay**, gän'sä, *v.t.*—*gainsaid*, *gainsaying*. [A.Sax. *gegn*, against (as in *again*), and E. *say*.] To contradict; to deny or declare not to be true; to controvert; to dispute.—*n.* Opposition in words; contradiction.—**Gainsayer**, gän'sä-är, *n.* One who gainsays.

**Gait**, gät, *n.* [Akin Icel. *gata*, a way.] Walk; manner of walking or stepping; carriage.

**Gaiter**, gät'er, *n.* [Fr. *guêtre*, a gaiter—origin unknown.] A covering of cloth for the leg, fitting over the shoe.

**Gala**, gal'a or gäl'a, *n.* [Fr., show, pomp; It. *gala*, finery; of Teut. origin; akin *gallant*.] An occasion of public festivity.—**Gala-day**, *n.* A day of festivity; a holiday with rejoicings.

**Galago**, gal-lä'gô, *n.* A name of certain animals of the lemur family.

**Galanga**, Galangal, gal-läng'ga, gal-läng'gal, *n.* [Fr. *galanga*, O.Fr. *garinal*; of Eastern origin.] A dried rhizome brought from China and used in medicine, being an aromatic stimulant of the nature of ginger.

**Galantine**, gal-an-tën, *n.* [Fr.] A dish of veal, chickens, or other white meat, freed from bones and served cold.

**Galaxy**, gal'ak-si, *n.* [Fr. *galaxie*, from Gr. *galaxias* (*kyklos*, circle, being understood), from *gala*, *galaktos*, milk.] The Milky Way, that long, white, luminous tract which is seen at night stretching across the heavens, and which is formed by a multitude of stars so distant and blended as to be distinguishable only

by powerful telescopes; an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

**Galbanum**, gal'ba-num, *n.* [L., from Heb. *chebneh*, galbanum, from *cheleb*, fat.] A fetid gum resin brought from the Levant, Persia, and India, used in the arts, as in the manufacture of varnish, and also as a medicine.

**Gale**, gäl, *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *gal*, a gale or puff of wind; or connected with Icel. *göl*, *gola*, a breeze.] A wind; a breeze; a wind between a breeze and a storm or tempest.

**Gale**, gäl, *n.* [O.E. *gawl*, A.Sax. D. and G. *gagel*, wild-myrtle.] A small shrub with a pleasant aromatic odour found in bogs and wet heaths.

**Galena**, ga-lē-na, *n.* [Gr. *galēnē*, tranquillity—so named from its supposed effect upon diseases.] The principal ore of lead, of a lead-grey colour, with a metallic lustre, found massive, or sometimes granular or crystallized.

**Galilee**, gal'i-lē, *n.* [Named after the scriptural *Galilee*.] A portico or chapel annexed to some old churches, and used for various purposes.—**Galilean**, gal-i-lē'an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Galilee, in Judea.—*a.* Relating to Galilee.

**Galimatias**, gal-i-mā'shi-as, *n.* [Fr., origin doubtful.] Confused talk; nonsense; absurd mixture.

**Galingale**, gal'in-gäl, *n.* [GALANGA.] A rare marsh plant which occurs in the south of England; formerly used as a synonym of *Galanga*.

**Gallot**, Galliot, gal'i-ot, *n.* [Fr. *galote*, dim. of *galie*, a galley. GALLEY.] A small galley; a two-masted Dutch cargo vessel.

**Gall**, gal, *n.* [A.Sax. *gealla*=Icel. *gall*, D. *gal*, G. *galie*; cog. with Gr. *chole*, L. *fel*, bile.] A bitter fluid secreted in the liver of animals; bile; fig. bitterness of mind; rancour; malignity; the gall-bladder.—**Gall-bladder**, *n.* *Anat.* a small membranous sac shaped like a pear, which receives the gall or bile from the liver.—**Gall-stone**, *n.* A concretion formed in the gall-bladder, used as a yellow colouring matter.

**Gall**, gal, *n.* [Fr. *gale*, It. *galla*, from L. *galla*, an oak-gall, a gall-nut.] A vegetable excrescence produced by the deposit of the egg of an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, especially the oak, very extensively used in dyeing and in the manufacture of ink.—**Gall-fly**, **Gall-insect**, *n.* An insect that punctures plants, and occasions galls.—**Gall-nut**, *n.* A vegetable excrescence in plants.

**Gall**, gal, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *galler*, to gall or fret.] To make a sore in the skin of by rubbing, fretting, and wearing away; to vex; to chagrin; to cause to have a feeling of bitterness or annoyance; to hurt the feelings of; to harass; to annoy (as by a musketry fire).—*n.* A sore place caused by rubbing.—**Galling**, gal'ing, *a.* Adapted to fret or chagrin; vexing; harassing; annoying.

**Gallant**, gal'ant, *a.* [Fr. *galant*, ppr. of O.Fr. verb *galer*, to rejoice.] Gay, showy, or splendid in attire or outward appearance; handsome; fine; brave; high-spirited; courageous; magnanimous; noble; chivalrous; (in the following senses pron. also ga-lant') courtly; polite and attentive to ladies; courteous.—*n.* A gay sprightly man; a high-spirited brave young fellow; a daring spirit; (in the following senses pron. also ga-lant') a man who is polite and attentive to ladies; a wooer; a suitor.—**Gallantry**, gal'ant-ri, *n.* [Fr. *galanterie*.] Show; ostentatious finery; bravery; dash; intrepidity; polite attention to ladies; court paid to females for the purpose of winning illicit favours.

**Galleass**, gal'e-äs, *n.* [Fr. *galeasse*, It. *galeazza*; akin to *galley*.] A large kind of galley formerly used in the Mediterranean.

**Galleon**, gal'e-un, *n.* [Sp. *galeon*, It. *galeone*, augmentatives from L.L. *galea*, a galley.] A large ship formerly used by the Spaniards in their commerce with America.

**Gallery**, gal'ë-ri, *n.* [Fr. *galerie*, It. *galleria*, L.L. *galeria*, perhaps from L. Gr. *galë*, a gallery.] An apartment of much greater length than breadth, serving as a passage of communication between different rooms of a building; a room or building for the exhibition of paintings, statues, and other works of art; a collection of paintings, statues, &c.; a platform projecting from the walls of a building, and overlooking a ground-floor, as in a church, theatre, and the like; *fort.* any communication covered in both above and at the sides; mining, a narrow passage; *naut.* a frame like a balcony projecting from the stern and quarters of a ship.

**Galley**, gal'i, *n.* [O.Fr. *galie*.] A low flat-built vessel with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars, once commonly used in the Mediterranean; a ship of the ancient Greeks and Romans, propelled chiefly by oars; the boat of a warship appropriated for the captain's use; the cook-room or kitchen on board ship; *printing*, a movable frame or tray on which the types are placed when composed.—**Galley-slave**, *n.* A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.

**Galliard**, gal'yärd, *n.* [Sp. *gallarda*.] A lively dance, originally Spanish; also the dancer of a galliard.

**Gallie**, Gallican, gal'ik, gal'i-kan, *a.* [L. *Gallicus*, from *Gallia*, Gaul, France.] Pertaining to Gaul or France (the *Gallican* church or clergy); in the days of Louis XIV and Bossuet, claiming liberty of action denied by the Papal or Ultramontane party.—**Gallieise**, **Gallieize**, gal'i-siz, *v.t.*—*gallieized*, *gallieizing*. To render conformable to the French idiom or language.—**Gallicism**, gal'i-sizm, *n.* [Fr. *gallicisme*.] A mode of speech peculiar

to the French nation; a custom or mode of thought peculiar to the French.

**Galligaskins**, gal-i-gas'kinz, *n.pl.* [From Fr. *grieguesques*.] Large open breeches; wide hose; leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen.

**Gallimaufry**, gal-i-mä'fri, *n.* [Fr. *gallimafrée*, a ragout; of uncertain origin.] A hash; a medley; a hodge-podge.

**Gallinaceous**, gal-i-nä'shus, *a.* [L. *gallinaceus*, from *gallina*, a hen, *gallus*, a cock.] Pertaining to the order of birds which includes the domestic fowls, pheasants, &c.—

**Gallinule**, gal'i-nül, *n.* [L. *gallinula*, dim. of *gallina*, a hen.] A gallatorial bird closely allied to the coots; the water-hen or moorhen.

**Gallipot**, gal'i-pot, *n.* [Corrupted from O.D. *gleypot*, an earthen pot—*gley*, clay, and *pot*.] A small pot or vessel painted and glazed, used by druggists and apothecaries for containing medicines.

**Gallium**, gal'i-um, *n.* [From L. *gallus*, a cock, *Lecoq* being the Christian name of the discoverer of the metal, de Boisbaudran.] A rare metal, of a greyish-white colour and brilliant lustre, exceedingly fusible, discovered in 1875.

**Gallivant**, gal-i-vant', *v.i.* [Probably a corrupt form of *gallant*.] To gad or run about; to flirt.

**Gallon**, gal'un, *n.* [O.Fr. *galon*, *jalon*; Fr. *jale*, a jar, a bowl; origin unknown.] A measure of capacity for dry or liquid goods, but usually for liquids, containing 4 quarts; the English imperial gallon contains 277.274 cubic inches.

**Gallop**, gal'up, *v.i.* [Fr. *galoper*, from O.Flem. *walop*, a galop, an extension of *wallen*, A.Sax. *weallan*, to boil.] To move or run with leaps, as a horse; to run with speed; to ride a horse that is galloping; to ride at a rapid pace; to scamper.—*n.* The movement or pace of a horse, by springs or leaps.

**Galloway**, gal'ö-wä, *n.* A species of horses of small size but great endurance, first bred in *Galloway* in Scotland.

**Gallowglass**, Gallowglas, gal'ö-glas, *n.* [Ir. *galloglach*—*gall*, a foreigner, an Englishman, and *oglach*, a youth; from being armed after the English model.] An ancient heavy-armed foot-soldier of Ireland and the Western Isles.

**Gallows**, gal'öz, *n. sing. or pl.* [A plural form: A.Sax. *galga*, *gealga* (sing.), a gallows=Dan. and Sw. *galge*, Icel. *gölgi*, Goth. *galga*, G. *galgen*, gallows.] An instrument of punishment on which criminals are executed by hanging; also, a contrivance for suspending anything; one of a pair of braces for the trousers [colloq., always with plural *gallows*].—**Gallows-bird**, *n.* A person that deserves the gallows.

**Galoché**, Galoshe, ga-losh', *n.* [Fr.



*galoché*, from L.L. *calopedia* (through the corruptions *calop'dia*, *calop'djo*), from Gr. *calopodion*, a wooden shoe—*kalon*, wood, and *pous*, *podas*, a foot.) A shoe to be worn over another shoe to keep the foot dry; also a kind of gaiter.

**Galop**, gal'op, *n.* [Fr.] A quick, lively kind of dance, somewhat resembling a waltz; the music for the dance.

**Galore**, ga-lôr', *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *go leòr*, enough—*go*, to, and *leòr*, enough.] Abundance; plenty. [Colloq.]

**Galvanic**, gal-van'ik, *a.* [From *Galvani*, an Italian physiologist, an early investigator of galvanism.] Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting galvanism.—**Galvanism**, gal'van-izm, *n.* That branch of the science of electricity which treats of the electric currents arising from chemical action. *Current electricity*, *voltic* are now used instead of *galvanism*, *galvanic*.—**Galvanize**, gal'van-iz, *v.t.*—*galvanized*, *galvanizing*. To affect with galvanism; to electro-plate by galvanism; to coat (sheets of iron) with tin or zinc in this way; to restore to consciousness by galvanic action, as from a state of suspended animation.

**Gambier**, Gambir, gam'bër, gam'bîr, *n.* [Malayan.] An earthy-looking substance of light-brown hue, procured from the leaves of a Malayan shrub, and employed in tanning and dyeing.

**Gambit**, gam'bî't, *n.* [Fr., from It. *gambetto*, a tripping up of one's legs, from *gamba*, the leg.] Chess, the sacrifice of a pawn early in the game, for the purpose of taking up an attacking position.

**Gamble**, gam'bl, *v.i.*—*gambled*, *gambling*. [Freq. of *game*, with *b* inserted, as in *number*, *humble*.] To play or game for money or other stake, especially to be in the habit of doing so.—*v.t.* To lose or squander by gaming; with *away*.

**Gamboge**, gam-bôj', *n.* [From *Cambodia*, *Cambodia*, a portion of the empire of Annam, in Asia.] The hardened juice or sap yielded by several species of trees, and used as a purgative in medicine, and also in the arts, chiefly in water-colour painting.

**Gambol**, gam'bol, *v.i.*—*gambolled*, *gambolling*. [O.E. *gambolde*, *gambaude*, from Fr. *gambade*, *gambol*, *gambiller*, to wag the leg or kick, O.Fr. *gambie*, It. *gamba*, the leg, Fr. *jambe*.] To dance and skip about in sport; to frisk; to leap; to play in frolic.—*n.* A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip, frisk, leap, prank.

**Gambrel**, gam'brel, *n.* [From It. *gamba*, the leg.] The hind-leg of a horse; a stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers for suspending animals.

**Game**, gām, *n.* [A.Sax. *gamen*, joy.] Sport of any kind; jest; play; some contrivance or arrangement for sport, recreation, testing skill, and

the like (the *game* of cricket or of bowls); a single contest in any such game; specifically (*pl.*), diversions or contests, as in wrestling, running, and other athletic exercises; a scheme pursued or measures planned; such animals, collectively, as are usually pursued or taken in the chase or in the sports of the field: in this sense without a plural; the animals enumerated in the game-laws.—*v.i.*—*gamed*, *gaming*. [A.Sax. *gamenian*.] To gamble; to play at cards, dice, billiards, &c., for money; to be in the habit of so doing.—*a.* Having the courageous spirit of a game-cock; courageous. [Colloq.]—**Game-bag**, *n.* A bag for holding the game killed by a sportsman.—**Game-cock**, *n.* A cock bred or used to fight; a cock of a good fighting breed.—**Game-keeper**, *n.* One who has the care of game; one who is employed to look after animals preserved for sport.—**Game-laws**, *n.pl.* Laws enacted with regard to, or for the preservation of, the animals called game.—**Game-leg**, *n.* [Celt. *cam*, crooked.] A crippled or bent leg.—**Game-preserver**, *n.* One who strictly preserves for his own sport or profit such animals as are game.

—**Gamesome**, gām'sum, *a.* Sportive; playful; frolicsome.—**Gamester**, gām'stër, *n.* [Game, and the suffix *-ster*.] One who games; a person addicted to gaming; a gambler; one skilled in games.—**Gaming-house**, *n.* A house where gaming is practised; a gambling-house.

**Game**, ga-mét', *n.* [Gr. *gameô*, I marry.] A sexual cell.

**Gamin**, gam'in, ga-mān, *n.* [Fr.] A neglected street boy; an Arab of the streets.

**Gamma rays**, [From the Greek letter.] Phys. penetrating rays emitted by radio-active substances, of the same vibrational nature as X-rays, but with higher frequencies.

**Gammer**, gam'ër, *n.* [Contr. for *goodmother* or *grandmother*. Comp. *gaffer*.] An old wife; the correlative of *gaffer*.

**Gammon**, gam'un, *n.* [O.Fr. *gambon*, It. *gambone*, a big leg, a gammon, from *gamba*, a leg.] The thigh of a hog, pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham.—*v.t.* To make into bacon; to pickle and dry in smoke.

**Gammon**, gam'un, *n.* [Connected with *game*; comp. Dan. *gammen*, sport.] An imposition or hoax; humbug. [Colloq.]—*v.t.* To delude; to hoax or humbug. [Colloq.]

**Gamp**, gamp, *n.* A clumsy umbrella, as carried by Mrs. Sairey Gamp, in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

**Gamut**, gam'ut, *n.* [Gr. *gamma*, the letter G, the last note of the scale, and L. *ut*, the syllable formerly used in singing the first note of the scale, the modern *do*.] Mus. a scale on which notes in music are written or printed, consisting of lines and

spaces which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet.

**Gander**, gan'dër, *n.* [A.Sax. *gandra*, for *ganra*, from the root *gan* seen in G. *gans*, a goose, *gänsërlich*, a gander. GOOSE.] The male of the goose.

**Gang**, gang, *n.* [A.Sax. *gang*, a way, a passage, *genge*, a gang, a company, from *gangan*, to go.] A number going in company; hence, a company or number of persons associated for a particular purpose; used especially in a depreciatory or contemptuous sense or of disreputable persons; a number of workmen or labourers engaged on any piece of work under the supervision of one person; a squad.—**Ganger**, gang'ër, *n.* One who superintends a gang of labourers.—**Gangway**, gang'wä, *n.* A temporary means of access to some position, formed of planks or boards; a narrow framework or platform leading into or out of a ship, or from one part of a ship to another; an opening in a ship's bulwarks and the steps leading to it; in House of Commons, the passage between rows of seats; the passage half-way down, giving access to back benches.

**Ganglion**, gang'gli-on, *n. pl.* **Ganglia** or **Ganglions**, [Gr. *ganglion*, a sort of swelling or excrescence, a tumour under the skin.] Anat. an enlargement occurring somewhere in the course of a nerve; a mass of nervous matter containing nerve-cells, and giving origin to nerve-fibres; *surg.* an encysted tumour situated somewhere on a tendon.

**Gangrene**, gang'grën, *n.* [L. *gangrena*, from Gr. *gangraina*, from *gainô*, I gnaw.] The first stage of mortification of living flesh; *bot.* a disease ending in putrid decay.—*v.t.*—*gangrened*, *gangrening*. To produce a gangrene in; to mortify.—*v.i.* To become mortified.—**Gangrenous**, gang'grë-nus, *a.* Attacked by gangrene; mortified; indicating mortification of living flesh.

**Gangue**, gang, *n.* [G. *gang*, a vein.] The stony matrix of metallic ores.

**Gannet**, gan'et, *n.* [A.Sax. *ganet*, *ganot*, a sea-fowl, a gannet; allied to *gander*, *goose*.] The solan-goose, an aquatic bird of the pelican family, 3 feet in length, common on insular rocks in the northern seas.

**Ganoid**, gan'oid, *a.* [Gr. *ganos*, splendour, and *eidos*, appearance.] Belonging to an order of fishes, the majority of them extinct, characterized by scales composed of horny or bony plates, covered with glossy enamel.—*n.* One of these fishes.

**Gaol**, jäl, **Gaoler**, jäl'ër. JAIL, JAILER.

**Gap**, gap, *n.* [Icel. and Sw. *gap*, a gap or hiatus; akin *gape*, *gaby*.] A break or opening, as in a fence, wall, or the like; a breach; a chasm; a hiatus.—*To stop a gap*, to fill it up; hence, to supply a temporary expedient.—*v.t.* To make a gap or gaps in; to notch or jag; to cut into teeth.

**Gape**, *gáp*, *v.i.*—*gaped*, *gaping*. [*A.Sax. gæpan*, to gape or open wide; from *gæp*, wide; *Dan. gæbe*, leek; *gæpa*, to gape with open mouth; *D. gaffen*, *G. gaffen*, to gape; *akín gáp*, *gápa*.] To open the mouth wide, as indicative of drowsiness, dullness, surprise, expectation, &c.; to stand open; to present a gap; to show a fissure or chasm. — *To gape for* or *after*, to crave; to desire or covet earnestly. — *n.* The act of gaping; *zool.* the width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, &c.; *pl.* a disease of young poultry attended with much gaping.

**Garage**, *gar'á*, *n.* [*Fr.*] A place for housing or mending motor-cars.

**Garb**, *garb*, *n.* [*O.Fr. garbe*.] Clothing; vesture; costume; habit; an official or other distinguishing dress; fashion or mode.

**Garbage**, *gár'bá*, *n.* [*O.E. garbāsh*, probably from *garble*, to sift; being thus what is sifted out, refuse.] Refuse or offal; refuse animal or vegetable matter; any worthless, offensive matter.

**Garble**, *gár'bl*, *v.t.*—*garbled*, *garbling*. [*O.Fr. garbeller*, from *Sp. garbillar*, to sift, *garbillo*, a coarse sieve; from *Ar. gharbil*, a sieve.] To sift or bolt; to examine for the purpose of separating the good from the bad; to falsify by leaving out parts; to mutilate so as to give a false impression (to *garble* historical documents); to sophisticate; to corrupt.

**Gardant**, *gár'dant*, *a.* [*Fr.*] *Her.* a term applied to a lion represented as looking with full face at the observer.

**Garden**, *gár'dn*, *n.* [*O.Fr. gardin*, *Mod.Fr. jardin*.] A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of plants, fruits, flowers, or vegetables; a rich well-cultivated spot or tract of country.—*v.t.* To lay out or cultivate a garden.—**Gardener**, *gár'dn-ér*, *n.* One whose occupation is to keep a garden.—**Gardening**, *gár'dn-ing*, *n.* The art or practice of cultivating gardens; horticulture.—*Garden city*, a town laid out with many gardens and open spaces.—*Garden party*, a party held out of doors on the lawn or in the garden of a private residence.

**Gardenia**, *gár'dé-ni-a*, *n.* [After *Dr. Garden*, an American botanist.] A name of certain plants of Asia and Africa with large white or yellowish fragrant flowers.

**Garlish**, *gár'lish*, *n.* [*A.Sax. gár*, a dart.] A fish with a remarkably elongated body and a long, narrow, beak-like snout; sea-pike or sea-needle.

**Gargle**, *gár'gl*, *v.t.* [*Fr. gargariller*, to gargle.] To wash or rinse (the mouth or throat) with a liquid preparation.—*n.* Any liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat.

**Gargoyle**, *gár'goil*, *n.* [*Fr. gargouille*, a gargoil or spout.] Arch. a projecting spout for throwing the water from the gutters of a building,

generally carved into a grotesque figure from whose mouth the water issues.

**Garish**, *gá'rish*, *a.* [*From O.E. gare*, to stare.] Gaudy; showy; staring; overbright; dazzling.

**Garland**, *gár'land*, *n.* [*O.E. gir-land*.] A wreath or chaplet made of leaves, twigs, flowers, or the like; a collection of little printed pieces; an anthology.—*v.t.* To deck with a garland or garlands.

**Garlic**, *gár'lik*, *n.* [*A.Sax. gárléc*, from *gár*, a dart or lance—from the spear-shaped leaves—and *ledc*, a leek, as in *hermlock*, *charlock*, &c.] A plant allied to the onion, leek, &c., having an acrid pungent taste and very strong odour, indigenous to the south of Europe, where it forms a favourite condiment.

**Garment**, *gár'ment*, *n.* [*Fr. garment*; *O.Fr. garment*, from *garmlr*, to garnish, to deck.] Any article of clothing or piece of dress, as a coat, a gown, &c.

**Garner**, *gár'ner*, *n.* [*Fr. grenier*.] *O.Fr. gerner*, a corn-loft, from *L. granaria*, a granary, from *granum*, grain.] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored for preservation.—*v.t.* To store in, or as in, a granary.

**Garnet**, *gár'net*, *n.* [*Fr. grenat*, *It. granata*, from *L. granum*, grain, seed, and in later times the cochineal insect and the scarlet dye obtained from it, the stone being so called on account of its fine crimson colour.] The name common to a group or family of precious stones, varying considerably in composition, the prevailing colour being red of various shades.

**Garnish**, *gár'nish*, *v.t.* [*Fr. garnir*, to provide or equip.] To adorn; to decorate with appendages; to set off; *cooking*, to ornament (a dish) with something laid round it.—*n.* Something added for embellishment; ornament; decoration; *cooking*, something round a dish as an embellishment.—**Garnishee**, *gár'nish-é*, *n.* A person warned not to pay money to another, because the other is himself a debtor to a third party, who gives the warning.

**Garret**, *gar'et*, *n.* [*O.Fr. garite*, a place of refuge or outlook.] That part of a house which is on the uppermost floor, immediately under the roof; a loft.

**Garrison**, *gar'i-sn*, *n.* [*Fr. garrison*, from *garmlr*, to garnish.] A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified town; a fort, castle, or fortified town furnished with troops.—*v.t.* To place a garrison in; to secure or defend by garrisons.

**Garrotte**, *Garrote*, *gar-rot'*, *n.* [*Fr. garrote*, from *Sp. garrote*.] A mode of capital punishment in Spain by strangling the person by means of an iron collar attached to a post; the instrument of this punishment.—**Garrotte**, *Garrote*, *gar-rot'*, *gar-rot'*, *v.t.*—*garrotted*, *garroted*, *garrotting*, *garroting*. To strangle by means of the garrotte;

to rob by suddenly seizing a person and transporting his booty to some remote place, usually carried out by two or three accomplices.

**Garrulous**, *gar'ú-lus*, *a.* [*L. garrulus*, from *garrir*, I prate, chatter.] Talkative; prating; characterized by long prosy talk, with minuteness and frequent repetition in recording details.—**Garrulity**, *gar-ú-lí-ti*, *n.* The quality of being garrulous; talkativeness; loquacity.

**Garter**, *gár'tér*, *n.* [*From O.Fr. garter* = *Fr. jarretière*, from *jarret*, *O.Fr. garret*, ham, hough.] A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg; the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the *Order of the Garter*; hence, also, the order itself, and the name given to the phallic *magical-arms* in England.—*v.t.* To bind with a garter.

**Garth**, *gárth*, *n.* [*Icel. garthr*, a yard or court = *A.Sax. geard*, a yard.] A yard or garden; a small enclosed place; the greensward or grass area within the cloisters of a religious house; a dam or weir for catching fish.

**Gas**, *gas*, *n.* [A word formed by the Dutch chemist Van Helmont, who died in 1644.] An elastic aeriform fluid; a substance the particles of which tend to fly apart from each other, thus causing it to expand indefinitely; coal-gas, the common gas used for illuminating purposes; poison disseminated in air by means preliminary to an attack.—*v.t.* To talk idly, in a gaseous manner. [*Colloq.*]—*v.t.* To poison with gas in war.—**Gaseller**, *gas'e-lér*, *n.* [From *gas*, by an erroneous imitation of *chandelier*.] A hanging apparatus with brackets or branches adapted for burning gas, as a chandelier for burning candles.—**Gas-burner**, *n.* That part of a gas lamp or bracket which gives out the light.—**Gas-engine**, *n.* An engine for utilizing coal-gas as a motive power.—**Gaseous**, *gá'z-us*, *a.* In the form of gas; of the nature of gas.—**Gas-fitter**, *n.* A workman who fits pipes and the burners and other appliances for gas.—**Gas-helmet**, *n.* A covering for the head adapted used to give protection against poisonous gases in warfare.—**Gas-jet**, *n.* A small jet of gas issuing from a gas-burner; a gas-burner.—**Gas-lamp**, *n.* A lamp, the light of which is supplied by gas.—**Gas-light**, *n.* Light produced by the combustion of gas; a gas-jet.—**Gas-main**, *n.* One of the principal pipes which convey the gas from the gas-works to the place of consumption.—**Gas-mask**, *n.* A form of gas-helmet, usually provided with a filter containing chemical and other substances.—**Gas-meter**, *n.* An instrument through which the gas is sent to pass in order to ascertain the quantity which is consumed at a particular place.—**Gasogene**, *Gazogene*,

gas'ô-jên, gaz'ô-jên, *n.* [*Gas*, and *Gr.* root *gen*, to produce.] An apparatus for manufacturing aerated water on a small scale for domestic use.—**Gasolene**, *Gasoline*, gas'ô-lên, gas'ô-lîn, *n.* (a) An inflammable liquid obtained as one of the initial products in the distillation of petroleum, used as a solvent for oils, fats, &c., and also for lighting and heating; (b) the name applied in America to PETROL.—**Gasometer**, ga-zom'ê-têr, *n.* An instrument or apparatus intended to measure, collect, or mix gases; a reservoir or storehouse for the ordinary illuminating gas produced in gas-works.—**Gas-stove**, *n.* A stove heated by gas.—**Gassy**, gas'i, *a.* Relating to or containing gas; gaseous.—**Gas-work**, *n.* A work where coal-gas is made for illuminating purposes.

**Gasconade**, gas-ko-nâd', *n.* [*Fr.*] A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado; a bragging.

**Gash**, gash, *n.* [Perhaps from *O.Fr.* *gasher*, to scarify.] A deep and long cut; an incision of considerable length, particularly in flesh.—*v.t.* To make a gash or gashes in.

**Gasket**, gas'ket, *n.* [*Fr. gascette*, *Sp. gasceta*, a gasket.] One of the plated cords fastened to the yard of a ship to tie the sail to it.

**Gasp**, gasp, *v.i.* [*Icel. gaispa*, to yawn; *Dan. gispe*, to gasp; *L.G. jafen, japsen*; akin to *E. gape*.] To open the mouth wide in laborious respiration; to labour for breath; to respire convulsively; to pant violently.—*v.t.* To emit or utter with gaspings or pantings: with *away, forth, out*, &c.—*n.* A laboured respiration; a short painful catching of the breath.

**Gastropod**, **Gastropod**, gas'têr-opod, gas'trô-pod, *n.* [*Gr. gastêr*, the belly, and *pous, podos*, a foot.] One of a class of molluscs, consisting of snails, periwinkles, and other animals inhabiting a univalve shell (although some of them are destitute of a shell), the distinguishing characteristic being the foot, a broad muscular organ attached to the ventral surface.

**Gastric**, gas'trik, *a.* [From *Gr. gastêr*, *gastros*, the belly or stomach.] Of or pertaining to the belly or stomach.—**Gastritis**, gas-tri'tis, *n.* Chronic inflammation of the stomach.—**Gastro-enteritis**, en-tê-rit'is, *n.* Inflammation of the stomach and intestines.—**Gastronomy**, gas-trôn-ô-mî, *n.* [*Gr. nomos*, a law.] The art or science of good living; the pleasures of the table; epicurism.—**Gastronomer**, gas-trôn-ô-mêr, *n.* One versed in gastronomy; a judge of the art of cookery; a gourmet; an epicure.

**Gate**, gât, *n.* [*A.Sax. geat*, a gate or door; *Icel. gat*, *D. gat*, a hole; from same root as *get*.] A large door such as gives entrance into a castle, a temple, palace, or other large edifice; the entrance leading into such an edifice; a frame of timber

or metal which opens or closes a passage into an enclosure of some kind; the frame which shuts or stops a passage for water, as at the entrance to a dock.—**Gate-crasher**, *n.* An uninvited guest; one who obtains admission to a public entertainment without a ticket.—**Gated**, gât'ed, *a.* Having gates.—*v.i.* Confined to college; forbidden to pass the gates.—**Gate-house**, *n.* A house at a gate, as a porter's lodge at the entrance to the grounds of a mansion.—**Gates**, *n.* Gate-money, the sum or sums taken at the gates for admission to a cricket or football match.—**Gateway**, gât'wâ, *n.* An opening which is or may be closed with a gate; a means of ingress or egress.

**Gather**, ga'th'êr, *v.t.* [*A.Sax. gaderian, gadrian*, from *gador, geador*, together, seen also in *together*; comp. *D. gaderen*, to gather, *te gader*, *L.G. to gader*, together.] To bring together; to collect into one place or one aggregate; to assemble; to congregate; to pick; to pluck; to accumulate; to amass; to draw together; to bring together in folds or plaits, as a garment; hence, to plait; to pucker; to acquire or gain, with or without effort (to *gather strength*); to deduce by inference; to conclude.—*v.i.* To collect; to become assembled; to congregate; to take origin and grow; to come to a head (as a boil).—*n.* A plait or fold in cloth held in position by a thread drawn through it; a pucker.—**Gathering**, ga'th'êr-ing, *n.* The act of collecting or assembling; that which is gathered; a crowd; an assembly; a collection of pus; an abscess.

**Gatling-gun**, ga'tling-gun, *n.* A form of the mitrailleuse or repeating machine-gun, so named from the inventor.

**Gaucha**, gâ-ô'chô, *n.* A native of the Pampas of the La Plata of Spanish descent.

**Gaud**, gad, *n.* [*L. gaudium*, joy, gladness; in later times something showy; akin *joy, jewel*.] Something worn for adorning the person; a piece of showy finery [*Shak.*].

**Gaudy**, ga'di, *a.* Gay beyond the simplicity of nature or good taste; showy; tastelessly or glaringly adorned.—*n.* A feast or festival.

**Gaufer**, ga'fêr, *v.t.* [*Fr. gaufer*, to figure cloth, velvet, &c., from *gaufre*=*E. wafer*.] To plait; to crimp; to flute; to goffer.—**Gaufering-iron**, *n.* An iron used for plaiting or fluting frills, &c.

**Gauge**, gâ, *v.t.*—*gauged, gauging*. [*O.Fr. gauger*, perhaps of the same origin with *gallon*, and signifying to find the number of measures in a vessel.] To measure or to ascertain the contents or capacity of; to measure in respect to capability, power, character, &c.; to appraise; to estimate.—*n.* A standard of measure; an instrument to determine dimensions or capacity; a measure; means of estimating; the distance

between the lines of rails of a railway; *joinery*, a simple instrument made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board, &c.—**Gauger**, gâ'jêr, *n.* One who gauges; an officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks; an exciseman.

**Gaul**, gal, *n.* [*L. Gallus*, a Gaul, an inhabitant of *Gallia*, the country now called France.] An inhabitant of Gaul.—**Gaulish**, ga'lish, *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or ancient France.

**Gault**, galt, *n.* [*Comp. Icel. gald, goldr*, hard snow.] *Geol.* a series of stiff marls or calcareous clays, varying in colour from a light grey to a dark blue, occurring between the upper and lower greensands of the chalk formation.

**Gaunt**, gant, *a.* [*Comp. N. gand*, a slender stick, a thin man.] Attenuated, as with fasting or suffering; lean; meagre; thin; slender.

**Gauntlet**, gant'let, *n.* [*Fr. gantelet*, dim. from *gant*, a glove, from the Teut.; *D. want*, *Dan. vante*, *Icel. vötrr* (for *vantir*), a glove.] A large iron glove with fingers covered with small plates, formerly worn as armour; a long glove for a lady, which envelops the hand and wrist.

**Gaur**, gour, *n.* [Indian name; *Skr. go*, a cow.] One of the largest of the ox tribe, inhabiting the mountain jungles of India.

**Gauze**, gaz, *n.* [*Fr. gaze*, *Sp. gasa*, from the town *Gaza*, whence it was first brought.] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff, of silk, linen, or cotton; any slight open material resembling this (wire gauze).—**Gauzy**, ga'zi, *a.* Like gauze; thin as gauze.

**Gavelkind**, gâ'vel-kind, *n.* [*A.Sax. gafol*, payment, *cynd*, kind, offspring.] An old land-tenure in England, still prevailing in Kent, by which land descends to all the sons in equal shares.

**Gavial**, gâ'vi-al, *n.* [Indian name.] A crocodile found in India.

**Gavotte**, ga-vot', *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Gavot*, a native of the Pays de Gap in the Hautes Alpes, where the dance originated.] A sort of French dance; the music to which the dance was performed, or a similar instrumental movement.

**Gawky**, ga'ki, *a.* Awkward; clumsy; clownish.

**Gay**, gâ, *a.* [*Fr. gai*, of Teutonic origin.] Excited with merriment or delight; merry; sportive; frolicsome; fine; showy (a *gay dress*); given to pleasure, often to vicious pleasure; dissipated.—**Gaiety**, gâ'e-ti, *n.* The state of being gay; merriment; mirth; show.

**Gaze**, gâz, *v.i.*—*gazed, gazing*. [*Sw. gaza*, to gaze; allied to *E. agast*, *Goth. usgaisjan*, to terrify.] To fix the eyes and look steadily and earnestly; to look with eagerness or curiosity.—*n.* A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration.—*At gaze*, standing gazing; gazing in wonder.—**Gazebo**, ga-zê'bo, *n.* [Facetious coinage.]



A summer-house, tower, &c., commanding a wide prospect.

**Gazelle**, gaz-el', n. [Fr. *gazelle*, from Sp. *gazela*, from Ar. *ghazal*.] An antelope of North Africa, Syria, Arabia, and Persia, about the size of a roebuck, of a graceful form, and with long slender limbs.

**Gazette**, gaz-zet', n. [It. *gazetta*.] A newspaper; especially an official or government newspaper containing public announcements, such as appointments to civil or military posts, the names of persons who have been declared bankrupt, &c.; hence, to appear in the *gazette* often means to be publicly announced there as a bankrupt.—v. t.—*gazetted*, *gazetting*. To insert or publish in a *gazette*; hence, to be *gazetted*, to have one's name announced in the *gazette* as appointed to some post or promoted to some rank.—**Gazetteer**, gaz-et-tēr', n. A book containing geographical and topographical information alphabetically arranged; a geographical dictionary.

**Gear**, gēr, n. [A Sax. *gearwe*, habiliments.] Whatever is prepared for use or wear; hence, dress; ornaments; the harness or furniture of domestic animals; *naut.* the ropes, blocks, &c., belonging to any particular sail or spar; *mach.* the appliances or furnishings connected with the acting portions of any piece of mechanism.—To throw machinery into or out of gear, to connect or disconnect wheelwork or couplings.—v. t. To put gear on; to harness.—**Gearing**, gē'ring, n. Harness; the parts by which motion is communicated from one portion of a machine to another; a train of connected toothed wheels.

**Gecko**, gek'ō, n. [From the sound of the animal's voice.] A name of various nocturnal lizards of the warm parts of both hemispheres.

**Gehenna**, gē-hen'na, n. A term used in the New Testament as typical of the place of future punishment and translated hell, hell-fire.

**Geisha**, gā'i-shā, n. One of the Japanese dancing and singing girls who perform at private parties and elsewhere.

**Gelatin**, Gelatin, jē'l'a-tin, n. [Fr. *gélatine*, It. and Sp. *gelatina*, from L. *gelo*, I congeal.] A substance obtained from various animal tissues, and employed in the arts and as human food, being known in its coarser forms as *glue*, *size*, and *islinglass*, according to the sources whence it is obtained and the care exercised in its preparation.—**Gelatinous**, jē-lat'i-nus, a. Of or pertaining to, or consisting of gelatine; resembling jelly; viscous.

**Geld**, geld, v. t. [From Icel. *gelda*, Dan. *gilde*, G. *gelten*, to geld.] To castrate; to emasculate.—**Gelding**, gēl'ding, n. A castrated animal; especially a castrated horse.

**Gelder-rose**, **Guelder-rose**, gēl'dēr, n. [Brought from *Guelderland* in Holland.] A shrub of the wood-

bine family with handsome flowers. **Gelid**, jē'l'id, a. [L. *gelidus*, from *gelo*, I freeze.] Cold; very cold; icy or frosty.

**Gelignite**, jē-lig'nit, n. A nitro-glycerine explosive.

**Gelsemium**, jē-sē'mi-um, n. [It. *gelsomino*, jasmine.] A twining shrub, the yellow jasmine of the United States.

**Gem**, jem, n. [L. *gemma*, a bud, a precious stone.] A precious stone of any kind, as the ruby, topaz, emerald, &c., especially when cut or polished; a jewel; anything resembling a gem, or remarkable for beauty, rarity, or costliness.

**Gemination**, jem-i-nā'shon, n. A doubling; duplication; repetition.—**Gemini**, jem'i-ni, n. pl. [L., twin brothers, Castor and Pollux.] *Astron.* the third sign of the zodiac, so named from its two brightest stars, Castor and Pollux.

**Gemmation**, jem-ā'shon, n. [L. *gemma*, bud.] Zool. the process of reproduction by buds; the formation of a new individual by budding; *bot.* the act of budding; veneration.

**Gemsbok**, gemz'bok, n. [D. *gemsbok*, G. *gemsbock*, the male chamois, from *gemse*, chamois, and *bok*, buck.] A fine large antelope inhabiting South Africa.

**Gendarme**, zhān-dārm, n. [Fr., from the pl. *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms.] A private in the armed police of France.—**Gendarmerie**, zhān-dārm-rē, n. [Fr. *gendarmerie*.] The body of gendarmes.

**Gender**, jen'dēr, n. [Fr. *genre*, from L. *genus*, *generis*, kind or sort, gender; with *d* inserted as in tender, adj.] Kind or sort; a sex, male or female; *gram.* one of those classes or categories into which words are divided according to the sex, natural or metaphorical, of the beings or things they denote; a grammatical category in which words of similar termination are classed together; such a distinction in words.

**Genealogy**, jē-nē-al'ō-jī or jen-ē-al'ō-jī, n. [L. and Gr. *genealogia*—Gr. *genea*, family (root *gen*, to beget), and *logos*, discourse.] An account or synopsis tracing the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; an enumeration or table of ancestors and their children in the order of succession; pedigree; lineage; the study of pedigrees or family history.—**Genealogist**, jē-nē-al'ō-jist, n. One who traces descents of persons or families.

**General**, jen'er-al, a. [Fr. *général*, from L. *generalis*, belonging to a genus, generic, general, from *genus*, *generis*, a kind.] Relating to a whole genus, kind, class, or order; relating to, affecting, or comprehending the whole community; public; common to many or the greatest number; extensive, though not universal; common; usual; ordinary (a general opinion); not restrained or limited to a particular

import; not specific (a general term); not directed to a single object; taken as a whole; regarded in the gross.—**General officer**, an officer who commands an army, an army corps, or a division.—**General Post Office**, a principal post office; the chief post office of a system.—n. A general or comprehensive notion; a military officer of the highest rank but one; the commander of an army or of an army corps or a division; the chief of an order of monks, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule.—In general, in the main; for the most part; not always or universally; also in the aggregate, or as a whole.—**Generalissimo**, jen'er-a-lis'i-mō, n. [It.] The chief commander of an army or military force which consists of two or more grand divisions under separate commanders. [Not used in the British army.]—**Generality**, jen'er-al'i-ti, n. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars; a statement which is general or not specific, or which lacks application to any one case.—The *generality*, the main body; the bulk; the greatest part.—**Generalization**, jen'er-al-i-zā'shon, n. The act or process of generalizing; a general inference.—**Generalize**, jen'er-al-iz, v. t.—*generalized*, *generalizing*. To reduce or bring under a general law, rule, or statement; to bring into relation with a wider circle of facts; to deduce from the consideration of many particulars.—v. i. To form objects into classes; to bring or classify particulars under general heads or rules.—**Generally**, jen'er-al-i, adv. In general; commonly; ordinarily; extensively, though not universally; most frequently, but not without exceptions; without detail; leaving particular facts out of account; in the whole taken together.—**Generalship**, jen'er-al-ship, n. The office of a general; the discharge of the functions of a general; military skill exhibited in the judicious handling of troops; management or judicious tactics generally.

**Generate**, jen'er-āt, v. t.—*generated*, *generating*. [L. *genero*, *generatum*, to beget. GENUS.] To procreate (young); to produce; to cause to be; to bring into existence; to cause (heat, vibrations).—**Generation**, jen'er-ā'shon, n. The act of generating; production; formation; a single succession of the human race in natural descent, calculated at thirty years; the average period of time between one succession of children and the next following; people who are contemporary or living at the same time; a race; progeny; offspring.—**Generative**, jen'er-ā-tiv, a. Having the power of generating; belonging to generation or the act of procreating.—**Generator**, jen'er-ā-tēr, n. One who or that which begets, causes, or produces; a vessel or chamber in

which something is generated; *elect.* a machine for generating electric current. A direct-current generator is usually called a *dynamo*, an alternating-current generator, an *alternator*.

**Generic, General,** *je-nér'ík, je-nér'í-kal, a.* [Fr. *générique*, from *L. genus, generis*, kind.] Pertaining to a genus; descriptive of, belonging to, or comprehending the genus, as distinct from the species or from another genus; referring to a large class.

**Generous,** *jen'ér-us, a.* [L. *generosus*, of honourable birth.] Noble; honourable; magnanimous (of persons or things); liberal; bountiful; munificent; free in giving; strong; full of spirit (*generous wine*).—**Generosity,** *jen-ér-os'i-ti, n.* [L. *generositas*.] The quality of being generous; nobleness of soul; liberality of sentiment; a disposition to give liberally.

**Genesis,** *jen'e-sis, n.* [Gr. *genesis*, from root *gen*, to beget.] The act of producing or giving origin; a taking origin; generation; origination; the first book of the Old Testament.

**Genet,** *jen'et, n.* [Fr. *genette*, Sp. *gineeta*, from the name of a Berber tribe who supplied the Moorish sultans of Grenada with cavalry.] A small-sized, well-proportioned Spanish horse: spelled also *Jennet*.

**Genet,** *jen'et, n.* [Sp. *gineeta*, from Ar. *jennet*.] A carnivorous animal belonging to the civet family, a native of western Asia; the fur of the genet.

**Genetics,** *je-net'iks, n.* The branch of biology which deals with heredity.

**Geneva,** *je-né'va, n.* [From *L. juniperus*, juniper; *gin* is a contraction of this.] A spirit distilled from grain or malt, with the addition of juniper-berries; gin.

**Genial,** *je-ni'al, a.* [L. *genialis*, from *genius*, social disposition, genius, from root *gen*.] Characterized by kindly warmth of disposition and manners such as promotes cheerfulness on the part of others; cordial; kindly; sympathetically cheerful; enlivening; warming; contributing to life and cheerfulness (the *genial sun*).—**Geniality,** *je-ni-al'i-ti, n.* The state or quality of being genial; sympathetic cheerfulness or cordiality.

**Genie, jé'né, n. pl. Genii, je'né-i.** [A form due to the influence of the word *genius*.] Same as *Jinnee*.

**Genital, jen'i-tal, a.** [L. *genitalis*, from *gigno, genitum*, to beget.] Pertaining to generation or the act of begetting.—**Genitals, jen'i-talz, n. pl.** The parts of generation; the privates; the sexual organs.

**Genitive, jen'i-tiv, a.** [L. *genitivus*, relating to birth or origin, from *gigno, genitum*, to beget.] Gram. a term applied to a case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, &c., in English called the possessive case.—*n. Gram.* the genitive case.

**Genius, jé'ni-us, n.** [L., a genius or tutelary spirit, social disposition, wit or genius, from the root *gen*, to beget.] A tutelary deity; an imaginary being ruling or protecting men, places, or things; a good or evil spirit supposed to be attached to a person and to influence his actions; that disposition or bent of mind which is peculiar to every man, and which qualifies him for a particular employment; intellectual endowment of the highest kind, particularly the power of invention or of producing original combinations; a man thus intellectually endowed; peculiar character or constitution; pervading spirit or influence from associations or otherwise (the special *genius* of a language). [Plural *Genii* meaning spirits, *Geniuses* meaning men.]

**Genre, zhähr, n.** [Fr., from *L. genus, generis*, kind.] Painting, a term applied to paintings which depict scenes of ordinary life, as domestic, rural, or village scenes.

**Gen't, jent.** A vulgar abbreviation for *Gentleman*.

**Genteel, jen-tél, a.** [Fr. *gentil*, from *L. gentilis*, belonging to the same family or nation, not foreign, latterly also genteile or pagan, from *gens, gentis*, race, stock, family.] Having the manners of well-bred people; well-bred; refined; free from anything low or vulgar; of a station above the common people; furnishing a competence (a *genteel allowance*).—**Gentility, jen-ti'l'i-ti, n.** The state or character of being genteel; the manners or circumstances of genteel people.

**Gentian, jen'shi-an, n.** [L. *gentiana*—said to be named after *Gentius*, king of Illyria, who first experienced the virtue of gentian.] The name of certain bitter herbaceous plants with beautiful blue or yellow flowers, the roots of some species being highly valued as a tonic.

**Gentile, jen'til, n.** [L. *gentilis*, from *gens, gentis*, nation, race.] *Scrip.* any one belonging to the non-Jewish nations; any person not a Jew or a Christian; a heathen; applied by Mormons to those outside their sect.—*a.* Belonging to the non-Jewish nations; *gram.* denoting one's race or country (a *gentile noun*).

**Gentle, jen'ti, a.** [Fr. *gentil*.] Well-born; of a good family; soft and refined in manners; mild; meek; not rough, harsh, or severe; not wild, turbulent, or refractory; placid; bland; not rude or violent.

—**Gently, jen'ti, adv.** In a gentle manner; mildly; meekly; placidly.

—**Gentlefolk, jen'tl-fök, n.** Persons of good breeding and family: generally in plural, *gentlefolks*.

**Gentleman, jen'tl-man, n.** [Gente, that is, well-born, and man; Fr. *gentilhomme*.] A man of good family or good social position; in a somewhat narrow and technical sense, any man above the rank of yeoman, including noblemen; in a more

limited sense, a man who without a title bears a coat of arms; as commonly applied, any man whose education, occupation, or income raises him above menial service or an ordinary trade; a man of good breeding and politeness, as distinguished from the vulgar and clownish; a man of the highest honour, courtesy, and morality; often used almost as a polite equivalent for 'man': in the plural the appellation by which men are addressed in popular assemblies, whatever may be their condition or character.—**Gentlewoman, jen'tl-wum-an, n.** A woman of good family or of good breeding.

**Gentry, jen'tri, n.** [O.Fr. *genterise*, for *gentilise*, high birth, from *gentil, L. gentilis*.] *Colloq.* People of good position; wealthy or well-born people in general, of a rank below the nobility; also ironically applied to disreputable characters.

**Genueflect, jen'ü-flekt, v. i.** [L. *genui, the knee, and flecto, I bend*, as in *infect, reflect, &c.*] To bend the knee, as in worship; to make a genuflection or genuflections.—**Genuflection, Genuflexion, jen'ü-flek'shon, n.** The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

**Genuine, jen'ü-in, a.** [L. *genuinus*, from root of *gigno, I beget*.] Belonging to the original stock; hence, real; natural; true; pure; not spurious, false, or adulterated.

**Genus, jé'nus, n. pl. Genera, or Genuses, jen'ér-a, jé'nus-éz.** [L. *genus, generis*, a kind, class.] A kind, class, or sort; *logic*, a class of a greater extent than a species; in *scientific classifications*, an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common, by which they are distinguished from all others: subordinate to *order, tribe, family*.

**Geocentric, Geocentral, jê-ô-sen'trik, jê-ô-sen'tri-kal, a.** [Gr. *gê, earth, and kentron, centre*.] *Astron.* having reference to the earth for its centre; seen from the earth: applied to the place of a planet as seen from the centre of the earth.

**Goode, jê'ôd, n.** [Gr. *geodês, earthy, from gê, earth*.] *Mineral*, a roundish hollow lump of agate or other mineral, having the cavity frequently lined with crystals.

**Geodesy, Geodetics, jê-ôd'é-si, jê-ô-det'iks, n.** [Gr. *geodaisia—gê, the earth, and daîo, I divide*.] That branch of applied mathematics which determines the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, the general figure of the earth, and the variations of the intensity of gravity in different regions.

**Geography, jê-og'ra-fi, n.** [Gr. *geô-graphia—gê, the earth, and graphê, description*.] The science or branch of knowledge which treats of the world and its inhabitants, describing more especially the external

features of the world, and in its widest scope embracing *mathematical geography*, which deals with the figure and measurement of the earth, latitude and longitude, &c.; *physical geography*, which describes the earth's features and explains their relations to each other, treating also of climate, animals, and plants, and their distribution; the ocean and its phenomena, &c.; and *political geography*, which treats of the states and peoples of the earth and their political and social characteristics; a description of the earth or a certain portion of it; a book containing such a description. — **Geographer**, jê-ôg'ra-fër, n. One who is versed in, or compiles a treatise on, geography. — **Geographic, Geographical**, jê-ô-graf'ik, jê-ô-graf'-i-kal, a. Relating to geography; containing information regarding geography.

**Geology**, jê-ôl'o-jî, n. [Gr. *gê*, the earth, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which deals with the structure, especially the internal structure, of the crust of the globe, and of the substances which compose it; the science which treats of the minerals, rocks, earths, or other substances composing the globe, the relations which the several constituent masses bear to each other, their formation, structure, position, and history, together with the successive changes that have taken place in the organic and inorganic kingdoms of nature as illustrated by fossils or otherwise. — **Geologist**, jê-ôl'o-jist, n. One versed in geology. — **Geologize**, jê-ôl'o-jîz, v.i. To study geology; to make geological investigations.

**Geometry**, jê-ôm'e-trî, n. [Gr. *gê-metria*, *gê*, the earth, and *metron*, measure—the term being originally equivalent to land-measuring or surveying.] The science of magnitude; that science which treats of the properties of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids; that branch of mathematics which treats of the properties and relations of magnitudes. — **Geometric, Geometrical**, jê-ô-met'-rik, jê-ô-met'-ri-kal, a. [Gr. *gê-metrikos*.] Pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done or determined by geometry. — **Geometrical elevation**, a design for the front or side of a building drawn according to the rules of geometry, as opposed to perspective or natural elevation. — **Geometrical progression**, progression in which the terms increase or decrease by a common ratio, as 2, 4, 8, 16, &c. — **Geometrician, Geometer**, jê-ôm'e-trish-an, jê-ôm'ê-tër, n. One skilled in geometry.

**Geoponic, Geoponical**, jê-ô-pôn'-ik, jê-ô-pôn'-i-kal, a. [Gr. *gê*, the earth, and *ponos*, labour.] Pertaining to tillage or agriculture. — **Geoponics**, jê-ô-pôn'-iks, n. The art or science of cultivation.

**George**, jorj, n. [This proper name is from Gr. *geôrgos*, a husbandman

—*gê*, the earth, and *ergon*, labour.] A figure of St. George on horseback encountering the dragon, worn pendent from the collar by knights of the Garter.—*St. George*, the patron saint of England, supposed to be martyred in A.D. 303 under Diocletian.—*St. George's Cross*, the English flag, a red cross on a white ground, opposed to the St. Andrew's Cross of Scotland, a silver saltire on a blue ground.—**Georgian**, jor'ji-an, a. Belonging or relating to the reigns of the four *Georges*, kings of Great Britain; a native of Georgia in the United States, or of Georgia in the Caucasus.—**Georgic**, jor'jik, n. [Gr. *geôrgikos*, rustic.] A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry.

**Geotropism**, jê-ôf'ro-pizm, n. [Gr. *gê*, the earth, and *tropos*, a turning.] Disposition or tendency to turn or incline towards the earth, the characteristic exhibited in a young plant when deprived of light.

**Gerah**, gê'ra, n. [Heb.] The smallest piece of money among the ancient Jews, equal to about three half-pennies.

**Geranium**, je-rä'ni-um, n. [L. *geranium*, Gr. *geranion*, from *geranos*, a crane—on account of the long projecting spike of the seed-capsule.] The crane's-bill genus, a genus of herbaceous plants (rarely undershrubs), natives of the temperate regions of the world, having flowers which are usually blue or red, and often handsome; the geraniums of gardens belong, however, to a different genus (*pelargonium*).

**Gerfalcon**, jêr'fa-kn, n. The gyrfalcon.

**Germ**, jêrm, n. [Fr. *germe*, L. *germen*, an offshoot, a sprout.] *Physiol.* The earliest form under which any organism appears; the rudimentary or embryonic form of an organism; hence, that from which anything springs; origin; first principle; any micro-organism, especially any of the bacteria which produce diseases in human beings or the lower animals; a microbe.—**Germinate**, jêr'mî-nât, v.i.—*germinated*, *germinating*. [L. *germino*, *germinatum*, to bud, from *germen*.] To sprout; to bud; to shoot; to begin to vegetate, as a plant or its seed.—**Germination**, jêr'mî-nâ'shon, n. The act of germinating; the first act of growth by an embryo plant.

**German**, jêr'man, a. [L. *germanus*, a brother, for *germaninus*, from *germen*, an offshoot.] Sprung from the same father and mother or from members of the same family.—**Germane**, jêr'mân, a. Closely akin; nearly related; allied; relevant; pertinent.

**German**, jêr'man, n. [L. *Germanus*, German, *Germani*, the Germans, not a native German appellation, but probably borrowed by the Romans from the Celts; of doubtful origin.] A native or inhabitant of Germany; the language of the higher and more southern districts of Germany, and

the literary language of all Germany, called by the people themselves *Deutsch* (=Dutch), and also known as *High German*, to distinguish it from the *Low German*, or vernacular of the lowland or northern parts of Germany. See also *DUTCH*.—*a*. Belonging to Germany.—**Germanic**, jêr-man'ik, a. Pertaining to Germany; a name of certain languages otherwise called *Teutonic*.—**Germanism**, jêr'man-izm, n. An idiom or phrase of the German language.—**German-silver**, n. A white alloy of nickel, formed by fusing together 100 parts of copper, 60 of zinc, and 40 of nickel.—**German-tinder**, n. Amadou.

**Germander**, jêr-man'dër, n. [Fr. *germandrée*, corrupted from L. *chamaedrys*, Gr. *chamaidrys*, *germander*—*chamal*, on the ground, and *drys*, an oak.] The common name of certain labiate plants, a few species of which are common in Britain.

**Germicide**, jêr'mî-sîd, n. [E. *germ*, L. *cædo*, I kill.] A substance that destroys germs, especially disease germs.

**Germ-plasm**, jêrm'plasm, n. [From *germ*, and Gr. *plasma*, anything formed.] A hypothetical constituent of the nucleus in a sex-cell, by which hereditary characters are supposed to be transmitted.

**Gerry-mander**, jêr'i-man-dër, v.i. [From *Gerry*, governor of Massachusetts.] To organize or manipulate a constituency for unfair political-party purposes.

**Gerund**, jêr'und, n. [L. *gerundium*, from *gero*, I carry on or perform, the gerund expressing the doing or the necessity of doing something.] A part of the Latin verb, or a kind of verbal noun, used to express the meaning of the present infinitive active; a term adopted into other languages to indicate various forms or modifications of the verb, in English being applied to verbal nouns such as 'teaching' in expressions like 'fit for teaching boys'.—**Gerundive**, je-run'div, n. A name given originally by Latin grammarians to the future participle passive, a form similar to the gerund; sometimes used in regard to other languages.

**Gestation**, jes-tâ'shon, n. [L. *gestatio*, from *gesto*, *gestatum*, freq. from *gero*, *gestum*, to carry.] The act of carrying young in the womb from conception to delivery; pregnancy.

**Gesticulate**, jes-tik'-û-lât, v.i.—*gesticulated*, *gesticulating*. [L. *gesticulor*, *gesticulatus*, from *gero*, *gestum*, to bear or carry.] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to use postures.—**Gesticulation**, jes-tik'-û-lâ'shon, n. [L. *gesticulatio*.] The act of gesticulating or making gestures; a gesture.

**Gesture**, jes'tür, n. [L. *gestura*, mode of acting, from L. *gestus*, posture, motion, from *gero*, *gestum*, to bear, to carry.] A motion or action intended to express an idea or feeling, or to enforce an argument or



opinion; movement of the body or limbs.—*v.t.*—*gestured, gesturing.* To express by gesture.—*v.i.* To make gestures.

**Get**, *get*, *v.t.* pret. *got* (*gat*, obs.), pp. *got, gotten*, ppr. *getting*. [A.Sax. *gitan*, to obtain.] To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of by any means; to beget; to procreate; to commit to memory; to learn; to prevail on; to induce; to persuade; to procure or cause to be or occur (to *get* a letter sent, to *get* things together); *refl.* to carry or betake oneself.—*v.i.* To make acquisition; to gain; to arrive at any place or state; to become: followed by some modifying word, and sometimes implying difficulty or labour.—**Get-up**, *n.* Equipment; dress and other accessories (an actor's *get-up*).

**Gewgaw**, *gū'ga*, *n.* [Formerly *gugawew*, *gugawe*, for old *givegove*, a reduplicated form from *give*.] A showy trifle; a pretty thing of little worth; a toy; a bauble.

**Geyser**, *gi'zer*, *n.* [Icel. *geysir*, lit. the gusher, from *geysa*, to gush; allied to E. *gush*.] The name given to springs or fountains of hot water characterized by periodic eruptions, the water rising up in a column; a device for heating water by passing it over plates heated by gas.

**Ghastly**, *gast'li*, *a.* [A.Sax. *gæstlic*, terrible, *gæst* being the same as *ghost* in *aghost*; akin Goth. *usgaisjan*, to terrify.] Terrible of countenance; deathlike; dismal; horrible; shocking; dreadful.

**Ghat, Ghaut, gât, gat, *n.* [Hind.] In India, a pass through a mountain; a range or chain of hills; a landing-place or stairway to the rivers of India.**

**Chee, gē, *n.* [Hind.] In India, the butter made from the milk of the buffalo converted into a kind of oil.**

**Gherkin**, *gēr'kin*, *n.* [G. *gurke*, D. *agurke*, Dan. *agurke*, from Ar. *al-khiyār*, Per. *khiyār*, cucumber.] A small-fruited variety of the cucumber used for pickling.

**Ghetto**, *get'to*, *n.* [It. *borghetto*, *borgo*, borough.] Jewish pen or quarter, a Jewry; the quarter, closed and locked at night, in Italian and Rhine-valley towns, in which Jews lived.

**Ghost, gōst, *n.* [A.Sax. *gāst*, a spirit, a ghost; D. *geest*, G. *geist*.] The soul or spiritual part of man; the visible spirit of a dead person; a disembodied spirit; an apparition; shadow (not the *ghost* of a chance).—To *give up the ghost*, to yield up the spirit; to die.—*The Holy Ghost*, the third person in the Trinity.—**

**Ghostly**, *gōst'li*, *a.* Having to do with the soul or spirit; spiritual; not carnal or secular; pertaining to apparitions (a *ghostly* visitant; suggestive of ghosts (*ghostly* gloom)).

**Ghoul, gōl, *n.* [Per. *ghūl*, a kind of demon supposed to devour men.] An imaginary evil being among Eastern nations, which is supposed to prey upon human bodies.**

**Ghyll, gil, *n.* Same as *Gill*, a ravine. **Giant**, *ji'ant*, *n.* [O.E. *geant*, Fr. *giant*, from L. *gigas, gigantis*, from Gr. *gigas, gigantos*, a giant, formed by reduplication of root *gan, gen*, to produce.] A man of extraordinary bulk and stature; a person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual.—*a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength.—**Glantess**, *ji'an-tes*, *n.* A female giant.**

**Giaour, jour, *n.* [Turk., from Per. *gāwr*, an infidel.] A word used by the Turks to designate the adherents of all religions except the Mohammedan, more particularly Christians; a Frank.**

**Gibber, jib'er, *v.i.* [Akin to *jabber* and *gabble*, perhaps also to *gibe*.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately; to gabble or jabber.—**Gibberish**, *gib'er-ish*, *n.* Rapid and inarticulate talk; unintelligible language; unmeaning words.**

**Gibbet, jib'et, *n.* [Fr. *gibet*, O.Fr. *gibbet*; comp. O.Fr. *gibet*, a large stick.] A kind of gallows; a gallows with a cross-beam or an arm projecting from the top, on which notorious malefactors were hanged; the projecting beam or jib of a crane.—*v.t.* To hang on a gibbet or gallows; to hold up to ridicule, scorn, infamy, &c.**

**Gibbon, gib'on, *n.* A name of various apes of the Indian Archipelago, slender in form and with very long arms.**

**Gibbous, gib'us, *a.* [L. *gibbosus*, from *gibbus*, humped, a hump.] Swelling out or protuberant; exhibiting a sort of hump or convex swelling; hunched: applied to the moon when more than half and less than full.**

**Gib-cat, gib'kat, *n.* [*Gib* for *Gilbert*; comp. *Tom-cat*.] A castrated cat.**

**Gibe, jib, *v.i.*—*gibed, gibing*. [From the same root as *gab*, the mouth, *gabble, jabber*, &c.; comp. Sw. *gipa*, to wry the mouth.] To utter taunting sarcastic words; to flout; to flect.—*v.t.* To assail with contemptuous words; to mock; to flout; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt.—*n.* A taunt or sarcastic remark; a mocking jest; a scoff.**

**Giblets, jib'lets, *n.pl.* [O.Fr. *gibellet*; origin unknown.] The entrails of a goose or other fowl removed before roasting.**

**Giddy, gid'i, *a.* [A.Sax. *gydig*, insane, from *god*, a god, a heathen deity.] Having in the head a sensation of a whirling or reeling about; affected with vertigo; dizzy; reeling; rendering giddy; inducing giddiness (a *giddy* height); suggestive of giddiness from its motion; whirling; inconstant; changeable; flighty; thoughtless; rendered wild by excitement; having the head turned.**

**Gift, gift, *n.* [A.Sax. *gift*, from *gifan*, to give.] That which is given or bestowed; a present; a donation; the act, right, or power of giving**

(it is not in his *gift*); a natural quality or endowment regarded as conferred; power; faculty; talent.—*v.t.* To confer as a gift; to make a gift or present; to endow.—**Gifted**, *gif'ted*, *pp. or a.* Endowed by nature with any power or faculty; largely endowed with intellect or genius; talented.

**Gig, gig, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] Any little thing that is whirled round in play; a whirligig [*Shak.*]; a light one-horse carriage with two wheels; a long narrow rowing-boat; a ship's boat suited for rowing expeditiously, and generally furnished with sails; a machine for teasing woollen cloth; a kind of harpoon.**

**Gigantic, Gigantical**, *ji-gan'tik, ji-gan'ti-kal*, *a.* [L. *giganticus*, from *gigas, a giant*.] Of the size or proportions of a giant; colossal; huge; enormous; immense.

**Giggle, gig'le, *n.* [Imitative, like *cackle*; D. *gicken, gickelen*, to cackle; Swiss *gigelen*, to giggle.] A kind of laugh, with short catches of the voice or breath; a titter.—*v.i.*—*giggled, giggling*. To laugh with short catches of the breath or voice; to titter.**

**Gigot, jig'ot, *n.* [Fr., from O.Fr. *gigue*, the thigh, a fiddle, from O.G. *gige, G. geige*, a violin, from its shape.] A leg of mutton.**

**Gilbertian, gil-bēr'shan, *a.* Whimsically topsy-turvy; resembling the humour of Sir W. S. Gilbert (1836–1911), author of the Savoy Operas and the *Bab Ballads*.**

**Gild, gild, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *gilded or gilt*. [A.Sax. *gylðan*, from *gold*.]**

To overlay with gold, either in leaf or powder, or in amalgam with quicksilver; to give a golden hue to; to illuminate; to brighten; to render bright; to give a fair and agreeable external appearance to.—**Gilding, gild'ing, *n.* The art of a gilder; what is laid on by the gilder; a thin coating of gold-leaf; *fig.* fair superficial show.**

**Gill, gil, *n.* [Not in A.Sax. or German; a Scandinavian word: Dan. *gælle*, Sw. *gål, fisk-gål*, a fish-gill; comp. Gael. *gial*, a jaw, a gill.] The respiratory organ of fishes and other animals which breathe the air that is mixed in water.—*Gill arches and clefts*, in fishes, &c., those visceral arches and clefts (which see) related to gills; *pl.* the flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl; the flesh under or about a person's chin; the radiating plates on the under side of a fungus.**

**Gill, jil, *n.* [O.Fr. *gelle*, a wine measure; akin to *gallon*.] A measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint.**

**Gill, gil, *n.* [Icel. *gil*, a ravine.] A ravine or chasm in a hill; a brook. [Local name, chiefly confined to the Lake district of England, by Norse infusion.]**

**Gillie, gil'i, *n.* [Gael. *gillie*, a boy, a gillie.] In the Highlands an outdoor male servant, especially one who attends a person while hunting.**

**Gillyflower**, jil'i-flou-ër, *n.* [Formerly *gilofer*, from Fr. *giroflée*, from L. *caryophyllus*, Gr. *karophyllon*, the clove-tree—*karyon*, a nut, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] The popular name given to certain plants, as the pink or clove-pink.

**Gilt**, gilt, *pp.* of *gild*. Overlaid with gold.—*n.* Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.—**Gilt-edged**, *a.* Applied to securities favoured as safe by trustees, brokers, and bankers.

**Gimbals**, jim'bals, *n. pl.* [L. *gemellus*, twin.] A contrivance such as supports the mariner's compass and causes it to assume a constantly vertical position, notwithstanding the rolling of the ship.

**Gimcrack**, jim'krak, *n.* [Probably from Prov.E. *gimp*, *gim*, neat, spruce, and old *crack*, a pert boy; originally applied to a boy.] A trivial piece of mechanism; a toy; a pretty thing.

**Gimlet**, gim'let, *n.* [O.Fr. *guimbelet*.] A small instrument with a pointed screw at the end, for boring holes in wood by turning.

**Gimmer**, gim'er, *n.* [Icel. *gymr*, Dan. *gimmer*, a young ewe.] A ewe that is two years old. [Provincial.]

**Gimp**, gimp, *n.* [Fr. *gimpe*.] A kind of silk twist or edging.

**Gin**, jin, *n.* A contraction of *Geneva*, a distilled spirit.

**Gin**, jin, *n.* [A contr. of *engine*.] A trap or snare; a kind of whim or windlass worked by a horse, for raising minerals; a contrivance for raising weights, consisting of three upright poles meeting at top with block and tackle; a machine for separating the seeds from cotton; a machine for driving piles.—*v.t.*—*ginned*, *ginning*. To catch in a gin; to clear of seeds by the cotton-gin.

**Ginger**, jin'jër, *n.* [O.Fr. *gingibre*, Fr. *gingembre*, from L. *zingiber*, ultimately from Skr. *çringa-vêra*—*çringa*, horn, *vêra*, shape.] The rhizome or underground stem of a perennial herb cultivated in most tropical countries, used in medicine and largely as a condiment.—*v.t.* To put life and vigour into a political party, quicken a policy.—**Ginger-beer**, *n.* A beverage of sugar and water fermented, and flavoured with ginger.—**Gingerbread**, *n.* A kind of cake usually sweetened with treacle and variously flavoured.—**Ginger-wine**, *n.* A sweet beverage flavoured with ginger.

**Gingerly**, jin'jër-li, *adv.* [Connected with prov. *ging*, *gang*, to go.] Cautiously; daintily (to walk, to handle a thing gingerly).

**Gingham**, ging'am, *n.* [From Malay *ging-gang*, striped.] A kind of striped cotton or linen cloth; an umbrella [colloq.].

**Ginseng**, jin'seng, *n.* [Chinese name.] A name of two plants, the root of which is considered by the Chinese a panacea or remedy for all ailments.

**Gipsy**, jip'si, *n. pl.* **Gipsies**. [For *Egyptian*, from the belief that the

race are descendants of the ancient people of Egypt.] One of a peculiar wandering race deriving their origin from India; a name of slight or humorous reproach to a young woman; the language of the gipsies.

**Giraffe**, ji-'raf', *n.* [Fr. *girafe*, *giraffe*, Sp. *girafa*, from Ar. *zurafa*, said to mean long-necked.] The camelopard, a ruminant animal inhabiting Africa, the tallest of all animals (owing to the extraordinary length of the neck), a full-grown male reaching the height of 18 or 20 feet.

**Grandole**, jir'an-döl, *n.* [Fr., from It. *girandola*, from *girare*, to turn, from L. *gyrus*, a turn.] A chandelier.

**Girasole**, jir'a-söl, *n.* [Fr., from It. *girasole*—*girare*, to turn, L. *gyrus*, a turn, and *sole*, L. *sol*, the sun.] A plant, the European heliotrope or turnsole; a variety of opal showing a reddish colour when turned toward the sun or any bright light.

**Gird**, gërd, *n.* [A.Sax. *gyrd*, a rod (whence also E. *yard*, a measure); D. *garde*, G. *gerte*, a twig, a switch.] A stroke with a switch or whip; hence, a twitch or pang; a sneer; a jibe.—*v.t.* To gibe; to lash.—*v.i.* To gibe; to utter severe sarcasms; with *at*.

**Gird**, gërd, *v.t. pret.* & *pp.* *girded* or *girt*. [A.Sax. *gyrdan*.] To bind by surrounding with any flexible substance; to make fast by binding; to tie round; usually with *on*; to clothe, invest, or surround; to encircle; to encompass.—**Girdle**, gërd'ë, *n.* One who girds; a main beam, either of wood or iron, resting upon a wall or pier at each end, employed for supporting a superstructure or a superincumbent weight.—**Girdle**, gërd'li, *n.* [A.Sax. *gyrdel*.] A band or belt for the waist; what girds or encloses.—*v.t.*—*girdled*, *girdling*. To bind with a girdle; to enclose or environ.

**Girl**, gërl, *n.* [Formerly applied to both sexes, and probably connected with L.G. *gôr*, *göre*, a child; Swiss *gurre*, *gurrli*, depreciatory term for girl.] A female child; a female not arrived at puberty; a young woman.—**Girl Guide**, *n.* Member of an organization for young girls analogous to the Boy Scout organization, and also founded by Lord Baden-Powell.—**Girlhood**, gërl'hyd, *n.* The state of being a girl; the earlier stage of maidenhood.—**Girlish**, gërl'ish, *a.* Like or pertaining to a girl; befitting a girl.

**Girondist**, ji-'ron-dist, *n.* [Fr.] Member of the moderate Republican party formed in the French Legislature Assembly of 1791, and consisting of the Deputies for the Gironde district and their adherents.

**Girth**, gërth, *n.* [From *gird*, *v.t.*, or rather directly from Icel. *gerth*, *gërth*, girth.] The band fastening the saddle on a horse's back; the measure round a person's body or anything cylindrical.

**Gist**, jist, *n.* [O.Fr. *giste*, a lying-place, lodging, from *gesir*, L. *jacere*,

to lie (as in *adjacent*).] The main point of a question or that on which it rests; the substance or pith of a matter.

**Gittern**, git'ërn, *n.* [O.D. *ghiterne*, from L. *cithara*, Gr. *kithari*, a kind of lyre.] An instrument of the guitar kind strung with wire; a cittern.

**Give**, giv, *v.t.*—*gave* (*pret.*), *given* (*pp.*), *giving* (*ppr.*). [A.Sax. *gifan*.] To convey to another; to bestow; to communicate (an opinion, advice); to utter; to pronounce (a cry, the word of command); to grant; to cause or enable (he *gave* me to understand); to addict; often with *up*; to excite (to *give* offence); to pledge (one's word); to propose, as a toast; to ascribe; to pay; to yield, as a result or product.—*v.i.* To make gifts; to be liberal; to yield, as to pressure; to recede; to afford entrance or view; to face or be turned (as a house).—**Given**, giv'n, *p.* and *a.* Bestowed; conferred; admitted or supposed; addicted; disposed (much *given* to carping); *math.* supposed or held to be known.

**Gizzard**, giz'ërd, *n.* [Fr. *gésier*, O. Fr. *gezier*, from L. *gigeria*, entrails of poultry.] The third and principal stomach in birds, often very thick and muscular.

**Glabrous**, glá'brus, *a.* [L. *glaber*, smooth.] Smooth; having a surface devoid of hair or pubescence.

**Glacial**, glá'shi-al, *n.* [Fr., from L. *glacialis*, from *glacies*, ice.] Pertaining to ice or to the action of ice; pertaining to glaciers; icy; frozen; having a cold glassy look.—**Glacier**, glá'shi-ër, *n.* [Fr., from *glace*, ice.] An immense accumulation of ice, or ice and snow, formed in lofty valleys above the line of perpetual congelation, and slowly moving downwards into the lower valleys, reaching frequently to the borders of cultivation.

**Glacis**, glá'sis, *n.* [From, from *glace*, ice—from the smoothness of its surface.] *Fort.* a sloping bank.

**Glad**, glad, *a.* [A.Sax. *glæd*.] Affected with pleasure or satisfaction; pleased; joyful; gratified; well contented: often followed by *of* or *at*; cheerful; bright; wearing the appearance of joy (a *glad* countenance).—*v.t.* *gladdened*, *gladding*. To make glad; to gladden. [Poet.]—**Gladden**, glad'n, *v.t.* To make glad; to cheer; to please; to exhilarate.—**Gladly**, glad'li, *adv.* With pleasure; joyfully; cheerfully.—**Gladsome**, glad'sum, *a.* Glad; cheerful; causing joy, pleasure, or cheerfulness. [Poet.]

**Glade**, gläd, *n.* [Lit. a light or bright place, a glad place; Icel. *gláthr*, bright, glad.] An opening or passage through a wood; a kind of avenue in a wood or forest covered with grass.

**Gladiator** glád'i-à-ër, *n.* [L., from *gladius*, a sword.] Among the ancient Romans one who fought with deadly weapons in the amphitheatre.



theatre and other places for the entertainment of the people; hence, a combatant in general; a prize-fighter; a disputant.

**Gladiolus**, glā-dī-o-lus, glād-i-ō-lus very common, n. pl. **Gladioli**, glād-i-ō-li, glād-i-ō-lī. [L. *gladiolus*, dim. of *gladius*, a sword, from their leaves.] An extensive and very beautiful genus of bulbous-rooted plants, found most abundantly in South Africa; sword-lily.

**Glagoi**, glā'gōi, n. [Slav., a word.] An ancient Slavonic alphabet, still used in liturgies, &c.—**Glagolitic**, glā-gō-lit'ik, a. Of or pertaining to the Glagol.

**Glaiz**, glār, n. [Fr. *glaise*, from L. *clarus*, clear, the glair of an egg being the clear portion.] The white of an egg used as varnish to preserve paintings, and as a size in gilding; any similar substance.—v.t. To varnish or smear with glair.

**Glaive**, Glave, glāv, n. [Fr. *glaiive*, from L. *gladius*, a sword.] A sword; a broadsword; a falchion; also a halbert or bill.

**Glamour**, glam'ēr, n. [A modified form of *grammar*—*grammar*, *gramarye*, having formerly meant learning, deep learning, magic.] Magical influence causing a person to see objects differently from what they really are; fascination; witchery.

**Glanse**, glans, n. [Same word as Sw. *glans*.] A sudden dart or flash of light or splendour; a sudden look or darting of sight; a rapid or momentary casting of the eye; a name given to some minerals which possess a metallic lustre.—v.i.—*glanced*, *glancing*. To shoot or dart rays of light or splendour; to emit flashes or coruscations of light; to flash; to fly off in an oblique direction; to strike or graze; to dart aside; to look with a sudden cast of the eye.—v.t. To shoot or dart suddenly; to cast for a moment (to *glance* the eye).—**Glance-coal**, n. Anthracite.

**Gland**, gland, n. [L. *glans*, *glandis*, an acorn.] Anat. a distinct soft body, formed by the convolution of a great number of vessels, generally destined to secrete some fluid from the blood; bot. a secreting organ occurring on the epidermis of plants; also, a kind of one-celled fruit, with a dry pericarp; *engin*, the part of a stuffing-box which is movable, and compresses the packing.—**Glanders**, glān'dēr, n. A very dangerous and highly contagious disease, chiefly seen in horses, but capable of being transmitted to man, which especially affects the glands (whence the name), the mucous membrane of the nose, the lungs, &c.—**Glandular**, glān'dū-lār, a. Consisting of a gland or glands; pertaining to glands.

**Glare**, glār, n. [Akin to A.Sax. *glær*, arber.] A bright dazzling light; splendour that dazzles the eyes; a confusing and bewildering light; a fierce, piercing look.—v.i.—*glared*, *glaring*. To shine with a bright

dazzling light; to look with fierce, piercing eyes; to have a dazzling effect; to be ostentatiously splendid.—**Glaring**, glār'ing, p. and a. Shining with dazzling lustre; excessively bright; vulgarly splendid; forcing one's notice; notorious; open; barefaced (a *glaring* crime).

**Glass**, glas, n. [A.Sax. *glæs*.] A hard, brittle, transparent artificial substance, formed by the fusion of siliceous matter (as powdered flint or fine sand) with some alkali; something made of glass; especially, a mirror or looking-glass; a glass vessel filled with running sand for measuring time; a drinking-vessel made of glass; the quantity which such a vessel holds (hence, *the glass* = strong drink); an optical instrument, such as a lens or a telescope; a barometer or thermometer; pl. spectacles.—a. Made of glass.—

**Glassy**, glas'i, a. Made of glass; vitreous; resembling glass; having a lustre or surface like glass.—

**Glass-blower**, n. One whose business it is to blow and fashion vessels of glass.—

**Glass-cutter**, n. One who cuts glass, or grinds it into ornamental forms; an instrument for cutting glass.—

**Glass-house**, n. A manufactory of glass; a house built largely of glass, as a conservatory or greenhouse.—

**Glass-paper**, n. A polishing paper made by strewing finely-pounded glass on paper besmeared with thin glue.—

**Glasswort**, glas'wört, n. A name of various plants common on the Mediterranean coasts yielding ashes containing much soda, and hence used in making glass.

**Glauber-salt**, glā'bēr-salt, n. [After Glauber (died 1688), a German chemist, who first prepared it.] Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic.

**Glaucous**, glā'kus, a. [L. *glaucus*, from Gr. *glaukos*, bluish-green or sea-green.] A of sea-green colour; of a light green or bluish-green; bot. covered with a fine bluish or greenish powder or bloom.—

**Glaucoma**, glā-kō'ma, n. [Gr. *glaukōma*, from *glaukos*, sea-green.] An almost incurable disease of the eye, being an opacity of the vitreous humour.

**Glave**, glāv, n. Same as *Glaive*.

**Glaze**, glāz, v.t.—*glazed*, *glazing*. [From *glaz*.] To furnish with glass or panes of glass; to incrust or overlay with glass or a vitreous coating; to give a glossy, or smooth, shining surface to.—v.i. To assume a dim, glassy lustre: said of the eye.

—n. That which is used in glazing.—

**Glazier**, glā'zhēr, n. One whose business is to fix panes of glass in windows, &c.—

**Glazing**, glā'zing, n. The act or art of one who glazes; the substance with which anything is overlaid to give it a glassy appearance; enamel; glaze; paint.

transparent or semi-transparent colours passed thinly over other colours, to modify the effect.

**Gleam**, glēm, n. [A.Sax. *glæm*.] A beam or flash of light; a ray; a

small stream of light; brightness.—v.i. To dart or throw rays of light; to glimmer; to glitter; to shine.—

**Gleaming**, glēm'ing, a. Beaming; shining clearly and brightly; radiant.

**Glean**, glēn, v.t. [Fr. *glaner*, from L.L. *glanare*, to glean.] To gather after a reaper, or on a reaped cornfield, the ears of grain left ungathered; hence, to collect in scattered portions; to pick up here and there; to gather slowly and assiduously.—v.i. To gather ears of grain left by reapers.

**Glebe**, glēb, n. [Fr. *glèbe*, from L. *gleba*, a clod or lump of earth.] Soil; ground; earth; the land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice.

**Glede**, glēd, n. [A.Sax. *glida*.] A bird of prey, the common kite of Europe.

**Glee**, glē, n. [A.Sax. *gléo*, *glīw*, *glīg*, music, sport; Icel. *glý*, laughter.] Joy; merriment; mirth; gaiety;

a musical composition consisting of two or more contrasted movements, with the parts forming as it were a series of interwoven melodies.—

**Gleeman**, glē'man, n. [A.Sax. *glēd-man*.] A minstrel or musician of former days.—

**Gleeful**, **Gleesome**, glē'fūl, glē'sum, a. Full of glee; merry; gay; joyous.

**Glen**, glen, n. [Ir. and Gael. *gleann*, W. *glyn*, a glen.] A secluded narrow valley; a dale; a depression or space between hills.

**Glengarry**, n. Highland bonnet.

**Glib**, glīb, a. [Comp. D. *glibberig*, smooth, slippery.] Smooth; slippery; more commonly voluble; fluent; having words always ready.

**Glide**, glīd, v.i.—*glided*, *gliding*. [A.Sax. *glidan*.] To flow gently; to move along silently and smoothly; to pass along without apparent effort (a river, a bird, a skater *glides*); to fly on a descending path, when the aircraft machine is not under engine power.—n. The movement of one who or that which glides; the joining or slurring together of two successive sounds; a kind of dance.

[Amer.]—**Glider**, glī'dēr, n. One who glides; a modification of the aeroplane, which can travel through the air for a certain time without engine power.

**Glimmer**, glīm'ēr, v.i. [A freq. of *gleam*.] To emit feeble or scattered rays of light; to shine faintly; to give a feeble light; to flicker.—n. A faint and unsteady light; feeble scattered rays of light; glitter; twinkle; also, a name of mica.—

**Glimmering**, glīm'ēr-ing, n. A glimmer; a gleam; a faint indication; an inkling; a glimpse.

**Glimpse**, glīmps, n. [Formerly *glimse*, from the stem of *gleam*.] A gleam; a momentary flash; a short transitory view; a glance; a faint resemblance; a slight tinge.—v.i.—*glimpsed*, *glimpsing*. To appear by glimpses.—v.t. To see by a glimpse or glimpses.

**Glint**, glint, v.i. [Of kindred origin with *glimpse*, *glimmer*, *glance*, &c.] To glance; to gleam; to give a



and Sc. *gloum*, [a frown.] Frowning; sullen. [Colloq.]—**Glumness**, glum'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being glum; sullenness.

*gliphō*, I hollow out.] The husk of chaff or grain; the palea or pale.

**Glut**, glut, *v.t.*—*glutted*, *glutting*. [*L. glutio, glutio*, I swallow; whence also *englut, gluton*.] To swallow, or to swallow greedily [*Shak.*]; to cloy, sate, or disgust; to feast or delight to satiety.—*To glut the market*, to furnish an over-supply of any article, so that there is no sale for it all.—*n.* Plenty even to loathing; superabundance; an over-supply of any commodity in the market.

**Gluten**, glō'ten, *n.* [*L.* See *GLUE*.] A tough elastic substance of a greyish colour, which becomes brown and brittle by drying, found in the flour of wheat and other grain.—

**Glutinous**, glutinōs, glō'ti-nus, glō'ti-nōs, *a.* [*L. glutinosus*.] Gluey; viscous; viscid; tenacious; resembling glue; *bot.* besmeared with a slippery moisture.

**Glutton**, glut'n, *n.* [*Fr. glouton*, from *L. glutio, glutio*, a glutton, from *glutio*, I swallow.] One who indulges to excess in eating, or eating and drinking; a gormandizer; a carnivorous quadruped, 2½ feet long, yielding a valuable fur, and inhabiting Northern Europe and America, known also as the *Wolverene*.—

**Gluttonous**, glut'n-us, *a.* Characterized by gluttony; given to excessive eating; insatiable.—**Gluttony**, glut'n-i, *n.* The act or practice of a glutton; excess in eating, or eating and drinking.

**Glycerine**, glis'ēr-in, *n.* [From *Gr. glykeros*, sweet.] A transparent colourless liquid with a very sweet taste, obtained from fats.

**Glycogen**, gli'kō-jen, *n.* [*Gr. glykys*, sweet, and root *gen*, to produce.] Animal starch, a substance derived from grape sugar (glucose) and stored up in the liver.

**Glyptic**, glip'tik, *a.* [*Gr. glyptikos*.] Pertaining to the art of sculpture or engraving.—**Glyptodon**, glip'to-don, *n.* [*Gr. glyptos*, engraved, and *odous*, tooth—from its fluted teeth.] A gigantic fossil animal, closely allied to the armadillos, covered with an osseous coat of mail, found in the tertiary strata of South America.—**Glyptography**, glip'tog'ra-fi, *n.* The art or process of engraving on precious stones.

**Gnarl**, nār'l, *n.* [From old *gnar*, a knot, also *knarr, knurr*; akin to *D. knorre*, a knot, *G. knorren*, a lump.] A protuberance on the outside of a tree; a knot.—**Gnarled**, nār'ld, *a.* Having many knots or knotty protuberances; cross-grained; perverse.

**Gnarl**, gnār'l, nār, nār'l, *v.i.* [*O.E. gnern*, found in similar forms in the other Teut. languages, and probably imitative of snarling.] To growl; to murmur; to snarl.

**Gnash**, nash, *v.t.* [*O.E. gnaste*.] To strike together (the teeth), as in anger or pain.—*v.i.* To strike or dash the teeth together, as in rage or pain.

**Gnat**, nat, *n.* [*A.Sax. gnaet*.] A small two-winged fly whose mouth is fur-

nished with bristly stings which inflict irritating wounds.

**Gnathic**, nath'ik, *a.* [*Gr. gnathos*, jaw.] Pertaining to the jaw or jaws.

**Gnaw**, nā, *v.t.* [*A.Sax. gnagan*.] To bite by little and little; to wear away by biting; to nibble at; to bite in agony or rage; to fret; to corrode.—*v.i.* To use the teeth in biting; to bite with repeated efforts; to cause or be affected with steady annoying pain.

**Gneiss**, nis, *n.* [*G. gneiss*, gneiss.] A kind of hard tough crystalline rock, composed in the main of quartz, felspar, and mica.

**Gnome**, nōm, *n.* [*Fr. gnome*, formed from *Gr. gnōmē*, intelligence; see next art.] An imaginary being, fabled to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c.; a goblin; a small misshapen person.

**Gnome**, nōm, *n.* [*Gr. gnōmē*, a maxim, from stem of *gnōnai*, to know.] A brief reflection or maxim; a saw; an aphorism.—**Gnomic**, **Gnomical**, nō'mik, nō'mi-kal, *a.* [*Gr. gnōmikos*.] Containing or dealing in maxims (the ancient Greek gnomic poets).

**Gnomon**, nō'mon, *n.* [*Gr. gnōmōn*, an index, from stem of *gnōnai*, to know.] The style or pin of a sundial, which by its shadow shows the hour of the day; a style consisting of a pillar, pyramid, &c., erected perpendicularly to the horizon, in order to find the altitudes, declinations, &c., of the sun and stars; the index of the hour-circle of a globe.

**Gnostic**, nos'tik, *n.* [*L. gnosticus*, *Gr. gnōstikos*, from stem of *gnōnai*, to know.] One of a sect that arose in the first ages of Christianity, who pretended to be the only men who had a true knowledge of the Christian religion, and professed a system of doctrines based partly on Christianity, partly on Greek and Oriental philosophy.—*a.* Pertaining to the Gnostics or their doctrines.

**Gnosticism**, nos'ti-sizm, *n.* The doctrines or principles of the Gnostics.

**Gnu**, nū, *n.* [Hottentot *gnu* or *nju*.] A ruminant quadruped, partaking of the form of the antelope, ox, and horse, inhabiting South Africa.

**Go**, gō, *v.i.*—pret. *went*, pp. *gone*. [*A.Sax. gān, gangan*.] To walk; to pass, proceed, move, or be in motion; to depart or move from a place: opposed to *come*; to have currency or use; to circulate (the story *goes*); to be reckoned or esteemed; to proceed or happen in a given manner; to have course; to turn out (the case *went* against him); to have recourse (to *go* to law); to be about to (in this usage a kind of auxiliary and usually in ppr.—*going* to say, *going* to begin); to be guided or regulated (to *go* by some rule); to be with young; to be pregnant; to be alienated, sold, or disposed of (it *went* for a trifle); to extend, reach, lead (this road *goes* to London); to extend in effect,

meaning, or purport; to be of force or value; to proceed or tend toward a result or consequence; to contribute, conduce, concur (frequently with *to, towards*, &c.); to perish; to sink or die; to become (she has *gone* mad).—*n.* [As a noun the word is colloq. or slang.] The fashion or mode; a glass or other measure of liquor called in when drinking; stamina, bottom, power of endurance; spirit; armation; fire.—**Going**, gō'ing, *n.* The act of moving in any manner; departure; procedure; behaviour, or course of life; chiefly in the pl.—**Goings-on**, actions; conduct; used mostly in a bad sense.—**Gone**, gon, pp. Passed; vanished away; consumed; finished; dead; lost or destroyed; worn out, exhausted, or overpowered.—**Go-ahead**, *a.* Characterized by or disposed to progress; enterprising. [Colloq.]—**Go-between**, *n.* An intermediary; often an agent in disreputable negotiations.—**Go-by**, *n.* A passing without notice; an intentional disregard or avoidance.—**Go-cart**, *n.* A small machine with castors or rollers, and without a bottom, in which children learn to walk without danger of falling; a perambulator for a child old enough to sit upright.

**Goad**, gōd, *n.* [*A.Sax. gād*, a point of a weapon, a goad.] A pointed instrument used to stimulate a beast to move faster; hence, anything that urges or stimulates.—*v.t.* To drive with a goad; hence, to incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to urge forward.

**Goal**, gōl, *n.* [*Fr. gaule*, a pole.] The point set to bound a race; the space between the two upright posts in the game of football, hockey, &c.; also the act of driving the ball through between the posts; the end to which a design tends, or which a person aims to reach or accomplish.—**Goal-keeper**, gōl'kēp-ēr, *n.* A player whose special duty is to protect the goal, in Association football, hockey, &c.

**Goat**, gōt, *n.* [*A.Sax. gāt*.] A well-known horned ruminant quadruped, nearly of the size of a sheep, but stronger, less timid, and more agile.—**Goatee**, gō-tē', *n.* A beard that hangs down from the chin without whiskers.—**Goatherd**, gōt'hērd, *n.* One whose occupation is to tend goats.—**Goat-moth**, *n.* A large British moth, the larvæ of which, about three inches long, damages trees by hollowing out galleries in them.—**Goat-sucker**, *n.* A name common to various species of birds which feed upon nocturnal insects, given originally from the erroneous opinion that they sucked goats; the fern-owl or night-jar.

**Gobbet**, gob'et, *n.* [*Fr. gobet*, from *O.Fr. gob*, a mouthful, from the Celtic=Gael. and *Ir. gob*, the mouth.] A mouthful; a morsel; a lump.—**Gobbie**, gob'l, *v.t.*—*gobbled*, *gob-*



*bling*. [A freq. from Fr. *gober*, to swallow.] To swallow in large pieces; to swallow hastily.—*v.i.* To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey.—*n.* A noise made in the throat, as that of a turkey-cock.

**Gobelin**, gob'e-lin, *n.* [From the Gobelins establishment in Paris.] A species of rich tapestry.

**Goblet**, gob'let, *n.* [Fr. *gobelet*.] A kind of cup or drinking-vessel without a handle.

**Goblin**, gob'lin, *n.* [Fr. *gobelin*, from L. *cobalus*, Gr. *kobalos*, a kind of malignant being or goblin; whence also G. *kobold*.] An evil or mischievous sprite; a gnome; an elf; a malicious fairy.

**Goby**, go'bi, *n.* [L. *gobius*, Gr. *kobios*, the gudgeon.] A name given to various rath small fishes.

**God**, god, *n.* [A.Sax. *god*.] A being conceived of as possessing divine power, and therefore to be propitiated by sacrifice, worship, and the like; a divinity; a deity; the Supreme Being; Jehovah; the eternal and infinite Spirit, the Creator, and the Sovereign of the universe (in this sense written or printed with a capital letter); any person or thing exalted too much in estimation, or deified and honoured as the chief god; *pl.* the audience in the upper gallery of a theatre: so called from their elevated position [slang].—**Godchild**, god'child, *n.* A godson or goddaughter.—**Goddaughter**, god'-da-ter, *n.* A female for whom one becomes sponsor at baptism.—**Goddess**, god'es, *n.* A female deity; a heathen deity of the female sex; a woman of superior charms or excellence.—**Godfather**, god'-fa-THÉR, *n.* In the Anglican, R. Cath., and several other churches, a man who at the baptism of a child makes a profession of the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a male sponsor.—*v.t.* To act as godfather to; to take under one's fostering care.—**God-fearing**, *a.* A term applied to one who fears or reverences God.—**Godhead**, god'hed, *n.* [God, and suffix -head, same as -hood.] Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature or essence.—*The Godhead*, the Deity; God; the Supreme Being.

—**Godless**, god'les, *a.* Having or acknowledging no God; impious; ungodly; irreligious; wicked.—**Godlike**, god'lik, *a.* Resembling a god or God; divine; of superior excellence.—**Godly**, god'li, *a.* Pious; reverencing God and his character and laws; devout; religious; righteous; conformed to or influenced by God's law.—*adv.* Piously; righteously.—**Godmother**, god'muth-ér, *n.* A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism.—**Godsend**, god'send, *n.* Something sent by God; an unlooked-for acquisition or piece of good fortune.—**Godson**, god'sun, *n.* A male for whom one has been sponsor at baptism.—**God-speed**,

god'spēd, *n.* [A contraction of 'I wish that God may speed you'.] Success; prosperity; a prosperous journey: usually in phrase to bid a person *god-speed*.—**God's acre**, *n.* The churchyard.

**Godwit**, god'wit, *n.* [A.Sax. *gód*, good, and *wiht*, creature, *wiht*, from the excellence of their flesh.] A name of several gallatorial birds of no great size.

**Goffer**, gof'ér, *v.t.* To plait or flute; to gaufer.—**Goffer**, **Goffering**, gof'ér, gof'ér-ing, *n.* An ornamental plaiting, used for the frills and borders of women's caps, &c.

**Goggle**, gog'li, *v.i.* [Of Celtic origin; comp. W. *gogi*, to shake; Ir. *gog*, a nod, a motion; Gael. *gog*, a nod, *gogach*, nodding.] To strain or roll the eyes.—*a.* Full or prominent and rolling or staring: said of the eyes.—*n.* A strained or affected rolling of the eye; *pl.* cylindrical tubes in which are fixed glasses for defending the eyes from cold, dust, &c., or tubes intended to cure squinting; blinds for horses.—**Goggle-eye**, *n.* A prominent, rolling, or staring eye.

**Goitre**, **Goiter**, goi'tér, *n.* [Fr. *goitre*, from L. *guttur*, the throat.] Bronchocele or Derbyshire neck, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, forming a tumour or protuberance sometimes of extraordinary size hanging down on the front part of the neck.

**Gold**, gôld, *n.* [A.Sax. *gold*.] A precious metal of a bright yellow colour, and the most ductile and malleable of all metals, and one of the heaviest; money; riches; wealth; a symbol of what is valuable or much prized; a bright yellow colour, like that of the metal; *archery*, the exact centre of the target, marked with gold, or of a gold colour.—*a.* Made of gold; consisting of gold.—**Gold-crest**, *n.* The smallest British bird; the golden-crested wren.—**Golden**, gôl'dn, *a.* Made of gold; of the colour or lustre of gold; yellow; shining; splendid; excellent; most valuable; precious; happy; marked by the happiness of mankind; pre-eminently favourable or auspicious (a golden opportunity).—*Golden number*, in *chron*, a number showing the year of the moon's cycle.—*Golden wedding*, the fiftieth anniversary of a marriage, the sixtieth being the diamond wedding.—**Golden-eye**, *n.* A species of duck; the garrot.—**Golden-rod**, *n.* A name of certain composite plants with rod-like stems and terminal spikes or racemes of small yellow flowers.

—**Gold-fever**, *n.* A mania for digging or otherwise searching for gold.—**Gold-field**, *n.* A district or region where gold is found.—**Goldfinch**, gôld'finsh, *n.* [A.Sax. *goldfinc*.] A British song-bird belonging to the finches, so named from the yellow markings on its wings.—**Goldfish**, **Golden-carp**, *n.* A species of carp, so named from

its colour, now largely bred in ponds, tanks, or glass vessels.—

**Gold-lace**, *n.* A lace wrought with gold or gilt thread.—**Gold-leaf**, *n.* Gold beaten into an exceedingly thin sheet or leaf.—**Goldsmith**, gôld'smith, *n.* An artisan who manufactures vessels and ornaments of gold.—**Gold-stick**, *n.* A title given to colonels of the British Life Guards and to captains of the gentlemen-at-arms, from the gilt rods which they bear when attending the sovereign on state occasions.

**Golf**, golf, *n.* [D. *kolf*, a club to drive balls with; Dan. and G. *kolbe*, a club.] A game played with clubs and balls, generally over large commons, downs, or links; the object being to drive the ball, with as few strokes as possible, into holes placed at considerable distances apart.—**Golliwog**, go'li-wog, *n.* A black-faced, staring-eyed doll of hideous or whimsical appearance.

**Golosh**, gô-losh', *n.* A galoché.—**Gonad**, gon'ad, *n.* [Gr. *gonê*, that which generates.] A germ gland; a reproductive gland in a rudimentary state.

**Gondola**, gon'dô-la, *n.* [It.; origin unknown.] A flat-bottomed boat, very long and narrow, and having, towards the centre, a curtained chamber for the passengers, used chiefly at Venice.—**Gondolier**, gon-dô-lér', *n.* A man who rows a gondola.

**Gonfalon**, **Gonfanon**, gon'fa-lon, gon'fa-non, *n.* [Fr. *gonfalon*, O.Fr. *gonfanon*, from O.G. *gunifano*—*gunt*, a combat (=A.Sax. *guth*), and *fano*, a banner.] An ensign or standard, the bearer of which in many of the mediæval republican cities of Italy was often the chief personage in the state.—**Gonfalonier**, gon'fal-o-nér', *n.* One intrusted with a gonfalon; a chief magistrate in mediæval Italian cities.—**Gong**, gong, *n.* [Malay.] A Chinese musical instrument of percussion, made of a mixed metal and shaped like a large round flat dish, used for making loud sonorous signals, for adding to the clangour of martial instruments, &c.

**Goniometer**, gô-ni-om'et-ér, *n.* [Gr. *gônia*, angle, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring solid angles, particularly the angles formed by the faces of mineral crystals.

**Gonorrhœa**, gon-o-rê'a, *n.* [Gr. *gonorhoia*—*gonos*, semen, and *rheô*, I flow.] An inflammatory ailment of the male urethra or the female vagina, attended with secretion of mucus intermingled with pus.

**Good**, gyd, *a.* [A.Sax. *gôd*, good = D. *goed*, Dan. and Sw. *god*, Icel. *gothr*, Goth. *gods*, G. *gut*; not connected with *god*.] The opposite of bad; conducive, in general, to any useful end or purpose; serviceable; advantageous; beneficial; wholesome; suitable; useful; fit; proper; right; possessing desirable or valuable physical or moral qualities;



virtuous, righteous, dutiful, pious, or religious; excellent, valuable, precious; kind, benevolent, humane, merciful, or friendly; clever, skilful, or dexterous; adequate, sufficient, or competent; valid; of unimpaired credit; able to fulfil engagements; real, actual, serious (*good earnest*); considerable; more than a little; not deficient; full or complete; not blemished; unsullied; immaculate; honourable.—*n.* What is good, especially a result that is so (no *good* can come of it); what is serviceable, fit, excellent, kind, benevolent, or the like (to do *good*); benefit; advantage: opposed to *evil, ill, harm, &c.*; welfare or prosperity (the *good* of the state); a valuable possession or piece of property: almost always in the plural in this sense, and equivalent to wares, commodities, movables, household furniture, chattels, effects.—**Good-breeding**, *n.* Polite manners, formed by a good education.—**Good-bye**, gud-bī'. [Corruption of *God be with you*.] A form of salutation at parting; farewell.—**Good-day**, **Good-even**, **Good-evening**, **Good-morning**, **Good-morrow**, *n.* and *interj.* A kind wish or salutation at meeting or parting.—**Good-night**, *n.* and *interj.* A kind wish between persons parting for the night.—**Good-fellow**, *n.* A man esteemed for his companionable or social qualities; a good-natured pleasant person.—**Good-fellowship**, *n.* Merry society; companionableness; friendliness.—**Good-for-nothing**, *n.* An idle, worthless person.—*a.* Worthless.—**Good-humour**, *n.* A cheerful temper or state of mind.—**Goodish**, gud'ish, *a.* Pretty good; tolerable; fair.—**Goodly**, gud'li, *a.* Being of a handsome form; fair to look on; beautiful; graceful; well-favoured; pleasant; agreeable; large; considerable.—**Goodman**, gud'man, *n.* A familiar appellation of civility addressed to a man: often used much like *gaffer*; a husband; the head of a family.—**Good-nature**, *n.* Natural mildness and kindness of disposition.—**Goodness**, gud'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being good; a euphemism for God (thank *Goodness*).—**Good-Templer**, *n.* [Name borrowed from the knights of the Temple.] A member of a certain society established for the promotion of teetotal principles.—**Goodwife**, gud'wif, *n.* The mistress of a household: correlative to *goodman*.—**Good-will**, *n.* Benevolence; kindly feelings; heartiness; earnestness; zeal; *com.* the custom of any trade or business; the right to take up a trade or business connexion, purchased of one who gives it up.—**Goody**, gud'i, *n.* [Probably contr. from *goodwife*, as *housewife, hussy*.] A term of civility applied to women in humble life.—**Goody-goody**, *a.* Affected with mawkish morality; excessively squeamish in morals.

**Googly**, gō'gli, *n.* At cricket, a ball which breaks in from the off while delivered with a leg-break action.—**Gooroo**, gō'rō, *n.* [Skr. *guru*, a teacher.] A Hindu spiritual guide.—**Goosander**, gōs'an-dēr, *n.* [Lit. goose-duck, from *goose*, and Icel. *andar*, genit. of *and*, A.Sax. *ened*, a duck.] A swimming bird allied to the ducks and divers; the merganser.—**Goose**, gōs, *n.* pl. *Geese*, gēs. [A.Sax. *gōs* (pl. *gēs, gees*).] The name of several well-known swimming birds larger than ducks; a silly, stupid person, from the popular notion as to the stupidity of the goose; a tailor's smoothing-iron; a game formerly common in England, played with dice on a card divided into small compartments, on certain of which a goose was figured.—*To cook one's goose*, to do for one; to finish a person [slang].—**Goose-flesh**, **Goose-skin**, *n.* A peculiar roughness of the human skin produced by cold, fear, and other depressing causes, as dyspepsia.—**Goose-grass**, *n.* A name given to two British plants.—**Goose-quill**, *n.* The large feather or quill of a goose, or a pen made with it.—**Goose-step**, *n.* The act of a soldier marking time by raising the feet alternately without advancing; the stiff German parade step.—**Gooseberry**, gōs'be-ri, *n.* [A corruption of *gossberry* for *gorseberry*, from prickles on the bush giving it a resemblance to gorse; or for *grose-berry*, from Fr. *groseille*, a gooseberry, from G. *krausbeere, kräuselbeere*, a gooseberry.—*kraus*, frizzled, curled, crisp, and *beere*, a berry.] The fruit of a prickly shrub either red, yellow, or green in colour, and hair or smooth on the surface, well known and much esteemed; also the shrub itself; a small ball of barbed wire.—**Gopher**, gō'fēr, *n.* [Fr. *gaufre*, honeycomb.] The name given in America to several burrowing animals from their honeycombing the earth; also a species of burrowing tortoise of the Southern States.—**Go-ramy**, **Gourami**, gō-ra-mī', gō-ra-mī', *n.* [Javanese name.] A peculiar species of nest-building fishes, natives of China and the Eastern Archipelago, but introduced into the West India Islands and elsewhere on account of the excellence of their flesh.—**Gordian**, gōr'di-an, *a.* Pertaining to Gordius, king of Phrygia, or the knot tied by him, and which could not be untied, but which was ultimately cut by Alexander the Great; hence, the term *Gordian knot* is applied to any inextricable difficulty; and to cut the *Gordian knot* is to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures.—**Gore**, gōr, *n.* [A.Sax. *gor*, gore, fitch, Icel. and Dan. *gor*, Sw. *gorr*.] Blood that is shed; thick or clotted blood.—**Gory**, gō'ri, *a.* Covered with gore; bloody.

**Gore**, gōr, *n.* [A.Sax. *gdra*, a point or corner of land, from *gdr*, a spear; like Icel. *geiri*, a triangular piece, from *geirr*, a spear.] A triangular-shaped piece, as of cloth, let into or regarded as let into a larger piece; a gusset.—*v.t.* To cut a gore in; to piece with a gore.—**Gore**, gōr, *v.t.*—*gored*, *goring*. [Directly from A.Sax. *gdr*, a spear or dart; Icel. *geirr*.] To stab; to pierce with a pointed instrument as a spear, or with the horns (as a ox).—**Gorge**, gōrj, *n.* [Fr. *gorge*, from It. *gorgia*, L. *gurgus*, a whirlpool.] The throat or gullet; that which is swallowed; food caused to regurgitate through nausea or disgust; a narrow passage between hills or mountains; the entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort.—*v.t.*—*gorged*, *gorging*. To swallow, especially with greediness or in large quantities; to fill the stomach of; to satiate: often *refl.*—*v.i.* To feed greedily; to stuff oneself.—**Gorgeous**, gōr'jus, *a.* [O.Fr. *gorgias*, gaudy, flaunting, from *gorgias*, a ruff for the neck, from *gorge*, the throat.] Exceedingly showy; splendid; magnificent; glittering with gay colours.—**Corset**, gōr'jet, *n.* [Fr. *gorgette*, from *gorge*, the throat.] A piece of armour for defending the throat or neck; a small crescent-shaped metallic ornament formerly worn by officers on the breast.—**Gorgon**, gōr'gon, *n.* [Gr. *gorgō, gorgōn*, from *gorgos*, fierce, grim.] Greek myth. one of several monsters of terrific aspect, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone; hence, some one like a gorgon.—**Gorgonzola**, gōr-gōn-zō'la, *n.* A kind of Italian ewe-milk cheese made at Gorgonzola, a village near Milan.—**Gorilla**, go-ril'la, *n.* [Originally an African name, found in use by the Phœnician navigator Hanno in the fifth century B.C.] The largest of the apes, very strong and fierce, found chiefly in the woody equatorial regions of Africa.—**Gormand**, gōr'mand, *n.* [Fr. *gourmand*.] A gourmand.—**Gormandize**, **Gormandise**, gōr'man-diz, *v.i.*—*gormandized*, *gormandizing*. To eat greedily; to swallow voraciously.—**Gorse**, gōrs, *n.* [A.Sax. *gorst, gōst, furze*; connexions doubtful.] The common furze or whin.—**Goshawk**, gōs'hak, *n.* [A.Sax. *gōshafoc*, goose-hawk—so called from being flown at geese.] A kind of large hawk, formerly much used in falconry.—**Gosling**, gōz'ling, *n.* [A.Sax. *gōs, goose*, and the dim. term. -*ling*.] A young goose.—**Gospel**, gōs'pel, *n.* [A.Sax. *godspell*—*gōd*, good, and *spell*, history, narration—answering to the Gr. *euangelion*, L. *evangelium*; a good or joyful message, evangel; or compounded of A.Sax. *god*, God, and *spell*—lit. God's word.] The history of Jesus Christ; any of the four

records of Christ's life left by His apostles; the whole scheme of salvation as revealed by Christ and His apostles; system of gospel doctrine or of religious truth; any general doctrine (a political gospel); some portion of one of the four gospels appointed to be read in the service of the Anglican Church.—*a.* Accordant with the gospel; relating to the gospel; evangelical.

**Gossamer**, gos'a-mër, *n.* [A name apparently applied originally to the period at which gossamer is commonly observed, and equivalent to *goose-summer*, the term having perhaps arisen from geese being then driven out to the stubble and from their well-known connexion with Michaelmas.] A fine filmy substance, a kind of delicate cobwebs, floating in the air in calm clear weather, especially in autumn, formed by small species of spiders.

**Gossip**, gos'sip, *n.* [From *God* and *Prov.E. sib*, relation, related, lit. related in the service of God.] A godfather or godmother; a friend or neighbour; an intimate companion; an idle tattler or carrier of tales; mere tattle; groundless rumour.—*v.i.* To prate; to chat; to tell idle tales.

**Goth**, goth, *n.* [*L. Gothi*, Goths.] One of an ancient Teutonic race of people, first heard of as inhabiting the shores of the Baltic, and who afterwards overran and took an important part in subverting the Roman Empire; a barbarian; a rude ignorant person; one defective in taste.—**Gothic**, goth'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the Goths; rude; barbarous; the term applied to that style of architecture the characteristic feature of which is the pointed arch and the subserviency of the other parts to this feature: originally used in a depreciatory sense.—*n.* The language of the Goths; *printing*, the name of a bold-faced type, used for titling and jobbing work; the Gothic style or order of architecture.—**Gothicism**, goth'isizm, *n.* A Gothic idiom; conformity to the Gothic style of architecture; rudeness of manners; barbarousness.—**Gothicize**, goth'isiz, *v.t.*—*Gothicized*, *Gothicizing*. To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarism.

**Gouda**, gou'da, *a.* A kind of cheese from Gouda, a town in Holland.

**Gouge**, gouj, *n.* [*Fr. gouge*, *L.L. guvia*, a gouge; origin uncertain.] A chisel with a hollow or grooved blade, used to cut holes, channels, or grooves.—*v.t.*—*gouged*, *gouging*. To scoop out or turn with or as with a gouge.

**Gourd**, gôrd, *n.* [*Fr. gourde*, *O.Fr. gouorde*, *gougorde*, from *L. cucurbita*, a gourd.] The popular name of the family of plants represented by the melon, cucumber, pumpkin, vegetable marrow, &c., or for their fruits.

**Gourmand**, gôr'mänd, *n.* [*Fr.*, of Celtic origin; comp. *W. gormant*,

that which tends to overfill; *gormod*, excess, from *gor*, excess.] A glutton; a greedy feeder; a dainty feeder; an epicure; a gourmet.

**Gourmet**, gôr-mä or gôr'met, *n.* [*Fr.*, a wine-taster, for *groumet*, from the *O.D.* word = *E. groom*.] A man of keen palate; a connoisseur in wines and meats; a nice feeder; an epicure.

**Gout**, gout, *n.* [*Fr. goutte*, *L. gutta*, a drop, from the old medical theory that diseases were due to the deposition of drops of morbid humour in the part.] A disease giving rise to paroxysms of acute pain with inflammation, affecting the small joints, and generally the first joint of the great toe, and often accompanied by calculi or concretions at the joints; a drop; a clot or coagulation [*Shak.*].—**Gouty**, gout'i, *a.* Diseased with or subject to the gout; pertaining to the gout.

**Gout**, gö, *n.* [*Fr. goût*, from *L. gustus*, taste.] Taste; relish.

**Govern**, guv'ern, *v.t.* [*Fr. gouverner*, from *L. gubernare*, to govern, a form of *Gr. kybernaô*, I govern.] To direct and control; to regulate by authority; to keep within the limits prescribed by law or sovereign will; to influence; to direct; to restrain; to keep in due subjection; to steer or regulate the course of; *gram*, to cause to be in a particular case, or to require a particular case.—*v.i.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws; to maintain the superiority; to have the control.

**Governance**, guv'er-nans, *n.* Government; exercise of authority; control; management.—**Governess**, guv'er-nes, *n.* A lady who has the care of educating or teaching children in their homes.—

**Government**, guv'ern-ment, *n.* The act of governing; regulation; control; restraint; the exercise of authority; direction and restraint exercised over the actions of men in communities, societies, or states; the administration of public affairs; the system of polity in a state; the mode or system according to which the sovereign powers of a nation, the legislative, executive, and judicial powers, are vested and exercised; a body politic governed by one authority; a province or division of territory ruled by a governor; the persons or council who administer the laws of a kingdom or state; the administration; the executive power; *gram*, the influence of a word in regard to construction.—**Governmental**, guv'ern-men-tal, *a.* Pertaining to government; made by government.—**Governor**, guv'er-nér, *n.* One who governs; the supreme executive magistrate of a state, community, corporation, &c.; a tutor to a boy at home; a contrivance in mills and machinery for maintaining a uniform velocity with a varying resistance; a contrivance in a steam-engine which automatically regulates the admission of steam to the

cylinder.—**Governor-General**, *n.* A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy-governors; a viceroy.

**Gowan**, gou'an, *n.* [From *gallan*, a local name for similar yellow flowers; akin to *gold*.] The Scottish name for the daisy.

**Gown**, gown, *n.* [*O.Fr. goune*, *L.L. gunna*, furred robe, fur.] A woman's outer garment; a dress; a dressing-gown; the official dress worn by members of certain professions, as divinity, medicine, law, by magistrates, university professors and students, &c.: sometimes used as the emblem of civil life, as the sword of military.—*v.t.* To put a gown on; to clothe or dress in a gown.—*v.i.* To put on a gown.—**Gownsmen**, gounz'man, *n.* One whose professional habit is a gown, as a lawyer, professor, or student of a university.

**Grab**, grab, *v.t.*—*grabbed*, *grabbing*. [*Sw. grabba*, to grasp; *D. grabbeien*, to snatch; akin *grapple*, *gripe*, *grasp*, *gripe*, &c.] To seize; to snatch; to grip suddenly. [*Colloq.*]—*n.* A sudden grasp or seizure; a catch.

**Grace**, gräs, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. gratia*, favour, from *gratus*, pleasant.] Favour, good-will, or kindness; disposition to oblige another; the love and favour of God; divine influence renewing the heart and restraining from sin; a state of reconciliation to God; virtuous or religious affection or disposition proceeding from divine influence; mercy; pardon; favour conferred; a licence, dispensation, or peculiar privilege; a short prayer before or after meals acknowledging the grace or goodness of God; (with possessive pronouns) a title used in addressing or speaking of a duke or duchess; that external element in acting or speaking which renders it appropriate and agreeable; elegance with appropriate dignity; a beauty or element in what pleases the eye; an embellishment; an affectation of elegance, dignity, or refinement (a person's airs and graces); dispensation by university authorities to take a degree; *Greek myth.* beauty or elegance deified; one of three goddesses in whose gift were grace, loveliness, and favour; *mus.* a turn, trill, shake, &c., introduced for embellishment.—*v.t.*—*graced*, *gracing*. To lend or add grace to; to adorn; to serve to embellish or dignify; to honour.—**Graceful**, gräs'ful, *a.* Displaying grace in form or action; possessing a peculiar elegance or attraction in mien or appearance; used particularly of motion, looks, and speech.—**Graceless**, gräs'les, *a.* Void of grace; somewhat careless in regard to religious matters; not at all devout; unregenerate; unsanctified.—**Grace-note**, *n.* *Mus.* a note added by way of ornament, and printed or written in smaller characters; an appoggiatura.—**Gra-**

**cioux**, grā'shūs, *a.* [Fr. *gracieux*, *L. graciosus*.] Favourable; benevolent; merciful; benign; kind; friendly; proceeding from, produced by, or associated with divine grace; virtuous; good.

**Grackle**, grak'l, *n.* [*L. graculus*, a jackdaw, imitative of the cry.] A name of various birds inhabiting Asia and Africa, and belonging to the starling family.

**Grade**, grād, *n.* [Fr. *grade*, from *L. gradus*, a step.] A degree in any series, rank, or order; relative position or standing (officers, teachers, magnitudes, crimes of every grade).

—*v.t.* To arrange in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, and the like; to reduce (the line of a railway, &c.) to such levels or degrees of inclination as may make it suitable for being used.—**Gradation**, gra-dā'shon, *n.* [*L. gradatio*.] The act of grading; the state of being graded; arrangement by grades or ranks; a regular advance from step to step; a degree or relative position in any order or series; the gradual blending of one tint into another.—**Gradient**, grā-di-ent, *n.* The degree of slope or inclination of the ground over which a railway, road, or canal passes; the rate of ascent or descent; the part of a road which slopes.—**Gradual**, grad'ū-āl, *a.* [Fr. *graduel*.] Proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step; regular and slow; progressive.—**Graduate**, grad'ū-āt, *v.t.*—*graduated*, *graduating*. [Fr. *graduier*, from *L. gradus*.] To mark with degrees, regular intervals, or divisions; to divide into small regular distances (to *graduate* a thermometer); to temper or modify by degrees; to characterize or mark with degrees or grades, as of intensity; to confer a university degree on; to reduce to a certain consistency by evaporation.—*v.i.* To receive a degree from a college or university; to pass by degrees; to change gradually; to shade off.—*n.* One who has been admitted to a degree in a college or university, or by some incorporated society.—

**Graduation**, grad-ū-ā'shon, *n.* The act of graduating, or state of being graduated; the marks or lines made on an instrument to indicate degrees or other divisions.

**Graffiti**, grā-fē'tē, *n.pl.* [Pl. of *It. graffiti*, a scribbling, from *graffiare*, to scribble.] A class of rude scribbles or figures on the walls of Pompeii, the Catacombs, &c., dating from ancient Roman times.

**Graft**, graft, *n.* [O.Fr. *greffe*, Fr. *greffe*, a slip or shoot of a tree for grafting, originally a pointed instrument, from *L. graphium*, a style for writing on waxen tablets, from Gr. *graphō*, I write.] A small shoot or scion of a tree, inserted in another tree and becoming part of it, but retaining the characters of its own parent; corrupt gains or practices in politics. [American.]—*v.t.* To insert a graft on; to propagate by

a graft; to incorporate after the manner of a graft; to join on as if organically a part.

**Grail**, Graal, grāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *grail*.] The holy vessel said to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea, who had caught the last drops of Christ's blood in it.

**Grain**, grān, *n.* [Fr. *grain*, from *L. granum*, a grain, seed, kernel.] A single seed of a plant, particularly of those plants whose seeds are used for food of man or beast; used collectively for corn in general, or the fruits of cereal plants, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c., as also for the plants themselves; *pl.* the husks or remains of grain used in brewing or distilling; any small hard particle, as of sand, sugar, salt, &c.; a minute particle; an atom (not a *grain* of sense); the twentieth part of the scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the twenty-fourth part of a penny-weight troy; the substance of a thing regarded with respect to the size, form, or direction of the constituent particles; the fibres of wood or other fibrous substance, with regard to their arrangement or direction; texture (stone or wood of a fine *grain*).—*v.t.* To form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like; to paint so as to give the appearance of grains or fibres; *tan*. to give a granular appearance to the surface; to prepare the hairy side as the outer side.—

**Grainer**, grā'ner, *n.* One who or that which grains; a peculiar brush or a toothed instrument used by painters.—

**Grainy**, grā'ni, *n.* Full of grains or corn; full of kernels.—

**Granary**, gran'ā-ri, *n.* [*L. granarium*, from *granum*.] A storehouse for grain after it is threshed.—

**Granivorous**, gra-niv'ō-rus, *a.* [*L. granum*, and *voro*, I eat.] Eating grain; feeding or subsisting on seeds.

**Grain**, grān, *n.* [Same word as *Dan. green*, a branch, a prong; *Icel. grein*, a branch; akin *groin*.] A tine, prong, or spike; *pl.* a kind of harpoon with four or more barbed points.

**Graip**, grāp, *n.* [Same as *D. greep*, *Dan. greb*, a dung-fork; akin to *gripe*, *gripe*.] A dung-fork or fork for digging potatoes.

**Grath**, grāth, *n.* [*Icel. greithi*, preparation, equipment, *greithr*, ready; *A.Sax. geræde*, trappings; from stem of *ready*, with particle *ge-* prefixed.] Apparatus, equipments, implements, or accoutrements.

**Grallatores**, Grallæ, gral-a-tō'rēz, gral'ē, *n.pl.* [*L. grallæ*, stilts, *grallator* (*pl. grallatores*), one who goes on stilts, from *gradior*, I go.] An order of birds generally characterized by very long legs, long necks, and long bills, including the cranes, plovers, snipes, rails, coots, &c.; the waders.—

**Grallatorial**, gral-a-tō'ri-āl, *a.* Pertaining to the Grallatores.

**Gralloch**, gral'och, *v.t.* [*Gael. grealach*, entrails.] To remove the entrails from a deer.

**Gram**, gram, *n.* The name of a chick-pea extensively cultivated in the East Indies, and used as food and fodder.

**Gram**, GRAMME.

**Gramary**, Gramarye,† *n.* Magic, mysterious effects, from the supposed results of *Grammar*. GLAM-OUR.

**Gramercy**, *n.* Exclamation for *grand merci*, God give you great reward: as *good-bye*, God be with you.

**Gramineous**, Gramineal, Grami-naceous, gra-min'ē-us, gra-min'ē-āl, gra-m-i-nā'shūs, *a.* [*L. gramineus*, from *gramen*, *graminis*, grass.] Like or pertaining to grass or to the tribe of grasses.—

**Graminivorous**, gram-i-niv'ō-rus, *a.* [*L. voro*, I eat.] Feeding or subsisting on grass, as oxen, &c.

**Grammar**, gram'mar, *n.* [Fr. *grammaire*, from a hypothetical *L.L.* form *grammaria*, from Gr. *gramma*, a letter, from *graphō*, I write.] The exposition of the principles which underlie the use of language; a system of general principles and of particular rules for speaking or writing a language; a book containing such principles and rules; language as regulated by rules or usage; propriety of speech (to violate *grammar*; *good grammar*, *bad grammar*, correct or incorrect language); a treatise on the elements or principles of any science; an outline of the principles of any subject.—

*a.* Belonging to or contained in grammar.—

**Grammarians**, gram-mā'ri-an, *n.* One versed in grammar.—

**Grammatical**, Grammatic, gram-mat'i-kal, gram-mat'ik, *a.* Belonging to grammar; according to the rules of grammar.—

**Grammar-school**, *n.* A school in which Latin and Greek are more especially taught.

**Gramme**, gram, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *gramma*, a letter, also the weight of a scruple, from *graphō*, I write.] The French unit of weight, equivalent to a cubic centimetre of water, or equal to 15.43 grains.—

**Gramme molecule**, chem. of any substance, a weight of it equal to its molecular weight in grammes.

**Gramophone**, gram'ō-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *gramma*, letter, *phōnē*, sound.] An instrument for recording and reproducing speech and music by purely mechanical means.

**Grampus**, gram'pus, † [Sp. *grán pez*, from *L. grandis*, great, and *piscis*, a fish; comp. *porpoise*, *porpus*.] A marine mammal of the dolphin family, which grows to the length of 25 feet, and preys on fish; in secondary sense, a person who snores.

**Granary**, Under GRAIN.

**Grand**, grand, *a.* [Fr. *grand*, from *L. grandis*, great.] Great; illustrious; high in power or dignity; noble; splendid; magnificent; principal or chief: used largely in composition (*grand-juror*, *grand-master*); conceived or expressed with great dig-



nity; implying an additional or second generation, as in *grandfather*, *grandchild*, &c.—**Grandam**, *gran'dam*, *n.* [*Grand and dame.*] An old woman; a grandmother.—**Grand-aunt**, *n.* The aunt of one's father or mother.—**Grandchild**, *gran'd-child*, *n.* A son's or daughter's child.—**Grandaughter**, *gran'daughter*, *gran'da-tèr*, *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.—**Grandfather**, *gran'd-fa-thèr*, *n.* A father's or mother's father.—**Grandmother**, *gran'd-muth-èr*, *n.* A father's or mother's mother.—**Grand-nephew**, *n.* The grandson of a brother or sister.—**Grand-niece**, *n.* The granddaughter of a brother or sister.—**Grandparent**, *gran'd-pärent*, *n.* The parent of a parent.—**Grand-sire**, *gran'd'sir*, *n.* A grandfather; any ancestor preceding a father.—**Grandson**, *gran'dsun*, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.—**Grand-uncle**, *n.* The uncle of one's father or mother.—**Grand-duke**, *n.* Formerly, the title of the sovereign of several of the states of Germany; also formerly applied to members of the imperial family of Russia.—**Grande**, *gran-dé*, *n.* [*Sp. grande*, a nobleman.] Formerly, a Spanish nobleman of the first rank; hence a nobleman or man of high rank in general.—**Grandeur**, *gran'd'yèr*, *n.* [*Fr.*] The state or quality of being grand.—**Grandiloquent**, *gran-dil'o-kwent*, *n.* [*L. grandiloquens, grandiloquus—grandis, and loquor*, I speak.] Speaking in a lofty style; expressed in high-sounding words; bombastic; pompous.—**Grandiose**, *gran'di-ös*, *n.* [*Fr.*] Impressive from inherent grandeur; imposing; commonly, aiming at or affecting grandeur; grandiloquent; bombastic; turgid.—**Grand-juror**, *n.* A member of a grand-jury.—**Grand-jury**, *n.* A jury whose duty is to examine into the grounds of accusation against offenders, and if they see just cause, to find a true bill against them.—**Grandness**, *gran'dnes*, *n.* Grandeur; greatness with beauty; magnificence.—**Grand-piano**, *n.* A large kind of piano, of great compass and strength, usually flat instead of upright.—**Grand-seignior**, *n.* Formerly, the Sultan of Turkey.—**Grand-stand**, *n.* An elevated erection on a race-course or the like, whence a good view can be obtained.—**Grand-vizier**, *n.* Formerly, the chief minister of the Turkish Empire.—**Grange**, *grän*, *n.* [*Fr. grange*, a barn, from *L.L. granea*.] A farm, with the dwelling-house, stables, barns, &c.; the dwelling of a yeoman or gentleman-farmer.—**Granite**, *gran'it*, *n.* [*Fr. granit*, from *It. granito*, lit. grained stone, from *L. granum*, a grain.] An unstratified rock, one of the most abundant in the earth's crust, composed generally of grains or crystals of quartz, felspar, and mica, united without regular arrangement.—

**Granitic**, *gran-it'ik*, *a.* Of or pertaining to granite; having the nature of granite; consisting of granite.—**Grant**, *gran't*, *v.t.* [*From O.Fr. grantier, granter, craunter, creanter*, to promise, to agree, to guarantee, from (hypothetical) *L.L. credentare*, to make to believe or trust, from *L. credens*, pp. of *credo*, I believe.] To transfer the title or possession of; to convey, give, or make over; to bestow or confer, particularly in answer to prayer or request; to admit as true though not proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.—*v.i.* To make a grant; to consent [*Shak.*].—*n.* The act of granting, bestowing, or conferring; the thing granted or bestowed.—**Grantee**, *gran-tè*, *n.* The person to whom a grant or conveyance is made.—**Grantor**, *gran'tor*, *n.* *Law*, the person who makes a grant or conveyance.—**Granular**, *gran'ü-lär*, *a.* [*From L. granum, grain.*] Consisting of or resembling granules or grains.—**Granulate**, *gran'ü-lät*, *v.t.*—*granulated, granulating.* [*Fr. granuler.*] To form into grains or small masses; to raise in granules or small asperities; to make rough on the surface.—*v.i.* To collect or be formed into grains; to become granular.—**Granulation**, *gran'ü-lä'shon*, *n.* The act of granulating; a reducing to the form of small grains; *surg.* a process by which little granular fleshy bodies form on sores when healing; the fleshy grains themselves.—**Granule**, *gran'ül*, *n.* [*Fr.*, dim. from *L. granum*, a grain.] A little grain; a small particle; a minute round body of vegetable or animal matter.—**Grape**, *gräp*, *n.* [*O.Fr. grape, grape, Mod.Fr. grappe*, a bunch or cluster, originally a hook (a cluster of grapes being hooked or hung together).] A single berry of the vine; the fruit of the vine which yields wine; *milit.* grape-shot.—*Sour grapes*, things professedly despised because they are beyond our reach: from Æsop's fable of 'The Fox and the Grapes'.—**Grapery**, *gräp'èr*, *n.* A place where grapes are grown; a viney.—**Grape-fruit**, *n.* The forbidden-fruit or shaddock.—**Grape-shot**, *n.* Iron balls held in a frame and fired from a cannon, now superseded by shrapnel.—**Graph**, *graf*, *n.* [*Gr. graphō*, I write.] A diagram representing the relation between two varying magnitudes by means of a curve or series of lines.—**Graphic**, *Graphical*, *graf'ik*, *graf'ikal*, *a.* Pertaining to the art of writing, engraving, or delineating; written; pictorial; describing with accuracy or vividly; vivid; portraying in vivid and expressive language.—**Graphite**, *graf'it*, *n.* [*Gr. graphō*, I write.] One of the forms under which carbon occurs, made into pencils, and called also *Plumbago* and *Blacklead*.—**Grapholite**, *graf'o-lit*, *n.* [*Gr. lithos*, a stone.] A species of slate suitable for writing on.

**Grapnel**, *grap'nei*, *n.* [*Dim. from Fr. grappin*, a grapnel; of same origin as *grape*.] A small anchor with four or five flukes or claws, used to hold boats or small vessels; a grappling-iron.—**Grapple**, *gräp'l*, *v.t.*—*grappled, grappling.* [*Directly from O.Fr. grappil*, a grapnel; or from *grab* or *gripe*.] To lay fast hold on, either with the hands or with hooks; to seize and hold.—*v.i.* To contend in close fight, as wrestlers.—*To grapple with*, to contend with; to struggle with; to confront boldly.—*n.* A close seizure or hug; the wrestler's hold; close fight or encounter; a hook by which one ship fastens on another.—**Grappling-iron**, *n.* An instrument consisting of four or more iron claws for grappling and holding fast.—**Grasp**, *gräsp*, *v.t.* [*From stem of grope, gripe, or grab*; comp. *G. graspen*, to snatch, from *O.G. grappen, grabben*.] To seize and hold by the fingers or arms; to lay hold of; to take possession of; to seize by the intellect; to comprehend.—*v.i.* To make a clutch or catch; to grip.—*n.* The grip or seizure of the hand; reach of the arms; hence, the power of seizing and holding; forcible possession; power of the intellect to seize and comprehend; wide-reaching power of intellect.—**Grasping**, *gräs'ping*, *a.* Covetous; rapacious; avaricious; greedy; miserly.—**Grass**, *gräs*, *n.* [*A.Sax. græs, gars=* Goth. *icel. D. and G. gras*, *Dan. græs*, *Sw. gräs*; probably akin to *grow* and *green*.] In common usage (and without a plural), herbage; the verdurous covering of the soil; also any plant of the family to which belong the grain-yielding and pasture plants.—*v.i.* To cover with grass; to furnish with grass; to bleach on the grass.—**Grasshopper**, *gräs'hop-èr*, *n.* A leaping orthopterous insect allied to the locusts, commonly living among grass.—**Grass-tree**, *n.* An Australian plant of the lily family, having shrubby stems with tufts of long grass-like wiry foliage.—**Grass-widow**, *n.* A wife temporarily separated from her husband.—**Grassum**, *gräs'um*, *n.* A fine paid by a tenant for the renewal of his lease.—**Grate**, *grät*, *n.* [*It. grata*, a grate, lattice, hurdle, from *L.L. grata, crata*, *L. crates*, a hurdle.] A series of parallel or cross bars, with interstices; a kind of lattice-work; a grating; a metallic receptacle for holding burning fuel, and formed to a greater or less extent of bars.—**Grating**, *grät'ing*, *n.* A partition or frame of parallel or cross bars.—**Grate**, *grät*, *v.t.*—*grated, grating.* [*O.Fr. gratter, Fr. gratter*, to scratch.] To rub hard or roughly together, as a body with a rough surface against another body; to wear away in small particles by rubbing with anything rough or indented; to offend

or irritate.—*v.i.* To rub roughly with the surface in contact (a body *grates* upon another); to have a galling or annoying effect (to *grate* upon the feelings); to make a harsh sound by friction; to sound disagreeably.—**Grating**, grăt'ing, *p.* and *a.* Irritating; harsh.—*n.* The harsh sound or the feeling caused by strong attrition or rubbing.

**Grateful**, grăt'ful, *a.* [From *O. Fr. grat*, *L. gratus*, pleasing, and *E.* adjectival term.—*ful*.] Having a due sense of benefits; having kind feelings and thankfulness toward one from whom a favour has been received; expressing gratitude; indicative of gratitude; affording pleasure; agreeable; pleasing to the taste or the intellect; gratifying.—**Gratitude**, grăt'itüd, *n.* [*L. L. gratitudo*.] The feeling of one who is grateful; a warm and friendly emotion awakened by a favour received; thankfulness.

**Gratify**, grăt'fī, *v.t.*—*gratified*, gratifying. [*Fr. gratifier*, *L. gratificor*—*gratus*, pleasant, agreeable, and *facio*, I make.] To please; to give pleasure to; to indulge, delight, humour, satisfy.—**Gratification**, grăt'fī-kăt'shon, *n.* [*L. gratificatio*.] The act of gratifying or pleasing; that which affords pleasure; enjoyment; satisfaction; delight.

**Gratis**, grăt'is, *adv.* [*L., from gratia*, favour.] For nothing; freely; without recompense (to give a thing *gratis*).—*a.* Given or done for nothing.

**Gratuitous**, gra-tü'i-tus, *a.* [*L. gratuitus*, from *gratus*, pleasing, agreeable.] Given without an equivalent or recompense; free; voluntary; not required, called for, or warranted by the circumstances; adopted or asserted without any good ground (*a gratuitous assumption*).—**Gratuity**, gra-tü'i-ti, *n.* A free gift; a present; a donation.

**Gravamen**, gra-vä'men, *n.* [*L., from gravo*, I weigh down, from *gravis*, heavy.] That part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused; ground or burden of complaint in general.

**Grave**, gräv, *v.t.*—*graved* (*pret.*), *graven* or *graved* (*pp.*), *graving* (*ppr.*). [*A.Sax. grafan*, to dig.] To carve or cut; to form or shape by cutting with a tool; to delineate by cutting; to engrave; hence, to impress deeply.—**Graver**, gräv'ér, *n.* One who carves or engraves; an engraving tool; a burin.

**Grave**, gräv, *n.* [*A.Sax. graf*, a grave.] An excavation in the earth in which a dead human body is deposited; hence, any place of interment; a tomb; a sepulchre.—**Grave-digger**, *n.* One whose occupation is to dig graves.—**Grave-stone**, *n.* A stone placed at a grave as a monument to the dead.—**Grave-yard**, *n.* A yard or enclosure for the interment of the dead.

**Grave**, gräv, *v.t.* [From the *graves* or dregs of melted tallow with which

ships' hulls were formerly smeared.] To clean a ship's bottom of seaweeds, &c., and pay it over with pitch or tar.—**Graves**, **Greaves**, grävz, grëvz, *n.pl.* The insoluble parts of tallow gathered from the melting-pots.

**Grave**, gräv, *a.* [*Fr. grave*, from *L. gravis*, heavy.] Solemn; serious; opposed to *light* or *joyful*; important; momentous; having a serious and interesting import; *mus. low*; depressed: opposed to *sharp*, *acute*, or *high*.—**Graveness**, gräv'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being grave; gravity.

**Gravel**, grav'el, *n.* [*Fr. gravele*.] Small stones or very small pebbles collectively; small stones, sand, &c., combined; *pathol.* small concretions or calculi in the kidneys or bladder; the disease occasioned by such concretions.—*v.t.*—*gravelled*, *gravelling*. To cover with gravel; to cause to stick in the sand or gravel; hence, to perplex and bring to an intellectual standstill; to puzzle; to hurt the foot of (a horse) by gravel lodged under the shoe.

**Graves**, Under GRAVE, to clean a ship's bottom.

**Gravid**, grav'id, *a.* [*L. gravidus*, from *gravis*, heavy.] Being with child, pregnant.

**Gravitate**, grav'i-tät, *v.i.*—*gravitated*, *gravitating*. [*Fr. graviter*, from *L. gravitas*, from *gravis*, heavy.] To be affected by gravitation; to move under the influence of gravitation; *fig.* to have a tendency towards some attracting influence.—**Gravitation**, grav-i-tät'shon, *n.* The act of gravitating or tending to a centre of attraction; the force by which bodies are drawn, or by which they tend toward the centre of the earth or other centre, or the effect of that force.—**Gravity**, grav'i-ti, *n.* The state or character of being grave; solemnity of deportment, character, or demeanour; seriousness; weight or weightiness; enormity (the *gravity* of an offence); the force which causes a mass of matter to tend toward a centre of attraction, especially toward the centre of the earth; the force by which the planets mutually attract each other and are attracted towards the sun; centripetal force.—*Specific gravity*, the relative gravity or weight of any body or substance considered with regard to the weight of an equal bulk of pure distilled water at the temperature of 62° Fahr., which is reckoned unity.

**Gravy**, gräv'i, *n.* [From *graves*, *greaves*, the dregs of melted tallow.] The fat and other liquid matter that drips from flesh in cooking, accompanying the meat when served up; dripping.

**Gray**. See GREY.

**Graying**, grä'ing, *n.* [From the silvery grey of its back and sides.] A fish of the salmon family, 16 to 18 inches in length, found in streams in the north of Europe.

**Graze**, grätz, *v.t.*—*grazed*, *grazing*.

[Perhaps from the combined influence of *grate*, to rub, and *rase*; or perhaps originally meaning to skim along the grass, from *grass*, like *graze*, to pasture.] To rub or touch lightly in passing, as a missile does; to brush lightly the surface of.—*v.i.* To pass so as to touch or rub lightly.—*n.* The act of grazing; a slight rub or brush.

**Graze**, grätz, *v.t.*—*grazed*, *grazing*. [*A.Sax. grasian*, to graze or feed, from *gres*, grass; comp. *D. grazen*, to graze, and *gras*, grass, *G. grasen* and *gras*.] To feed or supply with growing grass; to furnish pasture for; to feed on; to eat from the ground.—*v.i.* To eat grass; to feed on growing herbage.—*n.* The act of grazing or feeding on grass.—**Grazier**, grätz'hér, *n.* One who grazes or pastures cattle for the market; a farmer who raises and deals in cattle.—**Grazing**, grätz'ing, *n.* The act of feeding on grass; a pasture.

**Grease**, grës, *n.* [*Fr. graisse*, *O. Fr. gresse*, from *L. crassus*, fat.] Animal fat in a soft state; particularly the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals; *farttery*, a swelling and inflammation in a horse's legs attended with the secretion of oily matter and cracks in the skin.—*v.t.* (*grëz* or *grës*)—*greased*, *greasing*. To smear, anoint, or daub with grease or fat.—**Greasy**, grë'zi, *a.* Composed of or characterized by grease; fatty; unctuous; having the appearance of fat or grease; seemingly unctuous to the touch, as some minerals; gross; indecent; *farttery*, affected with the disease called grease.

**Great**, grät, *a.* [*A.Sax. grëdt*.] Large in bulk; surface, or linear dimensions; of wide extent; big; large in number; numerous; large, extensive, or unusual in degree; long continued; of long duration; important; weighty; involving important interests; holding an eminent or prominent position in respect of mental endowments or acquisitions, virtue or vice, rank, office, power, or the like; eminent; distinguished; celebrated; notorious; of elevated sentiments; generous; noble; on an extensive scale; sumptuous; magnificent; wonderful; sublime; grand; pregnant; teeming; filled; denoting a degree of consanguinity in the ascending or descending line (*great grandfather*).—**Greatcoat**, grät'köt, *n.* An overcoat; a topcoat.—**Greatness**, grät'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being great; magnitude; dignity; eminence; distinguished rank or position; nobleness.

**Greave**, grëv, *n.* [*Fr. grève*, armour for the leg; *Sp.* and *Pg. greba*, probably of *Ar.* origin.] Armour worn on the front of the lower part of the leg, across the back of which it was buckled.

**Greaves**, Under GRAVE, to clean a ship's bottom.

**Grebe**, grëb, *n.* [*Fr. grèbe*, from



Armor. *krib*, W. *crib*, a comb, a crest, one variety having a crest.] An aquatic bird of various species, having no tail, toes separate, but broadly fringed by a membrane, and legs set so far back that on land it assumes the upright position of the penguin.

**Grecian**, grê'shan, *a.* [GREEK.] Pertaining to Greece; Greek.—*n.* A native of Greece, or a person of the Greek race; one versed in the Greek language; boy in the sixth form at Christ's Hospital, preparing for the universities.

**Greedy**, grê'di, *a.* [A.Sax. *grêdig*.] Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious; very fond of eating; gluttonous; having a keen desire for anything; covetous [*greedy* of gain].—**Greed**, grêd, *n.* An eager desire or longing; greediness.

**Greek**, grêk, *a.* [Fr. *grec*, L. *græcus*, Greek, from the *Graïkoî*, an insignificant tribe of ancient north-western Greece.] Pertaining to Greece.—*n.* A native of Greece; the language of Greece.—**Greek Calends**, a supposed date, that never occurs, for payment, &c., there being calends only in the Roman calendar.—**Greek Church**, the eastern church which separated from the Roman or western church in the ninth century, and comprises the great bulk of the Christians of Russia, Greece, Rumania, Turkey, &c.

**Green**, grên, *a.* [A.Sax. *grêne*.] Of the colour of grass or herbage and plants when growing; emerald; verdant; new; fresh; recent; fresh and vigorous; flourishing; undecayed (a green old age); containing its natural juices; not dry; not seasoned; unripe, immature (*green fruit*); immature in age; young; raw; inexperienced; easily imposed upon.—*n.* A green colour; a grassy plain or plat; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage; a name of several pigments; *pl.* the leaves and stems of young plants used in cookery, especially certain plants of the cabbage kind.—**Greenery**, grê'nér-l, *n.* A mass of green foliage; the green hue of such a mass.—**Green-finch**, *n.* A common British finch of a greenish colour; the green-linnet or green-grossbeak.—**Green-fly**, *n.* The name given to various species of Aphides which infest plants.—**Greengage**, *n.* [After a person named *Gage*, who introduced it into England.] A species of plum having a juicy greenish pulp of an exquisite flavour.—**Green-grocer**, *n.* A retailer of greens and other vegetables.—**Greenhorn**, grên'horn, *n.* A person easily imposed upon; a raw inexperienced person.—**Greenhouse**, grên'hous, *n.* A building principally consisting of glazed frames or sashes for the purpose of cultivating exotic plants which are too tender to endure the open air: often artificially heated up.—**Greenjacket**, *n.* A member of a

rifle regiment: applied to all ranks.—**Green-room**, *n.* A room near the stage in a theatre, to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.—**Green-sand**, *n.* A name given (from the colour of some of the beds) to two groups of strata, the one (lower green-sand) belonging to the lower cretaceous series, the other (upper green-sand) to the upper cretaceous series.—**Green-shank**, *n.* A well-known species of sandpiper with greenish legs.

**Greet**, grêt, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *grétan*, to salute.] To address with salutations or expressions of kind wishes; to pay respects or compliments to; to salute; to hail.—*v.i.* To meet and salute each other.—**Greeting**, grêt'ing, *n.* Expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting; compliment sent by one absent.

**Greet**, grêt, *v.i.* [GREET, to salute.] To weep. [Old English and Scottish.]

**Gregarious**, grê-gá'ri-us, *a.* [L. *gregarius*, from *grex*, *gregis*, a flock or herd.] Having the habit of assembling or living in a flock or herd; not habitually solitary or living alone.

**Gregorian**, grê-gó'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to Gregory.—**Gregorian calendar**, the calendar as reformed by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582.

**Grenade**, grê-nád', *n.* [Fr. *grenade*, Sp. *granada*, a pomegranate, a grenade (the missile somewhat resembling the fruit).] A hollow ball or shell of iron or other metal, or of annealed glass, filled with powder, fired by means of a fuse, and thrown among enemies.—**Grenadier**, grên-a-dér, *n.* Originally a soldier who threw hand-grenades; afterwards a company of tall soldiers distinguished by a particular dress; now the title in the British army for a regiment of guards.

**Gressorial**, grê-só'ri-al, *a.* [L. *gressus*, a going, step.] Ornith. having three toes forward (two of them connected) and one behind.

**Grey**, Gray, grâ, *a.* [A.Sax. *græg*.] Of the colour of hair whitened by age; hoary; white with a mixture of black; of the colour of ashes; having grey hairs; old; mature (*grey experience*).—*n.* A grey colour; a dull or neutral tint; an animal of a grey colour, as a horse.

**Grey-beard**, *n.* A man with a grey beard; an old man; a large earthen jar or bottle for holding liquor.—**Grey hen**, *n.* The female of the black cock.—**Greyness**, grâ'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being grey.

**Greystone**, *n.* A greyish or greenish compact, volcanic rock.—**Greywacke**, *n.* A greyish or greenish compact, volcanic rock.

**Greywacke**, *n.* A greyish or greenish compact, volcanic rock.—**Gräwacke**, grou-wak'e, *n.* [G. *grauwacke*—*grau*, grey, and *wacke*, a kind of rock.] A kind of sandstone in which grains or fragments of various minerals or rocks are embedded in an indurated matrix, which may be siliceous or argillaceous.

**Greyhound**, grê'hound, *n.* [Icel.

*greyhundr*, from *grey*, a greyhound, a bitch; *Sc. grey*, a greyhound; *Ir. grech*, a hound; the name has no reference to the colour.] A dog kept for the chase, remarkable for the symmetry and beauty of its form, and its great fleetness.

**Grid**, grid, *n.* Name popularly applied to the main electrical transmission lines constructed by the Central Electricity Board established by statute in 1926; *wireless tel.* a spiral of wire, or a cylinder of wire gauze, round the filament of a thermionic valve.

**Griddle**, gríd'l, *n.* [W. *greidell*, from *greidawl*, to heat, to scorch; *Ir. greidell*, *greidaim*, to scorch.] A broad disc of iron used for baking oatmeal cakes, &c.

**Gridiron**, gríd'í-ern, *n.* [From *grid* of griddle, and *iron*.] A grated utensil for broiling flesh and fish over coals; a frame of cross-beams upon which a ship rests for inspection or repairs at low water.

**Grief**, grêf, *n.* [Fr. *grief*, grievance, what oppresses, from L. *gravis*, heavy.] Pain of mind, arising from any cause; sorrow; sadness; cause of sorrow or pain; that which afflicts.—**Grievance**, grê'vans, *n.* That which causes grief or uneasiness; wrong done and suffered; injury.—**Grieve**, grêv, *v.t.*—*grieved*, *grieving*. [O.Fr. *griever*.] To cause to feel grief; to give pain of mind to; to make sorrowful; to afflict; to sorrow over; to deplore.—*v.i.* To feel grief; to sorrow; to mourn: followed by *at*, *for*, and *over*.

**Grievous**, grê'vus, *a.* Causing grief or sorrow; afflictive; hard to bear; heavy; severe; harmful; great; atrocious; aggravated; full of grief; indicating great grief or affliction.

**Grieve**, *Greeve*, grêv, *n.* [A.Sax. *grêfa*, a bailiff or reeve.] In Scotland, a manager of a farm; a farm-bailiff.

**Griffin**, Griffon, grif'in, grif'on, *n.* [Fr. *griffon*, It. *grifone*, from L. *gryps*, *gryphus*, griffin, from Gr. *gryps*, a griffin, from *grypos*, hooked.] A mythical animal, in the fore part represented as an eagle, in the hinder part as a lion; a species of vulture found in the mountainous parts of Europe and in North Africa; Anglo-Indian term for a new arrival in Indian circles.

**Grig**, grig, *n.* [Connected with *cricket*; in second sense with Sw. *kräka*, to creep.] A cricket; a grasshopper; the sand-eel; a small eel of lively and incessant motion.

**Grill**, gril, *v.t.* [From Fr. *griller*, to broil.] To broil on a gridiron or similar instrument.—*n.* A grated utensil for broiling meat, &c., over a fire; a gridiron.—**Grille**, gril, *n.* [Fr.] A lattice or grating; a piece of grated work.

**Grilse**, grils, *n.* [Probably a corruption of Sw. *grä-lax*, grey salmon.] The young of the salmon on its first return from the sea to fresh water.

**Grim**, grim, *a.* [A.Sax. *grim*, fierce.] Of a forbidding or fear-inspiring



aspect; fierce; stern; sullen; sour; surly.

**Grimace**, gri-mās', *n.* [Fr., a wry face, from the Teutonic.] A distortion of the countenance expressive of affectation, scorn, disapprobation, self-satisfaction, or the like; a smirk; a wry face.—*v.i.*—*grimaced*, *grimacing*. To make grimaces.

**Grime**, grim, *n.* [Same as Dan. *grime*, a spot or streak, *grim*, soot, lampblack.] Foul matter; dirt; dirt deeply ingrained.—*v.t.*—*grimed*, *griming*. To sully or soil deeply; to dirt.—**Grimy**, grī'mī, *a.* Full of grime; foul; dirty.

**Grim**, grin, *v.i.*—*grinned*, *grinning*. [A.Sax. *grinnian*.] To snarl and show the teeth, as a dog; to set the teeth together and open the lips; to show the teeth as in laughter, scorn, or pain.—*v.t.* To show, set, or snap (the teeth), in grinning; to express by grinning.—*n.* The act of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth; a forced or sneering smile.

**Grind**, grind, *v.t.*—*ground* (pret. & pp.), very rarely *grinded*. [A.Sax. *grindan*.] To break and reduce to fine particles or powder by friction, as in a mill; to comminute by attrition; to triturate; to wear down, smooth, or sharpen by friction; to whet; to oppress by severe exactions; to harass; to prepare for examination in some subject of study, or to study (in these senses university slang).—*v.i.* To grind corn or other matter; to be rubbed together, as in the operation of grinding; to be ground or pulverized; to drudge or perform hard work; to study hard, especially for an examination [slang].—*n.* The act of one who grinds; a spell of work.—**Grinder**, grin'dér, *n.* One who or that which grinds; a molar tooth.—**Grindstone**, grind'stón, *n.* A revolving stone used for grinding or sharpening tools.—*To bring or hold a person's nose to the grindstone*, to oppress him; to force him to do monotonous drudgery.

**Grip**, grip, *n.* [Directly from Fr. *gripper*.] The act of grasping by the hand; grasp; the grasp peculiar to any secret fraternity as a means of recognition; a fast hold; a hilt or handle.—*v.t.*—*gripped*, *gripping*. To grasp by the hand; to gripe; to seize forcibly; to hold fast.—*v.i.* To take hold; to hold fast.

**Gripe**, grip, *v.t.*—*griped*, *gripping*. [A.Sax. *gripan*.] To catch with the hand and clasp closely with the fingers; to hold tight or close; to clutch; to seize and hold fast; to clench; to tighten; to give pain in the bowels, as if by pressure or contraction; to straiten or distress.—*v.i.* To take fast hold with the hand; to clasp closely with the fingers.—*n.* Grasp; seizure; grip; oppression; affliction; pinching distress; a kind of brake to act on a wheel; *pl.* a pinching intermittent pain in the intestines, of the character of that which accompanies diarrhoea or colic.

**Grisette**, gri-zet', *n.* [Fr. Originally, a grey woollen fabric, much used for dresses by women of the inferior classes, from *gris*, grey.] A young woman of the working-class in France; a belle of the working-class.

**Griskin**, gris'kin, *n.* [Dim. from *grise* or *grice*. GRICE.] The spine of a hog.

**Grisly**, griz'li, *a.* [A.Sax. *grislic*, from *grisan* or *agrisan*, to dread.] Frightful; horrible; terrible; grim.

**Grist**, grist, *n.* [A.Sax. *grist*, a grinding, from *grindan*, to grind.] Corn ground in the mill or to be ground; the grain carried to the mill at one time, or the meal it produces.—*To bring grist to the mill*, to be a source of profit; to bring profitable business into one's hands.

**Gristle**, gris'l, *n.* [A.Sax. *gristel*.] Cartilage.—**Gristly**, gris'li, *a.* Consisting of or like gristle; cartilaginous.

**Grit**, grit, *n.* [A.Sax. *gredit*, sand.] Sand or gravel; rough hard particles; any hard sandstone in which the component grains of quartz are less rounded or sharper than in ordinary sandstones; structure of a stone in regard to fineness and closeness of texture.—**Gritty**, grit'i, *a.* Containing or consisting of grit; sandy.

**Grits**, grits, *n.pl.* [A.Sax. *grytta*, *gryttan*, grits or groats; akin to *grit*, *grout*, *groat*.] Groats; grain hulled or coarsely ground.

**Grizzle**, griz'l, *n.* [From Fr. *gris*, grey, from O.G. *gris*, grey.] A grey colour; a mixture of white and black; a mixture of white among dark hairs.—*v.i.* To grow grey or grizzly; to become grey-haired.—**Grizzled**, griz'ld, *a.* Of a greyish colour.—**Grizzly**, griz'li, *a.* Somewhat grey; greyish.—**Grizzly** or *grisly bear*, a large and ferocious bear of Western North America.

**Groan**, grôn, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *grônian*.] To utter a mournful voice, as in pain or sorrow; to utter a deep, low-toned, moaning sound.—*n.* A deep, mournful sound uttered in pain, sorrow, or anguish; a deep sound uttered in disapprobation or derision.

**Groat**, grôt, *n.* [D. *groot*, G. *grot*, that is, *great*, a great piece or coin; so called because before this piece was coined by Edward III (1351) the English had no silver coin larger than a penny.] An old English coin and money of account, equal to fourpence; hence, colloquially, fourpence, or a fourpenny piece.

**Groats**, grôts, *n.pl.* [A.Sax. *grôtan*, groats; akin *gris*, *grout*.] Oats or wheat with the husks taken off.

**Grocer**, grô'sér, *n.* [Properly a *grosser*, or one who sells things in the gross.] A trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, &c.—**Grocery**, grô'sér-i, *n.* A grocer's shop; *pl.* the commodities sold by grocers.

**Grog**, grog, *n.* [From 'Old Grog', a nickname given to Admiral Ver-

non, who introduced the beverage, from his wearing a *grog* cloak in rough weather.] A mixture of spirit and water not sweetened; also used as a general term for strong drink.—**Groggy**, grog'i, *a.* Overcome with grog; tipsy; *fartieri*, moving in an uneasy, hobbling manner, owing to tenderness of the feet; said of a horse.

**Grogram**, grog'ram, *n.* [Fr. *gros-grain*, coarse grain, of a coarse texture.] A kind of coarse stuff made of silk and mohair; also, a kind of strong, coarse silk.

**Groin**, groin, *n.* [Icel. *grein*, a branch.] The hollow of the human body in front at the junction of the thigh with the trunk; *arch*, the angular projecting curve made by the intersection of simple vaults crossing each other at any angle.—*v.t.* *Arch*. To form into groins; to ornament with groins.—**Groining**, groi'ning, *n.* *Arch*. The arrangement of groins; groins collectively.

**Grommet**, grum'et, *n.* [Armor. *grom*, a curb.] *Naut.* A ring of rope with or without a thimble; a loop formed at the end of a rope by splicing.

**Groom**, grôm, *n.* [From A.Sax. *guma*, O.E. *gome*, man.] A man or boy who has the charge of horses; one who takes care of horses or the stable; one of several officers in the English royal household; a bridegroom.—*v.t.* To curry or care for a horse.—**Groom's-man**, **Groomsman**, grômz'man, *n.* One who acts as attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage.

**Groove**, grôv, *n.* [From D. *groeve*, *groef*, a furrow.] A furrow or long hollow, such as is cut by a tool; a channel, usually an elongated narrow channel; the fixed routine of one's life.—*v.t.*—*grooved*, *grooving*. To cut a groove or channel in; to furrow.

**Grope**, gröp, *v.i.*—*groped*, *groping*. [A.Sax. *grôpian*.] To search or attempt to find something in the dark, or as a blind person, by feeling; to feel one's way; to attempt anything blindly.—*v.t.* To search out by feeling in or as in the dark (to *gripe* our way).

**Grosbeak**, *n.* GROSSBEAK.

**Groschen**, grô'shen, *n.* (*pl.* the same). [From L.L. *grossus*, thick—in opposition to ancient thin lead coins.] An old German coin equal to a little over 1d. English.

**Gross**, grôs, *a.* [Fr. *gros*, big, thick, coarse; L.L. *grossus*, thick, crass; of doubtful origin. Hence *grocer*.] Coarse or rough; indelicate, obscene, or impure; sensual; great, palpable, or enormous; shameful; flagrant (a *gross* mistake; *gross* injustice); dense; not attenuated; whole; entire; total; bulky; of some size].—*n.* Main body; chief part; bulk; the number of twelve dozen (being the *gross* or great hundred); has no plural form.—**Grossbeak**, **Grosbeak**, grôs'bèk, *n.* A name common to a group of

finches distinguished by the thickness and strength of the bill.

**Grot**, grot, *n.* Grotto. [Poet.]

**Grotesque**, grō-tesk', *a.* [Fr., from *grotte*, a grotto, from the style of the paintings found in the ancient crypts and grottos.] Having a wild, extraordinary, or extravagant form; of the utmost oddness; whimsical; extravagant.—*n.* A capricious variety of arabesque ornamentation; a whimsical figure or scenery.

**Grotto**, grō'tō, *n.* pl. **Grottos** or **Grottoes**, grō'tōz. [Fr. *grotte*, *It. grotta*, from *L. crypta*, Gr. *kryptē*, a cave, a vault, from *kryptō*, I conceal.] A cave or natural cavity in the earth, as in a mountain or rock; an artificial cavern decorated with rock-work, shells, &c., constructed for coolness and pleasure.

**Ground**, ground, *n.* [A.Sax. *grund*.] The surface of the earth; the earth we tread on and subject to tillage, &c.; the soil; the soil of a particular country (British *ground*) or belonging to a particular person; land; estate; the place assigned to one in certain games, as cricket; that on which anything may rest, rise, or originate; basis; foundation; support; *painting*, the first layer of colour on which the others are wrought; the primary or predominating colour; a foil or back-ground that sets off anything; *pl.* sediment at the bottom of liquors; dregs; lees.—*v.t.* To lay or set on or in the ground; to cause run (a ship) aground; to settle or establish, as on a foundation or basis; to fix or settle firmly; to found; to base; to thoroughly instruct in elements or first principles.—*v.i.* To run aground; to strike the ground and remain fixed (the ship *grounded* in two fathoms of water).

**Groundless**, ground'les, *a.* Wanting ground or foundation; wanting cause or reason; baseless; false.—

**Groundling**, ground'ling, *n.* A spectator who stood in the pit of the theatre [Shak.].—

**Ground-bait**, *n.* Bait scattered at the bottom of the water.—

**Ground-floor**, *n.* The floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.—

**Ground-game**, *n.* A name given to hares, rabbits, and the like, as distinguished from winged-game.—

**Ground-plan**, *n.* A plan showing the divisions of a building on the same level as the surface of the ground.—

**Ground-rent**, *n.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.—

**Ground-sheet**, *n.* Waterproof sheet used by soldiers, campers, &c.—

**Ground-swell**, *n.* A deep swell or rolling of the sea, occasioned along the shore by a distant storm or gale.—

**Groundwork**, ground'wērk, *n.* The work which forms the foundation of anything; that to which the rest is additional; the basis.

**Groundsel**, ground'sel, *n.* [O.E. *groundswell*, Sc. *groundie-swallow*, A.Sax. *grundeswelge*, *grundswelige*,

*groundsel*, *lit.* ground-swallowing, that is, entirely covering.] A common annual weed, much used as food for caged birds.

**Group**, grōp, *n.* [Fr. *groupe*.] An assemblage, either of persons or things; a number collected; a cluster; an artistic combination of figures; in scientific classifications, a number of individuals having some resemblance or common characteristic.—*v.t.* To form into a group; to arrange in a group or in groups.

**Group Captain**, *n.* Rank in the Royal Air Force equivalent to a colonel in the army.

**Grouse**, grous, *n.* [Etym. doubtful.] The common name of a number of rasorial birds, more particularly applied to the well-known moor-fowl or red grouse of Britain.

**Grouse**, grous, *v.i.* To grumble; to murmur; to complain.

**Grout**, grout, *n.* [A.Sax. *grūt*, barley or wheat meal.] Coarse meal; a thin mortar used for pouring into the joints of masonry and brick-work; lees, grounds, dregs.

**Grove**, grōv, *n.* [A.Sax. *grōf*.] A cluster of trees shading an avenue or walk; an assemblage of growing trees of no great extent; a small wood.

**Grovel**, grov'el, *v.i.*—*grovelled*, *groveling*. [Akin to O.E. *gruf*, *gruf*, flat.] To lie prone or move with the body prostrate on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture; to have a tendency towards or take pleasure in low or base things; to be low, abject, or mean.—

**Groveling**, grov'el-ing, *p.* and *a.* Indulging by preference in what is low or base.

**Grow**, grō, *v.i.*—*grew* (pret.), *grown* (pp.). [A.Sax. *grōwan*.] To become enlarged in bulk or stature, by a natural and organic process: said of animals and vegetables; to increase in any way; to become larger and stronger; to be augmented; to wax; to advance; to extend; to swell (the wind *grew* to a hurricane); to be changed from one state to another; to result, as from a cause or reason; to become (to *grow* pale).—*v.t.* To cause to grow; to cultivate; to produce; to raise.—

**Grower**, grō'er, *n.* One who or that which grows or increases; one who grows, raises, or produces; a cultivator.—

**Grown**, grōn, *pp.* of *grow*. Increased in growth; having arrived at full size or stature.—

**Growth**, grōth, *n.* The process of growing; increase of bulk in animals and plants; gradual increase in any way, as in number, bulk, &c.; that which has grown; something produced by growing.

**Growl**, groul, *v.i.* [Comp. D. *grolen*, to growl or grumble.] To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound.—*v.t.*

To express by growling; to utter in an angry or grumbling tone.—*n.* The angry snarl of a dog; the inarticulate grumble of a discontented or angry person.—

**Growler**, grou'ler, *n.* One who growls; a four-wheeler.

**Groyne**, groin, *n.* [GROIN.] A structure projecting into the sea or a river to check its encroachments.

**Grub**, grub, *v.i.*—*grubbed*, *grubbing*. [O.E. *grubbe*.] To dig in or under the ground; to be occupied in digging.—*v.t.* To dig; to dig up by the roots; to root up by digging; generally followed by *up* or *out*.—*n.* [From grubbing in the ground, dirt, &c.] The larva of an insect, especially of beetles; a caterpillar; a maggot.—

**Grubber**, grub'ēr, *n.* One who grubs; an instrument for grubbing out roots, weeds, &c.

**Grubby**, grub'i, *a.* Dirty; unwashed; grimy.

**Grub Street**, *n.* A street in London, now Milton Street, once inhabited by poor writers and literary adventurers.

**Grudge**, gruj, *v.t.*—*grudged*, *grudging*. [Formerly *grucche*, from O.Fr. *groucher*.] To permit or grant with reluctance; to begrudge.—*v.i.* To be envious; to cherish ill-will.—*n.* Unwillingness to benefit; reluctance felt in giving; ill-will from envy or sense of injury.—

**Grudgingly**, gruj'ing-li, *adv.* With reluctance or discontent.

**Gruel**, gruel, *n.* [O.Fr. *gruel*, for *grutel*, from D. or L.G. *grut*—E. *grout* (which see).] A kind of broth made by boiling ingredients in water: usually made of the meal of oats.

**Gruesome**, grū'sum, *a.* [D. *gruwen*, Dan. *grue*, G. *grauen*, to shudder.] Causing one to shudder; frightful; horrible.

**Gruff**, gruf, *a.* [Same word as D. *gruf*, Dan. *gror*, G. *grob*, coarse, blunt, rude.] Of a rough or stern manner, voice, or countenance; sour; surly.

**Grum**, grum, *a.* [Comp. A.Sax. *grom*, *gram*, severe.] Morose; severe of countenance; sour; surly; glum.

**Grumble**, grum'bl, *v.i.*—*grumbled*, *grumbling*. [Perhaps same as D. *grommelen*, *grommen*, Fr. *grommeler*, to grumble; akin to A.Sax. *griman*, to murmur, to rage; E. *grim*, *grum*. This, like other words such as *grunt*, *growl*, may have been partly affected by sound-imitation.] To murmur with discontent; to utter in a low voice by way of complaint; to give vent to discontented expressions; to growl; to snarl; to rumble; to roar; to make a harsh and heavy sound.—*v.t.* To express or utter by grumbling.

**Grumpy**, grum'pi, *a.* [Connected with *grum*, *grumble*.] Surly; angry; gruff. [Colloq.]

**Grunt**, grunt, *v.i.* [Probably from an imitative root seen in A.Sax. *grunan*.] To snort or make a noise like a hog; to utter a short groan or a deep guttural sound, as of a hog.—*n.* A deep guttural sound, as of a hog.

**Gruyère**, grū-yār, *n.* A kind of cheese made from a mixture of goats' and ewes' milk, from *Grüyère* in Switzerland.

**Guaiacum**, gwá'ya-kum, *n.* [Native name.] A South American tree and the resin obtained from it, the latter, as well as the bark and wood, being of medicinal value.

**Guanaco**, gwa-ná'kō, *n.* [Sp. *Peruv. huanacu*.] A quadruped closely allied to the llama and alpaca.

**Guano**, gwá'nō, *n.* [Sp. *guano*, *huano*, from *Peruv. huano*, dung.] A substance found on many small islands, especially in the Pacific Ocean and on the west coast of South America, chiefly composed of the excrement of sea-fowl in a decomposed state, much used as a manure.

**Guarantee**, gar-an-tē', *v.t.*—*guarantee*, *guaranteeing*. [O.Fr. *garantie*, a form of *warranty*.] To warrant; to pledge oneself for; to become bound that an article shall be as good or useful as it is represented; to secure the performance of; to undertake to secure to another (claims, rights, possessions); to undertake to uphold or maintain.—*n.* An undertaking that the engagement or promise of another shall be performed; a pledging of oneself as surety; one who binds himself to see the stipulations of another performed; a guarantor.—**Guarantor**, gar-an-tor', *n.* A warrantor; one who gives a guarantee.

**Guard**, gárd, *v.t.* [The form in which the Germanic equivalent of *E. ward* passed into English through the Norman.] To secure against injury, loss, or attack; to defend; to keep in safety; to accompany for protection; to provide or secure against objections or attacks.—*v.i.* To watch by way of caution or defence; to be cautious; to be in a state of caution or defence (to *guard* against mistake).—*n.* A state of caution or vigilance, or the act of observing what passes in order to prevent surprise or attack; defence; attention; watch; heed; *fencing* or *boxing*; a posture of defence; the arms or weapon in such a posture; one who guards or keeps watch; one whose business is to defend or prevent attack or surprise; a person who has charge of a mail-coach or a railway train; *pl.* a body of select troops whose special duty is that of guarding the sovereign's person; that which guards or protects; caution of expression; any appliance or attachment designed to protect or secure against injury; part of a sword-hilt which protects the hand; a chain or cord attached to a person's watch; an ornamental border or the like on one's dress.

**Guarded**, gár'ded, *p.* and *a.* Protected; defended; cautious; circumspect (*guarded* in language); framed or uttered with caution.—**Guardian**, gár'di-an, *n.* [Fr. *gardien*.] One who guards; one to whom anything is committed for preservation from injury; one who has the charge or custody of any person or thing.—*a.* Protecting; performing the office of a protector.—**Guardianship**,

gár'di-an-ship, *n.* The office of a guardian; protection; care; watch.

**Guard-room**, *n.* A room for the accommodation of a guard of soldiers, and where military defaulters are confined.—**Guardship**, *n.* A vessel of war for the protection of a harbour, river, &c.—**Guardsmán**, gárdz'man, *n.* A watchman; an officer or private in a regiment of guards.

**Guava**, gwá'va, *n.* [The native name in Guiana.] A small tropical tree of the myrtle family, the fruit of which is made into a delicious jelly.

**Gudgeon**, gú'on, *n.* [Fr. *goujon*, from *L. gobio*, *gobius*, *Gr. kóbios*, a gudgeon.] A small fresh-water fish which is very easily caught; hence, a person easily cheated or ensnared.

**Guebre**, Gueber, gá'bér or gè'bér, *n.* [A Per. form of Turk. *giaoür*, *A. kafir*, an infidel.] The name given by the Mohammedans to one belonging to the Persian fire-worshippers, called in India *Parsees*.

**Guelder-rose**, *n.* GELDER-ROSE.

**Guerdon**, gér'don, *n.* [O.Fr.] A reward; requital; recompense: used both in a good and bad sense (*poet. or rhet.*).—*v.t.* To give a guerdon to; to reward.

**Guernsey**, gérn'se, *n.* A sort of close-fitting woollen knitted shirt.

**Guerrilla**, *Guerrilla*, ge-rel'já, *Sp. pron. ger-rel'yá, n.* [Sp. *guerrilla*, *dim. of guerra*, Fr. *guerre*, war, from O.H.G. *uerra*, war.] A carrying on of war by the constant attacks of independent bands; an irregular petty war; one engaged in this irregular warfare.

**Guess**, ges, *v.t.* [O.E. *gesse*.] To form an opinion concerning, without good means of knowledge or sufficient evidence; to judge of at random; to conjecture rightly; to solve by a correct conjecture; to think; to suppose; to imagine: often followed by a clause.—*v.i.* To form a conjecture; to judge at random, or without any strong evidence: with *at*.—*n.* A conjecture.

**Guesswork**, ges'wèrk, *n.* Mere conjecture; the act of working by hazard.

**Guest**, gest, *n.* [A.Sax. *gæst*.] A visitor or friend entertained in the house or at the table of another; a lodger at a hotel or lodging-house.

**Guffaw**, gu'fá, *n.* [Imitative.] A loud or sudden burst of laughter.—*v.i.* To burst into a loud or sudden laugh.

**Guggle**, gu'gl, *v.i.* [Imitative, suggested by *gurgle*.] To make a sound like that of a liquid passing through a narrow aperture; to gurgle.—*n.* A sound of this kind; a gurgle.

**Guide**, gid, *v.t.*—*guided*, *guiding*. [Fr. *guider*.] To lead or direct in a way; to conduct in a course or path; to direct; to regulate; to influence in conduct or actions; to give direction to; to instruct and direct; to superintend.—*n.* A person who guides; a leader or conductor; one who conducts travellers or tourists in particular

localities; one who or that which directs another in his conduct or course of life; a director; a regulator; a guide-book.—**Guidance**, gí'dans, *n.* The act of guiding; direction; government.—**Guide-book**, *n.* A book for giving travellers or tourists information about the places they visit.—**Guide-post**, *n.* A post at the parting of roads for directing travellers; a finger-post.

**Guidon**, gí'don, *n.* [Fr., lit. a *guiding* flag.] The flag of a troop of cavalry; a flag used to signal with at sea, &c.

**Guild**, gild, *n.* [A.Sax. *gild*, a payment.] An association or incorporation of men belonging to the same class or engaged in similar pursuits, formed for mutual aid and protection.—**Guild-hall**, *n.* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assembles; a town or corporation hall.—**Guildry**, gild'ri, *n.* In Scotland, a guild; the members of a guild.

**Guilder**, gí'dér, *n.* [D. and G. *gulden*, a florin.] A coin of Holland worth 15. 8d. English.

**Guile**, gil, *n.* [French form of *E. wile*.] Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit.—**Guileful**, gil'ful, *a.* Full of guile; intended to deceive; crafty; wily; deceitful; insidious; treacherous.

**Guillemot**, gil'lè-mot, *n.* [Fr.] A marine swimming bird allied to the auks and divers.

**Guillotine**, gil-o-tèn, *n.* [From Dr. *Guillotin*, who introduced in the French Convention the motion for the use of the machine.] An engine for beheading persons by means of a steel blade loaded with a mass of lead, and sliding between two upright posts; a machine which consists of a knife descending between grooved posts, much used for cutting paper, straw, &c.—*v.t.*—*guillotined*, *guillotining*. To behead by the guillotine.

**Guilt**, gilt, *n.* [A.Sax. *gylt*, a crime.] Criminality; that state of a moral agent which results from his wilful or intentional commission of a crime or offence, knowing it to be a crime or violation of law.—

**Guiltiness**, gil'ti-nes, *n.* The state of being guilty; wickedness; criminality; guilt.—**Guiltless**, gilt'les, *a.* Free from guilt, crime, or offence; innocent; not having experience; ignorant (with *of*: *poet.*).

**Guilty**, gil'ti, *a.* Having incurred guilt; not innocent; criminal; morally delinquent; with *of* before the crime; pertaining to guilt; indicating guilt (*a guilty look*).

**Guinea**, gin'è, *n.* [Because first coined of gold brought from *Guinea*, in Africa.] A gold coin formerly current in Great Britain of the value of 21 shillings sterling; a sum of money of the same amount.—**Guinea-fowl**, *n.* A fowl of the rasorial order, closely allied to the peacocks and pheasants, common in *Guinea*.—**Guinea-pig**, *n.* [Per-



haps for *Guiana-plg.*] A tailless rodent mammal, about 7 inches in length, belonging to South America, and often kept as a domestic pet; a director of a company, paid a fee of a guinea for attendance.

**Guipure**, gē-pūr', *n.* [Fr.] An imitation of antique lace; a kind of gimp.

**Guise**, gīz, *n.* [Fr. *guise*, the equivalent of *E. wise*.] External appearance; dress; garb; manner; mien; cast or behaviour; custom; mode; practice.—**Guiser**, gī'zēr, *n.* [One who assumes a *guise* other than his own.] A masker; a mummer.

**Guitar**, gl-tār', *n.* [Fr. *guitare*.] A musical stringed instrument having six strings, which are played by twitching with the fingers of the right hand, while the notes are stopped by the fingers of the left.

**Gular**, gu'lar, *a.* [From *L. gula*, the throat or gullet.] Pertaining to the gullet.

**Gulch**, gulch, *n.* [Allied to Sw. *gölka*, to swallow, *D. gulzig*, greedy.] A deep, abrupt ravine caused by the action of water; the dry bed of a torrent; a gully.

**Gules**, gūlz, *n.* [Fr. *gueules*, perhaps from *L. gula*, a throat.] *Her.* the term employed to indicate red.

**Gulf**, gulf, *n.* [Fr. *golfe*, *It. golfo*, Mod.Gr. *kolpos*, from Gr. *kolpos*, a gulf or bay.] A large indentation on the coastline of a country and the sea embraced in it; a bay; a bight; an abyss, chasm, or deep opening in the earth; what gulfs or swallows; a wide interval, as in station, education, and the like.—*v.t.* To swallow up; to engulf; to refuse a degree with honours, but concede a pass.—**Gulf-stream**, *n.* A current of warm water which flows from the Gulf of Mexico through the channel between Cuba and America, and sweeps north-eastwards towards Europe.

**Gull**, gul, *n.* [In Old and Prov. E., a young unfledged bird, *lit.* a yellow bird, from the yellowness of the beak and plumage of young birds, from O.E. *gul*, yellow.] A young unfledged bird [Shak.]; one easily cheated; a simpleton; a trick [Shak.].—*v.t.* To make a fool of; to mislead by deception; to trick.

—**Gullibility**, gul-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being gullible.—**Gullible**, gul'i-bl, *a.* Easily gulled or cheated.

**Gull**, gul, *n.* [From the Celtic; W. *gwyllan*, Armor. *gwelan*, Corn. *gullan*, a gull.] A name for many marine swimming birds found on the shores of all latitudes.

**Gullet**, gul'et, *n.* [Fr. *goulet*, from *L. gula*, the throat.] The passage in the neck of an animal by which food and liquor are taken into the stomach; the oesophagus; something resembling this.

**Gully**, gul'i, *n.* [Fr. *goulet*.] A channel or hollow worn in the earth by a current of water; a ravine; a ditch; a gutter; a large knife.—*v.t.* To wear into a gully or channel.

**Gulp**, gulp, *v.t.* [A form of *gulf*, to swallow; same as *D. golpen*, to swallow greedily; Dan. *gulpe*, to disgorge.] To swallow eagerly or in large draughts.—*n.* The act of taking a large swallow.

**Gum**, gum, *n.* [A.Sax. *gōma*, Icel. *gómr*, G. *gum*, palate, gum.] The fleshy substance on the jaws which envelops the neck of the teeth.—**Gum-boil**, *n.* A boil or small abscess on the gum.

**Gum**, gum, *n.* [Fr. *gomme*, from *L. gummi*, Gr. *kōmmi*, gum.] A juice which exudes from trees either spontaneously or after incisions are made, and thickens on the surface, or is obtained from their seeds or roots.—*v.t.*—**gummed**, **gumming**. To smear with gum; to unite or stiffen by gum or a gum-like substance.—*v.i.* To exude or form gum.—**Gum-arabic**, *n.* The juice of various species of acacia, hardened in the air.—**Gum-boots**, *gumbötzt*, *n.* Long waterproof boots made of india-rubber.—**Gummy**, gum'i, *a.* Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; giving out gum; covered with gum or viscous matter; viscous.

**Gumption**, gum'shon, *n.* [Perhaps for *goamishing*, a being *goamish*, from O.E. *gome*, O.Sax. *gōma*, Icel. *gaumr*, care.] Understanding; capacity; shrewdness. [Colloq.]

**Gun**, gun, *n.* [Etymology uncertain.] A name applied to every species of firearm for throwing projectiles by the explosion of gunpowder or other explosive.—**Gun-boat**, *n.* A boat or small vessel fitted to carry one or more guns of heavy calibre, and from its light draught capable of running close inshore or up rivers.—**Gun-carriage**, *n.* The carriage on which a cannon is mounted or moved, and on which it is fired.—**Gun-cotton**, *n.* A highly explosive substance produced by soaking cotton or similar vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry.—**Gunman**, *n.* A man armed with a gun or revolver; an armed supporter of a faction; an armed bandit.—**Gun-metal**, *n.* An alloy, generally of nine parts of copper and one part of tin, used for the manufacture of cannon, &c.—

**Gunner**, gun'ēr, *n.* One who works a gun or cannon, either on land or sea; a warrant officer in the navy connected with the charge of the ordnance; an officer or soldier in the Royal Artillery.—**Gunnery**, gun'ēr-i, *n.* The art of firing or managing guns; the science of artillery.—**Gun-port**, *n.* An opening in the side of a ship through which cannon are discharged.—

**Gunpowder**, gun'pou-dēr, *n.* An explosive mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried.—**Gunpowder tea**, a fine species of green tea with a granular appearance.—**Gun-runner**, *n.* One who runs or secretly conveys guns into a

district.—**Gunshot**, gun'shot, *n.* The firing of a gun; the distance to which shot can be thrown so as to be effective.—*a.* Made by the shot of a gun (*gunshot wounds*).—**Gunsmith**, gun'smith, *n.* One whose occupation is to make or repair small firearms.—**Gunwale**, *Gun-nel*, gun'wāl, gun'el, *n.* [Gun, and *wale*, the upper edge of a ship's side.] *Naut.* the upper edge of a ship's or boat's side.

**Gunny**, gun'i, *n.* [Bengalee.] A strong coarse cloth manufactured of jute in Bengal, for making into bags, sacks, &c.

**Gurgle**, gēr'gl, *v.i.*—**gurgled**, **gurgling**. [Probably imitative or connected with *gorge*.] To run or flow in an irregular, noisy current, as water from a bottle; to flow with a purring sound.—*n.* The sound made by a liquid flowing from the narrow mouth of a vessel, or generally through any narrow opening.

**Gurkha**, gur-ka, *n.* A native of Nepal, in India.

**Gurnard**, gēr'nārd, *n.* [O.Fr. *grougnaut*, probably from *grogner*, *L. grunnire*, to grunt or grumble.] The name of certain marine fishes.

**Gush**, gush, *v.i.* [Icel. *gjósa*, to gush.] To rush forth, as a fluid from confinement; to flow suddenly or copiously; to be extravagantly and effusively sentimental.—*v.t.* To emit suddenly, copiously, or with violence.—*n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid; an emission of liquor in a large quantity, and with force; an outpour; an effusive display of sentiment.—**Gusher**, gush'ēr, *n.* One who or that which gushes; a person who is demonstratively sentimental.—**Gushing**, gush'ing, *ppr.* Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid; flowing copiously; exuberantly and demonstratively affectionate; extravagantly sentimental.

**Gusset**, gus'et, *n.* [Fr. *gousset*.] A triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part; something resembling such a piece of cloth in shape or function.

**Gust**, gust, *n.* [L. *gustus*, taste.] The sense or pleasure of tasting; gratification of the appetite; relish; gusto; taste.—**Gustatory**, gus'ta-tō-ri, *a.* Pertaining to taste.—**Gusto**, gus'tō, *n.* [It.] Nice appreciation or enjoyment; keen relish; taste; fancy.

**Gust**, gust, *n.* [Icel. *gustr*, a blast of wind.] A violent blast of wind; a sudden rushing or driving of the wind, of short duration; a sudden violent burst of passion.—**Gusty**, gus'ti, *a.* Subject to gusts or sudden blasts of wind; tempestuous; given to sudden bursts of passion.

**Gut**, gut, *n.* [A.Sax. *gut*, *gutt*.] The intestinal canal of an animal from the stomach to the anus; an intestine; *pl.* the stomach and digestive apparatus generally, the viscera or entrails; a preparation of the in-

testines of an animal used for various purposes, as for the strings of a fiddle; a channel or passage.—*v.t.*—*guttēd, gutting*. To take out the entrails of; to eviscerate; to plunder of contents; to destroy or take out the interior of.

**Gutta percha**, gut'ta pēr'cha, *n.* [Malay *gutta*, gum, and *percha*, the tree.] The hardened milky juice of a large tree which grows in the Malayan Peninsula and in some of the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, resembling caoutchouc in many of its properties, but stronger, more soluble, and less elastic.

**Gutter**, gut'ēr, *n.* [Fr. *gouttière*, from *goutte*, *L. gutta*, a drop.] A channel at the side of a road, street, or the like, also at the eaves of, or on, a roof of a building for conveying away water.—*v.t.* To cut or form gutters in.—*v.i.* To become channelled; to run down in drops, as a candle.

**Guttural**, gut'ēr-al, *a.* [From *L. guttur*, the throat.] Pertaining to the throat; uttered from the throat.—*n.* A letter or combination of letters pronounced in the throat; any guttural sound.

**Guy**, gī, *n.* [Sp. *gula*, a guide.] A rope used to steady anything; a rope to steady an object which is being hoisted; a rope or rod to steady a suspension-bridge.—*v.t.* To steady or direct by means of a guy.

**Guy**, gī, *n.* A fright; a person of queer looks or dress: from the effigy of Guy Fawkes burned on the 5th November; [Amer. colloq.], a chap; a fellow.

**Guzzle**, guz'l, *v.i.* and *v.t.*—*guzzled, guzzling*. [O.Fr. *goziller*, to gulp down; connected with Fr. *gosier*, the throat.] To swallow liquor greedily; to swill; to drink much.

**Gymkhana**, jim-kā'na, *n.* [Of

Anglo-Indian origin.] A meeting for athletic or other sports.

**Gymnasium**, jim-nā'zi-um, *n.* pl. **Gymnasias**, jim-nā'zi-a. [Gr. *gymnasion*, from *gymnos*, naked.] A place where athletic exercises are performed; a school or seminary for the higher branches of education; a school preparatory to the universities.—**Gymnast**, jim'nast, *n.* One who teaches or practises gymnastic exercises.—**Gymnastic**, jim-nas'tik, *a.* [L. *gymnasticus*; Gr. *gymnastikos*.] Pertaining to athletic exercises.—**Gymnastics**, jim-nas'tiks, *n.* The art of performing athletic exercises; athletic exercises; feats of skill or address.

**Gymnocarpous**, jim-nō-kār'pus, *a.* [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *karpos*, fruit.] Bot. having a naked fruit.—**Gymnosophist**, jim-nos'o-fist, *n.* [Gr. *sophistēs*, a philosopher.] One of a sect of ancient Hindu ascetics who lived solitarily, and wore little or no clothing.—**Gymnotus**, jim-nō'tus, *n.* [Gr. *nōtos*, the back, from having no dorsal fin.] The electric eel.

**Gynæcology**, jin-ē-kol'o-jī, *n.* The science of female ailments and bodily peculiarities.

**Gynander**, ji-nan'dēr, *n.* [Gr. *gynē*, a female, and *andēr*, *andros*, a male.] A plant belonging to the Gynandria (ji-nan'dri-a), the character of which is to have the stamens and pistil consolidated into a single body.

**Gyp**, jip, *n.* [Said to be a sportive application of Gr. *gypos*, a vulture, from their alleged rapacity.] A term for a servant at Cambridge University.

**Gypsum**, jip'sum, *n.* [L. *gypsum*, from Gr. *gypos*, chalk.] A mineral which is found in a compact and crystallized state, as alabaster, or in the form of a soft chalky stone which by heat becomes a fine white powder, extensively used under the

name of plaster of Paris.—**Gypseous**, jip'sē-us, *a.* Of the nature of gypsum; resembling gypsum.—**Gypsiferous**, jip-sif'ēr-us, *a.* Producing gypsum.

**Gypsy**. See **Gipsy**.

**Gyrate**, jī'rāt, *v.i.* [L. *gyro*, *gyratum*, from *gyrus*, Gr. *gyros*, a circle.] To turn round circularly; to revolve round a central point; to move spirally.—*a.* Winding or going round, as in a circle.—**Gyration**, jī-rā'shon, *n.* A turning or whirling round; a circular motion.—**Gyrotory**, jī'rā-to-ri, *a.* Moving in a circle or spirally.—**Gyre**, jīr, *n.* A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn.

**Gyrfalcon**, jēr-fā-kn, *n.* [L.L. *gyro-falco*, from *gyrus*, a circle, so called from its flight.] A species of falcon, one of the boldest and most beautiful of the tribe.

**Gyro-compass** or **Gyrostatic compass**, jī'rō, jī'rō-stat'ik, *n.* An instrument containing a fly-wheel in rapid rotation, used at sea for the same purpose as the magnetic compass.

**Gyroidal**, jī-roī'dal, *a.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, and *eidōs*, resemblance.] Spiral in arrangement or action.—

**Gyroscope**, jī'rō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *skōpō*, I view.] An apparatus, consisting of a rotating disc mounted by very accurately fitted pivots in a ring or rings, rotating in different ways, for illustrating peculiarities of rotation.—**Gyrostat**, jī'rō-stat, *n.* [Gr. *gyros*, a circle, *statikos*, stationary.] A kind of spinning-top of which the essential part is a heavy ring that rotates at a high speed.

**Gyve**, jiv, *n.* [W. *gevy*; Ir. *geibhion*, from *geibhim*, to get, to hold; same root as *L. capio*, I take.] A shackle, usually for the legs; a fetter: commonly in the plural.—*v.t.*—*gyved, gyving*. To fetter; to shackle; to chain.

## H

**H**, the eighth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant often called the *aspirate*, as being a mere aspiration or breathing.

**Ha**, hā, *n.* An exclamation, denoting surprise, wonder, joy, or other sudden emotion.

**Haaf**, haf, *n.* [N. haf, high sea.] Deep-sea fishing-ground.

**Habeas corpus**, hā'bē-as kor'pus, [L., you may have the body.] *Law*, a writ which is the great safeguard of the personal liberties of British subjects, directed to any person who detains another in custody and commanding him to produce the body of this person with a statement of the day and cause of his apprehension and detention that the court may deal with him.

**Haberdasher**, hab'ēr-dash-ēr, *n.* [Lit. a seller of *habetas*, from O.Fr. *habetas*, a kind of cloth, a word of

doubtful origin.] A dealer in drapery goods of various descriptions, as woollens, linens, silks, ribbons, &c.—**Haberdashery**, hab'ēr-dash-ēr-i, *n.* The wares sold by a haberdasher.

**Habergeon**, ha-bēr'jon, *n.* [Fr. *haubergeon*, from *hauberc*, a hauberk.] A short coat of mail or armour consisting of a jacket without sleeves.

**Habiliment**, ha-bil'i-ment, *n.* [Fr. *habillement*, from *habiller*, to dress, from *L. habilis*, fit, proper. **HABIT**.] A garment; clothing: usually in the plural.

**Habit**, hab'it, *n.* [Fr. *habit*, from *L. habitus*, state, dress, manner, condition.] The ordinary state or condition of the body, either natural or acquired; the bodily constitution or temperament; tendency or capacity resulting from frequent re-

petition of the same acts; practice; usage; a way of acting; a peculiar practice or custom; a characteristic item of behaviour; dress; garb; the outer dress worn by ladies while on horseback.—*v.t.* To dress; to clothe; to array.—**Habitual**, hab'it'ū-al, *a.* [Fr. *habituel*.] Formed or acquired by habit, frequent use, or custom; constantly practised; customary; regular.—**Habituate**, ha-bit'ū-āt, *v.t.*—*habituated, habituating*. [L. *habitus*, *habituatum*.] To accustom; to make familiar by frequent use or practice; to familiarize.—*a.* Formed by habit.—**Habitude**, hab'it'ū-d, *n.* [Fr. *habitude*, from *L. habitudo*.] Customary manner or mode of living, feeling, or acting; long custom; habit.—**Habitue**, a-bē-tū-ā, *n.* [Fr., pp. of *habitué*, to accustom.] A habitual frequenter of any place, especially

one of amusement, recreation, and the like.

**Habitable**, hab'i-ta-bl, *a.* [Fr., from *L. habitabilis*, from *habito*, I dwell, a freq. of *habeo*, I have.] Capable of being inhabited or dwelt in; capable of sustaining human beings.—**Habitant**, hab'i-tant, *n.* [*L. habitans*, *habitantis*, ppr. of *habito*.] An inhabitant; a dweller; a resident.—**Habitat**, hab'i-tat, *n.* [*L. habitat*, 'it dwells'.] The natural abode or locality of a plant or animal.—**Habitation**, hab-i-ta'shon, *n.* [*L. habitatio*.] Act of inhabiting; occupancy; place of abode; a settled dwelling; a house or other place in which man or any animal dwells.

**Hachure**, hach'ür, *n.* [Fr., from *hacher*, to hack, v.t.] Short lines which mark half-tints and shadows in designing and engraving.—*v.t.* To cover with hachures.

**Hacienda**, ä-thë-en'da, *n.* [Sp.] In Spain, Spanish America, &c., a farm-house; a farm.

**Hack**, hak, *v.t.* [*A.Sax. haccan* or *haccian*.] To cut irregularly and into small pieces; to notch; to mangle.—*n.* A notch; a cut.—**Hacking**, hak'ing, *p.* and *a.* Short and interrupted (a *hacking* couch).

**Hack**, hak, *n.* [Short for *hackney*.] A horse kept for hire; a horse much worked; a worn-out horse; a person overworked; a writer employed in the drudgery and details of book-making.—*a.* Much used or worn, like a hired horse; hired.—*v.t.* To use as a hack; to let out for hire.

**Hack**, hak, *n.* [*A.Sax. hacc*, a grating. *HATCH*, *n.*] A grated frame of various kinds; a frame for drying fish, &c.; a rack for cattle.

**Hackberry**, hak'be-ri, *n.* [Same as *Prov.E. hag-berry*, bird-cherry = *haw-berry*, *hedge-berry*.] A North American tree bearing sweet edible fruits as large as bird-cherries.

**Hackee**, hak'ë, *n.* The common ground-squirrel of North America.

**Hackery**, hak'ë-ri, *n.* A rude two-wheeled cart of India drawn by oxen.

**Hackle**, hak'l, *n.* [*D. hekel*, *G. hechel*, Dan. *hegle*, a hackle for flax or hemp; akin to *hook*.] The secondary senses are from similarity to tufts of hackled fibres.) A hatchel, heckle, or comb for dressing flax; raw silk; any flimsy substance unspun; a long pointed feather on the neck of a fowl, or any similar feather.—*v.t.* To comb (flax or hemp); to hatchel or heckle.

**Hackney**, hak'ni, *n.* [*O.Fr. haque-ne*, a pacing horse, *Sp. hacanea*, a nag; probably from *O.D. hacken-eye*, *hakenel*, a hackney; lit. perhaps a hacked or dock-tailed nag.] A horse kept for riding or driving; a pad; a nag; a horse kept for hire; a hack; a person accustomed to drudgery, often literary drudgery.—*a.* Let out for hire; much used; common; trite.—*v.t.* To use as a

hackney; to devote to common or vulgar use.—**Hackney-coach**, *n.* A coach kept for hire.—**Hackneyed**, hak'nid, *p.* and *a.* Discussed or talked of without end; in everybody's mouth; trite; commonplace.

**Hacksaw**, hak'sä, *n.* A saw, with a narrow blade set in a bow, used for cutting metal.

**Haddock**, had'ok, *n.* [Comp. *O.Fr. hadot*, *hadou*, *Ir. codog*, a haddock.] A well-known fish of the cod family, smaller than the cod, and having a dark spot on each side just behind the head.

**Hades**, hä'dëz, *n.* [*Gr. Hadës*, i.e. *aidës*, invisible, unseen, from a priv., and *idein*, to see.] The invisible abode of the dead; the place or state of departed souls; the world of spirits.

**Hadj**, haj, *n.* [Ar.] The Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.—**Hadj**, haj'ë, *n.* A Muslim who has performed his pilgrimage to Mecca.

**Hæmal**, hä'mäl, *a.* [*Gr. haima*, *haimatos*, blood. Some of the words in which this forms part are spelled indifferently *he-* or *hæ-*; in others there is a preference. See also under *He-*.] Pertaining to the blood; connected with the blood-vessels or the circulatory system.

—**Hæmatophilla**, **Hæmophilia**, hä'mat-o-fil'i-a, hä-mo-fil'i-a, *n.* [*Philë*, I love.] *Med.* A constitutional tendency to excessive bleeding from slight injuries, or even spontaneously, the result often being death.—**Hæmaturia**, hä-ma-tü-ri-a, *n.* [*Gr. ouron*, urine.] A discharge of bloody urine.—**Hæmoglobin**, hä-mo-glob'in, *n.* [*L. globus*, a ball.] The matter of a red colour contained in the red corpuscles of the blood.—**Hæmorrhage**, hä'mor-ä, *n.* **HÆMORRHAGE**.—**Hæmorrhoids**, hä'mor-oidz, *n.* **HÆMORRHOIDS**.

**Hafnium**, haf'ni-um, *n.* A chemical element, of atomic number 72, discovered by Coster and Hevesy at Copenhagen in 1922, by X-ray spectrum analysis.

**Haft**, haft, *n.* [*A.Sax. hæft*.] A handle; that part of an instrument which is taken into the hand, and by which it is held and used.—*v.t.* To set in a haft; to furnish with a handle.

**Hag**, hag, *n.* [Shortened from *A.Sax. hagtesse*; akin to *G. hexe*, *D. heks*, a witch; probably from *A.Sax. haga*, a hedge, *G. hag*, a wood (the meaning being woman of the woods).] An ugly old woman; a witch; a sorceress; a she-monster; an eel-shaped fish which eats into and devours other fishes.

**Haggard**, hag'ärd, *a.* [*Fr. haggard*, originally a wild falcon, from *G. hag*, a wood, and affix -ard.] In secondary sense perhaps for *hagged*, that is *hag-like*.] Wild; intractable (a *haggard* hawk); having the expression of one wasted by want or suffering; having the face worn

and pale; lean-faced; gaunt.—*n.* An untrained or refractory hawk.

**Haggis**, hag'is, *n.* [From *hag*, to chop, a form of *hack*; comp. *Fr. hachis*, a hash.] A Scottish dish, commonly made in a sheep's stomach, of the heart, lungs, and liver of the animal minced with suet, onions, oatmeal, salt, and pepper.

**Haggle**, hag'l, *v.t.*—*haggled*, *hag-gling*. [Freq. of *hag*, for *hack*, to hack.] To cut into small pieces; to notch or cut in an unskillful manner; to mangle.—*v.i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to hesitate and cavil; to stick at small matters; to higgle.

**Hagiographa**, hä-ji-og'ra-fa, *n.pl.* [*Gr. haggios*, holy, and *graphë*, a writing.] The last of the three Jewish divisions of the Old Testament, comprehending Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Ruth, Esther, Chronicles, Canticles, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes.—**Hagiography**, hä-ji-og'ra-fi, *n.* Sacred writing; the lives of the saints or holy men.—**Hagiology**, hä-ji-ol'o-ji, *n.* [*Gr. haggios*, and *logos*.] Sacred literature; that branch of literature which has to do with the lives and legends of the saints.

**Hah**, hä, *interj.* Expression of effort, surprise, &c.

**Ha-ha**, hä'hä, *n.* [Reduplicated form of *haw*, a hedge.] A sunk fence or ditch; a hawhav.

**Hail**, häl, *n.* [*A.Sax. hagal*.] The small masses of ice or frozen vapour falling from the clouds in showers or storms; frozen rain.—*v.i.* To pour down hail.—**Hailstone**, häl'stön, *n.* A single ball or pellet of hail.—**Hailstorm**, *n.* A storm of hail.

**Hail**, häl, *interj.* [Same as *hale*, *adj.*; *Icel. heill*.] A term of greeting or salutation expressive of well-wishing.—*v.t.* To call to; to greet from a distance; to call to in order to arrest attention; to designate as; to salute or address as.—*v.i.* Used only in the phrase to *hail from*, originally used of a ship, which is said to *hail* from the port whence she comes; hence, to have as one's residence or birth-place; to belong to.—*n.* Call.—*Within hail*, within call; within reach of the sound of the voice.

**Hair**, här, *n.* [*A.Sax. haer*.] A small filament issuing from the skin of an animal, and from a bulbous root; the collection or mass of filaments growing from the skin of an animal and forming an integument or covering; such filaments in the mass; a filament resembling a hair; *bot.* a species of down or pubescence.—

**Hair-breadth**, **Hair's-breadth**, *n.* The diameter or breadth of a hair; a minute distance.—*a.* Of the breadth of a hair; very narrow (a *hair-breadth* escape).—**Hair-brush**, *n.* A brush for dressing and smoothing the hair.—**Hair-dresser**, *n.* One who dresses or cuts people's



hair; a barber.—**Hair-line**, *n.* A line made of hair; a very slender line made in writing or drawing; a hair-stroke.—**Hair-pin**, *n.* A pin used to keep the hair in a certain position; especially, a doubled pin or bent wire used by women.—**Hair-shirt**, *n.* Shirt or belt made of horse-hair and worn by way of self-mortification.—**Hair-space**, *n.* The thinnest space used by printers.—**Hair-spring**, *n.* The fine hair-like spring giving motion to the balance-wheel of a watch.—**Hair-stroke**, *n.* The fine up-stroke in penmanship.—**Hair-trigger**, *n.* A trigger to a gun-lock, so delicately adjusted that the slightest touch will discharge the piece.—**Hairy**, *hā'ri*, *a.* Overgrown with hair; covered with hair; abounding with hair; consisting of hair; resembling hair.  
**Hake**, *hāk*, *n.* [Prov.E. *hake*, a hook, from the hook-shaped jaw of the fish.] A fish of the cod family, one species of which is known as king of herrings, on which it preys.  
**Hakim**, *hā'kēm*, *n.* [Ar.] An Oriental name for a physician.  
**Halberd**, *Halbert*, *hāl'bērd*, *hāl'bērt*, *n.* [Fr. *hallebarde*, from O.G. *helmparte*, *helmbarte*, a halberd—*helm*, a handle, a helm, and *parte*, *barte*, an axe.] An ancient military weapon, a kind of combination of a spear and battle-axe, with a shaft about 6 feet long.—**Halberdier**, *hāl'bēr-dēr*, *n.* One who is armed with a halberd.  
**Halcyon**, *hāl'si-on*, *n.* [L. *halcyon*, from Gr. *halkyōn*, a kingfisher.] An old or poetical name of the kingfisher, which was fabled to have the power of charming the winds and waves during the period of its incubation, so that the weather was then calm.—*a.* Pertaining to or connected with the halcyon; calm; quiet; peaceful.—*Halcyon days*, the seven days before and as many after the winter solstice, when the halcyon was believed to brood, and the weather was calm; hence, days of peace and tranquillity.  
**Hale**, *hāl*, *a.* [Same as *lcel. heill*, Dan. *heel*, Goth. *hails*, in good health.] Sound; healthy; robust; not impaired in health.  
**Hale**, *hāl*, *v.t.*—*haled*, *haling*. To pull or draw with force; to haul.—*n.* A violent pull; a haul.  
**Half**, *hāf*, *n. pl.* Halves, *hāvz*. [A. Sax. *half* or *healf*=O.Fris. *D.* and *Sw. half*, Icel. *hálfir*, Goth. *halbs*, G. *halb*, *half*.] One part of a thing which is divided into two equal parts, either in fact or in contemplation; a moiety (we usually say *half* a pound, *half* a mile, &c., omitting *of*).—*adv.* In an equal part or degree; by half; to some extent: much used in composition and often indefinite (*half-learned*, *half-hatched*).—*a.* Consisting of a moiety or half.—**Half-and-half**, *n.* A mixture of two malt liquors, especially porter and sweet or bitter ale.—**Half-back**, *n.* Player in football, immediately behind the for-

wards.—**Half-binding**, *n.* A style of binding books in which the back and corners are in leather and the sides in paper or cloth.—**Half-blood**, *n.* One born of the same mother but not the same father as another, or vice versa; a half-breed.—**Half-bound**, *n.* A term applied to a book in half-binding.—**Half-bred**, *a.* Imperfectly bred; mixed; mongrel; partially or imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding.—**Half-breed**, *n.* One born of parents of different races: specifically applied to the offspring of American Indians and whites.—**Half-brother**, *n.* A brother by one parent, but not by both.—**Half-caste**, *n.* One born of a Hindu and a European; a half-blood or half-breed.—**Half-cock**, *n.* The position of the hammer of a gun when it is elevated only half-way and retained by the first notch.—**Half-crown**, *n.* A silver coin of the value of 2s. 6d.—**Half-hearted**, *a.* Devoid of eagerness or enthusiasm; indifferent; lukewarm.—**Half-holiday**, *n.* A day on which work is carried on only during a portion of the usual working hours.—**Half-length**, *a.* Of half the full or ordinary length; showing only the upper half of the body, as a portrait.—*n.* A portrait showing only the upper half of the body.—**Half-measure**, *n.* An imperfect plan of operation; a feeble effort.—**Half-pay**, *n.* Half wages or salary; a reduced allowance paid to an officer in the army or navy when not in actual service.—*a.* Receiving or entitled to half-pay.—**Half-penny**, *hā'pēn-i*, *n. pl.* Halpence, *hā'pēns* or *hā'pens*. A copper coin of the value of half a penny.—*a.* Of the price or value of a halfpenny.—**Half-pike**, *n.* A weapon with a shorter shaft than the ordinary pike; a boarding-pike.—**Half-price**, *n.* Half the ordinary price; a reduced charge for admission to a place of amusement when part of the entertainment is over.—**Half-seas-over**, *a.* Pretty far gone in drunkenness; half-drunk; tipsy. [Colloq.]—**Half-sister**, *n.* A sister by the father's side only, or by the mother's side only.—**Half-sovereign**, *n.* A British gold coin, value 10s.—**Half-timbered**, *a.* Built half of timber, as a dwelling.—**Half-tone**, *hā'f-tōn*, *n.* An illustration printed from a block obtained by photographing an original through a screen formed by two plates of glass ruled in perpendicular directions with fine parallel lines, the original being thus broken up into dots of varying size, according to the depth of tone.—**Half-truth**, *n.* A statement only partially true, or that only conveys part of the truth.—**Half-watt lamp**, *n.* A metallic filament electric lamp, the globe of which is filled with nitrogen or other inert gas.—**Half-way**, *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance.—*a.* Midway; equidistant

from the extremes.—**Half-witted**, *a.* Weak in intellect; silly; foolish.

**Halibut**, *hal'i-but*, *n.* [From *hali*, that is, holy, and *but* or *butt*, a flounder=D. *heilbot*, G. *heilbutt*, *heilgbutt*.] One of the largest of the flat-fish family, allied to the turbot, but much less broad comparatively, valuable as food.

**Halidom**, *hāl'i-dom*, *n.* [A.Sax. *haldigom*, holiness, from *haldig*, holy, and term. -*dom*. HOLY.] Holiness; sacred word of honour: formerly used in adjurations.

**Hall**, *hāl*, *n.* [A.Sax. *heal*, *heall*=Icel. *höll*, *hall*, Sw. *hall*, D. *hal*, from root signifying to cover; seen also in E. *hell*.] A large room, especially a large public room; a room or building devoted to public business, or in which meetings of the public or corporate bodies are held; a large room at the entrance of a house; a vestibule; an entrance lobby; a manor-house; the name of certain colleges at Oxford and Cambridge; also the large room in which the students dine in common; hence, the students' dinner.—**Hallmark**, *n.* The official stamp affixed by the Goldsmiths' Company and certain assay offices to articles of gold and silver, as a mark of their legal quality.

**Hallelujah**, *Halleluia*, *hāl-lē-lō'ya*, *n.* and *interj.* ALLELUIAH.

**Halloo**, *hāl-lō'*, *interj.* and *n.* [Comp. G. *hallo!* and Fr. *halle*, an exclamation used to cheer on dogs; *haller*, to encourage dogs.] An exclamation, used as a call to invite attention; also, a hunting cry to set a dog on the chase.—*v.i.* To call *halloo*; to shout; to cry, as after dogs.—*v.t.* To shout to.

**Hallow**, *hāl'lo*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *haldgian*, to hallow, from *haldig*, holy.] To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart for holy or religious use; to reverence; to honour as sacred.—**Hallow-e'en**, *Hallow-even*, *n.* The eve or vigil of All-Hallows or All-Saints' Day. [Sc.]—**Hallowmas**, *Hallowtide*, *hāl'lo-mas*, *hāl'ō-tid*, *n.* [A.Sax. *hālgas*, a saint, and *masse*, mass, festival.] The feast of All-Saints (1st Nov.).

**Hallucination**, *hāl-lō'si-nā'shon*, *n.* [L. *hallucinatio*, from *hallucinari*, to wander in mind, to talk idly.] An unfounded and mistaken notion; an entire misconception; a mere dream or fancy; *med.* a morbid condition of the brain or nerves, in which objects are believed to be seen and sensations experienced; the object or sensation thus erroneously perceived.—**Hallucinatory**, *hāl-lō'si-na-to-ri*, *a.* Partaking of hallucination.

**Halo**, *hāl'lo*, *n.* [Gr. *halōs*, a round floor, the sun's disc, a halo.] A luminous ring, either white or coloured, appearing round the sun or moon; any circle of light, as the glory round the head of saints; a coloured circle round the nipple; an ideal glory investing an object

(a *halo* of romance).—*v.t.* To surround a halo.

**Halt**, halt, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *healtian*, to be lame, *healt*, lame.] To limp; to be lame; to limp or be defective in regard to metre, versification, or connexion of ideas; to stop in marching or walking; to cease to advance; to stand in doubt whether to proceed or what to do; to hesitate.—*v.t.* To stop; to cause to cease marching.—*a.* Lame; not able to walk without limping.—*n.* Lameness; a limp; a stopping; a stop in walking or marching; a place on a railway-line at which a halt is made, less important than a station.

**Halter**, hal'tér, *n.* [A.Sax. *hælfter*, head-stall, noose.] A cord or strap forming a head-stall for leading or confining a horse or other animal; a rope specially intended for hanging malefactors.—*v.t.* To put a halter on.

**Halve**, häv, *v.t.*—*halved*, *halving*. [From *half*.] To divide into two halves or equal parts; to join (timbers) by lapping or letting into each other.

**Halyard**, hal'yård, *n.* [*Hale* or *haul*, and *yard*.] *Naut.* a rope or tackle for hoisting and lowering sails, yards, gaffs, &c.; haliard.

**Ham**, ham, *n.* [A.Sax. *ham*, *hamm*, the ham=D. *ham*, Icel. *höm*, G. *hamme*, a ham, from a root meaning to bend, seen in Gr. *kamptō*, I bend; W. Ir. and Gael. *cam*, crooked, bent.] The inner bend or hind part of the knee; the thigh of an animal, particularly of a hog, salted and cured.—*v.t.* To make into ham.—**Ham-curer**, *n.* One who makes beef, pork, &c., into ham.—**Hamstring**, ham'string, *n.* One of the tendons of the ham.—*v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *hamstrung* or *hamstringed*. To lame or disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.

**Hamadryad**, ham'a-dri-ad, *n.* [Gr. *hamadryas*, from *hama*, together, and *drys*, a tree.] In classical mythology a wood-nymph, believed to live and die with the tree to which she was attached; the king cobra of India; the sacred baboon of ancient Egypt.

**Hamlet**, ham'let, *n.* [Dim. of A. Sax. *ham*, dwelling, enclosure; akin *home*.] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.

**Hammer**, ham'ér, *n.* [A.Sax. *hamor*=D. *hamer*, G. and Dan. *hammer*, Icel. *hamarr*; root doubtful.] An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like, consisting usually of an iron head, fixed cross-wise to a handle; a striking piece in the mechanism of a clock and a piano; that part in the lock of a gun, rifle, &c., which when the trigger is pulled falls with a smart blow, and causes the explosion of the detonating substance in connexion with the powder.—*To bring to the hammer*, to sell by auction.—*v.t.* To beat, form, or forge with a hammer; to contrive by intellectual labour; to excoigate: usually

with *out*; to declare bankrupt or defaulting a member of the Stock Exchange.—*v.i.* To strike anything repeatedly, as with a hammer; to work; to labour in contrivance.—**Hammer-beam**, *n.* A short projecting beam attached to the foot of a principal rafter in a roof, in the place of the tie-beam.—**Hammer-cloth**, *n.* [Probably *hammer*, here=D. *hemel*, top of a coach, cover, canopy.] The cloth which covers the driver's seat in some kinds of carriages.—**Hammer-fish**, *n.* A shark the head of which resembles a hammer.—**Hammer-head**, *n.* The iron head of a hammer; the hammer-fish.—**Hammerman**, ham'ér-man, *n.* A smith or other worker in metal.

**Hammock**, ham'ók, *n.* [Sp. *hamaca*, a word of West Indian origin.] A kind of hanging bed, consisting of a piece of cloth or net-work suspended by cords and hooks.

**Hamper**, ham'pér, *n.* [Contr. from *hanaper* (which see).] A kind of rude basket or wicker-work receptacle, chiefly used as a case for packing articles.—*v.t.* To put into a hamper.

**Hamper**, ham'pér, *v.t.* [A nasalized form corresponding to D. *haperen*, to stagger, falter.] To impede in motion or progress, or to render progress difficult to; to shackle; to embarrass; to encumber.—*n.* Something that hampers or encumbers; a clog.

**Hamster**, ham'stér, *n.* [G.] A burrowing animal of the rat family.

**Hanaper**, han'a-pér, *n.* [L.L. *hanaperium*, lit. a receptacle for cups, from L.L. *hanapus*, a cup, from O.H.G. *hnap*, A.Sax. *hnæp*, a cup; hence *hamper*, *n.*] A kind of basket used in early days by the kings of England for holding and carrying with them their money; the king's treasury.

**Hand**, hand, *n.* [Common, in similar forms, to all the Teutonic tongues; allied to Goth. *hainthan*, to capture; O.E. *hent*, to seize; perhaps also *hunt*.] The extremity of the arm, consisting of the palm and fingers, connected with the arm at the wrist; the corresponding member in certain of the lower animals; a measure of 4 inches; a palm: applied chiefly to horses; side or direction, either right or left (on the one *hand* or the other); handiwork; style of penmanship; power of performance; skill; agency; part in performing (to have a *hand* in mischief); possession; power (in the *hands* of the owner); that which performs the office of the hand or of a finger in pointing (the *hands* of a clock); a male or female in relation to an employer; a person employed on board ship or in manufactories; a person with some special faculty or ability (a good *hand* at a speech); in *card-playing*, the cards held by a single player; one of the players.—*v.t.* To give or transmit with the hand

(*hand me a book*); to lead, guide, and lift with the hand; to conduct.—*To hand down*, to transmit in succession, as from father to son, or from predecessor to successor.—*a.* Belonging to or used by the hand: much used in composition for that which is manageable or wrought by the hand.—**Hand-barrow**, *n.* A kind of litter or stretcher, with handles at each end, carried between two persons.—**Hand-basket**, *n.* A small or portable basket.—**Hand-bell**, *n.* A small bell rung when held by the hand; a table-bell.—**Hand-bill**, *n.* A printed paper or sheet to be circulated for the purpose of making some public announcement.—**Hand-book**, *n.* A small book or treatise such as may be easily held in the hand; a manual or compendium; a guide-book for travellers.—**Hand-breadth**, *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.—**Hand-cart**, *n.* A cart drawn or pushed by hand.—**Handcuff**, hand'kuf, *n.* [Modified from A.Sax. *handcops*—*hand*, the hand, *cops*, a fetter.] A manacle or fastening for the hand.—*v.t.* To put a handcuff on; to manacle.—**Handfasting**, *n.* An irregular marriage by agreement or mutual pledge.—**Handful**, hand'fúl, *n.* As much as the hand will grasp or contain; a small quantity or number.—**Hand-gallop**, *n.* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.—**Hand-grenade**, *n.* A grenade to be thrown by the hand.—**Hand-line**, *n.* A small line used in fishing from boats at sea.—**Hand-loom**, *n.* A weaver's loom worked by the hand, as distinguished from a *power-loom*.—**Hand-made**, *a.* Manufactured by the hand and not by a machine.—**Handmaid**, *n.* **Hand-maiden**, hand'mäd, hand'mä-dn, *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.—**Hand-mill**, *n.* A small mill for grinding grain, pepper, coffee, &c., moved by hand.—**Hand-organ**, *n.* A portable or barrel organ.—**Hand-press**, *n.* A press worked by the hand, in opposition to one moved by steam-power, &c.—**Handrail**, hand'räl, *n.* A rail or railing to hold by.—**Hand-saw**, *n.* A saw to be used with the hand.—**Hand-screen**, *n.* A screen resembling a fan, used for keeping off the heat of the fire, too glaring light, &c.—**Hand-screw**, *n.* An appliance for raising heavy weights; a jack.—**Handspike**, hand'spik, *n.* A bar used as a lever for various purposes, as in raising weights, heaving about a windlass, &c.—**Hand-vice**, *n.* A small portable vice held in the hand while used.—**Hand-work**, *n.* Work done by the hands.—**Hand-worked**, *Hand-wrought*, *a.* Made with the hands.—**Hand-writing**, hand'rit-ing, *n.* The cast of writing peculiar to each person; chirography; writing.

**Handicap**, han'di-kap, *n.* [For



*hand i' cap, hand in the cap*, the allusion being to drawing a lot out of a cap, from the fairness of both principles.] *Racing*, an allowance of a certain amount of time or distance to the inferior competitors in a race to bring all as nearly as possible to an equality, or the extra weight imposed upon the superior competitors with the same object; a race so arranged.—*v.t.*—*handicapped, handicapping*. To put a handicap on; to equalize by a handicap.

**Handicraft**, han'di-kraft, *n.* [Equivalent to *hand-craft*, the *i* representing old prefix *ge*, as in *handiwork*.] Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.—**Handicraftsman**, han'di-krafts-man, *n.* A man employed in manual occupation; an artisan.

**Handiwork**, han'di-wèrk, *n.* [A. Sax. *handgeworc*, from *hand*, the hand, and *geworc*=*weorc*, work, with prefix *ge*.] Work done by the hands; hence, the work or deed of any person.

**Handkerchief**, hang'kèr-chēf, *n.* [*Hand* and *kerchief*.] A piece of cloth, usually silk, linen, or cotton, carried about the person for wiping the face, hands, &c.; a similar piece worn round the neck.

**Handle**, han'dl, *v.t.*—*handled, handling*. [A. Sax. *handlian*.] To bring the hand or hands in frequent contact with; to finger; to touch; to feel; to manage, ply, or wield; to treat of or deal with, as a person or a topic.—*v.i.* To use the hands; to feel with the hands.—*n.* That part of a thing which is intended to be grasped by the hand in using or moving it; the instrument or means of effecting a purpose.—*To give a handle*, to furnish an occasion.—*A handle to one's name*, a title [colloq.].—**Handling**, han'dling, *n.* A touching or using by the hand; a treating in discussion; dealing; action.

**Handsel, Hansel**, han'dsel, han'sel, *n.* [From *hand*, and stem *sell, sale*; Icel. *handsal* (from *hand*, and *sal*, sale), a bargain by shaking hands; Dan. *handsel*, *hansel*, *earnest*.] An earnest, or earnest penny; a sale, gift, or using, which is regarded as the first of a series; the first money received for the sale of goods.—*v.t.* To give a handsel to; to use or do for the first time.

**Handsome**, han'dsum, *a.* [From *hand*, and term. *-some*=D. *handzaam*, tractable, serviceable, mild; G. *handsam*, convenient, favourable.] Possessing a form agreeable to the eye or to correct taste; having a certain share of beauty along with dignity; having symmetry of parts; well formed; shapely; becoming; appropriate; ample or large (a *handsome* fortune); characterized by or expressive of liberality or generosity.

**Handy**, han'di, *a.* [From *hand*; comp. the D. and L.G. *handig, handy*.] Skilled to use the hand with ease; dexterous; ready; adroit;

ready to the hand; near; convenient.

**Hang**, hang, *v.t.*—*pret.* & *pp.* *hung* or *hanged* (the latter being obsolete except in sense to put to death by the rope). [A. Sax. *hangian*.] To suspend; to fasten to some elevated point without support from below: often with *up*; to put to death by suspending by the neck; to fit up so as to allow of free motion (a door, a gate, &c.); to cover, furnish, or decorate by anything suspended (to *hang* an apartment with curtains); to cause or suffer to assume a drooping attitude (to *hang* the head).—*v.i.* To be suspended; to be sustained wholly or partly by something above; to dangle; to depend; to bend forward or downward; to lean or incline; to be attached to or connected with in various ways; to hover; to impend (dangers *hang* over us); to linger, lounge, loiter; to incline; to have a steep declivity; to be put to death by suspension from the neck.—*n.* The way a thing hangs; slope or declivity; inclination, bent, or tendency.—**Hang-dog**, *n.* A base and degraded character, fit only to be the hangman of dogs.—*a.* Of or pertaining to a hang-dog; having a low, degraded, or blackguard-like appearance.—**Hanger**, hang'èr, *n.* One who hangs; a short broad sword, incurvated at the point, which was suspended from the girdle; that from which something is hung.—**Hanger-on**, *n.* pl. **Hangers-on**. One who hangs on or sticks to a person, a place, society, &c.; a parasite; a dependant.—**Hanging**, hang'ing, *a.* Such as to incur punishment by the halter (a *hanging* matter).—*n.* Death by suspension; what is hung up to drape a room, as tapestry or the like: used chiefly in the plural.—**Hanging-buttress**, *n.* *Arch.* A merely decorative buttress supported on a corbel.—**Hanging-garden**, *n.* A garden formed in terraces rising one above the other.—**Hangman**, hang'man, *n.* One who hangs another; one employed to execute malefactors by the halter.

**Hangar**, hang'ar, *n.* [Fr. *hangar*, a shed.] A shed for housing aeroplanes.

**Hangnail**, hang'nāl, *n.* A fragment of torn skin attached to root of finger-nail.

**Hank**, hangk, *n.* [Same as Icel. *hómk*.] A parcel consisting of two or more skeins of yarn or thread tied together.

**Hanker**, hang'kèr, *v.i.* [Allied to D. *hunkeren*, to desire, to long after; probably to *hank* and *hang*.] To long for; to be uneasily desirous; to think of with longing: followed by *after*.—**Hankering**, hang'kèring, *n.* The feeling of one who hankers; longing appetite.

**Hansard**, han'sārd, *n.* The published debates of the British Parliament, originally issued by the Messrs. *Hansard*.

**Hanse**, hans, *n.* [G. *hanse, hansa, league*.] A league; a confederacy.—**Hanse, Hanseatic**, han-se-at'ik, *a.* Of or pertaining to a confederacy of commercial cities, associated together as early as the twelfth century; the name *Hanse towns* is still applied to Lübeck, Hamburg, and Bremen, the three free cities of Germany.

**Hansom, Hansom-cab**, han'sum, *n.* A two-wheeled cab, so named after the inventor.

**Hap**, hap, *n.* [Icel. *happ*, good fortune, luck; comp. A. Sax. *gehap*, fit; D. *happen*, to snatch at; seen also in *mishap, perhaps*.] Chance; accident; casual event; vicissitude.—*v.i.* To happen; to befall; to come by chance.—**Haphazard**, hap'haz'èrd, *n.* Chance; accident.—**Hapless**, hap'les, *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.—**Haply**, hap'li, *adv.* By hap, accident, or chance; perhaps; it may be.—**Happen**, hap'n, *v.i.* [From *hap*.] To be or be brought about unexpectedly or by chance; to chance; to take place; to occur.—*To happen on*, to meet with; to fall or light upon.—**Happy**, hap'i, *a.* [From *hap*.] Being in the enjoyment of agreeable sensations from the possession of good; contented in mind; highly pleased with oneself and one's position; satisfied; fortunate; successful; secure of good; bringing or attended with good fortune; prosperous; propitious; favourable; well suited for a purpose or occasion; well devised; felicitous; apt; living in concord or friendship (a *happy* family).

**Harangue**, ha-rang', *n.* [Fr. *harangue*=Pr. *arengua*, It. *arlinga*, a harangue, lit. a speech made to a ring, or crowd, of people.] A loud address to a multitude; a popular oration; a bombastic or pompous address; a tirade or declamation.—*v.i.*—*harangued, haranguing*. To make a harangue; to make a bombastic or pretentious speech.—*v.t.* To address by a harangue.

**Harass**, har'as, *v.t.* [Fr. *harasser*; probably connected with Fr. *harier*, to harry, vex; *harer*, to set a dog on.] To weary, fatigue, or tire with bodily labour; to weary with impatience, care, or perplexity; to perplex; to annoy by repeated attacks.—**Harassment**, har'asment, *n.* The act of harassing or state of being harassed.

**Harbinger**, här'bin-jér, *n.* [O.E. *harbegier*.] One who went before to provide lodgings and other accommodation; hence, a forerunner; a precursor; that which precedes and gives notice of the expected arrival of something else.—*v.t.* To precede as harbinger; to presage or predetermine, as a harbinger.

**Harbour**, här'bèr, *n.* [Same as L.G. *harborge*, D. *herberg*, Icel. *herbergi*, lit. army-shelter, the elements being the same as A. Sax. *here*, an army,



and *beorgan*, *bergan*, to shelter or protect.] A place of shelter, protection, or refuge; a port or haven for ships.—*v.t.* To shelter or take under protection; to protect; to entertain or cherish in the mind (to *harbour* malice).—*v.i.* To lodge or abide for a time for shelter or protection; to take shelter.

**Hard**, *hård*, *a.* [A.Sax. *heard*.] Not easily penetrated or separated into parts; not yielding to pressure; applied to material bodies, and opposed to *soft*; difficult to the understanding; not easy to the intellect; difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done or executed; laborious; fatiguing; difficult to endure; oppressive; severe; cruel; distressing; painful; unfeeling; insensible; harsh; obdurate; exacting; avaricious; grasping; harsh or abusive (*hard* words); pinching with cold; rigorous (*a hard* winter); austere; rough; acid or sour (*hard* custer); forced; constrained; unnatural; coarse, unpalatable, or scanty (*hard* fare); *gram*. applied to the consonants (also called *surd*) *f*, *k*, *p*, *s*, *t*, and the sound of *th* in *thin*, and also to the sound of *c* as in *corn* and *g* as in *get*, as distinguished from the sounds in *city* and *gin*; applied to water not very suitable for washing from holding salts of lime or magnesia in solution.—*adv.* Close; near (*hard by*); with urgency; vehemently; vigorously; energetically; violently; with great force; with difficulty or labour.—**Hard-bake**, *n.* A species of toffee.—**Harden**, *hård'n*, *v.t.* To make hard or more hard; to confirm in effrontery, obstinacy, wickedness, opposition, or enmity; to make insensible or unfeeling; to make firm; to inure.—*v.i.* To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity or mere compactness; to become unfeeling; to become inured.—**Hard-hearted**, *a.* Pitiless; unfeeling; inhuman; inexorable.—**Hardly**, *hård'li*, *adv.* In a hard manner; not easily; severely; harshly; scarcely; barely; not quite.—**Hardship**, *hård'ship*, *n.* Something hard, oppressive, toilsome, distressing, &c.; want or privation; grievance.—**Hardware**, *hård'wår*, *n.* Articles of iron or other metal, as pots, kettles, saws, knives, &c.

**Hardy**, *hård'i*, *a.* [Fr. *hardi*.] Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute; intrepid; confident; full of assurance; inured to fatigue; proof against hardship; capable of bearing exposure to cold weather (*a hardy* plant).—**Hardihood**, *hård'id-hud*, *n.* Boldness; bravery; intrepidity; venturesomeness; audacity.

**Hare**, *hår*, *n.* [A.Sax. *hara*.] A rodent quadruped of various species, with long ears, a short tail, soft hair, a divided upper lip, and long hind legs, often hunted for sport or for its flesh, which is excellent food.—**Harebell**, *hår'bel*, *n.* A species of the campanula or bell-flower, also

termed the common bell-flower and Scottish blue-bell; also applied in many districts to the wild hyacinth.—**Hare-brained**, *a.* [Comp. 'mad as a March hare'.] Giddy; volatile; heedless.—**Hare-lip**, *n.* A malformation of the lip consisting of a fissure or vertical division of one or both lips, sometimes extending also to the palate.

**Haræld**, *hår'æld*, *n.* [Perhaps from its cry.] A marine duck inhabiting the arctic seas, the male having two very long feathers in the tail.

**Harem**, *hårem*, *hår'em*, *n.* [Ar. *harām*, anything prohibited.] The apartments appropriated to the female members of a Mohammedan family; the occupants.

**Haricot**, *hår'ik-õ*, *n.* [Fr., a ragout; O.Fr. *harigote*, to mince, *harigote*, a morsel; *haricot*-bean=ragout-bean.] A kind of ragout of meat and roots; the kidney-bean or French bean (in this sense short for *haricot*-bean).

**Hark**, *hårk*, *v.i.* [Contr. from *hearken*.] To listen; to hearken: now only used in the imperative.—**Hark!** a hunting cry used with various adjuncts to stimulate or direct the hounds.

**Harl**, *hårl*, *n.* [Probably=*hardie*, from *hards*.] A filament, as of flax or hemp; a barb of one of the feathers from a peacock's tail, used in dressing fly-hooks.

**Harl**, *hårl*, *v.t.* To give a rough coating of lime to the stones of a house. [Scottish.]

**Harlequin**, *hår'le-kwin*, *n.* [Fr. *harlequin*.] A performer in a pantomime, masked, dressed in tight parti-coloured clothes, covered with spangles, and armed with a magic wand or sword; a buffoon in general; a fantastic fellow.—**Harlequinade**, *hår'le-kwin-äd'*, *n.* The portion of a pantomime in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts.—**Harlequin-duck**, *n.* A beautiful species of duck, the male of which has the plumage fantastically marked.

**Harlot**, *hår'lot*, *n.* [O.Fr. *harlot*.] A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute.—**Harlotry**, *hår'lot-ri*, *n.* A trade or practice of prostitution.

**Harm**, *hårn*, *n.* [A.Sax. *hearm*.] Physical or material injury; hurt; damage; detriment; moral wrong; evil; mischief; wickedness.—*v.t.* To hurt; to injure; to damage.—**Harmful**, *hår'm'ful*, *a.* Full of harm; hurtful; injurious; noxious.—**Harmless**, *hår'm'les*, *a.* Free from harm; uninjured; free from power or disposition to harm; not injurious; innocuous; inoffensive.

**Harmattan**, *hår-mat'tan*, *n.* [Arabic name.] An extremely dry and hot wind which blows periodically from the interior parts of Africa towards the Atlantic Ocean.

**Harmony**, *hår'mo-ni*, *n.* [L. and Gr. *harmonia*.] The just adaptation of parts to each other, in any system or combination of things, or in

things intended to form a connected whole; concord; consonance; concord or agreement in facts, views, sentiments, manners, interests, and the like; peace and friendship; *mus.* musical concord; the accordance of two or more sounds, or that union of different sounds which pleases the ear, or a succession of such sounds called chords; the science which treats of such sounds; the agreement or consistency of the accounts of the first three (synoptic) gospels with the fourth by St. John.

**Harmonic**, *hår-mon'ik*, *hår-mon'ikal*, *a.* Relating to harmony or music; concordant; musical; harmonious.—*Acoustics*, a secondary tone heard along with a fundamental tone, produced by secondary or partial vibrations.—*Harmonic progression*, *math.* a series of numbers the reciprocals of which are in arithmetical progression, e.g.  $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$ , &c.—*n.* *Mus.* a secondary and less distinct tone which accompanies any principal and apparently simple tone.—**Harmonic**, *hår-mon'ik-kon*, *n.* A large barrel-organ; also, a toy musical instrument with free reeds blown by the mouth.—**Harmonics**, *hår-mon'iks*, *n.* The doctrine or science of musical sounds.—**Harmonious**, *hår-mo'ni-us*, *a.* Exhibiting or characterized by harmony.—**Harmonist**, *hår-mon'ist*, *n.* One who harmonizes; one skilled in the principles of harmony; a writer of harmony.—**Harmonium**, *hår-mo'ni-um*, *n.* A musical instrument resembling a small organ, and much used as a substitute for it, the tones of which are produced by the forcing of air through free reeds.—**Harmonization**, *hår-mon-i-zä'v-shon*, *n.* The act of harmonizing.—**Harmonize**, *hår'mon-iz*, *v.i.*—*harmonized*, *harmonizing*. To unite harmoniously or in harmony; to be in peace and friendship; to agree in action, effect, sense, or purport; to be musically harmonious.—*v.t.* To bring to be harmonious; to cause to agree; to show the harmony or agreement of; to reconcile the contradictions between; *mus.* to combine according to the laws of counterpoint; to set accompanying parts to, as to an air or melody.

**Harness**, *hår'nes*, *n.* [W. *harnais*, *harnaez*, harness, from *harna*, iron.] The whole accoutrements or equipments of a knight; a person's armour and military furniture; the gear or tackle by which a horse or other animal is yoked and made to work; the apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp thread are shifted alternately to form the shed.—*v.t.* To dress in armour; to equip with military accoutrements; to put harness on, as on a horse.

**Harp**, *hårp*, *n.* [A.Sax. *hearp*.] A stringed musical instrument of great antiquity, now usually nearly triangular in form, with wire strings stretched from the upper part to one of the sides, played with both hands

while standing upright or sitting, the strings being struck or pulled by fingers and thumb.—*v.i.* To play on the harp; to dwell on a subject tiresomely and vexatiously: usually with *on* or *upon*.—**Harper**, *här'pär*, *här'pist*, *n.* A player on the harp.

**Harpoon**, *här-pön'*, *n.* [Fr. *harpon*.] A spear or javelin used to strike and kill whales and large fish.—*v.t.* To strike with a harpoon.

**Harpischord**, *här'p-si-kord*, *n.* [From O.Fr. *harpechorde*, It. *arpcordo*—*harp* and *chord*.] A stringed musical instrument something like a horizontal grand pianoforte; the strings are plucked by quills instead of being struck by hammers.

**Harpy**, *här'pi*, *n.* [Fr. *harpie*.] *Class. mythol.* a name of three winged monsters having the face of a woman and the body of a bird, with feet and fingers armed with sharp claws; any rapacious or ravenous animal; an extortioner; a plunderer.—**Harpy-eagle**, *n.* A large and very powerful raptorial bird of Mexico and South America.

**Harquebuse**, **Harquebuss**, *här'-kwé-bus*. *ARQUEBUSE.*

**Harri-dan**, *har'i-dan*, *n.* [Akin to Fr. *haridelle*, Prov.Fr. *hardele*, *harin*, a worn-out horse, a jade.] A hag; an odious old woman; a vixenish woman; a trollop.

**Harrier**, *har'i-ér*, *n.* [From *harie*.] A small kind of dog of the hound species employed in hunting the hare; a member of a cross-country running club.

**Harrier**, *har'i-ér*, *n.* One who harries or pillages; a name for several species of hawks which strike their prey upon the ground and generally fly very low.

**Harri-karri**, **Harri-kiri**, *har'i-kar'i*, *har'i-kir'i*, *n.* Formerly a mode of suicide among Japanese military and civil officials, when ordered to perform it as a punishment for any offence; effected by inflicting two gashes on the belly in the form of a cross—called frequently by English writers *Happy Despatch*.

**Harrow**, *har'ö*, *n.* [Same word as Dan. *harve*, Sw. *harf*, a harrow; akin to D. *hark*, G. *harke*, a rake.] An agricultural implement, usually formed of pieces of timber or metal crossing each other, and set with iron teeth, called tines, used for covering seed when sown, &c.—*v.t.* To draw a harrow over; *fig.* to lacerate (the feelings); to torment; to harass.—**Harrowing**, *har'ö-ing*, *a.* Causing acute distress to the mind.

**Harry**, *har'i*, *v.t.*—*harried*, *harrying*. [A.Sax. *hergian*.] To pillage; to plunder; to rob; to harass.

**Harsh**, *härsh*, *a.* [O.E. and Sc. *harsk*.] Grating, either to the touch, to the taste, or to the ear; austere; crabbed; morose; rough; rude; rigorous; severe.

**Hart**, *här't*, *n.* [A.Sax. *heort*.] A stag or male deer, especially when he

has passed his fifth year, and the surroyal or crown antler is formed.—**Hartshorn**, *härts'hörn*, *n.* The horn of the hart or stag; an ammoniacal preparation obtained from the horn, and used medicinally; solution of ammonia.—**Hart's-tongue**, *n.* The popular name of a fern found in Britain.

**Hartal**, *har'tal*, *n.* [Hind. *hatthal*.] A stoppage of all work as a protest or as a sign of humiliation: used only in India.

**Hartbeest**, **Hartebeest**, *här't'bést*, *här'te-bäst*, *n.* [Dutch.] An antelope common in South Africa.

**Harum-scarum**, *här'um-skär'um*, *a.* [Perhaps from O.E. *hare*, to fright, or from *hare*, the animal, and *scare*.] Hare-brained; unsettled; giddy; rash.—*n.* A giddy, hare-brained, or rash person. [Colloq.]

**Harvest**, *här'vest*, *n.* [A.Sax. *hær-fest*=O.Fris. *harvest*, G. *herbst*, D. *herbst*, Icel. *haust*, Sw. and Dan. *höst*, autumn, harvest; cognate with Gr. *karpós*, fruit, L. *carpo*, I pluck.] The season of gathering a crop of any kind; the time of reaping and gathering corn and other grain; that which is reaped and gathered in; the product of any labour; gain; result; effect; consequence.—*v.t.* To reap or gather (corn and fruits).—**Harvest-bug**, *n.* A species of tick which infests the skin in the autumn.—**Harvester**, *här'ves-tér*, *n.* One who or that which harvests; a mower; a reaper.—**Harvest-home**, *n.* The bringing home of the harvest; the harvest-feast.—**Harvest-moon**, *n.* The full moon at the time of harvest, or about the autumnal equinox, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.

**Hash**, *hash*, *v.t.* [Fr. *hacher*, E. to *hack*.] **HACK.** To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix.—*n.* That which is hashed or chopped up; meat which has been already cooked, chopped into small pieces and served up again; any second preparation of old matter; a repetition; a re-exhibition.

**Hashish**, *hash'esh*, *n.* Intoxicating drug made from Indian hemp.

**Haslet**, *has'let*, *n.* [For *hastelet*, from Fr. *hastille*, the pluck of an animal, lit. a little roast, from *haste*, a spit, L. *hasta*, a spear.] The cooked heart, liver, &c., of a hog.

**Hasp**, *hasp*, *n.* [A.Sax. *heapse*.] A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock; a metal hook for fastening a door; the fourth part of a spindle (of yarn).—*v.t.* To shut or fasten with a hasp.

**Hassock**, *has'ok*, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A thick mat or hard cushion on which persons kneel in church; a footstool stuffed with flock or other material.

**Haste**, *häst*, *n.* [Same word as G. Sw. and Dan. *hast*, *haste*, whence O.Fr. *haste*, Mod.Fr. *hâte*, *haste*; akin to *hate*.] Celerity of motion; speed; swiftness; despatch; expedition: applied only to voluntary

beings, as men and animals; sudden excitement of passion; quickness; precipitance; the state of being pressed by business; hurry; urgency.—*To make haste*, to hasten; to proceed rapidly.—**Haste**, **Hasten**, *häst*, *häs'n*, *v.t.* [Sw. *hasta*, Dan. *haste*, G. *hasten*, to *haste*.] To drive or urge forward; to push on; to hurry; to expedite; with *me*, *him*, &c., to make *haste*; to be speedy or quick.—*v.i.* To move with celerity; to hurry.—**Hasty**, *häs'ti*, *a.* Moving or acting with haste; quick; speedy; opposed to *slow*; precipitate, rash; inconsiderate: opposed to *deliberate*; irritable; easily excited to wrath; passionate; arising from or indicating passion (*hasty words*).—**Hasty-pudding**, *n.* A pudding made of milk and flour boiled quickly together; also, oatmeal and water boiled together; porridge.

**Hat**, *hat*, *n.* [A.Sax. *hæt*=Dan. *hat*, Sw. *hatt*, Icel. *hattir*—hat, from a root meaning to cover.] A covering for the head; a head-dress with a crown, sides, and continuous brim, made of different materials, and worn by men and women.—**Hatter**, *hat'ér*, *n.* A maker or seller of hats.—**Hat-trick**, *n.* (*cricket*). The capture of three wickets by three successive balls bowled by the same bowler.

**Hatch**, *hach*, *v.t.* [Same word as Dan. *hække*, to hatch.] To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat; to contrive or plot; to originate and produce (a scheme, mischief, &c.).—*v.i.* To perform or undergo the process of incubation.—*n.* A brood; as many young birds as are produced at once; the act of hatching.—**Hatcher**, *hach'ér*, *n.* One who hatches; a contriver; a plotter.

**Hatch**, *hach*, *v.t.* [Fr. *hacher*, to *hack*, to shade by lines.] To shade by lines crossing each other in drawing and engraving.—**Hatching**, *hach'ing*, *n.* Shading made by cross lines.

**Hatch**, *hach*, *n.* [A.Sax. *hæc*, a grating.] The frame of crossbars laid over the opening in a ship's deck; the cover of a hatchway; the opening in a ship's deck; the hatchway; a similar opening in a floor; a trap-door; a half-door or a door with an opening over it; a flood-gate; a frame or weir in a river for catching fish.—*To be under hatches*, to be in the interior of a ship with the hatches down; *naut.* dead, gone below: opposed to *gone aloft*.—*v.t.* To close with a hatch or hatches.—**Hatchway**, *hach'wä*, *n.* A square or oblong opening in a ship's deck for communication with the interior.

**Hatchet**, *hach'et*, *n.* [Fr. *hachette*, from *hacher*, to cut, from G. *hacken*, to cut.] A small axe with a short handle, used with one hand.—*To take up the hatchet*, to make war; to bury the hatchet, to make peace: phrases derived from the customs

of the American Indians.—**Hatchet-faced**, *a.* Having a thin face with prominent features.

**Hatchment**, *hach'ment*, *n.* [Corrupted from *achievement*.] The coat of arms of a dead person, placed on the front of a house, in a church, or elsewhere at funerals, notifying the death and the rank of the deceased.

**Hate**, *hät*, *v.t.*—*hated*, *hating*. [A. Sax. *hate*.] To dislike greatly or intensely; to have a great aversion to; to detest.—*n.* Great dislike or aversion; hatred.—**Hateful**, *hät'ful*, *a.* Causing hate; exciting great dislike; odious; detestable; feeling hatred; malevolent.—**Hatred**, *hät-red*, *a.* [*Hate*, and suffix *-red*, as in *kindred*—A. Sax. *-raeden*, condition, state.] Great dislike or aversion; hate; detestation; active antipathy.

**Hauberck**, *hå'bérk*, *n.* [O. Fr. *hauberc*, from O.H.G. *halsberg*—*hals*, the throat, and *bergen*, to defend.] A coat of mail without sleeves, formed of steel rings interwoven.

**Haugh**, *häch*, *n.* [Same as A. Sax. *halh*, *healh*, a nook or corner.] In Scotland, a piece of low-lying meadow ground on the border of a river.

**Haughty**, *hå'ti*, *a.* [O. Fr. *hautain*, *haughty*, from *haut*, *hault*, from *altus*.] Proud and disdainful; having a high opinion of oneself, with some contempt for others; lofty and arrogant; disdainful; supercilious.

**Haul**, *hal*, *v.t.* [Same as D. *halen*, Icel. and Sw. *hala*, Dan. *hale*; to haul.] To pull or draw with force; to transport by drawing; to drag; to tug.—*v.i.* *Naut.* to change the direction of sailing: with *off*, *up*, &c.—*n.* A pulling with force; a violent pull; a draught of fish in a net; that which is caught by one haul; hence, that which is taken, gained, or received at once.—**Haulage**, *hå'lå*, *n.* The act of hauling or drawing; the force expended in hauling; dues or charges for hauling or towing.

**Haulm**, *Haum*, *hålm*, *håm*, *n.* [A. Sax. *healm*—D. Dan. and Sw. *halm*, Icel. *hålmr*; cog. L. *calamus*, Gr. *kalamos*, a reed.] The stem or stalk of grain of all kinds, or of pease, beans, hops, &c.; dry stalks in general.

**Haunch**, *hånsh*, *n.* [Fr. *hanche*.] The hip; the bend of the thigh; part of the body of a man and of quadrupeds between the last ribs and the thigh; *arch*, the middle part between the vertex or crown and the springing of an arch; the flank.

**Haunt**, *hant*, *v.t.* [Fr. *hanter*, to frequent.] To frequent; to resort to much or often, or to be much about; to visit customarily; to appear in or about, as a spectre; to be a frequent spectral visitant of.—*v.i.* To be much about a place; to make frequent resort.—*n.* A place to which one frequently resorts; a favourite resort; a common abiding place.—**Haunted**, *hån'ted*, *p.* and

*a.* Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by apparitions or the shades of the dead.

**Hautboy**, *Hautbois*, *hå'boi*, *n.* [Fr. *hautbois*—*haut* (in E. *haughty*), high, and *bois* (E. *bush*), wood, from the high tone of the instrument.] An oboe; a wind-instrument of wood, sounded through a double reed.

**Hauteur**, *å-tér*, *n.* [Fr.] Pride; haughtiness; insolent manner or spirit.

**Havana**, *ha-van'a*, *n.* A kind of cigar largely manufactured at *Havana*, the capital of Cuba.

**Have**, *hav*, *v.t.*—pret. *I have*, thou *hast*, he *has*; we, *ye*, they *have*. [A. Sax. *habban*.] To possess; to hold; to be in close relation to (to *have* a son, a master, a servant); to accept; to take as husband or wife; to hold or regard (to *have* in honour); to maintain or hold in opinion; to be under necessity, or impelled by duty (to *have* to do it); to procure or make to be; to cause (he *had* him murdered); to gain, procure, receive, obtain; to bring forth (a child); to experience in any way, as to enjoy, to participate in, to suffer from; to understand. [*Have* is used as an auxiliary verb to form certain compound tenses, as the perfect and pluperfect of both transitive and intransitive verbs.]—**Have**, *hav'er*, *n.* One who has something; *Scots law*, the possessor of a document bearing on the case.—**Having**, *hav'ing*, *n.* The act or state of possessing; that which is had or possessed; goods; estate.

**Haven**, *hå'vn*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæfen*.] A harbour; a port; a bay, recess, or inlet which affords anchorage and a station for ships; a shelter, asylum, or place of safety.—*v.i.* To shelter, as in a haven.

**Haversack**, *hav'er-sak*, *n.* [Fr. *haversac*, from D. *haverzak*, G. *haversack*, a haversack, literally a sack for oats.] A bag of strong cloth worn over the shoulder by soldiers in marching order for carrying their provisions.

**Havildar**, *hav'il-dar*, *n.* [Hind. *håwåldar*—*hawåla*, charge, care, and *dār*, a holder.] A sepoy sergeant in Indian regiments.

**Havoc**, *hav'ok*, *n.* [From O. Fr. *havot*, pillage, plunder.] Devastation; wide and general destruction.

**Haw**, *hå*, *n.* [A. Sax. *haga*, an enclosure, a yard—Icel. *hagl*, Sw. *hage*, an enclosure, akin *hedge*, *hag-gard*.] A hedge; an enclosure; the hawthorn and its berry or seed.

**Haw**, *hå*, *n.* [Same as *ha*, interjection.] An intermission or hesitation of speech (hums and haws).

**Hawfinch**, *hå'finsh*, *n.* A large finch with thick beak; the common grosbeak.

**Hawk**, *håk*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hafoc*—D. *havik*, G. *habicht*, Icel. *haukr*, Dan. *høg*, a hawk; from stem of *have*.] A rapacious bird of the falcon family; a falcon.—*v.i.* To hunt by

means of trained hawks or falcons; to practise falconry; to fly in the manner of the hawk.

**Hawk**, *håk*, *v.i.* [Probably imitative. Comp. D. *harke*, and W. *hochi*, to hawk.] To make an effort to force up phlegm with noise.—*v.t.* To raise by hawking.—*n.* An effort to force up phlegm by coughing.

**Hawk**, *håk*, *v.t.* [From D. *heukeren*, to retail.] To sell, or try to sell, by offering the goods at people's doors; to convey through town or country for sale.—**Hawker**, *hå-kér*, *n.* [D. *heuker*, a retailer.] One who travels selling wares, especially one who has a horse and cart.

**Hawser**, *hå'sér*, *n.* [Formerly *halser*.] *Naut.* a small cable used in warping, &c.

**Hawthorn**, *hå'thorn*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hagathorn*, *hæg-thorn*, *haw-thorn*, lit. hedge-thorn.] A kind of small tree, one species of which is an excellent hedge-plant, while some of its varieties are very beautiful when in full blossom.

**Hay**, *hå*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hig*.] Grass cut and dried for fodder.—**Hay-box**, *n.* A box packed with hay, and so constructed that hot food placed in it continues to be cooked.—**Hay-cock**, *n.* A conical pile or heap of hay.—**Hay-fever**, *n.* A summer fever, erroneously ascribed to the effluvium of new-cut hay.—**Hay-rick**, *Hay-stack*, *n.* A large pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation.

**Hazard**, *haz'erd*, *n.* [Fr. *hasard*.] A fortuitous event; chance; danger; peril; risk; a game played with dice.—*v.t.* To expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury; to risk.—**Hazardous**, *haz'er-dus*, *a.* Exposing to peril or danger of loss or evil; dangerous; risky.

**Haze**, *håz*, *n.* [Allied to A. Sax. *haso*, dusky, dark.] Fog; a greyish or dusky vapour in the air; hence, obscurity; dimness; mental fog.—*v.i.* To be *hazy*.—**Haze**, *håz*, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *haser*, to annoy.] To harass with overwork; to bully.—**Hazy**, *hå'zi*, *a.* Foggy; misty; thick with haze; mentally obscure or confused.

**Hazel**, *hå'zi*, *n.* [A. Sax. *hæsel*.] A tree growing wild in Britain, and yielding nuts that are eaten, while the wood is employed for hoops, fishing-rods, walking-sticks, &c.—*a.* Of a light-brown colour like the hazel-nut.—**Hazel-nut**, *n.* The nut of the hazel.

**He**, *hè*, *pron.*—possessive *his*, objective *him* (also dative). [A. Sax. *hè*, *heò*, *hit*, he, she, it; D. *hij*, Dan. and Sw. *han*, Icel. *hann*, he; akin hence, *her*, *here*, *hither*. *She* is of different origin.] The masc. sing. form of the pronoun of the 3rd person. It is sometimes used as a noun, being equivalent to man or male person, and is often prefixed to the names of animals to designate the male kind (a *he-goat*).

**Head**, *hed*, *n.* [A. Sax. *heafod*.] The



name applied generally to the anterior part or extremity of animals; the part which forms the seat of the brain and mental faculties; hence, understanding, intellect, will or resolution, mind, an individual; a unit (a thousand *head* of sheep: used only in *sing.*); a chief; a leader; a commander; what gives a striking appearance to the head, as the hair, antlers of a deer, &c.; part of a thing resembling in position or otherwise the human head (the *head* of a spear, of a nail); the main point or part; the forepart (the *head* of a ship); the upper part (of a bed, &c.); the top; the principal source of a stream; the part most remote from the mouth or opening; a headland; promontory; the foremost place; the place of honour or command; crisis; height; pitch; division of discourse; title of a subdivision.—*v.t.* To be or put oneself at the head of; to lead; to direct; to behead; to decapitate; to form a head to; to fit or furnish with a head; to go in front of, so as to keep from advancing (to *head* a drove of cattle).—*a.* Belonging to the head; chief; principal: often used in composition (*head-workman, a head-master, &c.*).—**Headache**, *hed'äk, n.* Pain in the head.—**Head-borough**, **Head-borrow, n.** In England, formerly the chief of a frank-pledge, tithing, or decennary, consisting of ten families: now known by the name of *Petty Constable*.—**Head-dress, n.** The dress of the head; the covering or ornaments of a woman's head.—**Header**, *hed'er, n.* One who puts a head on anything; one who stands at the head of anything; a leader; a plunge or dive into water head-foremost.—**Head-foremost, adv.** With the head first; rashly; precipitately.—**Heading**, *hed'ing, n.* The act of one who heads; what stands at the head; a title of a section in a book, &c.; a driftway or passage excavated in the line of an intended tunnel, and in which the workmen labour.—**Headland**, *hed'land, n.* A cape; a promontory.—**Head-long**, *hed'long, adv.* [*Head* and *adv. term. -long=ling in dorkling.*] With the head foremost; rashly; precipitately; without deliberation.—*a.* Steep; precipitous; rash; precipitate.—**Head-master, n.** The principal master of a school.—**Headmost**, *hed'möst, a.* Most advanced; first.—**Head-quarters, n.pl.** The quarters of the commander of an army; a centre of authority or order; the place where one chiefly resides.—**Head-sea, n.** A sea that directly meets the head of a ship.—**Headship**, *hed'ship, n.* The state or position of being a head or chief; authority; supreme power; government.—**Headsmán**, *hedz'man, n.* One that cuts off heads; an executioner.—**Headstone, n.** The chief or corner stone; the keystone of an arch; the stone

at the head of a grave.—**Headstrong**, *hed'strong, a.* Obstinate; ungovernable; bent on pursuing one's own course.—**Headway**, *hed'wä, n.* The progress made by a ship in motion; hence, progress or success of any kind.—**Head-wind, n. A wind directly opposed to a ship's course.—**Head-work, n. Mental or intellectual labour.—**Heady**, *hed'i, a.* Rash; hasty; precipitate; headstrong; apt to effect the mental faculties; intoxicating; strong.****

**Heal**, *hél, v.t.* [*A.Sax. haelan, to heal, from hæl, whole, sound.*] To make hale, sound, or whole; to cure of a disease or wound and restore to soundness; to reconcile, as a breach or difference.—*v.i.* To grow sound; to return to a sound state: sometimes with *up* or *over*.

**Health**, *helth, n.* [*A.Sax. healhth, from haelan, to heal.*] That state of a being in which all the parts and organs are sound and in proper condition; moral or intellectual soundness; salvation or divine favour or grace [*O.T.*]. [It is often used in toast, and hence sometimes means toast.]—**Healthy**, *hel'thi, a.* Being in health; enjoying health; hale; sound; conducive to health; wholesome; salubrious.

**Heap**, *hép, n.* [*A.Sax. hēdp.*] A pile or mass; a collection of things piled up; a large quantity; a great number.—*v.t.* To lay in a heap; to pile; to amass: often with *up* or with *on*; to round or form into a heap.

**Hear**, *hēr, v.t.—pret. & pp. heard.* [*A.Sax. hýran, hēran.*] To perceive by the auditory sense; to take cognizance of by the ear; to give audience or allowance to speak; to listen to; to heed; to obey; to try judicially (a cause) in a court of justice; to listen to one repeating or going over, as a task or the like.—*v.i.* To enjoy the sense or faculty of perceiving sound; to listen; to hearken; to attend; to be told; to receive by report.—**Hearer**, *hē'rér, n.* One who hears; an auditor; one who sits under the ministry of another.—**Hearing**, *hē'ring, n.* The act of perceiving sound; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audience; an opportunity to be heard; a judicial investigation before a court; reach of the ear; extent within which sound may be heard.—**Hearsay**, *hēr'sä, n.* Report; rumour; common talk.

—*Hearsay evidence*, evidence repeated at second hand by one who heard the actual witness relate or admit what he knew of the transaction or fact in question.—**Hearken**, *här'kn, v.i.* [*A.Sax. heorcnian, hýrcnian, from hýran, to hear.*] To listen; to lend the ear; to give heed to what is uttered; to hear with obedience or compliance.—*v.t.* To hear by listening; to hear with attention; to regard.—**Hearse**, *hērs, n.* [*O.Fr. herce, a harrow, a kind of portcullis, a herse,*

from *L. hirpex, hirpicis, a harrow.*] A bier; a bier with a coffin; a carriage for conveying the dead to the grave.—*v.t.* To put on or in a hearse.

**Heart**, *hárt, n.* [*A.Sax. heorte=Goth. haitro, D. hart, Icel. hjarta, Dan. hjerte, G. herz; Cog. Gael. cridhe, L. cor, cordis, Gr. kardia, Skr. hrid, heart; from a root meaning to leap.*] A muscular organ, which is the propelling agent of the blood in the animal body, situated in the thorax of vertebrate animals; the mind, the soul, the consciousness; the thinking faculty; the seat of the affections and passions; the moral side of our nature in contradistinction to the intellectual; courage; spirit; the seat of the will or inclination; hence, disposition of mind; tendency; conscience, or sense of good and ill; the inner part of anything; the part nearest the middle or centre; the vital or most essential part; the core; the very essence; that which has the shape or form of a heart or is regarded as representing the figure of a heart; one of a suit of playing-cards marked with such a figure.—*v.i.* To form a close compact head, as a plant.—**Heartache**, *hárt'äk, n.* Anguish of mind.—**Heart-break, n.** Overwhelming sorrow or grief.—**Heart-broken, a.** Deeply grieved; in despair.—**Heartburn, n.** An uneasy burning sensation in the stomach from indigestion and excess of acidity.—**Heart-burning, n.** Discontent; secret enmity.—**Hearten**, *hárt'n, v.t.* To encourage; to incite or stimulate the courage of.—**Heart-felt, a.** Deeply felt; deeply affecting.—**Heartless**, *hárt'les, a.* Without a heart; destitute of feeling or affection; cruel.—**Heart-rending, a.** Breaking the heart; overpowering with anguish; very distressing.—**Heart's-ease, n.** Ease of heart; a plant of the violet genus; the pansy.—**Heart-sick, a.** Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply depressed.—**Heartsome**, *hárt'sum, a.* Inspiring with heart or courage; exhilarating; cheerful; lively.—**Heart-string, n.** A hypothetical nerve or tendon, supposed to brace and sustain the heart.—**Heart-whole, a.** Not affected with love; having unbroken spirits or good courage.—**Heart-wood, n.** The central part of the wood of exogens; the duramen.—**Hearty**, *hárt'i, a.* Having the heart engaged in anything; proceeding from the heart; sincere; warm; zealous; cordial; sound and healthy; large to satisfaction (a *hearty* meal); loud and unrestrained (a *hearty* laugh).

**Hearth**, *härth, n.* [*A.Sax. heorth.*] That portion of the floor of a room on which the fire stands, generally a pavement or floor of brick, or stone below a chimney; the fireside; the domestic circle.—**Hearth-brush, n.** A broom or brush for sweeping the hearth.—**Hearth-money, n. A tax on hearths, long imposed in**

England.—**Hearth-rug**, *n.* A small thick carpet laid before a fire.—**Hearth-stone**, *n.* The stone forming the hearth.

**Heat**, *hêt, n.* [A.Sax. *haetu, haete*, from *hæt*, hot.] A phenomenon believed to consist in a certain motion or vibration of the ultimate molecules of which bodies are composed; the sensation produced by bodies that are hot; the bodily feeling when one is exposed to fire, the sun's rays, &c.; the reverse of cold; high temperature, as distinguished from low; hot weather; a hot period; a single effort, as in a race; utmost ardour or violence; rage; vehemence; agitation of mind; inflammation or excitement; exasperation; animation in thought or discourse; fervency; sexual excitement in animals; fermentation.—*v.t.* To make hot; to communicate heat to; to cause to grow warm; to make feverish; to excite; to warm with passion or desire; to animate.—*v.i.* To grow warm or hot.—**Heater**, *hê'ter, n.* One who or that which heats.—**Heating**, *hê'ting, p. and a.* Promoting warmth or heat; stimulating.

**Heath**, *hêth, n.* [A.Sax. *haeth* = L.G. D. *Frís.* and G. *heide*, the plant, also a moor.] A name of numerous shrubby plants, many of them having beautiful flowers, and three species being common in Britain; a place overgrown with heath; a waste tract of land.—**Heath-cock**, *n.* The black-cock (under BLACK).—**Heathy**, *hê'thi, a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling heath; covered or abounding with heath.

**Heathen**, *hê'then, n.* [A.Sax. *haethen*, lit. one inhabiting a heath.] One who worships idols or does not acknowledge the true God; a pagan; an idolater; a rude, barbarous, or irreligious person.—*a.* Gentile; pagan.—**Heathendom**, *hê'then-dum, n.* Those parts of the world in which heathenism prevails.—**Heathenish**, *hê'then-ish, a.* Belonging to heathens or their religions; barbarous; uncivilized; irreligious.—**Heathenism**, *hê'then-izm, n.* The system of religion or the manners and morals of a heathen nation; paganism; barbarism.—**Heathenize**, *hê'then-iz, v.t.* To render heathenish.—**Heathery**, *hê'then-ri, n.* Heathenism; heathens collectively.

**Heather**, *hê'th'er, n.* [Formerly *hadder*; comp. G. *heiter*, gay.] Common heath, a low shrub with clusters of rose-coloured flowers, covering immense tracts of waste land in Britain.—**Heather-bell**, *n.* A blossom of a large-flowered British heath.—**Heathery**, *hê'th'er-i, a.* Abounding in heather; heathy.

**Heave**, *hêv, v.t.*—heaved or hove (pret. and pp.), *heaving*. [A.Sax. *hebban*.] To lift; to raise; to elevate; to raise or force from the breast (to *heave* a sigh); to throw; to cast; *naut.* to apply power to,

as by means of a windlass, in order to pull or force in any direction.—*To heave to*, to bring a ship's head to the wind and stop her motion.—*v.i.* To be thrown or raised up; to rise; to rise and fall with alternate motions; to swell up; to pant, as after severe labour or exertion; to make an effort to vomit; to retch.—*To heave in sight*, to appear; to make its first appearance, as a ship at sea.—*n.* An upward motion; swell as of the waves of the sea; an effort of the lungs, &c.; an effort to raise something.

**Heaven**, *hev'n, n.* [A.Sax. *heofon*, heaven; O.Sax. *hevan*, L.G. *heben*, Icel. *hifinn*; from root of *heave*.] The blue expanse which surrounds the earth, and in which the sun, moon, and stars seem to be set; the sky; the upper regions: often in the plural; the final abode of the blessed; the place where God manifests himself to the blessed: often used as equivalent to God or Providence; supreme felicity; bliss; a sublime or exalted condition.—**Heavenly**, *hev'n-li, a.* Pertaining to heaven; inhabiting heaven; celestial; supremely blessed; supremely excellent.—*adv.* In a heavenly manner.

**Heavy**, *hev'i, a.* [A.Sax. *hefig*, heavy, from the stem of *hebban*, to heave = Icel. *höfgr.*] That can be lifted only with labour; ponderous; weighty: the opposite of *light*; large in amount or quantity (a heavy rain, a heavy crop); not easily borne; hard to endure; burdensome; oppressive; severe; hard to accomplish; weighed or bowed down; burdened with sorrow, sleep, weariness, or the like; slow; sluggish; inactive; dull; lifeless; inanimate; impeding motion or action (heavy roads); acting or moving with violence (a heavy sea, cannonade); dark; gloomy; threatening; lowering (a heavy sky); not easily digested (food); deep and voluminous (sound).—**Heavy-weight**, boxer over eleven stone.

**Heaviness**, *hev'i-nes, n.* The state or quality of being heavy; weight; severity; sadness; dullness or lifelessness.—**Heavy-laden**, *a.* Laden with a heavy burden.—**Heavyspar**, *n.* The sulphate of baryta, occurring in veins massive, fibrous, lamellar, and in prismatic crystals.

**Hebdomadal**, **Hebdomadary**, *heb-dom'a-dal, heb-dom'a-da-ri, a.* (Gr. *hebdomas*, the number seven, seven days, from *hepta*, seven.) Weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days.

**Hebe**, *hê'bê, n.* The goddess of youth among the Greeks.

**Hebetate**, *hê'bê-tât, v.t.*—*hebetated*, *hebetating*. [L. *hebetō*, *hebetatū*, from *hebes*, dull.] To dull; to blunt; to stupefy.—**Hebetude**, *heb'ê-tūd, n.* [L. *hebetudo*.] Dullness; stupidity.

**Hebrew**, *hê'brô, n.* [Fr. *hébreu*, L. *hebraeus*, Gr. *hebraios*, from Heb.: supposed to mean a person from

beyond (the Euphrates).] One of the descendants of Jacob; an Israelite; a Jew; the language of the Jews, one of the Semitic tongues.—*a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews.—**Hebraic**, *hê-brä'ik, a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews or their language.

**Hecatomb**, *hek'a-tom, n.* [Gr. *hekatombe* = *hekaton*, a hundred, and *bous*, an ox.] A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or other beasts; hence, any great sacrifice of victims; a great number of persons or animals slaughtered.

**Heck**, *hek, n.* [A form of *hatch*, a grating.] A contrivance for catching fish; a rack; a hack.

**Heckle**, *hek'l, n.* [Same as *hackle*.] A sort of comb for flax or hemp; a hackle or hatchel.—*v.t.* To dress with a heckle; *fig.* to tease or vex; to catechise severely.—**Heckler**, *hek'lër, n.* One who heckles.

**Hectare**, *hek'tär, n.* [Fr.] A French measure containing 100 ares, or = 2.47 acres.

**Hectic**, *hek'tik, a.* [Gr. *hektikos*, habitual, hectic or consumptive, from *hexis*, habit of body, from *echô*, future *hexô*, I have.] A term applied to the fever which accompanies consumption; pertaining to or affected with such fever; consumptive; feverish.—*n.* A hectic fever.

**Hectogramme**, *hek'to-gram, n.* [Fr., from Gr. *hekaton*, a hundred, and *gramma*, a gramme.] A French weight containing 100 grammes, or 3 ounces 8.438 drams avoirdupois.

**Hectolitre**, *hek'to-lê'tër, n.* [Fr.] A French measure for liquids, containing 100 litres or 22 gallons.

**Hectometre**, *hek'to-mä'tër, n.* [Fr.] A French measure of length containing 100 metres or 109.36 yards.

**Hector**, *hek'tër, n.* [From *Hector*, the son of Priam, a brave Trojan warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow.—*v.t.* To treat with insolence; to bully.—*v.i.* To play the bully; to bluster; to be turbulent or insolent.

**Heddle**, *hed'l, n.* [By metathesis for *hedge*; perhaps from A.Sax. *heald*, hold.] *Wear*, one of the parallel double threads with a centre loop or eye which raises the warp threads to form the shed and allow the shuttle to pass; a heald.

**Hederaceous**, *hed-ër-ä'shus, a.* [L. *hederaceus*, from *hedera*, ivy.] Pertaining to or resembling ivy.

**Hedge**, *hej, n.* [A.Sax. *hecg*, a hedge.] A fence formed by bushes or small trees growing close together; any line of shrubbery closely planted.—*v.t.*—*hedged*, *hedging*. To enclose or fence with a hedge; to obstruct with a barrier; to stop by any means; to surround for defence; to hem in.—*To hedge a bet*, to bet upon both sides, thus guarding oneself against great loss, whatever may be the result.—*v.i.* To protect oneself from loss by cross-bets.—**Hedgehog**, *hej'hog, n.* An insectivorous quadruped about 9 inches long, the upper part of whose



body is covered with prickles or spines.—**Hedgerow**, hej'rō, *n.* A row or series of shrubs or trees forming a hedge.—**Hedge-scissors**, *n.pl.* A large kind of scissors for trimming hedges.—**Hedge-sparrow**, **Hedge-warbler**, *n.* Accentor.

**Hedonism**, he'don-izm, *n.* [Gr. *hēdonē*, pleasure.] The doctrine that the chief good of man lies in the pursuit of pleasure.—**Hedonist**, he'don-ist, *n.* One who professes hedonism.

**Heed**, hēd, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *hēdan*.] To regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe.—*n.* Care; attention; notice; observation; regard: usually with *give* or *take*.—**Heedful**, hēd'fūl, *a.* Full of heed; attentive; watchful; cautious; wary.—**Heedless**, hēd'les, *a.* Without heed; inattentive; careless.

**Heel**, hēl, *n.* [A.Sax. *hēl*.] The hinder part of the foot in man or quadrupeds; the hinder part of a covering for the foot; something shaped like the human heel, or that occupies a position corresponding to the heel; the latter or concluding part.—*v.t.* To perform by the use of the heels, as a dance [*Shak.*]; to add a heel to.—**Heelball**, hēl'bāl, *n.* A composition for blackening the heels of shoes; used also for taking impressions from engraved plates, monumental brasses, &c.—**Heel-tap**, *n.* The small portion of liquor left in a glass when the main portion has been drunk.

**Heel**, hēl, *v.i.* [Same as A.Sax. *hēdan*, D. *hellen*, Dan. *helde*, Sw. *hälla*, to tilt.] To incline or cant over from a vertical position, as a ship.—*n.* The act of so inclining; a cant.

**Hegemony**, he-jem'-ō-nī, *n.* [Gr. *hēgemonia*, from *hēgēmōn*, guide, leader, from *hēgēmai*, I lead.] Leadership; predominance; preponderance of one state among others.

**Hegira**, hej'i-ra, *n.* [Ar. *hijrah*, departure, from *hajara*, to remove.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, adopted by the Mohammedans in reckoning their time, their era beginning 16th July, 622; hence, any similar flight.

**Heifer**, hef'er, *n.* [A.Sax. *hedhfore*; origin doubtful.] A young cow.

**Heigh-ho!** hi'hō. An exclamation usually expressing some degree of languor or uneasiness.

**Height**, hit, *n.* [For *highth*, as in *Milton*; A.Sax. *hēdtho*, *hyththo*, from *hedh*, high.] The condition of being high; the distance which anything rises above its foot, basis, or foundation, or above the earth; altitude; an eminence; a summit; a hill or mountain; elevation or pre-eminence among other persons; elevation in excellence of any kind; elevation or dignity, as of sentiment, expression, or the like; extent; degree; stage in progress or advancement: *the height*, the utmost degree in extent or violence.—**Heighten**, hi'tn, *v.t.* To make

high; to raise higher; to elevate; to increase; to augment; to intensify.

**Heinous**, hā'nus, *a.* [Fr. *haineux*, from *haine*, malice, hate, from *hair*, O.Fr. *hadir*, to hate, from Teut. verb = E. to *hate*.] Hateful; odious; hence, notorious; enormous; aggravated (sin or crime, sinner).

**Heir**, ār, *n.* [O.Fr. *heir*, L. *haeres*, an heir (same root as Skr. *har*, to take or hold).] One who succeeds or is to succeed another in the possession of property; an inheritor; one who receives any endowment from an ancestor.—*v.t.* To inherit; to succeed to.—**Heirdom**, ār'dum, *n.* The state of an heir.—**Heirless**, ār'es, *n.* A female heir.—**Heirloom**, ār'lōm, *n.* [*Heir*, and *loom* in old sense of tool, implement, article.] A personal chattel that descends to an heir; any piece of personal property which has belonged to a family for a long time.—**Heirship**, ār'ship, *n.* The state of an heir; right of inheriting.

**Hejira**, hej'i-ra, *n.* Same as *Hegira*.—**Heliac**, heli'ak, hē-li'a-kal, *a.* [L. *heliacus*, from Gr. *hēlios*, the sun.] Astron. emerging from the light of the sun or passing into it; rising or setting at the same time, or nearly the same time, as the sun.

**Heliathanus**, hē-li-an'thus, *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *anthos*, a flower.] The sunflower; the Jerusalem artichoke genus.

**Heliocian**, hel-i-kō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Helicon*, the famous Grecian mountain, the seat of the muses.

**Heliocentric**, **Heliocentral**, hē-li-o-sen'trik, hē-li-o-sen'tri-kal, *a.* [Gr. *hēlios*, the sun, and *kentron*, centre.] Astron. relating to the sun as a centre; appearing as if seen from the sun's centre.—**Heliograph**, hē-li-o-graf, *n.* [Gr. *graphō*, I write.] A sun telegraph; a heliostat.—*v.t.* and *i.* To convey or communicate by means of a heliostat or similar instrument.—**Heliolater**, hē-li-ol'a-tēr, *n.* [Gr. *latrueō*, I worship.] A worshipper of the sun.—**Heliolatry**, hē-li-ol'a-tri, *n.* The worship of the sun.—**Heliostat**, hē-li-os-tat, *n.* [Gr. *statos*, fixed.] A name of various contrivances for reflecting the sun's light temporarily or continuously to an observer at a distance: used in astronomical observations, in experiments on light, and for signaling in war. &c.—**Heliotrope**, hē-li-o-trōp, *n.* [Gr. *trōpē*, a turning, *trēpō*, I turn.] A heliostat; a variety of quartz, of a deep green colour, with bright red spots; blood-stone; a name of plants, mostly natives of warm regions, one species of which is a favourite garden plant from the fragrance of its flowers.—**Heliotropism**, hē-li-ot'ro-pizm, *n.* The tendency of a plant to direct its growth toward the sun or toward light.

**Helium**, hē-li-um, *n.* [Gr. *hēlios*, sun.] A gas present in the air in small quantities, the lightest element

next to hydrogen, one of the inert elements.

**Helix**, he'l'iks, *n. pl.* *Helices*, he'l'i-sēz. [Gr., a winding, a spiral.] A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; something that is spiral; a circumvolution; *geom.* such a curve as is described by every point of a screw that is turned round in a fixed nut; *arch.* a small volute or twist under the abacus of the Corinthian capital; *anat.* the whole circuit of the external body of the ear; *zool.* a genus of molluscs, comprising the land shell-snails.—**Helical**, he'l'i-kal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a helix; spiral.—**Helical gear**, gearing in which the teeth of the gear-wheels wind round the cylinder on which they are formed in the shape of a spiral or helix.—**Helicopter**, he'l'i-kop-tēr, *n.* [Gr. *helix*, screw, *pteron*, feather.] A form of air-craft whose support in the air is derived from the vertical thrust of large air screws.

**Hell**, hel, *n.* [A.Sax. *hel*, from *helan*, to cover, conceal, lit. a place of concealment.] The place of the dead, or of souls after death; the place or state of punishment for the wicked after death; the infernal powers; a gaming-house; a haunt of the vicious or depraved.—**Hellish**, hel'ish, *a.* Pertaining to hell; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable.—**Hell-fire**, *n.* The fire of hell; the torments of hell.—**Hellhound**, *n.* A dog of hell; an agent of hell; a miscreant.

**Hellebore**, hel'le-bōr, *n.* [L. *helleborus*, Gr. *helleboros*.] A name applied to plants of two very different genera, the black hellebore or Christmas rose, and the white hellebore.

**Hellenes**, hel-lē'nez, *n.pl.* [Gr.] The inhabitants of Greece; the Greeks.—**Hellenic**, hel-len'ik, *a.* [Gr. *hellenikos*.] Pertaining to the Hellenes; Greek; Grecian.—**Hellenism**, hel-len-izm, *n.* A Greek idiom; the type of character usually considered peculiar to the Greeks.—**Hellenist**, hel-len-ist, *n.* One who affiliates with Greeks; one skilled in the Greek language.—**Hellenistic**, **Hellenistical**, hel-len-is'tik, hel-len-is'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to Hellenists; applied especially to certain Jews who adopted the Greek language and customs.—**Hellenization**, hel-len-i-zā'shon, *n.* Act of hellenizing.—**Hellenize**, hel-len-iz, *v.i.* To use the Greek language or adopt Greek manners.

**Helm**, helm, *n.* [A.Sax. *helma*, a helm; D. *helm*, a tiller; G. *helm*, a helve, a tiller; akin to *helve*.] The instrument by which a ship is steered, consisting of a rudder, a tiller, and in large vessels a wheel; in a narrower sense, the tiller; *fig.* the place or post of direction or management.—*v.t.*† To steer; to guide.—**Helmsman**, helmz'man, *n.* The man at the helm or wheel who steers a ship.

**Helm**, helm, *n.* [A.Sax. *helm*, what



covers, a helmet, from *helan*, to cover.] A helmet. [Poet.]—*v.t.* To cover with a helmet.—**Helmet**, *hel'met*, *n.* A defensive covering for the head; head armour composed of metal, leather, &c.

**Helmintagogue**, *hel-min'tha-gog*, *n.* [*Gr. helmins, helminthos*, a worm, and *agō*, I expel.] *Med.* a remedy against worms; an anthelmintic.—**Helminthic**, *hel-min'thik*, *a.* Relating to worms; expelling worms.—*n.* A medicine for expelling worms; a vermifuge.—**Helminthology**, *hel-min-thol'o-ji*, *n.* The knowledge or natural history of worms.

**Helot**, *he'lot*, *n.* [*Gr. helōtēs*.] A slave in ancient Sparta; hence, a slave in general.—**Helotism**, *he'lot-izm*, *n.* The condition of a Helot; slavery.—**Helotry**, *he'lot-ri*, *n.* Helots collectively; bondsmen.

**Help**, *help*, *v.t.* [*A.Sax. helpan*.] To give assistance or aid to; to aid; to assist; to succour; to relieve; to cure or mitigate (pain or disease); to avail against; to prevent; to remedy; to forbear; to avoid (to help doing something).—*v.i.* To lend aid; to be of use; to avail.—*n.* [*A.Sax. helpe*, *Icel. hidp*.] Aid furnished; deliverance from difficulty or distress; assistance; that which gives assistance; one who or that which contributes to advance a purpose; remedy; relief; a domestic servant [*U.S.*].—**Helper**, *hel'pēr*, *n.* One that helps, aids, or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary.—**Helpful**, *help'fūl*, *a.* Furnishing help; useful.—**Helpless**, *help'les*, *a.* Destitute of help or strength; needing help; feeble; weak; affording no help; beyond help.—**Helpmate**, *help'māt*, *n.* An assistant; a helper; a partner; a consort; a wife.—**Help-meet**, *help'mēt*, *n.* A helpmate.

**Helter-skelter**, *hel'tēr-skel'tēr*, *adv.* [A term formed to express hustle.] An expression denoting hurry and confusion.

**Helve**, *helv*, *n.* [*A.Sax. helfe*.] The handle of an axe or hatchet.—*v.t.*—*helved*, *helving*. To furnish with a helve, as an axe.

**Helvetic**, *hel-vet'ik*, *a.* [*L. Helvetici*, from *Helveti*], the ancient inhabitants of Switzerland.] Of or pertaining to Switzerland.

**Hem**, *hem*, *n.* [*A.Sax. hem*.] The border of a garment, doubled and sewed to strengthen it; edge, border, margin.—*v.t.*—*hemmed*, *hemming*. To form a hem or border on; to border; to edge.—*To hem in*, to enclose and confine; to surround closely; to environ.

**Hem**, *hem*, *interj.* [Imitative and more correctly *hm*.] An exclamation consisting in a sort of half-cough, loud or subdued as the emotion may suggest: sometimes used as a noun.—*v.i.* To make the sound *hem*; hence, to hesitate or stammer in speaking.

**Hematite**, *he'ma-tit*, *n.* [*Gr. haimatites*, from *haima*, blood.] A name of

two ores of iron, red hematite and brown hematite, so named from the blood-red colour of the former variety, which is one of the most important ores.—**Hematoxyline**, *hē-ma-tok'si-lin*, *n.* [*Gr. haima, haimatos*, and *xylon*, wood.] The colouring principle of logwood.

**Hemeralopia**, *hē-me-ra-lō'pī-a*, *n.* [*Gr. hēmera*, the day, *alao*, blind, and *ōps*, the eye.] A term sometimes used to mean night blindness, sometimes day blindness, the latter being the natural meaning; opposite of *nyctalopia*.

**Hemihedral**, *hem-i-hē'dral*, *a.* [*Gr. hēmi*, half, and *hedra*, a face.] *Mineral*. applied to a crystal having only half the normal number of faces.—**Hemihedrally**, *hem-i-hē'dral-ly*, *adv.* In a hemihedral manner.—**Hemihedron**, *hem-i-hē'dron*, *n.* A solid hemihedrally divided.

**Hemiplegia**, **Hemiplegy**, *hem-i-plē'ji-a*, *hem'i-plej-i*, *n.* [*Gr. hēmi*, half, and *plēgē*, a stroke.] Paralysis of one half of the body.—**Hemiplegic**, *hem-i-plej'ik*, *a.* Relating to hemiplegia.

**Hemipter**, **Hemipteran**, *hem-ip'tēr*, *hem-ip'tēr-an*, *n.* [*Gr. hēmi*, half, and *pteron*, a wing.] One of an order of four-winged insects, so named because many of them have the outer wings leathery at the base and transparent towards the tips, including the locusts, bugs, plant-lice, &c.—**Hemipterous**, *hem-ip'tēr-us*, *a.* Pertaining to the hemipters.

**Hemisphere**, *hem-i-sfēr*, *n.* [*Gr. hēmisphairion*—*hēmi*, half, and *sphaira*, a globe.] A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe; half the terrestrial or the celestial globe.

—**Hemispheric**, **Hemispherical**, *hem-i-sfēr'ik*, *hem-i-sfēr'ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to a hemisphere.

**Hemistich**, *hem'i-stik*, *n.* [*Gr. hēmistichion*—*hēmi*, half, and *stichos*, a verse.] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.

**Hemlock**, *hem'lok*, *n.* [*A.Sax. hemledc*—*hem*, of doubtful meaning, and *ledc*, a herb.] A poisonous European plant with compound umbels of small white flowers, of considerable value in medicine; an American fir with branches resembling hemlock.

**Hemorrhage**, *he'mor-āj*, *n.* [*Gr. haimorrhagia*—*haima*, blood, and *rhēgnymi*, I break, burst.] A discharge of blood from the blood-vessels.

**Hemorroids**, *he'mor-oidz*, *n.pl.* [*Gr. haimorrhōis*, *haimorrhoidos*, a gushing of blood—*haima*, blood, and *rhōos*, a flowing, from *rhēō*, I flow.] Piles.

**Hemp**, *hemp*, *n.* [*A.Sax. hēnep*, *hanep*.] An annual herbaceous plant, the prepared fibre of which, also called hemp, is made into sail-cloth, ropes, &c.; the hangman's rope.—**Empen**, *hem'pn*, *a.* Made of hemp.—**Hemp-palm**, *n.* A Chinese and Japanese palm whose leaves yield a valuable fibre.

**Hen**, *hen*, *n.* [*A.Sax. hen*, *henn*=*D. hen*, *Icel. henna*, *G. henne*, hen—the feminines corresponding to *A.Sax.* and *Goth. hana*, *D. haan*, *G. hahn*, *Icel. hani*, a cock, the root being same as in *L. cano*, I sing.] The female of any kind of bird; especially, the female of the domestic or barn-yard fowl.—**Hen-bane**, *hen'bān*, *n.* A poisonous British plant found in waste ground, and sometimes fatal to domestic fowls, but yielding a juice that is used as a sedative and narcotic.—**Hen-coop**, *n.* A coop or cage for fowls.—**Hen-harrier**, *n.* A species of hawk, so named from its depredations in the poultry-yard.—**Hen-house**, *n.* A house or shelter for fowls.—**Hen-nery**, *hen'ēr-i*, *n.* An enclosed place for hens.—**Hen-peck**, *hen'pek*, *v.t.* To govern or rule: said of a wife who has the upper-hand of her husband.—**Hen-pecked**, *hen'pekt*, *a.* Governed by one's wife.—**Hen-roost**, *n.* A place where poultry rest at night.—**Hen-wife**, **Hen-woman**, *n.* A woman who takes charge of, or deals in poultry.

**Hence**, *hens*, *adv.* [*O.E. hennes*, a genit. form from older *henne*.] From this place; from this time (a week hence); as a consequence, inference, or deduction from something just before stated; from this source or origin. *From hence* is sometimes used tautologically for *hence*.—**Henceforth**, **Henceforward**, *hens'forth*, *hens-for'wārd*, *adv.* From this time forward.

**Henchman**, *hensh'man*, *n.* [From *A.Sax. henges*, a stallion; the word originally meant 'groom'.] A servant; a male attendant; a footman; a follower.

**Hendecagon**, *hen-dek'a-gon*, *n.* [*Gr. hendeka*, eleven, and *gōnia*, an angle.] *Geom.* a plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles.

**Hendecasyllable**, *hen-dek'a-sil-la-bl*, *n.* [*Gr. hendeka*, eleven, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] A metrical line of eleven syllables.—**Hendecasyllabic**, *hen-dek'a-sil-lab'ik*, *a.* Having eleven syllables.

**Hendiadys**, *hen-di'a-dis*, *n.* [*Gr. hen dia dyoin*, one by two.] A figure of speech by which two nouns are used instead of one, or one and an adjective.

**Henequen**, *hen'e-ken*, *n.* The Mexican name for sisal-grass (which see).

**Henna**, *hen'na*, *n.* [*Ar. hinna-a*.] A plant cultivated in Egypt, the leaves of which yield a paste employed by Eastern women to stain the nails and finger-tips an orange-colour.

**Henothism**, *hen'o-thē-izm*, *n.* [*Gr. heis*, *henos*, one, and *theos*, god.] The worship of one deity as supreme among others.

**Henry**, *hen'ri*, *n.* [After the natural philosopher *Henry*.] The practical electric unit of self induction and mutual induction. A circuit has an INDUCTANCE of 1 henry when a rate of change of current of 1 ampere per

second induces an E.M.F. of one volt.

**Hepatic, Hepatical,** hē-pat'ik, hē-pat'-ikal, *a.* [*L. hepaticus, Gr. hēpatikos, from hēpar, hēpatos, the liver.*] Pertaining to the liver.—*n.* A medicine that acts on the liver.—**Hepatica,** hē-pat'-i-ka, *n.* A species of anemone with trilobed leaves; any one of the order of plants (*Hepaticæ*) allied to the mosses, and called liverworts.—**Hepatite,** hē-pat'-it, *n.* [*L. hepatitis, Gr. hēpar, hēpatos, the liver.*] A variety of sulphate of baryta, which when rubbed or heated exhales a fetid odour.

**Heptachord,** hēp'ta-kord, *n.* [*Gr. hepta, seven, and chordē, chord.*] *Anc. mus.* a diatonic octave without the upper note; an instrument with seven strings.

**Heptad,** hēp'tad, *n.* [*Gr. heptas, heptados, from hepta, seven.*] A sum of seven.

**Heptaglot,** hēp'ta-glot, *n.* [*Gr. hepta, seven, and glōtta, language.*] A book in seven languages.

**Heptagon,** hēp'ta-gon, *n.* [*Gr. hepta, seven, and gōnia, an angle.*] *Geom.* a plane figure having seven sides and as many angles.—**Heptagonal,** hēp'tag'-on-al, *a.* Having seven angles or sides.

**Heptahedron,** hēp'ta-hē'dron, *n.* [*Gr. hepta, seven, and hedra, a base.*] A solid figure with seven sides.—**Heptahedral,** hēp'ta-hē'dral, *a.* Having seven sides.

**Heptamerous,** hēp-tam'er-us, *a.* [*Gr. hepta, seven, and meros, a part.*] *Bot.* consisting of seven parts; having its parts in sevens.

**Heptangular,** hēp-tang'gū-lēr, *a.* [*Gr. hepta, seven, and E. angular.*] Having seven angles.

**Heptarchy,** hēp'tār-ki, *n.* [*Gr. hepta, seven, and archē, rule.*] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons: usually applied to the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms into which England was once divided.

**Heptateuch,** hēp'ta-tūk, *n.* [*Gr. hepta, seven, and teuchos, book.*] The first seven books of the Old Testament.

**Her, hēr, pron.;** a form answering to several cases of *she*. [*O.E. hire, A. Sax. hire, heore, genit. and dat. case of the pronoun heō, she, the feminine of hē, he.*] The possessive case of *she* (*her face*); the dative case of *she* (*give her that book*); the objective case of *she* (*I love her*).—**Hers, hēr, pron.** [From *her*, with *s* of the possessive case.] A possessive pronoun used instead of *her* and a noun, as subject, object, or predicate.

**Herself, hēr-self', pron.** An emphasized or reflexive form of the 3rd pers. pron. fem., used in the same way as *himself* (which see).

**Herald, hēr'ald, n.** [*O.Fr. herault, herald, Fr. héraut, from O.H.G. hariwalt (G. herold), an officer of an army—hari, her, an army (akin E. harry), and waltan, to rule (E. wield).*] An officer whose business was to denounce or proclaim war, to

challenge to battle, to proclaim peace, to bear messages from the commander of an army, &c.; an officer who marshals processions and superintends public ceremonies; one who records and blazons the arms of the nobility and gentry, and regulates abuses therein; a proclaimer; a publisher; a forerunner.—*v.t.* To introduce or to give tidings of, as by a herald; to proclaim.

**Heraldic, hēr-ald'ik, a.** Pertaining to heralds or heraldry.—**Heraldry, hēr-ald-ri, n.** The art or office of a herald; the art of blazoning arms or ensigns armorial, or the knowledge pertaining thereto.

**Herb, hərb, n.** [*Fr. herbe, L. herba, herb, from a root meaning to eat or nourish, seen in Gr. phorbē, pasture, fodder.*] Any plant with a soft or succulent stem (or stems) which dies to the root every year, as distinguished from a tree and a shrub, which have woody stems.—**Herbaceous, hēr-bā'sh-us, a.** [*L. herbaceus.*] Pertaining to herbs.—**Herbaceous plants,** plants which perish annually down to the root; soft, succulent vegetables.—**Herbage, hēr-bāj, n.** Herbs collectively; green food for beasts; grass; pasture.—**Herbal, hēr-bal, n.** A book containing the names and descriptions of plants; a collection of plants dried and preserved; a herbarium.—**Herbalist, hēr-bal-ist, n.** A person who makes collections of plants; a dealer in medicinal plants.

**Herbarium, hēr-bā-ri-um, n.** A collection of dried plants systematically arranged; a book or other contrivance for preserving dried specimens of plants.—**Herbivorous, hēr-biv-ō-rus, a.** [*L. herba, and voro, I eat.*] Eating herbs; subsisting on plants (a *herbivorous animal*).

**Herculean, hēr-kū'lē-an, a.** Pertaining to *Hercules*; resembling *Hercules* in strength; very difficult or dangerous (a *Herculean task*).

**Herd, hērd, n.** [*A.Sax. heord.*] A number of beasts feeding or driven together; a company of men or people: in contempt or detestation; a crowd; a rabble.—*v.i.* To form or unite in a herd; to feed or run in herds; to associate; to unite in companies.—**Herdsmán, hērdz'man, n.** A man attending a herd.

**Herd, hērd, n.** [*A.Sax. hirde, a herdsman or shepherd, from heord, a flock.*] A keeper of cattle or sheep: now mostly in composition, as *shep-herd, goat-herd, swine-herd*.

**Here, hēr, adv.** [*A.Sax. hēr.*] In this place; in the place where the speaker is present: opposed to *there*; in the present life or state; to this place, hither (come *here*).—**Hereabout, Hereabouts, hēr-a-bout, hēr-a-bouts, adv.** About this place; in this vicinity or neighbourhood.—**Hereafter, hēr-af'tēr, adv.** In time to come; in some future time or state.—*n.* A future state.—**Hereat, hēr-at', adv.** At or by

reason of this.—**Hereby, hēr-bi', adv.** By this; by means of this; close by; very near.—**Herein, hēr-in', adv.** In this.—**Herein-after, hēr-in-af'tēr, adv.** In this afterwards: applied to something afterwards to be named or described in a writing.—**Hereinto, hēr-in'tō, adv.** Into this.—**Hereof, hēr-of', adv.** Of this; concerning this; from this.—**Hereon, hēr-on', adv.** On this.—**Hereto, hēr-tō, adv.** To this.—**Heretofore, hēr-tō-fōr', adv.** Before or up to this time; formerly.—**Hereunto, hēr-un-tō', adv.** Unto this or this time; hereto.—**Hereupon, hēr-up-on', adv.** Upon this; hereon.—**Herewith, hēr-with', adv.** With this.

**Hereditably, hē-red'i-ta-bl, a.** [*L.L. hereditabilis.*] Capable of being inherited.—**Hereditament, hē-red'i-ta-ment, n.** [*L.L. hereditamentum.*] Any species of property that may be inherited.—**Hereditary, hē-red'i-ta-ri, a.** [*L. hereditarius.*] Descended by inheritance; descending from an ancestor to an heir; descendible to an heir-at-law; that is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child.—**Heredity, hē-red'i-ti, n.** [*L. hereditas.*] Hereditary transmission of qualities of like kind with those of the parent; the doctrine that the offspring inherits the characteristics of the parent or parents.

**Heresy, hēr-es-i, n.** [*Fr. hérésie, L. heresis, from Gr. hairesis, a taking, a principle or set of principles, from hairesō, I take.*] A doctrine, principle, or set of principles at variance with established or generally received principles; especially an opinion or opinions contrary to the established religious faith, or what is regarded as the true faith; heterodoxy.—**Heresiarch, hēr-es-i-ārk, n.** [*Gr. hairesiarchos, hairesis, heresy, and archē, rule.*] A leader in heresy; a prominent or arch heretic.—**Heretic, hēr-e-tik, n.** [*L. hereticus.*] A person who holds heretical opinions; one who maintains heresy.—**Heretical, hēr-et'ik-al, a.** Containing or pertaining to heresy.

**Heriot, hēr-i-ot, n.** [*A.Sax. here-gatu, military equipment, a heriot—here, an army, and gatu, equipment.*] *Law,* a chattel or payment given to the lord of a fee on the decease of the tenant or vassal.

**Heritable, hēr-i-ta-bl, a.** [*O.Fr. héritable, abbrev. from L.L. hereditabilis.*] Capable of being inherited; inheritable.—**Heritable property, the name in Scotland for real property.**—**Heritable security, security constituted by heritable property.**—**Heritage, hēr-i-tāj, n.** [*Fr., from L. hereditas, heritage.*] That which is inherited; inheritance; *Scots law,* heritable estate or realty.—**Heritor, hēr-i-tēr, n.** In Scotland, a proprietor or landholder in a parish.

**Hermaphrodite, hēr-maf'ro-dīt, n.** [From *Hermaphroditos* of Greek mythology, son of *Hermes* and *Aphrodite*, who became united into one



body with a nymph.] An animal in which the characteristics of both sexes are either really or apparently combined; *bot.* a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil, or the male and female organs.—*a.* Including or being of both sexes.—*Hermaphrodite brig*, a brig that is square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.

**Hermeneutics**, hêr-mê-nû'tiks, *n.* [Gr. *hermêneutikos*, from *hermêneus*, an interpreter, from *Hermês*, Mercury.] The art or science of interpretation: especially applied to the interpretation of the Scriptures; exegesis.

**Hermetic**, **Hermatical**, hêr-met'ik, hêr-met'ikal, *a.* [Fr. *hermétique*, from the ancient *Hermes Trismegistus*, who was regarded as skilled in alchemy and occult science.] Appellative of or pertaining to alchemy or the doctrines of the alchemists; effected by fusing together the edges of the mouth or aperture, as of a bottle or tube, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape (the *hermetic* method of sealing).

**Hermit**, hêr'mit, *n.* [Fr. *ermite*, O.Fr. *hermite*, Gr. *erēmitēs*, from *erēmōs*, lonely, solitary, desert.] A person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a recluse; an anchorite.—**Hermitage**, hêr'mitāj, *n.* The habitation of a hermit; a kind of French wine.—**Hermit-crab**, *n.* A species of crab which takes possession of and occupies the cast-off shells of various molluscs, carrying this habitation about with it, and changing it for a larger one as it increases in size.

**Hern**, hêrn, *n.* A heron.

**Hernia**, hêr'ni-a, *n.* [L.] *Surg.* a protrusion of some part from its natural cavity by an abnormal aperture; commonly the protrusion of viscera through an aperture in the wall of the abdomen; rupture.

**Hero**, hê'rō, *n. pl.* **Heroes**, hê'rōz. [L. *heros*, from Gr. *hērōs*; akin to *L. vir* (seen in *virtue*, *virtue*). A.Sax. *wer*, a man; Skr. *virā*, a hero.] A kind of demigod in ancient Greek mythology; hence, a man of distinguished valour or intrepidity; a prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event; the principal personage in a poem, play, novel, &c.—**Heroic**, hê-rō'ik, *a.* [L. *heroicus*.] Pertaining to a hero; becoming a hero; characteristic of a hero; brave and magnanimous; intrepid and noble; reciting the achievements of heroes; epic.—**Heroic verse**, in English poetry, the iambic verse of ten syllables, in French the iambic of twelve, and in classical poetry the hexameter.—**Heroine**, hêr'ō-in, *n.* [Fr. *héroïne*.] A female hero.—**Heroism**, hê'rō-izm, *n.* The qualities of a hero; bravery; courage; intrepidity.—**Hero-worship**, *n.* The worship of heroes; excessive admiration of great men.

**Heroin**, hêr'ō-in, *n.* A sedative drug derived from morphine.

**Heron**, hêr'un, *n.* [Fr. *héron*, O.Fr.

*halron*.] A grallatorial bird with a long bill cleft beneath the eyes, long slender legs and neck, formerly the special game pursued in falconry.—**Heronry**, hêr'un-ri, *n.* A place where herons breed.—**Heronshaw**, hêr'un-sha, *n.* [O.Fr. *heronseau*, *heroncel*, a young heron.] A young heron; a heron.

**Herpes**, hêr'pêz, *n.* [Gr. *herpês*, from *herpô*, I creep.] A skin disease characterized by the eruption or inflamed vesicles, such as shingles.

**Herpetology**, hêr-pe-to'l'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *herpeton*, a reptile, from *herpô*, I creep, and *logos*, discourse.] A description of reptiles; the natural history of reptiles.

**Herr**, her, *n.* The German equivalent of the English Mr.

**Herring**, hêr'ing, *n.* [A.Sax. *hæring* =D. *haring*, G. *haring*, Icel. *hæringr*, herring; from A.Sax. *here*, G. *heer*, an army, from the fish moving in shoals.] A common fish found in incredible numbers in the North Sea, the northern parts of the Atlantic, &c., of great importance as an article of food or commerce.—**Herring-bone work**, masonry in which the stones are laid angularly, giving a slight resemblance to the spine of a herring.—**Herring-bone stitch**, a kind of stitch used in woollen work.—*v.t.* and *i.* To seam with a herring-bone stitch.

**Hertzian waves**, *n.* Long electromagnetic waves.

**Hertzite**, hêrt'zit, *n.* A crystal used as a detector in wireless telegraphy.

**Hesitate**, hêz'i-tât, *v.i.*—*hesitated*, *hesitating*. [L. *hesito*, *hesitatum*, intens. from *hæreo*, *hæsum*, to stick.] To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be doubtful as to fact, principle, or determination; to stammer; to stop in speaking.—*v.t.*† To be undecided about; to hesitate hesitatingly [Pope].—**Hesitation**, hêz-i-tăt'shon, *n.* [L. *hesitatio*, *hesitationis*.] The act of hesitating; a stopping in speech; intermission between words; stammering.—**Hesitative**, hêz'i-tăt-iv, *a.* Showing hesitation.—**Hesitancy**, hêz'i-tan-si, *n.* The act of hesitating or doubting.—**Hesitant**, hêz'i-tant, *a.* [L. *hesitans*, *hesitantis*.] Hesitating; wanting readiness.

**Hesperian**, hês-pê-ri-an, *a.* [L. *hesperius*, western, from Gr. *hesperos* (=L. *vesper*), the evening.] Western; situated at the west. [Poet.]—**Hesperides**, hês-per'i-dêz, *n. pl.* Greek myth. the daughters of Hesperus, possessors of the garden of golden fruit, watched over by a dragon, at the western extremities of the earth.—**Hesperornis**, hês-per-or'nis, *n.* A fossil swimming bird of North America, without wings, and with strong teeth in both jaws.

**Hessian**, hesh'i-an, *a.* Relating to *Hesse* in Germany.—**Hessian boot**, a kind of long boot originally worn by the Hessian troops.—*n.* A native of *Hesse*; a Hessian boot.—**Hessian-fly**, *n.* [From the notion that it was

brought into America by the Hessian troops during the revolutionary war.] A small two-winged fly nearly black, the larva of which is very destructive to young wheat.

**Hest**, hest, *n.* [A.Sax. *haes*, a command (the *t* being added as in *amongst*), from *hātan*, to command.] Command; precept; injunction; order. [Poet.]

**Heterocercal**, **Heterocerc**, hê'tê-rô-sêr-kal, hê'tê-rô-sêrk, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *kerkos*, a tail.] Having the vertebral column running to a point in the upper lobe of the tail, as in the sharks and sturgeons: contrasted with *homocercal*.

**Heteroclite**, hê'tê-rô-klit, *n.* [Gr. *heteroklitos*—*heteros*, other, and *klînô*, I incline, lean away from the normal form.] A word which is irregular or anomalous either in declension or conjugation; something abnormal.

**Heterocyclic**, hê'têr-ô-sik'lik, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *kyklos*, circle.] Chem. of a ring containing atoms of different kinds.

**Heterodont**, hê'têr-ô-dont, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, different, *odon*, *odontos*, a tooth.] Having teeth of different kinds, as molars, incisors, and canines: opposed to *homodont*.

**Heterodox**, hê'tê-rô-doks, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *doxa*, opinion.] Contrary to established or generally received opinions; contrary to some recognized standard of opinion, especially in theology; not orthodox.—**Heterodoxy**, hê'tê-rô-dox-si, *n.* The holding of heterodox opinions; heresy.

**Heterodyne**, hê'têr-ô-din, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *dynamis*, force.] Wireless tel. of the production of beats by reaction between locally generated oscillations and those received.

**Heterocism**, hê'têr-ês'isim, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, different, *oikos*, a house.] In fungi, living on more than one kind of host in the course of the life-history.

**Heterogamous**, hê'tê-ro-ga'mus, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *gamos*, marriage.] Bot. irregular in regard to the arrangement of the sexes; having florets of different sexes in the same flower-head.

**Heterogeneous**, hê'tê-rô-jê'nê-us, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *genos*, kind.] Differing in kind; composed of dissimilar or incongruous parts or elements: opposed to *homogeneous*.

**Heterogenesis**, **Heterogeny**, hê'tê-rô-jên'ê-sis, hê'tê-ro-jê'nê-ni, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *genesis*, generation.] Biol. spontaneous generation; also, same as *Alternate generation*.

**Heterologous**, hê'tê-rol'o-gus, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *logos*, analogy, proportion.] Different; not analogous or homologous.

**Heteromorph**, **Heteromorphous**, hê'tê-rô-mor'fik, hê'tê-rô-mor'fus, *a.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *morphê*, form.] Of an irregular or unusual form; having two or more diverse shapes. — **Heteromor-**



**phism, Heteromorphy**, het'e-rô-mor'fiz'm, het'e-rô-mor'fî, *n.* The state or quality of being heteromorphic; existence under different forms at different stages of development.

**Heteronomy**, het-e-rôn'o-mî, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, different, *nomos*, law.] Subordination to the law of another; opposed to *autonomy*.—**Heteronomous**, het-e-rôn'o-mus, *a.* Pertaining to or relating to heteronomy.

**Heteronym**, het'er-o-nim, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *onoma*, name.] A word with the same spelling as another but a different pronunciation; a different name for the same thing.

**Heteropod**, het'e-rô-pod, *n.* [Gr. *heteros*, other, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] One of an order of marine molluscs, the most highly organized of the gastropods, the foot being compressed into a kind of fin.

**Heterozygote**, het'e-rô-zig'ô't, *n.* *Biol.* a Mendelian hybrid containing at least one recessive character, and therefore with progeny not all true to type.

**Hetman**, het'man, *n.* [Pol., from G. *hauptman*, head-man, chieftain.] The title of the head (general) of the Cossacks.

**Heuristic**, hû-ris'tik, *a.* [Gr. *heuriskein*, to find out.] Aiding or leading on towards discovery or finding out.

**Hew**, hû, *v.t.*—pret. *hewed*, pp. *hewed* or *hewn*. [A.Sax. *hedwan*.] To cut or fell with an axe or other like instrument; to shape with a sharp instrument: often with *out*.

**Hexachord**, hek'sa-kord, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *chordê*, a chord.] *Mus.* a series of six notes, each rising one degree over the other.

**Hexagon**, hek'sa-gon, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *gônia*, an angle.] *Geom.* a figure of six sides and six angles.—**Hexagonal**, hek-sag'on-al, *a.* Having six sides and six angles; *crystal.* of a system of crystals (sometimes divided into two, hexagonal and trigonal) which may be referred to 4 equal axes, three equal and equally inclined in one plane, the fourth at right angles to that plane.

**Hexahedron**, hek-sa'hê-dron, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *hedra*, a base or seat.] A regular solid body of six sides; a cube.—**Hexahedral**, hek-sa'hê-dral, *a.* Of the figure of a hexahedron; cubic.

**Hexameter**, hek-sam'e-têr, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *metron*, measure.] *Pros.* a verse of six feet, the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondee, the fifth normally a dactyl, though sometimes a spondee, and the sixth always a spondee.—*a.* Having six metrical feet.

**Hexapla**, hek'sa-pla, *n.pl.* [Gr. *hexaplos*, sixfold—*hex*, six, and term. as in *double*.] An edition of the Holy Scriptures in six languages or six versions in parallel columns.

**Hexapod**, hek'sa-pod, *a.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] Having six feet.—*n.* An animal having six feet.

**Hexastich**, hek'sa-stik, *n.* [Gr. *hex*,

six, *stichos*, a verse.] A poem consisting of six lines or verses.

**Hexastyle**, hek'sa-stil, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six, and *stylos*, a column.] A portico or temple which has six columns in front.

**Hexose**, heks'ôz, *n.* [Gr. *hex*, six.] A sugar containing six carbon atoms in the molecule, as glucose and fructose.

**Hey**, hâ, *exclam.* [Comp. G. and D. *hei*.] An exclamation of joy or to call attention.

**Heyday**, hâ'dâ, *exclam.* [Comp. G. *heyda*, *heldi*, *heia*, *huzzah*! heyday!] An exclamation of cheerfulness and sometimes of wonder.

**Heyday**, hâ'dâ, *n.* [Equivalent to *high-day*.] A frolic; the wildness, or frolicsome period of youth.

**Hiatus**, hi-â'tus, *n.* [L., from *hio*, to open or gape.] An opening; a gap; a space from which something is wanting; a lacuna; *pros.* the coming together of two vowels in two successive syllables or words.

**Hibernial**, hi-bêr'nal, *a.* [L. *hibernalis*, from *hibernus*, wintry, akin to *hiems*, winter.] Belonging or relating to winter; wintry.—**Hibernation**, hi-bêr-nâ'shon, *n.* The act of hibernating.—**Hibernaculum**, hi-bêr-nak'û-lum, *n.* The winter retreat of an animal.

**Hibernian**, hi-bêr'ni-an, *a.* [L. *Hibernia*, Ireland.] Pertaining to *Hibernia*, now Ireland; Irish.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Ireland.—**Hibernianism**, **Hibernicism**, hi-bêr'ni-an-izm, hi-bêr'ni-sizm, *n.* An idiom or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish.—**Hibernicize**, hi-bêr'ni-siz, *v.t.* To make Irish; to render into the Irish language or idiom.

**Hiccup**, **Hiccough**, hik'up, *n.* [An imitative word; comp. Dan. *hik* or *hikken*, D. *hik*, *hikken*, Fr. *hoquet*, W. *ig*, *igian*, Armor. *hica*—all imitative.] A spasmodic catching in the breath with a sudden sound; a convulsive catch of the respiratory muscles repeated at short intervals.—*v.i.* To have hiccup. [The second spelling is erroneous, and suggested by *cough*.]

**Hickory**, hik'o-ri, *n.* [North Amer. Indian.] A North American tree of the walnut family with pinnate leaves, growing from 70 to 80 feet high, the wood of which is heavy, strong, tenacious, and very valuable.

**Hidalgo**, hi-dal'gô, *Sp. pron.* Ë-dâl'gô, *n.* [Sp., contr. for *hijodalgo*, *hijo de algo*, son of somewhat—*hijo*, from L. *filii*, son, and *algo*, from L. *aliquid*, something, somewhat.] Formerly in Spain, a man belonging to the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth.

**Hide**, hid, *v.t.*—*hid* (pret.), *hid*, *hidden* (pp.), *hiding* (ppr.). [A.Sax. *hydan*.] To withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge; to keep secret; to conceal.—*v.i.* To conceal oneself; to lie concealed.—

**Hide**, **Hidden**, hid, hid'n, *p.* and *a.* Concealed; placed in secrecy; secret; unseen; mysterious.—**Hide**, hi'dêr, *n.* One who hides or conceals.—**Hiding-place**, *n.* A place of concealment.

**Hide**, hid, *n.* [A.Sax. *hyd*.] The skin of an animal; especially, the undressed skin of the larger domestic animals, as oxen, horses, &c.; the human skin, in contempt.—*v.t.* To beat; to flog. [Colloq.]—**Hiding**, hi'ding, *n.* A flogging or beating. [Colloq.]—**Hidebound**, hid'bound, *a.* Having the skin morbidly tight on the body, as horses or cattle; having the bark so close or firm as to impede growth; rigidly conventional.

**Hide**, hid, *n.* [A.Sax. *hid*, contr. from *higid*, a hide; same root as *hive*.] An old measure of land variously estimated at 60, 80, and 100 acres.

**Hideous**, hid'ê-us, *a.* [Fr. *hideux*, O.Fr. *hisdous*, rough, shaggy, hideous, from L. *hispidus*, for *hispidus*, rough, shaggy.] Frightful to the sight; dreadful; shocking to the eye; shocking in any way; detestable; horrible.

**Hie**, hi, *v.i.*—*hied*, *hieving*. [A.Sax. *higian*, to endeavour, to hasten.] To move or run with haste; to go in haste (often with *him*, *me*, &c., reflexively: as, *he hied him home*).

**Hiemal**, hi'em-al, *a.* [L. *hiemalis*, from *hiems*, winter.] Pertaining to winter; wintry.

**Hierarch**, hi'er-ârk, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *archê*, rule.] One who rules or has authority in sacred things.—**Hierarchic**, **Hierarchial**, **Hierarchal**, hi'er-ârk'ik, hi'er-ârk'ik, hi'er-ârk'ik, hi'er-ârk'al, *a.* Pertaining to a hierarchy or hierarchy.—**Hierarchy**, hi'er-ârk-i, *n.* [Gr. *hierarchia*.] Government or authority in sacred things; the body of clergy in whom is confided the government or direction of sacred things; rule by the clergy.

**Hieratic**, **Hieratical**, hi'er-at'ik, hi'er-at'ik, *a.* [Gr. *hieratikos*, from *hieros*, holy.] Consecrated to sacred uses; pertaining to priests; sacred; sacerdotal; especially applied to the characters or mode of writing used by the ancient Egyptian priests, a development from the hieroglyphics.

**Hieroglyph**, **Hieroglyphic**, hi'er-o-gliif, hi'er-o-gliif'ik, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *glyphô*, I carve.] The figure of an animal, plant, or other object intended to convey a meaning or stand for an alphabetical character; a figure implying a word, an idea, or a sound, such as those in use among the ancient Egyptians; a figure having a hidden or enigmatical significance; a character difficult to decipher.—**Hieroglyphic**, **Hieroglyphical**, hi'er-o-gliif'ik, *a.* Forming a hieroglyphic; consisting of hieroglyphics; expressive of meaning by hieroglyphics.

**Hierogram**, hi'er-o-gram, *n.* [Gr.

*hieros*, sacred, and *gramma*, letter, *graphō*, I write. ] A species of sacred writing.

**Hierology**, hi-ēr-ol'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *logos*, discourse.] Sacred lore; knowledge of hieroglyphics or sacred writing.

**Hierophant**, hi-ēr-o-fant, *n.* [Gr. *hierophantēs*—*hieros*, sacred, and *phainō*, I show.] A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion.

**Higgle**, hig'l, *v.i.*—*higgled, higgling*. [A weaker form of *haggle*, to chaffer.] To chaffer; to haggle in making a bargain; to hawk wares for sale.—**Higgledy-piggledy**, hig'l-di-pig'l-di, *adv.* In confusion, like wares in a higgler's basket; topsyturvy. [Colloq.]

**High**, hi, *a.* [A.Sax. *heah*, *hēh*=Goth. *hauhs*, Icel. *hár*, Dan. *høi*, D. *hoog*, G. *hoch*, high; hence *height*.] Having a great extent from base to summit; rising much above the ground or some other object; elevated, lofty, tall; exalted, excellent, superior (mind, attainments, art); elevated in rank, condition, or office; difficult to comprehend; abstruse; arrogant, boastful, proud; loud, boisterous, threatening, or angry (*high words*); extreme, intense, strong, forcible; exceeding the common measure or degree (a *high wind*; *high colour*); full or complete (*high time*); dear; of a great price, or greater price than usual; remote from the equator north or south (a *high latitude*); *high*, acute or elevated in tone; capital; committed against the king, sovereign, or state (*high treason*); *cook*, tending towards putrefaction; strong-scented (venison kept till it is *high*). Used substantively for people of rank or high station (*high and low*).—*On high*, aloft; in a lofty position.—*High and dry*, out of the water; out of reach of the current or waves.—*High altar*, the chief altar in a church.—*High Church*, the party in the Church of England who exalt the authority of the Church, and attach great value to the episcopal office and the apostolic succession.—*High day*, a festival or gala day.—*High day, high noon*, the time when the sun is in the meridian.—*High life*, the style of living of the upper classes.—*High living*, indulgence in rich or costly food and drink.—*High mass*, principal mass, a solemn ceremony in which the priest is assisted by a deacon and sub-deacon.—*High place*, in Scrip. an eminence or mound on which sacrifices were offered, especially to heathen deities.—*To be on the high horse*, to mount one's high horse, to stand on one's dignity; to assume a lofty tone or manner; to take offence.—*adv.* In a high manner; to a great altitude; highly; richly; luxuriously.—**High-born**, *a.* Being of noble birth or extraction.—**High-bred**, *a.* Bred in high life; having very refined manners or breeding.—

**Highbrow**, *n.* A person who pretends to be of a superior culture to the majority; one who professes to admire what is not popular in literature, music, &c.—**High-explosives**, *n.* Explosives of extremely powerful class, especially such as are based on nitro-glycerine.—**High-flown**, *a.* Elevated; proud; turgid; extravagant (*high-flown sentiment*).—**High-flying**, *a.* Extravagant in claims, expectations, or opinions.—**High frequency**, *n.* Wireless tel. of alternations having a frequency of over 10,000 per second.—**High-handed**, *a.* Oppressive; violent; arbitrary.—**Highland**, hi'land, *n.* An elevated or mountainous region; generally in plural (the *Highlands of Scotland*).—*a.* Pertaining to highlands, especially the Highlands of Scotland.

—**Highlander**, **Highlandman**, hi'land-ēr, hi'land-man, *n.* An inhabitant of highlands, particularly the Highlands of Scotland.—**Highland-fling**, *n.* A sort of dance peculiar to the Scottish Highlanders, danced by one person.—**High-low**, *n.* A kind of laced boot reaching to the ankle.—**Highly**, hi'lli, *adv.* In a high manner or to a high degree; greatly; decidedly; markedly.—**Highminded**, *a.* Proud; arrogant [N.T.]; characterized by or pertaining to elevated principles and feelings; magnanimous.—**Highness**, hi'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being high; a title of honour given to princes or other persons of rank; used with poss. pron. *his, her, &c.*—**High-pressure**, *a.* Having or involving a pressure exceeding that of the atmosphere, or, in a more restricted sense, having a pressure greater than 50 lb. on the square inch: said of steam and steam-engines.—**High-road**, *n.* A highway; a much-frequented road.—**High-seas**, *n.pl.* The open sea or ocean; the ocean beyond the limit of 3 miles from the shore.—**High-sounding**, *a.* Pompous; ostentatious; bombastic.—**High-spirited**, *a.* Having a high spirit; bold; manly; sensitive on the point of honour.—**High-strung**, *a.* Strung to a high pitch; high-spirited; having some intense emotion.—**High-tea**, *n.* Tea with meat.—**High-tide**, *n.* High-water.—**High-water**, *n.* The utmost flow or greatest elevation of the tide; also the time when such flow or elevation occurs.—**Highway**, hi'wā, *n.* A public road; a way open to all passengers.—**Highwayman**, **Highway-robber**, *n.* One who robs on the public road or highway.

**Hight**, hit, *v.t.* [Pp. of O.E. *hatan*, G. *heissen*.] Named; styled. [Archaic.]

**Hike**, hik, *v.i.* To tramp; to go on a long or fairly long walking expedition.

**Hilarity**, hi-lar'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *hilarité*, from L. *hilaritas*, from *hilaris*, *hilarus*, Gr. *hilaros*, cheerful.] A plea-

surable excitement of the animal spirits; mirth; merriment; gaiety.—*Hilary term*, a law term beginning near the festival of St. Hilary, which is January 13.—**Hilarious**, hi-lar'i-us, *a.* Mirthful; merry.

**Hilding**, hil'ding, *n.* [A.Sax. *hýldan*, to bend, to crouch.] A mean cowardly person.—*a.* Cowardly; spiritless. [Shak.]

**Hill**, hil, *n.* [A.Sax. *hill*, *hýll*.] A natural elevation of less size than a mountain; an eminence rising above the level of the surrounding land; a heap (a *mole-hill*).—**Hilly**, hil'i, *a.* Abounding with hills.—**Hillock**, hil'ok, *n.* [Dim. of *hill*.] A small hill; a slight elevation.

**Hilt**, hilt, *n.* [A.Sax. *hilt*, *hilt*=Icel. *hjalte*, Dan. *hjalte*, O.H.G. *helza*; same root as *helve*.] The handle of a sword, dagger, &c.

**Hilum**, hi'lum, *n.* [L.] The mark or scar on a seed (as the black patch on a bean) produced by its separation from the placenta.

**Him**, him, *pron.* [In A.Sax. the dative and instrumental of *he* and *hit*, he and it, afterwards used instead of *hine*, the real accusative sing. masc.; *m* is properly a dative suffix, as in *them, whom*.] The dative and objective case of *he*.—**Himself**, him-self, *pron.* An emphatic and reflexive form of the 3rd pers. pron. masc.: as, *himself*, *he himself*, the man *himself*, told me; it was *himself*, or *he himself*; he struck *himself*. It often implies that the person has command of himself, or is possessed of his natural frame or temper; as, he is not *himself* at all; he soon came to *himself*.

**Himyaric**, **Himyaritic**, him-yar'ik, him-ya-rit'ik, *a.* [From *Himyar*, an ancient king of Yemen.] Pertaining to the ancient Arabic of South-east Arabia.—*n.* The language of South-eastern Arabia.

**Hin**, hin, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew measure containing about 5 quarts.

**Hind**, hind, *n.* [A.Sax. *hind*=G. and D. *hinde*, Icel. Dan. and Sw. *hind*.] The female of the red-deer, the stag being the male.

**Hind**, hind, *n.* [A.Sax. *hine*, *hīna*, with *d* affixed, as in *lend*, *sound*; akin *hive*.] A labouring man attached to a household; an agricultural labourer; a peasant; a rustic.

**Hind**, hind, *a.* [A.Sax. *hind*, *hindan*, behind; Goth. *hindana*, *hindar*, O.H.G. *hintar*, G. *hinten*, behind, *hinter*, hind; hence to *hinder*.] Backward; pertaining to the part which follows or is behind: in opposition to *fore*.—**Hinder**, hin'dēr, *a.* Belonging to that part which is in the rear; in the rear; following; after.—**Hindmost**, **Hindmost**, hind'mōst, hin'dēr'mōst, *a.* [A.Sax. *hindema*, hindmost: the *-most* is a corruption as in *foremost*.] Farthest behind; behind all others; last.

**Hinder**, hin'dēr, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *hindrian*, to hinder, from *hinder*, compar. of *hind*, *a.* (which see).] To prevent from proceeding or from



starting; to stop; to interrupt; to obstruct; to impede; to check or retard in progression or motion; to debar; to shut out; to balk: often with *from* and a verbal noun (to hinder him from going: the *from* is sometimes omitted).—*v.i.* To interpose obstacles or impediments.—**Hindrance**, hin'drans, *n.* The act of hindering; that which hinders; impediment; obstruction; obstacle.

**Hindu**, Hindoo, hin-dô' or hin'dô', *n.* A person of Aryan race native to Hindustan.—**Hinduism**, Hindooism, hin'dô-izm, *n.* The doctrines and rites of the Hindus; Brahmanism.—**Hindustani**, hin-dô-stan'ê, *n.* A language of Hindustan, akin to Sanskrit, but having a large admixture of Persian and Arabic words, spoken more or less throughout nearly the whole Peninsula.—**Hindi**, hin'dê, *n.* A language of Northern India akin to Hindustani, but much more purely Sanskrit.

**Hinge**, hinj, *n.* [Probably from *hang*.] The hook or joint on which a door, lid, gate, or shutter, and the like turns; the joint of a bivalve shell; *fig.* that on which anything depends or turns; a governing principle, rule, or point.—*v.t.* To furnish with hinges.—*v.i.*—*hinged*, *hinging*. To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge.

**Hinny**, hin'i, *n.* [*h. hinnus*, *Gr. hinnos*, mule.] A mule, the produce of a stallion and a she-ass.

**Hint**, hint, *n.* [Perhaps from O.E. *hente*, *A.Sax. hentan*, to seize; comp. also Icel. *ymttr*, a muttering.] A distant allusion or slight mention; a word or two suggesting or insinuating something; a suggestion.—*v.t.* To bring to notice by a hint; to suggest indirectly.

**Hinterland**, hint'ér-land, *n.* [*G.*] The land lying behind the coast.

**Hip**, hip, *n.* [*A.Sax. hýpe*=Icel. *huppr*, Dan. *høfte*, Goth. *hups*, D. *heup*, *Gr. hūfte*; akin to *heap*, perhaps to *hump*.] The fleshy projecting part of the thigh; the haunch; *arch.* the external angle at the junction of two sloping roofs or sides of a roof.—*v.t.*—*hipped*, *hipping*. To sprain or dislocate the hip.—**Hip-bath**, *n.* A portable bath in which the body can only be partially immersed.—**Hip-rafter**, *n.* The rafter which forms the hip of a roof.—**Hip-roof**, **Hipped-roof**, *n.* A roof the ends of which slope inwards with the same inclination to the horizon as its two other sides.

**Hip**, hip, *n.* [*A.Sax. hœpe*.] The fruit of the dog-rose or wild-brier.

**Hip**, hip, *n.* [*Contr. of hypochondria*.] Hypochondria.—*v.t.* To render hypochondriac or melancholy.—**Hipped**, *hipt*, *p.* and *a.* Rendered melancholy; characterized by melancholy.

**Hip**, hip, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of a call to any one or to arouse attention (*hip, hip, hip, hurrah!*).

**Hippocampus**, hip-ô-kam'pus, *n.* [*Gr. hippos*, a horse, and *kampô*, I bend.] A name of several small fishes of singular form, having the head and foreparts showing some similarity in shape to the head and neck of a horse, and a prehensile tail.

**Hippocras**, hip'ô-kras, *n.* [*Fr.*, lit. wine of *Hippocrates*.] A medicinal drink, composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial.—**Hippocratic**, hip-ô-krat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Hippocrates, a Greek physician born 460 B.C.

**Hippocrene**, hip'ô-krên, *n.* [*Gr.*, horse-fountain.] Fountain on Mount Helicon, the seat of the Muses in Boeotia, produced by the stamp of the foot of the winged horse Pegasus; source of poetic inspiration.

**Hippodrome**, hip'ô-drôm, *n.* [*Gr. hippodromos*=hippos, a horse, *dromos*, a course.] Anciently, a place in which horse-races and chariot-races were performed; a circus.

**Hippophagy**, hip-pô'a-jî, *n.* [*Gr. hippos*, a horse, and *phagô*, I eat.] The act or practice of feeding on horse-flesh.

**Hippopotamus**, hip-ô-pot'a-mus, *n. pl.* **Hippopotamuses** or **Hippopotami**, hip-ô-pot'a-mus-ez, hip-ô-pot'a-mî. [*Gr. hippos*, a horse, and *potamos*, a river.] A hoofed quadruped of great bulk inhabiting lakes and rivers in Africa, being an excellent swimmer and diver, and feeding on herbage.

**Hircine**, hér'sin, *a.* [*h. hircinus*, from *hircus*, a goat.] Pertaining to or resembling a goat; having a strong, rank smell like a goat; goatish.

**Hire**, hir, *v.t.*—*hired*, *hiring*. [*A.Sax. hýrian*, from *hýr*, hire.] To procure from another person or for temporary use at a certain price or equivalent; to engage in service for a stipulated reward; to grant the temporary use or service of for compensation; to let: in this sense usually with *out*, and often reflexively.—*n.* The compensation given for the temporary use of anything; the reward or recompense paid for personal service; wages.—**Hireling**, hir'ling, *n.* [*A.Sax. hýreling*.] One who is hired or who serves for wages; a venal or mercenary person.—*a.* Venal; mercenary.—**Hire-purchase**, *n.* Purchase by instalments; a form of contract by which a thing is hired on condition that after so many payments it becomes the property of the hirer.

**Hirsute**, hér-süt', *a.* [*L. hirsutus*, shaggy, from *hirtus*, hairy, connected with *horrid*.] Rough with hair; hairy; shaggy.

**Hirundine**, hi-run'din, *a.* and *n.* [*L. hirundo*, a swallow.] Swallow-like.

**His**, hiz, *pron.* [*In A.Sax. the genit. sing. of he*, he, and of *hit*, it.] The possessive case singular of the personal pronoun *he*; of or belonging to him; formerly also used for *its*.

**Hispid**, his'pid, *a.* [*L. hispidus*, rough, hairy.] Rough; shaggy; bristly; *bot.* beset with stiff bristles.

**Hiss**, his, *v.i.* [*A.Sax. hysian*, O.D. *hissen*, imitative of sound.] To make a sound like that of the letter *s*, in contempt or disapprobation; to emit a similar sound: said of serpents, of water thrown on hot metal, &c.—*v.t.* To condemn by hissing; to express disapproval of by hissing.—*n.* The sound made by propelling the breath between the tongue and upper teeth, as in pronouncing the letter *s*, especially as expressive of disapprobation; any similar sound.

**Hist**, hist, *exclam.* [*Comp. hush, whist*, Dan. *hys*, hush, *W. hush*, a low buzzing sound.] A word commanding silence, equivalent to *hush*, be silent.

**Histology**, his-tol'o-jî, *n.* The science of the tissues which enter into the formation of an animal or vegetable and its various organs.

**History**, his'to-ri, *n.* [*L. historia*, a history, from *Gr. historia*, a learning by inquiry, from *Gr. histôr*, knowing, learned; same root as *E. wis*, *wit*, to know. *Story* is a short form of this.] That branch of knowledge which deals with events that have taken place in the world's existence; the study or investigation of the past; a narrative or account of an event or series of events in the life of a nation, or that have marked the progress or existence of any community or institution; a verbal relation of facts or events; a narrative; an account of things that exist; a description; an account of an individual person.—**Historian**, his-tô-ri-an, *n.* A writer or compiler of history; an historical writer.—**Historic**, **Historical**, his-tor'ik, his-tô-ri-kal, *a.* [*L. historicus*.] His-tor'ic. Pertaining to or connected with history; containing or contained in, deduced from, suitable to, representing, &c., history.—**Historigrapher**, his-tô-ri-og'ra-fér, *n.* A historian; particularly, a professed or official historian.

**Histrionic**, **Histrionical**, his-tri-on'ik, his-tri-on'ik-kal, *a.* [*L. histrionicus*, from *histrion*, an actor; same root as *Skr. has*, to laugh at.] Pertaining to an actor or stage-player; belonging to stage-playing; theatrical; stagey; feigned for purposes of effect.—**Histrionics**, his-tri-on'iks, *n.* The art of theatrical representation.

**Hit**, hit, *v.t.*—*hit*, *hitting*. [Same as Icel. *hitta*, Dan. *hitte*, to hit, to meet with; Sw. *hitta*, to strike, to touch; same root as *hunt*, Goth. *hinthan*, to seize.] To strike or touch with some degree of force; to strike or touch (an object aimed at); not to miss; to give a blow to; to reach or attain to an object desired; to light upon; to get hold of or come at (to *hit* a likeness); to suit with; to be conformable to; to fit; to agree with (to *hit* the public



taste).—*v.i.* To strike; to meet or come in contact; to clash: followed by *against* or *on*; to succeed; to strike or reach the intended point; to agree; suit; fit.—*n.* The act of one who or that which hits; a striking of a mark; a stroke or blow; a lucky chance or fortunate event; a successful attempt; an expression or remark peculiarly applicable.

**Hitch**, *hich*, *v.i.* [Comp. Prov.E. *hick*, to hop or spring; G. dial. *hiksen*, to limp; Sc. *hotch*, to bump by jerks, to hobble; Prov.E. *huck*, to shrug.] To move by jerks or with stops; to become entangled; to be caught or hooked (the cord *hitched* on a branch); to be linked or yoked.—*v.t.* To fasten; to yoke; to make fast; to hook; to raise or pull up; to raise by jerks [to *hitch* up one's trousers].—*n.* A catch; an impediment; a breakdown, especially of a casual and temporary nature; a heave or pull up; temporary help or assistance (to give one a *hitch*); *naut.* a kind of knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to an object.

**Hither**, *hīth'ēr*, *adv.* [A.Sax. *hider*.] To this place; here: with verbs signifying motion.—*a.* On the side or in the direction toward the person speaking; nearer; correlative of *farther*.—**Hitherto**, *hīth'ēr-tō*, *adv.* To this place; to this time; as yet; until now.

**Hive**, *hīv*, *n.* [A.Sax. *hýf*, *hýfe*, *hýfi*, a hive; probably of same root as *L. cupa*, a cup.] A box or kind of basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of honey-bees; the bees inhabiting a hive; a place swarming with busy occupants.—*v.t.*—*hived*, *hiving*. To collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive; to lay up in store for future use.—*v.i.* To take shelter together; to reside in a collective body.

**Hives**, *hivz*, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *heave*.] A disease of children, in which there is an eruption of vesicles over the body; nettle-rash or chicken-pox; also croup.

**Ho**, *Hoá*, *hō*, *hō'a*, *exclam.* [Fr. *ho*, Icel. *hó*.] A cry or call to arrest attention.

**Hoar**, *hōr*, *a.* [A.Sax. *hár*.] White (*hoar-frost*); grey or greyish-white; white with age; hoary.—*n.* Hoariness; antiquity.—*v.i.* To become mouldy or musty.—**Hoar-frost**, *n.* The white particles of frozen dew; rime.—**Hoary**, *hō'ri*, *a.* White or grey with age; hence, *fig.* remote in time past; *bot.* covered with short, dense, greyish-white hairs; canescent.

**Hoard**, *hōrd*, *n.* [A.Sax. *hord*.] A store, stock, or large quantity of anything accumulated or laid up; a hidden stock.—*v.t.* To collect and lay up in a hoard; to amass and deposit in secret: often followed by *up*.—*v.i.* To collect and form a hoard; to lay up store of money.

**Hoeing**, *hōr'ing*, *n.* [O.Fr. *horde*, a barrier.] A timber enclosure round a building when the latter is in the course of erection or undergoing alteration or repair; a similar erection for the display of posters.

**Hoarse**, *hōrs*, *a.* [A.Sax. *hds*.] Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold; giving out a harsh, rough cry or sound.

**Hoax**, *hōks*, *n.* [For *hocus*.] Something done for deception or mockery; a trick played off in sport; a practical joke.—*v.t.* To play a trick upon for sport or without malice.

**Hob**, *hob*, *n.* [Same as *hub*; comp. Dan. *hob*, a heap; *hump* is akin, and *hobnail* is a compound.] The part of a grate or fireplace on which things are placed in order to be kept warm.

**Hobble**, *hob'l*, *v.i.*—*hobbled*, *hobbling*. [From or connected with *hop*.] To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp; to walk awkwardly; to wobble or wobble; *fig.* to halt or move irregularly in versification.—*v.t.* To hopple.—*n.* A halting gait; a difficulty; a scrape; a clog; a fetter.

**Hobbledehoy**, *hob'l-dē-hoi*, *n.* [Of uncertain origin.] A raw gawky youth approaching manhood.

**Hobby**, *hob'l*, *n.* [Comp. Fr. *hobereau*, dim. of O.Fr. *hobe*, a little bird of prey.] A small but strong-winged British falcon.

**Hobby**, *Hobby-horse, *hob'i*, *n.* [Comp. D. *hoppe*, a mare; Prov.Sw. and Fris. *hoppe*; akin to *hop*.] A strong active horse of a middle size; a nag; a figure of a horse on which boys ride; any favourite object, plan, or pursuit.*

**Hobgoblin**, *hob-gob'lin*, *n.* [From *hob*, formerly a rustic, a clown, an elf; corruption of *Robin*, *Robert*.] A goblin; an elf; an imp.

**Hobnail**, *hob'nāl*, *n.* [*Hob*, a projection, and *naill*.] A nail with a thick strong head used for shoeing horses, or for the soles of heavy boots.—**Hobnailed**, *hob'nāld*, *a.* Set with hobnails; rough.

**Hobnob**, *hob'nob*, *v.i.* [Lit., have or not have, drink if it please you—A.Sax. *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, for *ne habban*, not to have.] To drink familiarly; to clink glasses; to be boon or intimate companions.

**Hock**, *hok*, *n.* [A.Sax. *hōh*, the heel; Icel. *hā*, D. *hak*.] The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock; in man, the posterior part of the knee-joint.—**Hock**, *Hockle*, *hok'l*, *v.t.* To hamstring; to hough.

**Hock**, *hok*, *n.* [G. *Hochheimer* from *Hochheim*, in Nassau, where it is produced.] A light sort of Rhenish wine which is either sparkling or still.

**Hockey**, *hok'i*, *n.* [From *hook*.] A game at ball played with a club curved at the lower end.

**Hocus**, *hō'kus*, *v.t.*—*hocused*, *hocusing*. [The *hocus* of *hocus-pocus*.] To impose upon; to cheat; to hoax; to stupefy with drugged liquor for the purpose of cheating or robbing; to drug for this purpose.—**Hocus-pocus**, *hō'kus-pō'kus*, *n.* [An inven-

vented word imitative of Latin.] A juggler's trick; trickery used by conjurers.—*v.t.* To cheat; to hocus or hoax.

**Hod**, *hod*, *n.* [Northern English for *hold*.] A kind of trough for carrying mortar and bricks to masons and bricklayers, fixed to the end of a pole, and borne on the shoulder.

**Hodge**, *hoj*, *n.* Typical agricultural labourer, from *Roger*.

**Hodge-podge**, *Hotch-potch*, *hoj'pō*, *hōch'pōch*, *n.* [Corruption of *hotch-pot*.] A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients; in Scotland, a thick soup of vegetables boiled with beef or mutton (in this sense always *hotch-potch*).

**Hodograph**, *hod'o-graf*, *n.* [Gr. *hodos*, a way, *graphein*, to write.] A curve whose radius vector represents in every position the magnitude and direction of the velocity of a moving particle in a corresponding position.

**Hodometer**, *ho-dom'et-ēr*, *n.* [Gr. *hodos*, a way, *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the length of way travelled by any vehicle.

**Hoe**, *hō*, *n.* [O.Fr. *hoe*, Fr. *houe*, from the German; O.H.G. *houwa*, G. *haue*.] An instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth in fields and gardens.—*v.t.*—*hoed*, *hoeing*. To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe.—*v.i.* To use a hoe.

**Hog**, *hog*, *n.* [W. *hwch*, Corn. *hoch*, Armor. *houch*, *hoch*, a sow, swine, hog.] A swine; a pig; or any animal of that species; a castrated boar; a sheep of a year old; a brutal fellow; one who is mean and filthy.—**Hog-backed**, *a.* Shaped like the back of a hog or sow.—**Hogget**, *hog'et*, *n.* A sheep two years old; a young boar of the second year.—**Hoggish**, *hog'ish*, *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; filthy.—**Hog's-back**, *n.* Some thing shaped like the back of a hog; a ridge of a hill having this shape.—**Hog-skin**, *n.* Leather made of the skin of swine.—**Hog-wash**, *n.* The refuse of a kitchen or a brewery, or like matter given to swine; swill.

**Hogmanay**, *hog'ma-nā*, *n.* [Of French origin, and same as Norman *hoguinané*, O.Fr. *aguilanneuf*, a cry used in connexion with New Year's gifts, and the last day of December, meaning perhaps 'to the mistletoe the New Year'.] The name given in Scotland to the last day of the year.

**Hogshead**, *hogz'hed*, *n.* [Corrupted from D. *okshoofd*, Dan. *oxehoved*, the measure called a hogshead, and lit. ox's-head; probably modified from some term of quite other meaning.] A measure of capacity containing 52½ gallons; also, a large cask of indefinite contents; in America, often a cask containing from 100 to 140 gallons.

**Holden**, *hoi'den*, *n.* [O.D. *heyden*, a heathen, a gipsy, a vagabond.] A rude bold girl; a rustic romp.

**Hoist**, *hoist*, *v.t.* [O.E. *hoise*.] To heave or raise; especially to raise

by means of block and tackle.—*n.* The act of hoisting; that by which anything is hoisted; a machine for elevating goods, passengers, &c., in a warehouse, hotel, and the like; an elevator.

**Hoity-toity**, ho'i-ti-toi'ti. An exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt: equivalent to *pschaw!*—*a.* Elated; flighty; petulant.

**Hold**, hōld, *v.t.*—*pret.* & *pp.* *held*. [*A.Sax. healdan.*] To have or grasp in the hand; to grasp and retain (to *hold* a sword, a pen, a candle); to bear, put, or keep in a certain position (to *hold* the hands up); to consider; to regard (I *hold* him in honour); to account (I *hold* it true); to contain, or to have capacity to receive and contain; to retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out; to keep possession of; to maintain, uphold, preserve; not to lose; to be in possession of; to possess, occupy, own, keep; to have or to entertain (to *hold* enmity); to derive or deduce title to (he *held* lands of the king); to stop, restrain, withhold; to keep fixed, as to a certain line of action; to bind or oblige (to *hold* one to his promise); to keep in continuance or practice (to *hold* intercourse); to prosecute or carry on, observe, pursue (a course, an argument); to celebrate, solemnize, carry out (a feast, a meeting); to occupy or keep employed; to engage the attention of.—*v.i.* To take or keep a thing in one's grasp; to maintain an attachment; to continue firm; not to give way or break; to adhere; to stand, be valid, apply (the argument *holds* good, this *holds* true); to stand one's ground; generally with *out* (the garrison *held* out); to refrain; to be dependent on for possessions; to derive right or title: with *of*, sometimes *from*; to stop, stay, or wait; to cease or give over: chiefly in the imperative.—*n.* A grasp, grip, clutch (often in to *take hold*, to *lay hold*); *fig.* mental grasp; grasp on or influence working on the mind; something which may be seized for support; power of keeping; authority to seize or keep; claim; a place of confinement; a position of strength, a keep, stronghold; the whole interior cavity of a ship between the bottom and deck or lowest deck (in this sense seems modified from *D. hol*, a hole, a ship's hold).—**Holder**, hōl'dér, *n.* One who or that which holds; a payee of a bill of exchange or a promissory note.—**Holdfast**, hōld'-fast, *n.* Something used to secure and hold in place something else.—**Holding**, hōl'ding, *n.* A tenure; a farm held of a superior; that which holds, binds, or influences.

**Hole**, hōl, *n.* [*A.Sax. hol.*] A hollow place or cavity in any solid body; a perforation, orifice, aperture, pit, rent, fissure, crevice, &c.; the excavated habitation of certain wild beasts; a mean habitation; a

wretched abode.—*v.i.*—*holed*, *holing*. To go into a hole.—*v.t.* To make a hole or holes in; to drive into a hole; *mining*, to undercut a coal-seam.—**Hole-and-corner**, *a.* Clandestine; underhand.

**Holiday**, Hōlly, Holiness. Under *Holy*.

**Holism**, hōl'izm, *n.* [*Gr. holos*, whole.] A philosophical theory according to which a fundamental feature of nature is the existence of 'wholes', which are more than assemblages of parts, and which are always tending to become more highly developed and comprehensive.

**Holla, Hollo, Holloa**, hōl-lă', hō-lō'. [*Fr. hold*—*hol*! *hol*! and *là*, there.] An exclamation to someone at a distance, in order to call attention or in answer to one that hails.—*v.i.* To call, shout, or cry aloud.

**Holland**, hōl'and, *n.* [A kind of fine linen originally manufactured in *Holland*; also a coarser linen fabric used for covering furniture, carpets, &c.—**Hollander**, hōl'an-dér, *n.* A native of Holland.—**Hollands**, hōl'andz, *n.* A sort of gin imported from Holland.]

**Hollow**, hōl'ô, *a.* [*A.Sax. holg*, *holh*, a hollow space, from *hol*, a hole.] Containing an empty space within; having a vacant space within; not solid; concave; sunken (eye, cheek); sounding as if reverberated from a cavity; deep or low; not sincere or faithful; false; deceitful.—*n.* A depression or excavation below the general level or in the substance of anything; a cavity.—*v.t.* To make a hollow or cavity in; to excavate.—*adv.* Utterly; completely (in certain phrases, as, he beat him *hollow*).—**Hollowhearted**, *a.* Insincere; deceitful; not true.—**Hollow-square**, *n.* A body of soldiers drawn up in the form of a square, with an empty space in the middle.

**Holly, Holly-tree**, hōl'i, *n.* [*O.E. holin.*] An evergreen tree or shrub with indented thorny leaves, and which produces clusters of beautiful red berries; also a name sometimes given to the holm-oak, an evergreen oak.

**Hollyhock**, hōl'i-hok, *n.* [*Lit. holy hock*—*hock* being *A.Sax. hoc*, *W. hocs*, mallow: so called because brought from the Holy Land.] A tall single-stemmed biennial plant of the mallow family, a frequent ornament of gardens.

**Holm**, hōm, *n.* [*A.Sax. L.G. G. and Dan. holm.*] A river island; a low flat track of rich land by the side of a river.

**Holm-oak**, hōm'ôk, *n.* [*Lit. holly-oak*, *holm* being from *A.Sax. hōlen*, *holly*, the leaves resembling those of the holly.] The evergreen oak.

**Holoblast**, hōl'ô-blast, *n.* [*Gr. holos*, whole, and *blastos*, a bud or germ.] *Zool.* an ovum consisting entirely of germinal matter.

**Holocaut**, hōl'ô-kast, *n.* [*Gr. holos*, whole, and *kaustos*, burned.]

A burnt sacrifice or offering the whole of which was consumed by fire; a great slaughter or sacrifice of life.

**Holograph**, hōl'ô-graf, *n.* [*Gr. holos*, whole, and *graphein*, to write.] Any document, as a letter, deed, &c., wholly written by the person from which it bears to proceed. Used also as an *adj.*

**Holothurian**, hōl'ô-thū'ri-an, *n.* [*Gr. holothourion*, a sea animal; origin doubtful.] One of the sea-cumbers or sea-slugs, an order of echinoderms, of which the bêche-de-mer or trepang is an example.

**Holster**, hōl'stér, *n.* [*D.*] A leathern case for a pistol, carried by a horseman at the forepart of his saddle, by unmounted soldiers on the belt.

**Holt**, hōlt, *n.* [*A.Sax. Icel. and L.G.holt.*] A wood or woodland; a grove; a plantation.

**Holus-bolus**, hō'lus-bō'lus, *adv.* [*From whole*, and *bolus*, a pill.] All at a gulp; altogether; all at once. [*Vulgar.*]

**Holy**, hō'l'i, *a.* [*A.Sax. hālig.*] Free from sin and sinful affections; pure in heart; pious; godly; hallowed; consecrated or set apart to a sacred use; having a sacred character.—**Holiday**, hōl'i-dā, *n.* A consecrated day; a religious anniversary; an occasion of joy and gaiety; a day, or a number of days, of exemption from labour.—*a.* Pertaining to or befitting a holiday; cheerful; joyous.—**Holiness**, hō'l'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being holy or sinless; sanctity; godliness; sacredness; *his holiness*, a title of the pope.—*Holy of holies*, the innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle or temple, where the ark was kept.—*Holy Ghost* or *Holy Spirit*, the Divine Spirit; the third person in the Trinity.—*Holy Office*, the Inquisition.—*Holy Thursday*, Ascension Day; also Thursday in Holy Week (see also *Holy Saturday*).—*Holy water*, in the Roman Catholic Church, salted water consecrated by the priest, and used in various rites and ceremonies.—*Holy Week*, the week before Easter (the last week of Lent).—*Holy Writ*, the sacred Scriptures.—**Holy-stone**, *n.* A soft sandstone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships.—*v.t.* To scrub with holy-stone.

**Homage**, hom'āj, *n.* [*Fr. hommage*, *O.Fr. homenage*, *L.L. hominaticum*, homage, from *L. homo*, *hominis*, a man.] Acknowledgment of vassalage made by a feudal tenant to his lord on receiving investiture of a fee; hence, obeisance; respect paid by external action; reverence directed to the Supreme Being; reverential worship; devout affection.

**Home**, hōm, *n.* [*A.Sax. hām.*] One's own abode or dwelling; the abode of the family or household of which one forms a member; abiding place; one's own country; the seat (the *home* of war); an institute or establishment affording to the homeless, sick, or destitute the comforts of a



home (a sailors' *home*, an orphans' *home*, &c.).—*At home*, in or about one's own house or abode; in one's own country.—*At home in or on a subject*, conversant, familiar, thoroughly acquainted with it.—*To make oneself at home*, to conduct oneself in another's house as unrestrainedly as if at home.—*a*. Connected with one's home; domestic: often opposed to *foreign*.—*adv*. To one's home or one's native country: often opposed to *abroad*; to oneself; to the point; to the mark aimed at; so as to produce an intended effect; effectively; thoroughly (to strike *home*).—**Home-born**, hōm'born, *a*. Native; natural; domestic; not foreign.—**Homebred**, hōm'bred, *a*. Bred at home; originating at home; not foreign; not polished by travel.—**Home-department**, *n*. That department of the British government in which the interior affairs of the country are regulated.—**Homely**, hōm'li, *a*. Pertaining to home; domestic; of plain features; not handsome; like that which is made for common domestic use; plain; coarse; not fine or elegant.—**Home-made**, *a*. Made at home; of domestic manufacture.—**Home-office**, *n*. The office in which the affairs of the British home department are transacted.—**Home-rule**, *n*. Self-government for a detached part of a country; especially with reference to Ireland, prior to the treaty of 1921.—**Home-ruler**, *n*. One who maintains the doctrines of home-rule.—**Home-secretary**, *n*. The secretary of state for the British home-department.—**Home-sick**, *a*. Ill from being absent from home; affected with home-sickness.—**Home-sickness**, *n*. Intense and uncontrolled grief at a separation from one's home or native land; nostalgia; longing for home.—**Homespun**, hōm'spun, *a*. Spun or wrought at home; hence, plain; coarse; homely.—*n*. Cloth made at home.—**Homestead**, hōm'sted, *n*. A house or mansion with the grounds and buildings immediately contiguous; a home.—**Homeward**, **Homewards**, hōm'wērd, hōm'wērd, *adv*. Toward home; toward one's abode or native country.—*a*. Being in the direction of home.—**Homeward-bound**, *a*. Bound or destined for home; returning from a foreign country.—**Homér**, hō'mēr, *n*. [Héb.] A Hebrew measure equivalent to about 75 gallons or to 11 bushels.—**Homeric**, hō-mer'ik, *a*. Pertaining to *Homer*, the great poet of Greece; resembling *Homer's* verse or style.—**Homicide**, hōm'i'sid, *n*. [*L. homicidium*, the crime, *homicida*, the perpetrator—*homo*, man, and *cædo*, I strike, kill.] The killing of one man or human being by another; a person who kills another; a man-slayer.—**Homicidal**, hōm-i-si'dal, *n*. Pertaining to homicide; murderous.

**Homily**, hōm'i-li, *n*. [*Gr. homilia*, intercourse or converse, instruction, a sermon, from *homilos*, a throng—*hōmos*, same (cog. with *E. same*), and *iē*, a throng.] A discourse or sermon read or pronounced to an audience; a sermon; a serious discourse.—**Homiletics**, hōm-i-lē'tiks, *n*. The art of preaching; that branch of practical theology which treats of sermons and the best mode of composing and delivering them.—**Homilist**, hōm'i-list, *n*. One that composes homilies; a preacher.—**Hominy**, hōm'i-ni, *n*. [*Amer.-Indian auhúminea*, parched corn.] Maize hulled and coarsely ground, prepared for food by being boiled with water. [United States.]—**Homocercal**, hō-mō-sēr'kal, *a*. [*Gr. hōmos*, same, *kerkos*, tail.] *Ichthyol.* having the lobes of the tail diverging symmetrically from the backbone, as in the cod, herring, &c.—**Homodont**, hō'mo-dont, *a*. [*Gr. hōmos*, same, *odontos*, tooth.] Having teeth all similar: opposed to *heterodont*.—**Homoeopathy**, hō-mē-op'a-thi, *n*. [*Gr. hōmoios*, like, *pathos*, feeling, suffering.] The system of medicine founded upon the belief that drugs have the power of curing morbid conditions similar to those they have the power to excite in healthy persons: opposed to *heteropathy* or *allopathy*.—**Homoeopathic**, hō-mē-ō-path'ik, *a*. Relating to homoeopathy.—**Homoeopathist**, hō-mē-op'a-thist, *n*. One who practises or supports homoeopathy.—**Homogeneous**, **Homogeneous**, hō-mō-jē-nē-us, hō-mō-jē-nē-al, *a*. [*Gr. hōmogenēs*—*hōmos*, like, and *genos*, kind; root *gen*, cog. with *E. kin*.] Of the same kind or nature; consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature; opposite of *heterogeneous*.—**Homogeneity**, **Homogeneousness**, hō'mō-jē-nē'i-ti, hō-mō-jē-nē-us-nes, *n*. The state or character of being homogeneous.—**Homoiousian**, hō-moi-ou'si-an, *n*. [*Gr. hōmoios*, similar, and *ousia*, being.] A person holding the belief that the nature of Christ is not the same with, but only similar to, that of the Father. **HOMOIOUSIAN**.—**Homologate**, hō-mol'ō-gāt, *v.t.*—*homologating*, *homologating*. [*L. L. homologo*, *homologatum*, from *Gr. hōmos*, same, and *logos*, discourse, from *legō*, I speak.] To approve; to express approval of or assent to; to ratify.—**Homologous**, hō-mol'ō-gus, *a*. [*Gr. hōmos*, same, and *logos*, proportion.] Having the same relative position, proportion, or structure; corresponding in use or general character; of similar type.—**Homology**, hō-mol'ō-ji, *n*. The quality of being homologous; correspondence in character or relation; sameness or correspondence in organs of animals as regards general structure and type, thus the human arm cor-

responds to the fore-leg of a quadruped and the wing of a bird.—**Homomorphous**, **Homomorphous**, hō-mō-mor'fus, hō-mō-mor'fik, *a*. [*Gr. hōmos*, same, *morphē*, shape.] Having the same external appearance or form.—**Homonym**, hō'mō-nim, *n*. [*Gr. hōmos*, same, *onoma*, name.] A word which agrees with another in sound, and perhaps in spelling, but differs from it in signification; a homograph; as *fair*, *a*, and *fair*, *n*.—**Homoousian**, hō-mō-ou'si-an, *n*. [*Gr. hōmos*, same, and *ousia*, being.] A person who maintains that the nature of the Father and the Son is the same, in opposition to the *Homoiousians*.—**Homuncule**, **Homunculus**, hō-mung'kūl, hō-mung'kū-lus, *n*. [*L.*, dim. of *homo*, a man.] A manikin; a dwarf.—**Hone**, hōn, *n*. [*A.Sax. hán*.] A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments that require a fine edge.—*v.t.* To sharpen on a hone.—**Honest**, on'est, *a*. [*O.Fr. honeste* (*Fr. honnête*), from *L. honestus*, from *honor*, *honos*, honour.] Fair in dealing with others: free from trickiness, fraud, or theft; upright; just; equitable; sincere, candid, or unreserved; honourable; reputable; chaste or virtuous; pleasant-looking in features.—**Honesty**, on'esti, *n*. The state or quality of being honest; integrity; uprightness; fairness; candour; a common garden herb, with purple flowers and translucent seed-pods.—**Honey**, hun'i, *n*. [*A.Sax. hunig*.] A sweet, viscid juice, collected from flowers by several kinds of insects, especially bees; *fig.* sweetness or pleasantness; as a word of endearment, sweet one; darling.—*v.t.* To cover with or as with honey; to make agreeable; to sweeten.—**Honey-comb**, *n*. The waxy structure formed by bees for the reception of honey, and for the eggs which produce their young.—**Honey-combed**, *a*. Formed like a honey-comb; perforated with or containing many cavities.—**Honey-dew**, *n*. A sweet saccharine substance found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew; a kind of tobacco which has been moistened with molasses.—**Honeyed**, **Honed**, hun'id, *p.* and *a*. Covered with or as with honey; hence, sweet; full of compliments or tender words.—**Honeymoon**, hun'i-mōn, *n*. The first month after marriage; the interval spent by a newly-married pair before settling down in a home of their own.—**Honey-suckle**, hun'i-suk-i, *n*. [From children sucking the honey out of the nectary.] The popular name for a genus of upright or climbing shrubs, one species of which is a well-known British plant, known also by the name of woodbine.—**Honour**, on'ēr, *n*. [*O.Fr. honor*, *honor*, *Fr. honneur*, from *L. honor*, *honos*, honour, whence *honestus*,



honest.] Esteem paid to worth; high estimation; reverence; veneration; any mark of respect or estimation by words or actions; dignity; exalted rank or place; distinction; reputation; good name; a nice sense of what is right, just, and true; scorn of meanness; a particular virtue, as bravery or integrity in men and chastity in women; one who or that which is a source of glory or esteem; he who or that which confers dignity (an honour to his country); title or privilege of rank or birth; one of the highest trump cards, as the ace, king, queen, or knave, and, in bridge, ten; a title of address or respect now restricted, except among the vulgar, to the holders of certain offices (e.g. judges): *with his, your, &c.*; (*pl.*) civilities paid, as at an entertainment; (*pl.*) academic and university distinction or pre-eminence.—*v.t.* To regard or treat with honour; to revere; to respect; to reverence; to bestow honour upon; to elevate in rank or station; to exalt; to render illustrious; *com.* to accept and pay when due (to honour a bill of exchange).—**Honorarium**, on-è-rà-ri-um, or hon', *n.* [*L. honorarium* (*donum*, gift).] A fee to a professional man for professional services.—**Honorary**, on-èr-a-ri, *a.* [*L. honorarius*.] Done or made in honour; indicative of honour; intended merely to confer honour (an honorary degree); possessing a title or post without performing services, or without receiving benefit or reward (an honorary secretary or treasurer).—**Honoriific**, on-èr-ìf-ìk, *a.* Conferring honour.—**Honourable**, on-èr-a-bl, *a.* Worthy of being honoured; estimable; illustrious or noble; actuated by principles of honour; conferring honour; consistent with honour or reputation; regarded with esteem; accompanied with marks of honour or testimonies of esteem; upright and laudable; directed to a just and proper end; not base; a title of distinction applied to certain members of noble families, persons in high position, &c.

**Hooch**, hòch, *n.* Any alcoholic liquor which is distilled or procured illicitly.

**Hood**, hüd, *n.* [*A.Sax. hód.*] A soft covering for the head worn by women and children; a part of a monk's outer garment with which he covers his head; a cowl; a similar appendage to a cloak or overcoat; a garment worn as part of full academic dress; a covering for a hawk's head or eyes, used in falconry; anything that resembles a hood in form or use.—*v.t.* To dress in a hood or cowl; to put a hood on; to cover or hide.—**Hood-wink**, hüd'wìngk, *v.t.* To blind by covering the eyes; to blindfold; to deceive by external appearances or disguise; to impose on.

**Hoof**, hòf, *n. pl. Hoofs*, rarely **Hooves**, hòvz. [*A.Sax. hóf, ícel.*

*hófr, D. hoef, Dan. hov, G. huf, a hoof.*] The horny substance that covers the feet or the digits of the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, deer, &c.

**Hook**, hýk, *n.* [*A.Sax. hóc.*] A piece of iron or other metal bent into a curve for catching, holding, or sustaining anything; any similar appliance; a curved instrument for cutting grass or grain; a sickle; an instrument for lopping; a small metallic fastening for dresses catching in an eye.—*By hook or by crook*, by some means or other.—*On one's own hook*, on one's own account or responsibility. [*Colloq.*]—*v.t.* To catch or fasten with a hook or hooks; to bend into the form of a hook; to furnish with hooks; to catch by artifice; to entrap.—*v.i.* To bend; to be curving; to catch into something.—**Hooked**, hýk'ed or hýkt, *p. and a.* Shaped or curved like a hook.—**Hook-nosed**, *a.* Having a curved or aquiline nose.

**Hookah**, hò'ká, *n.* [*Ar.*] A tobacco pipe with a long pliable tube and water vase so constructed that the smoke passes through the water before being inhaled.

**Hooligan**, hò'li-gan, *n.* [*Irish personal name.*] A street rough or rowdy.

**Hoop**, hòp, *n.* [*A.Sax. hóp.*] A band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks, tubs, &c., or for other similar purposes; a combination of circles of thin whalebone or other elastic material used to expand the skirts of ladies' dresses; a farthingale; a crinoline.—*v.t.* To bind or fasten with hoops.

**Hoop**, hòp, *v.i.* [*Fr. houpper, to whoop; same as whoop.*] To whoop; to shout.—*n.* A shout.—**Hooper**, hòp'èr, *n.* The wild swan, so called from its cry.

**Hoopoe**, hò'pò, *n.* [*Fr. huppe, L. upupa, Gr. epops, hoopoe; names given from its cry.*] A beautiful bird with a crest, which it can erect or depress at pleasure, found in Europe and North Africa.

**Hoot**, hòt, *v.i.* [*From the sound; comp. Fr. houter, to call, to cry.*] To cry out or shout in contempt; to cry as an owl.—*v.t.* To utter cries or shouts in contempt of; to utter contemptuous cries or shouts at.—*n.* A cry or shout in contempt; the cry of an owl.

**Hop**, hòp, *v.i.*—*hopped, hopping.* [*A. Sax. hoppian.*] To move by successive leaps; to leap or spring on one foot; to skip, as birds; to limp; to dance.—*n.* A leap on one leg; a jump; a spring; a dance or dancing party [*colloq.*].—**Hopper**, hòp'èr, *n.* One who hops; a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill, so named from its moving or shaking; any similar contrivance; a boat having a compartment with a movable bottom to convey matter dredged up and deposit it in deep water.—**Hopscotch**, *n.* A children's game which

consists in hopping over scores or scotches on the ground.

**Hop**, hòp, *n.* [*D. hop, hoppe, G. hopen, hopfen.*] A climbing plant of the hemp family, whose female flowers are used to flavour malt liquors and make them keep.—*v.t.*—*hopped, hopping.* To mix hops with.—*v.i.* To pick or gather hops.—**Hop-picker**, *n.* One who picks or gathers hops.—**Hop-pole**, *n.* A pole or stake for the stem of the hop-plant to climb.

**Hope**, hòp, *n.* [*A.Sax. hopa.*] A desire of some good, accompanied with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable; expectation of something desirable; confidence in a future event; trust; that which gives hope; one in whom trust or confidence is placed; the object of hope; the thing hoped for.—*v.i.*—*hoped, hoping.* [*A.Sax. hopian, D. hopen, to hope.*] To entertain or indulge hope; to have confidence; to trust.—*v.t.* To entertain hope for; to desire with expectation.—

**Hopeful**, hòp'fùl, *a.* Full of or entertaining hope; having qualities which excite hope; promising.—*n.* A boy or young man, the hope of his parents: often with the epithet *young*, and used sarcastically.—**Hopeless**, hòp'les, *a.* Destitute of hope; giving no ground of hope.

**Hoplite**, hòp'lít, *n.* [*Gr. hoplites, from hoplon, a weapon.*] A heavily-armed soldier of ancient Greece.

**Hopple**, hòp'l, *v.t.* [*From hop, to leap; also in form hobble.*] To tie the feet of (a horse) near together to prevent leaping or running; to hobble.—*n.* A fetter for the legs of grazing horses or other animals.

**Horatian**, hò-rà-shan, *a.* Relating to or resembling the Latin poet Horace (Horatius) or his poetry.

**Horde**, hòrd, *n.* [*Fr. horde, from Turk. and Per. ordú, court, camp, horde.*] A tribe, clan, or race of Asiatic or other nomads; a wandering tribe; hence, a gang; a migratory crew; rabble.—*v.i.* To live in hordes; to huddle together.

**Hordeolum**, hòr-d'ò-lum, *n.* [*Dim. of L. hordeum, grain of barley.*] A sty on the eyelid.

**Horehound**, hòr'hound, *a.* [*A. Sax. hðrahune—hår, hoar, and hune, the generic name of these plants.*] The popular name of several European plants of the mint family, one of which, white horehound, has an aromatic smell and bitter taste, and has been much in use for coughs and asthma.

**Horizon**, hò-rì-zon, *n.* [*Gr. horizôn, from horizô, I bound.*] The circle which bounds that part of the earth's surface visible to a spectator from a given point; the apparent junction of the earth and sky: called the *visible* or *apparent horizon*; an imaginary great circle, parallel to this, whose plane passes through the centre of the earth: called the *celestial horizon*.—**Horizontal**, hò-rì-zon'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the hori-

zon; on the same or a parallel plane with the horizon; on a level; measured or contained in the plane of the horizon (*horizontal distance*). **Hormones**, hor-mô'nēs, *n.pl.* [Gr. *hormônē*, I set in motion.] Products of the ductless glands, affecting other organs by way of the blood stream.

**Horn**, horn, *n.* [A.Sax. *horn*.] A hard projecting appendage growing on the heads of certain animals, and particularly on cloven-hoofed quadrupeds; the material of which such horns are composed; a wind-instrument of music, originally made of horn; a drinking-cup of horn; a utensil for holding powder for immediate use, originally made of horn; a powder-flask; something similar to a horn; the feeler of an insect, snail, &c.; an extremity of the moon when waxing or waning. —*Put to the horn*, to outlaw by three blasts on a horn at the Cross of Edinburgh for refusal to answer summons (in Scots law). —*To draw in the horns*, to repress one's ardour, or to restrain pride, in allusion to the habit of the snail withdrawing its feelers when startled. —**Horn-beam**, horn'bēm, *n.* A small bushy tree of the oak family, with a hard white wood. —**Hornbill**, horn'bīl, *n.* A name of certain birds with very large bills surmounted by an extraordinary horny protuberance. —**Hornblende**, horn'blend, *n.* [G. *horn*, horn, and *blende*, blende (from *blenden*, to dazzle), from its horny and glittering appearance.] A dark green or black lustrous mineral of several varieties, an important constituent of several rocks. —**Horn-book**, horn'buk, *n.* In former times a child's alphabet book or primer, with a transparent sheet of horn placed over the single page of which it usually consisted, the whole being fixed to a wooden frame. —**Horned**, horn'd, *a.* Having horns or projections resembling them (the *horned* moon); wearing horns; made a cuckold. —**Horn-owl**, **Horned-owl**, *n.* One of those owls that have two tufts of feathers on the head. —**Hornpipe**, horn'pīp, *n.* A musical instrument formerly popular in Wales; a lively dance tune; a sprightly dance, usually performed by one person. —**Hornwork**, horn'wērk, *n.* *Fort.* a work with one front only, thrown out beyond the glacis, which front consists of two demi-bastions connected by a curtain. —**Horny**, horn'ni, *a.* Consisting or composed of horn; resembling horn in appearance or composition; exhibiting hardened skin or callosities (a *horny* fist); having horns.

**Hornet**, horn'net, *n.* [A.Sax. *hyrnet*.] The largest species of wasp found in Britain, the sting of which is very painful; hence, anyone who gives particular annoyance.

**Horologe**, hō'ro-lōj, *n.* [Fr. *horologe*.] A piece of mechanism for indicating the hours of the day; a

time-piece of any kind. —**Horology**, hō-ro'lō-jī, *n.* The science of measuring time; the art of constructing machines for measuring time, as clocks, watches, dials. —**Horoscope**, hō'ros-kōp, *n.* [Gr. *hōroskopos*—*hōra*, hour, and *skopeō*, I view.] A scheme or figure of the heavens at a given time, used by astrologers to foretell future events and the fortunes of persons, according to the position of the stars at the time of their birth.

**Horrible**, hor'ri-bl, *a.* [L. *horribilis*, from *horrēre*, to bristle or stand on end.] Exciting or tending to excite horror; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous. —**Horribly**, hor'ri-bli, *adv.* In a horrible manner; excessively; very much. —**Horrid**, hor'rid, *a.* [L. *horridus*, from *horreo*.] Fitted to excite horror; dreadful; hideous; shocking; very offensive [colloq.]. —**Horrify**, hor'ti-fi, *v.t.*—*horrified*, *horrifying*. [L. *horror*, and *facio*, I make.] To strike or impress with horror. —**Horror**, hor'tēr, *n.* [L., from *horreo*.] A powerful feeling of fear, dread, and abhorrence; a shuddering with terror and loathing; that which excites horror; something frightful or shocking. —*The horrors*, a state of extreme agitation felt by a drunkard on the withdrawal of the customary stimulus.

**Horse**, hors, *n.* [A.Sax. *hors*.] A well-known quadruped, the most important to man of all animals that are used as beasts of burden and of draught; the male animal, in distinction from the female called a *mare*; cavalry; troops serving on horseback (in this sense no plural termination); a wooden frame with legs for supporting something; *naut.* a rope attached to a yard to support the sailors while they loose, reef, or furl the sails. —*To take horse*, to mount or set out on horseback. —*v.t.*—*horsed*, *horsing*. To provide with a horse; to supply a horse or horses for; to sit astride; to bestride [Shak.]. —**Horse-artillery**, *n.* *Milit.* field-artillery with lighter guns than ordinary field-artillery, and all the gunners mounted. —**Horseback**, hors'bak, *n.* The back of a horse; that part on which the rider sits; generally in the phrase on *horseback*, that is, mounted or riding on a horse. —**Horse-barracks**, *n.pl.* Barracks for cavalry. —**Horse-box**, *n.* A closed carriage for transporting horses by railway. —**Horse-chestnut**, *n.* A well-known tree with beautiful flowers, often planted for ornament, the nuts of which have been used as food for animals. —**Horse-dealer**, *n.* One who buys and sells horses. —**Horse-doctor**, *n.* One who treats the diseases of horses; a farrier. —**Horse-drench**, *n.* A dose of physic for a horse; the instrument by which it is administered. —**Horsefly**, hors'fli, *n.* A large fly that sucks the blood of horses. —**Horse-guards**, *n.pl.* A

body of cavalry for guards. —*The Horse-guards*, the head-quarters of the household cavalry at Whitehall, London; formerly the offices of the commander-in-chief. —**Horse-hair**, *n. sing. and pl.* The hair of horses, more particularly of the mane and tail. —**Horseleech**, *n.* A large species of leech; a horse-doctor; a farrier. —**Horseman**, hors'man, *n.* A man who rides on horseback; one who uses and manages a horse; a soldier who serves on horseback. —**Horsemanship**, hors'man-ship, *n.* The art of riding and managing horses; equestrian skill. —**Horseplay**, *n.* Rough or rude practical jokes or the like; rude pranks. —**Horse-power**, *n.* The power of a horse or its equivalent; the force with which a horse acts when drawing; the standard for estimating the power of a steam-engine, each horse-power being estimated as equivalent to 33,000 lb. raised one foot high per minute. —**Horse-racing**, *n.* The practice or art of running horses. —**Horse-radish**, *n.* A perennial plant of the cabbage family, the white cylindrical root of which has a pungent taste, and is used as a condiment with roast beef. —**Horse-shoe**, *n.* A shoe for horses, commonly a piece of iron, in shape resembling the letter U, nailed to the horse's foot; anything shaped like a horse-shoe. —*Horse-shoe magnet*, an artificial steel magnet nearly in the form of a horse shoe. —**Horse-soldier**, *n.* A cavalry soldier. —**Horse-tail**, *n.* The tail of a horse; a standard of rank and honour among the Turks, consisting of one or more tails of horses mounted on a lance; an equisetum (which see). —**Horse-whip**, hors'whip, *n.* A whip for driving or striking horses. —*v.t.*—*horseshipped*, *horseshipping*. To lash or strike with a horseship. —**Horse-woman**, hors'wym-an, *n.* A woman who rides on horseback; an equestrienne. —**Horsy**, **Horsey**, hors'i, *a.* Connected with, fond of, or much taken up with horses.

**Horst**, horst, *n.* [G.] *Geol.* a part of the earth's crust separated by faults from, and higher than, surrounding parts.

**Horticulture**, hor'ti-kul-tūr, *n.* [L. *hortus*, a garden, and *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of a garden; the art of cultivating or managing gardens. —**Horticulturist**, hor-ti-kul'tūr-ist, *n.* One who practises horticulture. —**Hortus siccus**, hor'tus sik'kus, *n.* [L.] *Lit.* a dry garden; a collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved; a herbarium.

**Hosanna**, ho-zan'na, *n.* [Heb., save, I beseech you.] An exclamation of praise to God, or an invocation of blessings.

**Hose**, hōz, *n.* [A.Sax. *hosa*.] Close-fitting trousers or breeches reaching to the knee; covering for the lower part of the legs, including the feet; stockings (in these senses now used



as a plural); a flexible tube or pipe for conveying water or other fluid to any required point.—**Hosier**, hō'zhi-ēr, *n.* One who deals in stockings or similar goods, or in underclothing of every description.—**Hosiery**, hō'zhi-ēr-i, *n.* The goods sold by a hosier; knitted goods, &c.

**Hospice**, hos'pis, *n.* [Fr., from *L. hospitium*, hospitality.] A place of refuge and entertainment for travellers on some difficult road or pass, as among the Alps.

**Hospitable**, hos'pi-ta-bl, *a.* [Fr. *hospitable*, *L. hospitalis*, from *hospes*, *hospitis*, a host, a guest.] Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and without reward; kind to strangers and guests; pertaining to the liberal entertainment of guests.

—**Hospital**, hos'pi-tal, *n.* [O.Fr. *hospital*, *L.L. hospitale*.] A building or institution for the reception and treatment of the old, sick, &c., for the education and support of orphans, or for the benefit of any class of persons who are more or less dependent upon public help.—

**Hospitality**, hos'pi-tal'i-ti, *n.* [*L. hospitalitas*.] The kind and generous reception and entertainment of strangers or guests; fondness for entertaining guests at one's house; hospitable treatment or disposition.

—**Hospitaller**, hos'pi-tal-ēr, *n.* A member of a religious community whose office it was to relieve the poor, the stranger, and the sick; one of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem in A.D. 1042 for pilgrims, called *Knights of St. John*, and, after their removal to Malta, *Knights of Malta*.

**Hospodar**, hos-pō-dār', *n.* A Slavonic title formerly borne by the princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, &c.

**Host**, hōst, *n.* [O.Fr. *hōste*, Fr. *hôte*; from *L. hospes*, *hospitis*, a host.] One who receives and entertains another at his own house; a landlord: the correlative of *guest*; an animal or organism in or on whose organs a parasite exists.—**Hostess**, hōs'tes, *n.* A female host.

**Host**, hōst, *n.* [O.Fr. *host*.] An army; a number of men embodied for war; any great number or multitude.

**Host**, hōst, *n.* [*L. hostia*, a sacrificial victim.] The altar-bread or wafer in the eucharist, or in the Roman Catholic sacrament of the mass.

**Hostage**, hōs'tāj, *n.* [O.Fr. *hostage*, Fr. *otage*, *L.L. hostagius*, *ostagius*, *obsidaticus*, from *L. obses*, *obsidis*, *hostage*.] A person handed over to an enemy as a pledge for the performance of certain conditions.

**Hostel**, hos'tel, *n.* A house for the board and lodging of students, workers, &c., especially one which is not run to make a profit; a residential hall at a university.

**Hostelry**, hos'tel-ri, *n.* [*HOTEL*.] An inn; a lodging-house.

**Hostile**, hos'til, *a.* [*L. hostilis*, from

*hostis*, an enemy.] Belonging to an enemy; holding the position of an enemy or enemies; showing ill-will and malevolence.—**Hostility**, hos'til'i-ti, *n.* [*L. hostilitas*.] State of being hostile; an act of an open enemy; an act of warfare (in this sense generally *pl.*).

**Hostler**, hos'lēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *hostelier*, from *hostel*, Mod.Fr. *hôte*, an inn, from *L.L. hospitale*, a hospital.] The person who has the care of horses at an inn, formerly the innkeeper; a stable-boy.

**Hot**, hot, *a.* [A.Sax. *hāt*.] Having much sensible heat; exciting the feeling of warmth in a great or powerful degree; very warm; ardent in temper; easily excited or exasperated; vehement; violent; furious; animated; brisk; keen; lustful; lewd; acrid; biting; stimulating; pungent.—**Hotbed**, hot'-bed, *n.* *Hort*. a bed of earth heated by fermenting substances, and covered with glass, used for growing early or exotic plants; a place which favours rapid growth or development; generally in a bad sense (a *hotbed* of sedition).—**Hotblast**, *n.* A blast of hot air; a current of heated air injected into a smelting-furnace by a blowing-engine to further the combustion of the fuel.—**Hot-blooded**, *a.* Having hot blood; having warm passions; irritable.—**Hot-headed**, *a.* Violent; rash; impetuous.—**Hot-house**, hot'hous, *n.* A greenhouse or house to shelter tender plants, artificially heated; a conservatory.

—**Hot-press**, *v.t.* To apply heat to in conjunction with mechanical pressure in order to produce a smooth and glossy surface (to *hot-press* paper or cloth).—**Hot-water**, *n.* Heated water; *fig.* strife; contention; difficulties or troubles; worry.

**Hotchpot**, hoch'pot, *n.* [Fr. *hochepot*—*hocher*, to shake (from *D.* or *Flem.* *hotsen*), and *pot*, a pot or dish.] A hodge-podge or mixture; *law*, a commixture of property for equality of division.

**Hotel**, hō-tel', *n.* [Fr. *hôte*, O.Fr. *hostel*, an inn; same word as *hospital*, *hostel*.] A house for entertaining strangers or travellers; an inn.

**Hottentot**, hot'n-tot, *n.* [From *D.* *hot en tot*, *hot* and *tot*, syllables intended to imitate sounds frequent in their language.] A member of a negroid tribe or race of South Africa; the language of this people, characterized by curious clicking or clucking sounds.

**Hough**, hok, *n.* [Written also *hock*, which see.] The hock of a horse; the back part of the human knee-joint; the ham.—*v.t.* To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham. [*O.T.*]

**Hound**, hound, *n.* [A.Sax. *hund*.] A term restricted to particular breeds or varieties of dogs used in the chase, as in hunting the deer, the fox, the hare; sometimes used as a term of contempt for a man.—*v.t.*

To set on the chase; to incite to pursuit of animals; hence, to urge, incite, or spur to action: usually with *on*.

**Hour**, our, *n.* [O.Fr. *hore*, *houre*, from *L. hora*.] The twenty-fourth part of a day; sixty minutes; the particular time of the day; a fixed or appointed time; a time, period, or season; *pl.* certain prayers in the Roman Catholic Church, to be repeated at stated times of the day.—

**Hour-glass**, *n.* A glass in two compartments connected by a narrow neck, for measuring time by the running of a quantity of sand from one compartment to the other.—**Hourly**, our'li, *a.* Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated; continual.—*adv.* Every hour; frequently; continually.

**Houri**, hou'ri or hō'ri, *n.* [*Ar.*] Among the Mohammedans, a nymph of paradise.

**House**, hous, *n. pl.* **Houses**, hou'zez. [A.Sax. *hūs*.] A building serving or intended to serve as an abode; a building for the habitation of man, or for his use or accommodation; a dwelling; an abode; a household; a family; a family regarded as consisting of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; especially a noble or illustrious family; a legislative body of men (the *House of Lords*); a quorum of a legislative body; the audience or attendance at a place of entertainment; a firm or commercial establishment; a twelfth part of the heavens as divided for astrological purposes.—

*v.t.*—**housed**, *housing* (houz). To put or receive into a house; to provide with a dwelling or residence; to shelter; to cause to take shelter.—*v.i.* To take shelter or lodgings; to take up abode.—**House-boat**, *n.* A boat with a wooden house, for residing in in summer.—

**House-breaker**, *n.* One who breaks into a house by day with a felonious intent.—**Household**, hous'hōld, *n.* Those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family; those under the same domestic government; house; family.—*a.* Pertaining to the house and family; domestic.—

**Householder**, hous'hōl-dēr, *n.* The chief of a household; the occupier of a house.—

**House-keeper**, hous'kē-pēr, *n.* A householder; a head female servant in a household; a female who looks after a person's household.—

**Housemaid**, hous'mād, *n.* A female servant employed to keep a house clean, &c.—

**Housewife**, hous'wif, or less formally *huz'if*, *n.* The mistress of a family; the wife of a householder; a female manager of domestic affairs; a little case for needles, thread, scissors, &c.; a hussif.

**Housel**, hou'zel, *n.* [A.Sax. *hūsel*, offering, sacrament; Goth. *hunsel*.] The eucharist; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—*v.t.* To administer the eucharist or the viaticum to

**Housing**, hou'zing, *n.* [From *Fr.*



*housse*, a covering.] A cloth laid over a saddle; a saddle-cloth; a horse-cloth.

**Hovel**, hov'el, *n.* [Dim. of A.Sax. *hof*, a house.] A poor cottage; a small mean house.

**Hover**, hov'er, *v.i.* [Perhaps from O.E. *hove*, to abide.] To hang fluttering in the air or upon the wing; to be in doubt or hesitation; to be irresolute; to move to and fro threateningly or watchingly (an army hovering on our borders).

**How**, hou, *adv.* [A.Sax. *bū*, *hwū*, *hwī*, instrumental case of *hwā*, *hwæt*, who, what; really the same word as *why*.] In what manner; by what means or method; to what degree or extent; by what measure or quantity (*how* long, *how* much better); in what state, condition, or plight.—**Howbeit**, hou-be'it, *adv.* [*How*, *be*, and *it*.] However it be; be it as it may; nevertheless; however.—**However**, hou-ev'er, *adv.* In whatever manner or degree; in whatever state.—*conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still; though.—**Howsoever**, hou-sō-ev'er, *adj. or conj.* In what manner soever; however.

**Howdah**, hou'da, *n.* [Hind. and Ar. *haudah*.] A seat erected on the back of an elephant for two or more persons to ride in: usually covered overhead.

**Howitzer**, hou'ti-sēr, *n.* [From G. *haubitze*, from Bohem. *haufnice*, originally a sling.] A short gun firing a heavy shell with a low velocity, fired at a high angle, reaching objects not to be reached with direct fire; it represents the old *mortar*.

**Howl**, houl, *v.i.* [An imitative word = D. *hullen*, G. *heulen*, Dan. *hyle*, to howl; comp. L. *ululo*, Gr. *ololyzō*, I wail.] To utter a loud, protracted, mournful cry, as that of a dog or wolf; to produce any similar sound, as the wind; to wail or lament [N.T.].—*v.t.* To utter in a loud or mournful tone.—*n.* The cry of a dog or wolf or other like sound; a cry of distress.—**Howler**, hou'lēr, *n.* One who howls; a name given to a monkey of South America from its cry; an error that cries aloud for correction. [Colloq.]

**Hoy**, hoi, *n.* [D. and G. *heu* (pron. *hoi*); Dan. *høy*.] A small coasting vessel, usually rigged as a sloop.

**Hoyden**, hoy'dn, *n.* and *a.* HOIDEN.

**Hub**, hub, *n.* The central cylindrical part of a wheel in which the spokes are set; the nave; a block of wood for stopping a carriage wheel; a mark at which quoits, &c., are cast; the hilt of a weapon.

**Hubble-bubble**, hub'l-bub'l, *n.* A kind of tobacco-pipe so arranged that the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise—hence its name; a hookah.

**Hubbub**, hub'ub, *n.* [Imitative of confused noise.] A noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar.

**Huckaback**, huk'a-bak, *n.* [Originally linen *hawked* or *huckstered* by being carried on the back.] A kind

of linen cloth with raised figures on it, used principally for towels.

**Huckle**, huk'l, *n.* [Connected with *hook*; lit. a thing bent or hooked.] The hip; a bunch or part projecting like the hip.

**Huckster**, huk'stēr, *n.* [Akin to *bawker*; the name was given from the bending of the back in carrying a pack.] A retailer of small articles; a hawker; one who higgles.—*v.i.* To deal in small articles or in petty bargains; to higgler.—*v.t.* To hawk or peddle; to make a matter of bargain.

**Huddle**, hud'l, *v.i.*—*huddled*, *huddled*. [Same word as G. *hudeln*, Dan. *hutel*, D. *hoetelen*, to bungle; akin *hustle*.] To crowd or press together without order or regularity; to hustle.—*v.t.* To crowd together without order; to produce in a hurried manner: often with *up*; to put hastily and carelessly; to put on in haste and disorder (to *huddle* on one's clothes).—*n.* A crowd or crowded confused mass; confusion.

**Hudibrastic**, hū-di-bras'tic, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling in style the poem *Hudibras*, by Samuel Butler (1612–80).

**Hue**, hū, *n.* [A.Sax. *hiw*, *heow*, appearance.] Colour, or shade of colour; dye; tint.

**Hue**, hū, *n.* [Fr. *huer*, to hoot, to shout.] A shouting or clamour: used only in the phrase *hue and cry*, which is the outcry raised, or public warning at once given, by a person who has been robbed, or who knows that a felony has been committed.

**Huff**, huf, *n.* [An imitative word meaning lit. to blow, to puff; comp. *whiff*.] A fit of peevishness or petulance; anger at some offence, real or fancied; one filled with a false opinion of his own importance.—*v.t.* To swell or puff up; to treat with insolence; to bully; to make angry.—*v.i.* To swell up; to bluster; to take offence.

**Hug**, hug, *v.t.* [Origin doubtful.] To press closely with the arms; to embrace closely; to clasp to the breast; to grasp or grip, as in wrestling; to cherish in the mind (to *hug* delusions); to keep close to (to *hug* the land in sailing); *refl.* to congratulate oneself.—*n.* A close embrace; a clasp or grip.

**Huge**, hūj, *a.* [O.E. *huge*.] Having an immense bulk; very large or great; enormous; very great in any respect (a *huge* difference).

**Hugger-mugger**, hug'ēr-mug'ēr, *n.* [Comp. *hug*, to lie close; obsolete *hugger*, to lurk; N. *mugg*, secrecy.] Concealment; privacy; secrecy.—*a.* Clandestine; sly; confused; slovenly.

**Huguenot**, hū'ge-not, *n.* [Fr.] A French Protestant of the period of the religious wars in France in the sixteenth century.

**Hulk**, huk, *n.* [Same word as D. *hulk*, from L.L. *hulca*, *olca*, from Gr. *holkas*, a ship of burden, from *helkō*, I draw.] A heavy ship; the body of a ship; the body of an old

ship laid by as unfit for service; something bulky or unwieldy.—*The hulks*, old or dismasted ships, formerly used as prisons.—**Hulking**, Huk'ing, huk'ing, huk'ki, *a.* Large and clumsy of body; unwieldy; loutish.

**Hull**, hul, *n.* [A.Sax. *hulu*.] The outer covering of something, particularly of fruits, grain, &c.; the husk; the body of a ship, exclusive of her masts, yards, and rigging.

**Hullabaloo**, hul'a-ba-lō', *n.* [Imitative of confused noise; comp. *hurly-burly*.] Uproar; noisy confusion.

**Hullo**, hul-lō', *interj.* [Same as *Halloo*.] An exclamation to call attention.

**Hum**, hum, *v.i.* [Imitative of sound.] To make a dull, prolonged sound, like that of a bee in flight; to drone; to murmur; to buzz; to give utterance to a similar sound with the mouth; to mumble; to make a drawing, inarticulate sound in speaking.—*v.t.* To sing in a low voice; to murmur without articulation.—*n.* The noise made by bees or any similar sound; a buzz; any inarticulate, low, murmuring, or buzzing sound; a murmur of applause; a low inarticulate sound uttered by a speaker.—*interj.* A sound with a pause, implying doubt and deliberation; *ahem*.—**Humming**, hum'ing, *n.* The sound of that which hums; a buzzing; a low murmuring sound.—**Hummingbird**, *n.* A name given to the individuals of a family of minute and beautiful birds, from the sound of their wings in flight.—**Hummingtop**, *n.* A hollow spinning-top which, when spun, emits a loud humming noise.

**Human**, hū'man, *a.* [Fr. *humain*, L. *humanus*, from *homo*, *hominis*, a man.] Belonging to a man or mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man.—*n.* A human being.—**Humane**, hū-mā'n, *a.* [Same word as *human*.] Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; kind; benevolent; tender; merciful; tending to humanize or refine.—**Humanist**, hū'man-ist, *n.* One who studies the humanities; one versed in the knowledge of human nature; one at the revival of letters devoted to the study of the ancient classics. So *Literæ Humaniores*, not rendering more humane, but as opposed to sacred studies.—**Humanitarian**, hū-mā'n-i-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who has a great regard or love for humanity; a philanthropist; one who denies the divinity of Christ, and believes him to have been a man.—**Humanity**, hū-man'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *humanité*, L. *humanitas*, from *humanus*.] The quality of being human; humanness; mankind collectively; the human race; the quality of being humane; tenderness and kindness towards all created beings: opposed to *cruelty*; classical and polite literature or a branch of such literature: in this sense

generally plural and with the definite article—*the humilities*': but in the Scottish universities used in the singular and applied to Latin and Latin literature alone.—**Humanize**, hū'mān-iz, *v.t.*—*humanized, humanizing*. To render human or humane.—*v.i.* To become more humane; to become more civilized.

**Humble**, hum'bl, *a.* [Fr. *humble*, from *L. humilis*, from *humus*, the earth.] Of a low, mean, or unpresumptuous character; not grand, lofty, noble, or splendid; having a low estimate of oneself; not proud, arrogant, or assuming; lowly; modest; meek; submissive.—*v.t.*—*humbled, humbling*. To render humble; to reduce the power, independence, or state of; to bring down; to abase; to lower; to bring down the pride or vanity of; often *refl.*—*Humble-pie*. Under HUMBLIES.

**Humble-bee**, hum'bl-bē, *n.* [From old *humble*, to hum.] The common name of various large wild bees, of which many species are found in Britain.

**Humbles**, hum'blz, *n.pl.* [Fr.; *L. umbilicus*, the navel.] The heart, liver, kidneys, &c., of a deer.—**Humble-pie**, *n.* A pie made of *humbles*.—To eat *humble-pie*, to have to take a humble tone; to come down from an assumed position; to apologize, or humiliate oneself, abjectly: the phrase arose from the humbles being allotted to the huntsmen and servants, the meaning being influenced by the adj. *humble*.

**Humbug**, hum'bug, *n.* [From *hum* and *bug*, *hum* having its old sense of to deceive, and *bug* its old meaning of *bugbear*; hence=false alarm.] An imposition played off under fair pretences; a hoax; spirit of deception or imposition; falseness; hollowness; a cheat; a trickish fellow.—*v.t.*—*humbugged, humbugging*. To impose on; to cajole or trick; to hoax.

**Humdrum**, hum'drum, *a.* [From *hum* and *drum*; originally droning, monotonous.] Commonplace; homely; dull; heavy.—*n.* A droning tone of voice; dull monotony.

**Humerus**, hū'mēr-us, *n.* *Anat.* The long cylindrical bone of the arm, situated between the shoulder-blade and the forearm; also the shoulder.

**Humid**, hū'mid, *a.* [*L. humidus*.] Moist; damp; wet or watery.—**Humidity**, **Humidness**, hū'mid'it-i, hū'mid-nēs, *n.* The state of being humid; *meteor.* the ratio of the amount of aqueous vapour in the air to the amount that would saturate it at the same temperature: expressed as a percentage.

**Humiliate**, hū-mil'i-āt, *v.t.*—*humiliated, humiliating*. [*L. humiliō*.] To reduce to a lower position in one's own estimation or the estimation of others; to humble; to depress.—**Humiliation**, hū-mil'i-ā'shon, *n.* The act of humiliating; the state of being humiliated, humbled, or mor-

tified.—**Humility**, hū-mil'i-ti, *n.* [*L. humilitas*.] The state or quality of being humble; humbleness; lowliness of mind; a feeling of one's own insignificance.

**Hummock**, hum'ok, *n.* [Probably a dim. form of *hump*.] A rounded knoll; a mound; a hillock; a protuberance on an ice-field.

**Humour**, ū'mēr, *n.* [Fr. *humeur*; *L. humor*, moisture, liquid.] Moisture or moist matter; fluid matter in the human or an animal body, not blood (the vitreous *humour* of the eye); a morbid fluid collected; *old med.* a fluid, of which there were four—blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile—on the conditions and proportions of which the bodily and mental health was supposed to depend; hence, turn or frame of mind; disposition, or a peculiarity of disposition, often temporary (not in the *humour* for reading); a caprice, whim, or fancy [*Shak.*]; temper (as regards anger or annoyance or the opposite); that mental quality which gives to ideas a ludicrous or fantastic turn, and tends to excite laughter or mirth; a quality or faculty akin to wit, but depending for its effect rather on kindly human feeling than on point or brilliancy of expression.—*v.t.* To comply with the humour or inclination of; to soothe by compliance; to gratify; to indulge; to adapt oneself to.—**Humorist**, ū'mēr-ist, *n.* Formerly, a person who exhibited certain strong peculiarities of disposition or manner; one who indulged in whims or eccentricities; now, one that makes use of a humorous style in speaking or writing; one whose writings or conversation are full of humour; one who has a playful fancy or genius.—**Humorous**, ū'mēr-us, *a.* Full of humour; exciting laughter; jocular; governed by humour or caprice; capricious; whimsical.

**Hump**, hump, *n.* [A nasalized form of *hub* or *hob*.] A protuberance; especially, the protuberance formed by a crooked back; a hunch.—**Humpback**, hump'bak, *n.* A back with a hump; a person who has such a back; a whale that has a hump on the back.

**Humph**, humf, *interj.* An exclamatory expressive of disbelief, doubt, dissatisfaction, or the like.

**Humus**, hū'mus, *n.* [*L. humus*, soil.] Vegetable mould; a dark-brown or blackish matter from decayed vegetable substances.

**Hunch**, hunsh, *n.* [A form of *hump*.] A hump; a lump; a thick piece; a push or jerk with the fist or elbow.—*v.t.* To make a hunch on; to push with the elbow.—**Hunchback**, hunsh'bak, *n.* A humpback; a humpbacked person.

**Hundred**, hun'dred, *a.* [A Sax. *hundred*.] Ten times ten; ninety and ten added.—*n.* The product of ten multiplied by ten; a collection of ten times ten individuals or units; a division of a county in Eng-

land, supposed to have originally contained a hundred families or freemen, still preserved in the Children *Hundreds*.—**Hundredweight**, hun'dred-wāt, *n.* A weight, usually denoted by *Cwt.*, containing 112 lb.

**Hungarian**, hung-gā'ri-an, *n.* A native of Hungary; a Magyar; the language of the Hungarians; Magyar.

**Hunger**, hung'gēr, *n.* [A Sax. *hunger*.] An uneasy sensation occasioned by the want of food; a craving for food; craving appetite; strong or eager desire.—*v.i.* To feel hunger; to crave food; to desire eagerly; to long.—**Hungry**, hung'gri, *a.* [A Sax. *hungrig*.] Feeling hunger; having a keen appetite; eagerly desirous; proceeding from hunger.

**Hunk**, hungk, *n.* [A form of *hunch*.] A large lump; a hunch.

**Hunks**, hungks, *n.* [Perhaps from *hunk*, a piece, a lump.] A covetous sordid man; a miser; a niggard.

**Huns**, hunz, *n.* The barbarous race of Tartar origin, invading Italy under Attila, the Scourge of God, A.D. 451-3.

**Hunt**, hunt, *v.t.* [A Sax. *huntian*.] To chase, search for, or follow after (wild animals, particularly quadrupeds), for the purpose of catching or killing; to search after, pursue, follow closely; to pursue game or wild animals over (to *hunt* a district).—*v.i.* To follow the chase; to go in pursuit of game or other wild animals; to seek by close pursuit; to search: with *after* or *for*.—*n.* The chasing of wild animals; a pursuit; a chase; a pack of hounds; an association of huntsmen in a district.

**Hunter**, hun'tēr, *n.* One who hunts; a huntsman; a horse used in the chase; a watch whose glass is protected by a metal cover.

**Hunting-box**, **Hunting-lodge**, **Hunting-seat**, *n.* A residence occupied for the purpose of hunting.

**Huntress**, hunt'res, *n.* A female that hunts or follows the chase.

**Huntsman**, hunts'man, *n.* One who hunts or who practises hunting; a person whose office it is to manage the chase.

**Hurdle**, hēr'dl, *n.* [A Sax. *hyrdel*.] A movable frame made of interlaced twigs or sticks, or of bars or rods crossing each other, varying in form according to its use.—**Hurdlerace**, *n.* A race of men or horses over hurdles or fences.

**Hurdy-gurdy**, hēr'di-gēr'di, *n.* [Intended to suggest its sound.] An obsolete stringed instrument, whose tones are produced by the friction of a wheel acting the part of a bow against four strings, two of which are pressed by the fingers or by keys, the other two forming a bass; the name is loosely given to various types of street-organ.

**Hurl**, hēr'l, *v.t.* [A contracted form of *hurtle*, influenced by *whirl*.] To send whirling or flying through the air; to throw or dash with violence; to emit or utter with vehemence.—*n.* The act of throwing with vio-



lence.—**Hurling**, hêrl'ing, *n.* An Irish ball-game resembling hockey.

**Hurly, Hurly-burly**, hêr'li, hêr'li-bêr'li, *n.* [Intended to express by its sound noise or confusion.] Tumult; bustle; confusion.

**Hurrah, Hurra**, hu-ra', *interj.* [Comp. E. *huzz*, G. *hurrah*, Dan. and Sw. *hurra*, Pol. *hurra*.] An exclamation expressive of joy, applause, or encouragement; also used as a noun.—*v.i.* To utter a hurrah.

**Hurricane**, hur'i-kân, *n.* [Sp. *huracan*, Fr. *ouragan*, D. *orkaan*, G. *orkan*, all from a native American word.] An extremely violent tempest or storm of wind; anything resembling a violent tempest.

**Hurry**, hur'i, *v.t.*—*hurried*, *hurrying*. [Akin to G. *hurren*, to move hastily.] To impel to greater speed or haste; to urge to act or proceed with precipitation; to cause to be performed with great or undue rapidity; to impel to violent or thoughtless action.—*v.i.* To move or act with haste; to proceed with precipitation; to make great haste in going.—*n.* The act of hurrying; urgency; bustle; confusion.

**Hurst, hêrst**, *n.* [A.Sax. *hyrst*.] A wood or grove.

**Hurt, hêrt**, *v.t.*—*pret.* & *pp.* *hurt*. [O.Fr. *hurtier*.] To cause physical pain to; to wound or bruise painfully; to cause mental pain; to wound the feelings of; to cause injury, loss, or diminution to; to impair; to damage; to harm.—*n.* A wound, a bruise, or the like; injury; loss; damage; detriment.—**Hurtful**, hêrt'fûl, *a.* Causing hurt; harmful; injurious; mischievous; detrimental.—**Hurtless**, hêrt'les, *a.* Inflicting no injury; harmless; receiving no injury.

**Hurtle**, hêrt'li, *v.i.* [From *hurt*.] To clash or meet in shock; to make a sound suggestive of hostile clash; to clash; to sound threateningly; to resound.

**Husband**, huz'band, *n.* [A.Sax. *hús-bonda*, the master of the house.] A man joined to a woman by marriage; the correlative of *wife*.—*v.t.* To spend, apply, or use with economy; to keep from spending in view of an effort required.—**Husbandman**, huz'band-man, *n.* A farmer; a cultivator; one engaged in agriculture.—**Husbandry**, huz'band-ri, *n.* Domestic economy; good management; frugality; thrift; the business of a husbandman; agriculture.

**Hush**, hush, *a.* [Akin to *hist*, *whist*, *hiss*; G. *husch*, Dan. *hys*, *hyst*, a sound made to enjoin silence.] Silent; still; quiet.—*v.t.* To still; to silence; to make quiet; to repress the noise or clamour of.—*To hush up*, to suppress; to procure silence concerning; to keep concealed.—*v.i.* To be still; to be silent; used chiefly in the imperative; be still; make no noise.—*n.* Stillness; quiet.—**Hush-money**, *n.* A bribe to secure silence; money paid to prevent disclosure of facts.

**Husk**, husk, *n.* [Akin to D. *hulze*, G. *hülse*.] The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants; glume; hull; rind; chaff.—*v.t.* To deprive of the husk.

**Husky**, hus'ki, *a.* [Allied to *hoarse*; A.Sax. *hwōsta*, Sc. *hoast*, a cough.] Rough in tone, as the voice; not clear; harsh; hoarse.

**Husky**, hus'ki, *n.* An Eskimo dog.

**Hussar, huz-zâr**, *n.* [Hung. *huszar*.] Originally one of the national cavalry of Hungary; now a light cavalry soldier of European armies.

**Hussif, huz'if**, *n.* [Contr. for *housewife*.] A case for holding such implements as needles, thimble, thread, &c.

**Hussite**, hus'it, *n.* A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian religious reformer, burned in 1415.

**Hussy, huz'i**, *n.* [Contr. from *housewife*, *housewife*.] A bad or worthless woman or girl; a jade; a jilt; a forward girl; a pert, frolicsome wench; also a hussif.

**Hustings, hus'tingz**, *n.pl.* [A.Sax. *husting*.] The temporary platform on which, previous to the Ballot Act of 1872, parliamentary candidates stood when addressing the electors.

**Hustle, hus'l**, *v.t.* [From D. *hutselen*, *hutsen*, to jumble or shake together.] To crowd upon so as to shove about roughly; to push or elbow out or about rudely; to jostle.—*v.i.*—*hustled*, *hustling*. To push or crowd; to move in a confused crowd; to shamble hurriedly.

**Hut, hut**, *n.* [Same word as D. *hut*, G. *hütte*, Dan. *hytte*, Sw. *hydda*, a hut; comp. W. *cwt*, a hovel.] A small house, hovel, or cabin; a mean dwelling; a wooden house for troops in camp or for settlers in a wild country.—*v.t.*—*huted*, *hutting*. To place in huts, as troops encamped in winter-quarters.

**Hutch, huch**, *n.* [Fr. *huche*, a chest.] A chest, box, coffer, bin, or other receptacle in which things may be stored or animals confined; a low wagon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit; a measure of two bushels.

**Huzza, huz-zâ'**, *interj.* A form of *Hurrah*.

**Hyacinth, hî'a-sinth**, *n.* [Gr. *Hyacinthos*, the name of a youth said to have been slain by Apollo, and changed into the flower.] A liliaceous bulbous plant, of which there are many varieties cultivated; a mineral; a variety of zircon, transparent or translucent, of a red colour tinged with yellow or brown; the name is also given to varieties of the garnet, the sapphire, and the topaz.

**Hybrid, hî'brid**, *n.* [From L. *hybrida*, *hibrida*, a hybrid; origin doubtful.] A mongrel; an animal or plant, the produce of a female animal or plant which has been impregnated by a male of a different variety, species, or genus.—*a.* Mongrel; produced from the mixture of two species.

**Hydra, hî'dra**, *n.* [L. *hydra*; Gr. *hydra*, from *hýdôr*, water.] A monster of Greek mythology destroyed by Hercules, and represented as having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized; hence, evil or misfortune arising from many sources and not easily to be surmounted; a genus of freshwater polyps of a very low type of structure.

**Hydrangea, hî-drân'jê-a**, *n.* [Gr. *hýdôr*, water, and *angelon*, a vessel, from the shape of its capsules.] An Asiatic shrub cultivated in gardens for the beauty of its flowers.

**Hydrant, hî'drant**, *n.* [Gr. *hydrainô*, I irrigate, from *hýdôr*, water.] A pipe with suitable valves and a spout by which water is raised and discharged from a main pipe.

**Hydrate, hî'drát**, *n.* [Gr. *hýdôr*, water.] A chemical compound in which water is a characteristic ingredient.

**Hydraulic, hî-drâ'lik**, *a.* [Fr. *hydraulique*, L. *hydraulicus*, Gr. *hydraulikos*, from *hydraulis*, an instrument played by water—*hýdôr*, water, and *aulos*, a pipe.] Pertaining to fluids in motion, or the action of water utilized for mechanical purposes.—**Hydraulic cement**, a cement having the property of becoming hard under water.—**Hydraulic press**, a machine for the application of great power by means of water.—**Hydraulic ram**, a machine by which descending water can be made to raise a portion of itself to a considerable height.—**Hydraulics**, hî-drâ'liks, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the motion of liquids, and deals with the application of water in machinery.

**Hydride, hî'drid**, *n.* A chemical compound of hydrogen and a metal, or some base.

**Hydrobromic, hî'drô-brom'ik**, *a.* [From *hydrogen* and *bromine*.] Of an acid, HBr, composed of hydrogen and bromine, the salts of which are the bromides.

**Hydrocarbon, hî-drô-kâr'bon**, *n.* A chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon.

**Hydrocele, hî'drô-sêl**, *n.* [Gr. *hýdôr*, water, and *kêlê*, a tumour.] Med. a morbid collection of serous fluid in the scrotum or testicle.

**Hydrocephalus, hî-drô-sêf'â-lus**, *n.* [Gr. *hýdôr*, water, and *kephalê*, the head.] Med. an accumulation of fluid within the cavity of the cranium; water in the head.—**Hydrocephalic**, hî'drô-sêf'â'lik, *a.* Pertaining to hydrocephalus.

**Hydrochloric, hî-drô-klô'rik**, *a.* Chem. pertaining to, or compounded of, chlorine and hydrogen, as *hydrochloric acid*, a concentrated aqueous solution of which is commonly known as spirit of salt and muriatic acid.

**Hydrocyanic, hî'drô-sî-an'ik**, *a.* [Hydrogen and cyanogen.] Derived from the combination of hydrogen



and cyanogen: *hydrocyanic acid*, or *prussic acid*, found in laurel leaves, the kernels of fruits, &c., is one of the most deadly poisons known, though valuable as a medicine.

**Hydrodynamic**, hî-drô-di-nam'îk, *a.* [Gr. *hydôr*, water, and *dynamis*, power.] Pertaining to the force or pressure of water.—**Hydrodynamics**, hî-drô-di-nam'îks, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the application of forces to fluids, especially when producing motion in fluids.

**Hydro-electric**, hî-drô-ê-lek'trik, *a.* Pertaining to the production of electric current by water-power; of a frictional electric machine worked by steam.

**Hydrofluoric**, hî-drô-flû-or'îk, *a.* Consisting of fluorine and hydrogen (*hydrofluoric acid*, a most powerful corrosive).

**Hydrogen**, hî-drô-jen, *n.* [Gr. *hydôr*, water, and *root gen*, to generate.] One of the elements of water (the other being oxygen) and a component of all vegetable and animal products; the lightest and simplest chemical element known, its atom consisting of one proton and one electron.—**Hydrogenous**, hî-drô'e-nus, *a.* Pertaining to or containing hydrogen; formed or produced by the action of water: said of rocks.

**Hydrography**, hî-drô-gra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *hydôr*, water, and *graphô*, I describe.] That branch of science which has for its object the measurement and description of the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, and includes marine surveying, the drawing of charts, &c.

**Hydrology**, hî-drô-lô-jî, *n.* [Gr. *hydôr*, water, and *logos*, discourse.] The science that treats of water.

**Hydrolysis**, hî-drô-lî-sîs, *n.* [Gr. *hydôr*, water, *lyô*, I loose.] *Chem.* the resolution of a compound into two products, with the introduction of the hydrogen and hydroxyl groups of water into those products.

**Hydrometer**, hî-drom'et-êr, *n.* [Gr. *hydôr*, water, *metron*, a measure.] An instrument to measure the specific gravity or density of water and other fluids, and hence the strength of spirituous liquors and of various solutions.—**Hydrometry**, hî-drom'et-ri, *n.* The art or operation of determining the specific gravity, density, force, &c., of fluids.

**Hydropathy**, hî-drô-pa-thî, *n.* [Gr. *hydôr*, water, and *pathos*, affection.] The treatment of disease by the use of cold water externally or internally; the water-cure.—**Hydropathic**, hî-drô-pa-thîk, *a.* Relating to hydropathy.—*n.* An establishment in which persons are boarded and receive the hydropathic treatment if they wish.

**Hydrophane**, hî-drô-fân, *n.* [Gr. *hydôr*, water, and *phainein*, to show.] A variety of opal made transparent by immersion in water.

**Hydrophobia**, hî-drô-fô-bî-a, *n.* [Gr. *hydôr*, water, *phobos*, fear.] A

morbid unnatural dread of water; a disease produced by the bite of a mad animal, especially of a mad or rabid dog, one of the characteristics of which is an aversion to or inability to swallow liquids.

**Hydrophyte**, hî-drô-fit, *n.* [Gr. *hydôr*, water, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant which lives and grows in water.—**Hydrophytology**, hî-drô-fi-tol'o-jî, *n.* The botany of water-plants.

**Hydropic**, **Hydropical**, hî-drop'îk, hî-drop'îkal, *a.* [L. *hydropicus*, Gr. *hydropikos*, from *hydrôps*, dropsy.—*hydrô*, water, and *ôps*, the face.] Dropsical; pertaining to dropsy.—**Hydropically**, hî-drop'îkal-li, *adv.* In a hydropical manner.—**Hydropsy**, hî-drop'sî, *n.* Dropsy.

**Hydroplane**, hî-drô-plân, *n.* [Gr. *hydôr*, water, and *plane*.] A fin-like plane which governs the vertical course of a submarine; a plane used to raise surface-boats partially in the water; a very light motor-boat, driven either by submerged screws or aerial propellers.

**Hydrostatic**, hî-drô-stat'îk, *a.* [Gr. *hydôr*, water, and *statikos*, STATICS.] Relating to hydrostatics; pertaining to the principles of the equilibrium of fluids.—*Hydrostatic balance*, a balance used for determining very accurately the specific gravity of bodies by weighing them in water.—**Hydrostatics**, hî-drô-stat'îks, *n.* The science which treats of the weight and equilibrium of fluids, particularly of water; that branch of science which treats of the properties of fluids at rest.

**Hydrosulphuric**, hî-drô-sul-fû'rik, *a.* Derived from or containing hydrogen and sulphur (*hydrosulphuric acid*).

**Hydrous**, hî-drus, *a.* Containing water; watery.

**Hydroxide**, hî-droks'id, *n.* [Gr. *hydôr*, water, *oxys*, acid.] A compound formed by the union of a metallic or basic radical with one or more hydroxyl groups.

**Hydroxyl**, hî-droks'il, *n.* [Gr. *hydôr*, water, *oxys*, acid.] The univalent radical OH.

**Hydrozoön**, hî-drô-zô'on, *n. pl.* **Hydrozoa**, hî-drô-zô-a. [Gr. *hydra*, a hydra, and *zôon*, a living creature.] *Zool.* one of a class of animals forming, with the Actinzoa, the sub-kingdom Cœlenterata, consisting mostly of marine animals and including the jelly-fishes or sea-nettles, the sea-firs, the hydra or fresh-water polyp, &c., many of them being permanently attached to objects, and somewhat resembling plants.

**Hyena**, hî-ê'na, *n.* [L. *hyena*, from Gr. *hyaina*, a hyena, from *hys*, a hog, from its hog-like back.] A digitigrade carnivorous animal of several species, belonging to Asia and Africa, strong and fierce, feeding chiefly on carrion, and of nocturnal habits.—**Hyena-dog**, *n.* A large wild dog of Cape Province.

**Hygeian**, hî-jé'yan, *a.* [From Gr.

*hygieia*, *hygeta*, health, from *hygiês*, healthy.] Pertaining to health or its preservation.—**Hygienist**, hî'jî-en-ist, *n.* One versed in hygiene.—**Hygiene**, hî'jî-ên, *n.* [Fr. *hygiène*, from Gr. *hygieinos*, healthy, wholesome.] A system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health, especially the health of households or communities; sanitary science.—**Hygienic**, hî-jî-en'îk, *a.* Relating to hygienic or sanitary matters.—**Hygienics**, hî-jî-en'îks, *n.* The science of health; hygiene; sanitary science.

**Hygrometry**, hî-grom'et-ri, *n.* The determination of humidity, or of the moisture of the atmosphere.—

**Hygrophyte**, hî-grô-fit, *n.* [Gr. *hygros*, moisture, *phyton*, a plant.] A land-plant adapted to moist surroundings.—**Hygroscope**, hî-grô-skôp, *n.* An instrument for indicating the presence of moisture in the atmosphere.

**Hyksos**, hîk'sos, *n.* [From Egyptian *Heq*, ruler, and *Shashu*, name of pastoral races of eastern deserts.] The Shepherd Dynasty invading Egypt, with their capital named Avaris in the Delta, and ruling for 511 years, during the 13th to 17th Dynasty.

**Hylozoism**, hî-lô-zô'îzm, *n.* [Gr. *zôê*, life.] The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life, or that life and matter are inseparably connected.

**Hymen**, hî'men, *n.* [Gr. *hymên*, a skin, a membrane; *Hymên*, the God of marriage.] *Anat.* the virginal membrane, situated at the entrance of the vagina; *bot.* the fine pellicle which encloses a flower in the bud.—**Hymeneal**, **Hymenean**, hî-men-ê'al, hî-men-ê'an, *a.* Pertaining to marriage.

**Hymenopter**, **Hymenopteran**, hî-men-op'ter, hî-men-op'ter-an, *n.* [Gr. *hymên*, a membrane, and *pteron*, a wing.] A member of an order of insects, having four membranous wings, and including the bees, wasps, ants, &c.—**Hymenopterous**, hî-men-op'ter-us, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the hymenoptera.

**Hymn**, him, *n.* [L. *hymnus*, from Gr. *hymnos*, a song, a song of praise.] A song or ode in honour of God, or in honour of some deity; a sacred lyric; a song of praise, adoration, or thanksgiving.—*v.t.* To praise or celebrate in hymn or song; to sing.—*v.i.* To sing in praise or adoration.—**Hymnal**, **Hymn-book**, him'nal, *n.* A collection of hymns, generally for use in public worship.—**Hymnody**, him'no-dî, *n.* A body of sacred lyrics composed by several authors of a particular period or country; hymns collectively.—**Hymnology**, him-nol'o-jî, *n.* The science which treats of hymns.

**Hyoid**, **Hyoidæan**, hî'oid, hî-oi'dê-an, *a.* [Gr. *hyoideîs*, shaped like the letter u or y.] Applied to a movable bone having somewhat the shape of the letter U, between the root of the tongue and the larynx.

**Hyoscine and Hyoscyamine**, hî-'os-in, hî-ô-sî'am-in, *n.* [From *hyoscyamus*.] Alkaloid poisons occurring in henbane (*Hyoscyamus*).

**Hypæthral, Hypethral**, hî-pé-'thral, *a.* [Gr. *hypæthros*, under the sky—*hypo*, under, and *aîthêr*, ether.] Arch. applied to a building not covered by a roof.

**Hypallage**, hî-pal'la-jê, *n.* [Gr. *hypallagê*, change—*hypo*, under, and *allagê*, change, from *allasso*, I change.] A figure of speech consisting of a transference of attributes from their proper subjects to others.

**Hyperæmia**, hî-pér-ê'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, over or above, and *haima*, blood.] An excessive accumulation of blood in a part of the body.

**Hyperæsthesia, Hyperæsthesia**, hî-pér-es-thê'sis, hî-pér-es-thê'zî-a, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, over, and *alsthêsia*, sensation.] Morbid excess of sensibility.

**Hyperbaton**, hî-pér'ba-ton, *n.* [Gr., from *hyper*, beyond, *baînô*, I go.] Gram. a figurative construction inverting the natural order of words and sentences.

**Hyperbola**, hî-pér'bô-la, *n.* [Gr. *hyperbolê*.] Geom. a curve formed by a plane that cuts a cone in a direction parallel to its axis, or so that the plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

**Hyperbole**, hî-pér'bô-lê, *n.* [Gr. *hyperbalê*, excess—*hyper*, beyond, *ballô*, I throw.] A figure of speech which expresses much more or less than the truth; an exaggerated statement; exaggeration.—**Hyperbolic, Hyperbolical**, hî-pér-bol'ik, hî-pér-bol'î-ka, *a.* Belonging to or containing hyperbole; exaggerated in terms.—**Hyperbolize**, hî-pér-bol'iz, *v.i.* and *t.* To speak or write with exaggeration; to exaggerate.

**Hyperborean**, hî-pér-bô'rê-an, *a.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, *boreas*, the north.] Belonging to a region very far north; northern; arctic; frigid.—*n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth.

**Hypercritical**, hî-pér-krit'ik, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *kritikos*, critical.] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; an over-rigid critic; a captious censor.—**Hypercritical**, hî-pér-krit'î-ka, *a.* Over-critical; critical beyond use or reason; excessively nice or exact.—**Hypercriticism**, hî-pér-krit'î-sizm, *n.* Excessive rigour of criticism; captious criticism.

**Hyperdulia**, hî-pér-dû'li-a, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *doûleia*, service.] The worship offered by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary, so called because higher than that given to saints (which is known as *dulia*).

**Hypermetrical**, hî-pér-met'rî-ka, *a.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *metron*, measure.] Exceeding the common measure; redundant.

**Hyperphysical**, hî-pér-fiz'î-ka, *a.* Beyond what is merely physical; immaterial; supernatural.

**Hyperplasia**, hî-pér-plâ'sia, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, *plássô*, I form.] Pathol. excessive growth of a part by multiplication of cells.

**Hypersthene**, hî-pér-sthên, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, *sthénas*, strength; from its difficult fragility as compared with hornblende.] A mineral of the hornblende group, a constituent of some rocks; also called Labrador hornblende.

**Hypertrophy**, hî-pér'tro-fî, *n.* [Gr. *hyper*, above, and *trôphê*, nutrition.] A morbid enlargement of a part of the body from excessive nutrition.

**Hyphen**, hî'fen, *n.* [Gr. *hyphen*, strictly *hyphên*, into or in one, together—*hypo*, under, and *hen*, one.] A mark or short line made between two words to show that they form a compound word, or used to connect the syllables of a divided word.—*v.t.* To join by a hyphen.

**Hypnosis**, hîp-'nô'sis, *n.* The hypnotic state; a sort of sleep artificially induced, often by the person fixing his attention upon some bright object, being accompanied by more or less unconsciousness.

**Hypnotic**, hîp-'nôt'ik, *a.* [Gr. *hypnos*, sleep; akin L. *opor*, sleep, A. Sax. *swefen*, a dream.] Having the quality of producing sleep; tending to produce sleep; soporific.—*a.* A medicine that produces sleep; a soporific.—**Hypnotism**, hîp-'nô-tizm, *n.* A sleep-like condition brought on by artificial means.—**Hypnotize**, hîp-'nô-tiz, *v.t.* To affect with hypnotism.

**Hypo**, hî'pô, *n.* [Abbrev. of *hyposulphite*.] Sodium hyposulphite, or thiosulphate, used in photography as a fixing agent.

**Hypocaust**, hî'pô-kâst, *n.* [Gr. *hypokauston*—*hypo*, under, and *kaîô*, I burn.] Anc. arch. an arched chamber in which a fire was kindled for the purpose of giving heat to the rooms above it; also a compartment of some modern stoves.

**Hypochondria**, hî-pô-kon'dri-a, *n.* [From the *hypochondrium* being regarded as the seat of the disease. See below.] Med. a disease characterized by exaggerated uneasiness and anxiety, mainly as to what concerns the health, &c.; spleen; vapours; low spirits.—**Hypochondriac, Hypochondriacal**, hî-pô-kon'dri-ak, hî-pô-kon'dri'â-ka, *a.* Pertaining to hypochondria or to the hypochondrium; affected with hypochondria.—**Hypochondriac**, *n.* A person affected with hypochondria.—**Hypochondrium**, hî-pô-kon'dri-um, *n. pl.* **Hypochondria**. [Gr. *hypochondrion*, from *hypo*, under, and *chondros*, cartilage—from its situation.] Anat. the name of the two regions of the abdomen under the cartilages of the false ribs on the right and left side.

**Hypocrisis**, hî-pok'ri-sî, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrisie*, L. *hypocrisis*, Gr. *hypokrisis*, a playing a part on the stage, simulation, from *hypokrinesthai*, to play a part, feign.] The act or practice of simulating or feigning to be

what one is not; especially, the assuming of a false appearance of piety and virtue; dissimulation; insincerity.—**Hypocrite**, hîp'ô-krit, *n.* [Fr. *hypocrite*, Gr. *hypokritês*.] One who practises hypocrisy.—**Hypocritical**, hîp'ô-krit'î-ka, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, hypocrisy; characterized by hypocrisy; pretending goodness or religion; insincere.

**Hypocycloid**, hî-pô-sî'kloid, *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and E. *cycloid*.] A curve generated by the movement of a circle upon the concave side of a fixed circle.

**Hypodermal, Hypodermic**, hî-pô-dér-mal, hî-pô-dér'mik, *a.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, *derma*, the skin.] Pertaining to or relating to parts under the skin or to the introduction of medicines under the skin.

**Hypogastrium**, hî-pô-gas'tri-um, *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *gastêr*, the belly.] Anat. the lower anterior region of the abdomen.—**Hypogastric**, hî-pô-gas'trik, *a.* Relating to the hypogastrium.

**Hypophosphite**, hî'pô-fos'fit, *n.* The name of certain bodies containing phosphorus, some of which are used medicinally, in cases of nervous weakness, anæmia, &c.

**Hypostasis**, hî-pos'ta-sis, *n. pl.* **Hypostases**, hî-pos'ta-sêz, [Gr. *hypostasis*—*hypo*, under, *stasis*, a standing.] That which underlies something else; the reality underlying or assumed to underlie a phenomenon; *theol.* the distinct substance or subsistence of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in the Godhead.

**Hypostyle**, hî'pô-stîl, *n.* [Gr. *hypo*, under, *stylos*, a pillar.] Arch. a covered colonnade; a pillared hall.—*a.* Having the roof supported by pillars.

**Hyposulphite**, hî'pô-sul'fit, *n.* The name of certain substances containing sulphur, of which the hyposulphite of sodium (see *Hypo*) is used in medicine and the arts. They are salts of thiosulphuric acid ( $H_2S_2O_3$ ), formerly called hyposulphurous acid.

**Hypotenuse**, hî-pôt'e-nûs, *n.* [Gr. *hypotênousa*—*hypo*, under, and *teinô*, I stretch.] Geom. the longest side of a right-angled triangle; the line that subtends the right angle.

**Hypothec**, hî-poth'ek, *n.* [L. *hypotheca*, Gr. *hypothêkê*, a pledge, from *hypothîmêi*, I put under, pledge.] Scots law, a lien such as that which a landlord has over the furniture or crops of his tenant in respect of the current rent.

**Hypothesis**, hî-poth'e-sis, *n. pl.* **Hypotheses**, hî-poth'e-sêz. [Gr. *hypôthesis*, a supposition, from *hypo*, under, and *tithêmêi*, I place.] A supposition; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument; a theory imagined or assumed to account for what is not understood.—**Hypothetic, Hypothetical**, hî-pô-thet'ik, hî-pô-thet'î-ka, *a.* Including or characterized by a supposition or hypothesis; conjectural; conditional.



**Hypsometry**, hip-som'et-ri, *n.* [Gr. *hypsos*, height, *metron*, measure.] The art of measuring the heights of places upon the surface of the earth.

**Hyrax**, hi'raks, *n.* [Gr., a shrew-mouse.] A small rabbit-like animal of Syria, believed to be the 'coney' of Scripture; a kindred species of South Africa.

**Hyson**, hi'son, *n.* [Chinese *hi-tshun*, lit. first crop.] A species of green tea from China.

**Hyssop**, his'op, *n.* [Gr. *hyssōpos*, hyssop.] The name of small bushy herbs of the mint family, the medicinal properties of which were formerly held in estimation, the plants being aromatic and stimulating.

**Hysteresis**, hist'ēr-ē-sis, *n.* [Gr. *hysteros*, later.] The lagging of magnetic effects behind their causes.

**Hysteria**, **Hysterics**, hi-tē'ri-a, his-tēr'iks, *n.* [L.L. *hysteria*, from Gr. *hystera*, the womb.] A nervous

affection characterized by alternate fits of laughing and crying, convulsive struggling, rumbling in the bowels, sense of suffocation, &c.—**Hysteric**, **Hysterical**, his-tēr'ik, his-tēr'ī-kal, *a.* Pertaining to hysterics or hysteria; affected by or subject to hysterics.

**Hysteron-proteron**, his'tēr-on-prot'ēr-on, *n.* [Gr. *hysteron*, last, and *proteron*, first.] An inversion of the natural order in words; a putting first what should be last.

# I

**I**, the ninth letter, and the third vowel of the English alphabet, in which it represents not only several vowel sounds but also the consonantal sound of *y*.

**I**, *i*, *pron.* pos. *my* or *mine*, dat. and obj. *me*; pl. nom. *we*, pos. *our* or *ours*, dat. and obj. *us*. [A.Sax. *ic*, D. *ik*, Goth. *ik*, G. *ich*, Icel. *ek*, Dan. *jeg*, L. *ego*, Gr. *egō*, Skr. *aham*, W. *ym*, Armor. *em*—*i*.] The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself: sometimes used as a noun; the ego.

**Iambus**, i-am'bus, *n.* pl. **iambuses**, or **iambi**, i-am'bus-ez, i-am'bi. [Gr. *iambos*, from *iapō*, I assail, the iambus being much used in satiric poetry.] *Pros.* a foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the last long, or the first unaccented and the last accented, as in *delight*.—**Iambic**, i-am'bik, *a.* [Gr. *iambikos*.] Pertaining to the iambus; composed of iambs.—*n.* An iambic foot; a verse consisting of iambs.

**Iatric**, **Iatrical**, i-at'rik, i-at'ri-kal, *a.* [Gr. *iatrikos*, from *iatrios*, a physician.] Relating to medicine or physicians.

**Iberian**, i-bē'ri-an, *n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of Spain; the language of the ancient Iberians, of which Basque is supposed to be the representative.

**Ibex**, i'beks, *n.* [L., a kind of goat.] An animal of the goat family found in the Alps and Pyrenees, with large horns directed backwards and marked with prominent transverse ridges in front.

**Ibidem**, ib'īdem. [L.] In the same place.

**Ibis**, i'bis, *n.* [Gr. and L.] A name of certain gallinular birds allied to the storks, the most remarkable species of which, the sacred ibis, was revered by the ancient Egyptians.

**Ice**, is, *n.* [A.Sax. *īs*.] Water or other fluid congealed or in a solid state in consequence of the abstraction of the heat necessary to preserve its fluidity; cream and milk sweetened, variously flavoured, and frozen; ice-cream.—*To break the ice*, to make the first opening to any attempt; to open the way.—*v.t.*—*iced*, *icing*. *To cover with ice; to*

convert into ice; to cool with ice; to freeze; to cover with concreted sugar.—**Iceberg**, is'berg, *n.* [D. *ijsberg*—*ijs*, ice, and *berg*, a mountain.] A vast and lofty body of ice floating on the ocean.—**Ice-blink**, *n.* A bright yellowish-white tint near the horizon, reflected from ice in arctic regions.—**Ice-breaker**, *n.* A large and powerful steamer that smashes and forces a way through ice.—**Ice-cream**, *n.* Cream variously flavoured, and congealed by means of a freezing-mixture.—**Iced**, *ist*, *p.* Covered with ice; cooled with ice; frosted.—**Ice-field**, *n.* A large sheet of sea ice whose limits cannot be seen.—**Ice-floe**, *n.* A sheet of ice, smaller than an ice-field, but still of considerable size.—**Icehouse**, is'hous, *n.* A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather.—**Icelet**, i'si-kl, *n.* [A.Sax. *īs-gicel*, from *īs*, and *gicel*, an icicle; akin to Icel. *jökull*, icicle, *jaki*, a piece of ice.] A pendent conical mass of ice formed by the freezing of water or other fluid as it drops from something.—**Iceless**, i'si-nes, *n.* The state of being icy or very cold.

**Icy**, i'si, *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, produced by, resembling or abounding with ice; *fig.* characterized by coldness or coolness, as of manner, &c.; frigid; chilling; indifferent.

**Icelander**, is'lan-dēr, *n.* A native of Iceland.—**Icelandic**, is-lan'dik, *a.* Pertaining to Iceland.—*n.* The language of the Icelanders or of their literature, the oldest of the Scandinavian group of tongues.—**Ice-land-moss**, *n.* A species of lichen found in the arctic regions and on lofty mountains, used in medicine and as a nutritious article of diet.

**Ichneumon**, ik-nū'mon, *n.* [Gr., from *ichneūō*, I track out, from *ichnos*, a footprint—the animal searches out crocodiles' eggs.] A digitigrade carnivorous animal of Egypt, resembling a weasel, and feeding on crocodiles' eggs, snakes, rats, lizards, mice, &c.; a hymenopterous insect whose larvæ are parasitic on other insects (called also *ichneumon fly*).

**Ichnite**, ik'nīt, *n.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footprint.] *Geol.* a fossil footprint;

the footprint of an extinct animal marked on rocks.—**Ichnolite**, ik'-no-lit, *n.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footprint, and *lithos*, a stone.] An ichnite or stone marked with an animal's footprint.—**Ichnology**, **Ichnolithology**, ik-no'lō-jī, ik'nō-lī-thol'ō-jī, *n.* The study of the fossil footmarks of animals.

**Ichnography**, ik-nog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footprint, and *graphō*, I describe.] The horizontal section of a building or other object, showing its true dimensions according to a geometric scale; a ground-plan.

**Ichor**, i'kor, *n.* [Gr.] An ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods of the Greeks and Romans; *med.* a thin watery humour; like serum or whey; a thin watery acrid discharge from an ulcer, wound, &c.

**Ichthyography**, ik-thī-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish.] The description of fishes.—**Ichthyologist**, ik-thī-ol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in ichthyology.—**Ichthyology**, ik-thī-ol'o-jī, *n.* The science of fishes; that branch of zoology which treats of fishes.—**Ichthyophagous**, ik-thī-ol'o-gus, *a.* Eating or subsisting on fish.—**Ichthyornis**, ik-thī-orn'is, *n.* [Gr. *ornis*, a bird.] A fossil bird with vertebrae like those of fishes, and with teeth set in sockets.—**Ichthyosaurus**, **Ichthyosaur**, ik'-thī-ō-sā'rus, ik'-thī-ō-sar'us, *n.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard.] A fishlike lizard; an immense fossil marine reptile, combining many of the characters of lizards and fishes.—**Ichthyosis**, ik-thī-ō'sis, *n.* A disease of the skin, portions of which become hard and scaly, with a tendency to excrescences.

**Icele**, **Iceless**. Under **ICE**.  
**Icon**, i'kon, *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, an image, from *eikō*, I resemble.] An image or representation; a portrait; the holy picture or emblem regarded as sacred in the Greek and Russian Church.—**Iconoclasm**, i-kon'oklazm, *n.* The act, principles, or proceedings of an iconoclast.—**Iconoclast**, i-kon'ok-klast, *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, and *klastēs*, a breaker, from *klaō*, I break.] A breaker of images; any destroyer or expositor of shams or superstitions; one who makes attacks upon cherished beliefs.—



**Iconoclastic**, i-kon'-o-klas'tik, *a.* Pertaining to an iconoclast.—**Iconography**, i-ko-nog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, and *graphō*, I describe.] That branch of knowledge which treats of ancient statues, busts, paintings in fresco, mosaic works, engraving on gems or metals, and the like.—**Iconolater**, i-ko-nol'-at-ēr, *n.* [Gr. *eikōn*, and *latreia*, service.] One that worships images.—**Iconolatry**, i-ko-nol'-at-ri, *n.* The worship or adoration of images.—**Iconology**, i-ko-nol'-o-jī, *n.* The doctrine of images or emblematical representations; iconography.

**Icosahedral**, i'kos-a-hē'dral, *a.* [Gr. *eikos*, twenty, and *hedra*, seat, side.] Having twenty equal sides.—**Icosahedron**, i'kos-a-hē'dron, *n.* A solid of twenty equal sides.

**Icteric**, **Icterial**, ik-ter'ik, ik-ter'ikal, *a.* [L. *icterus*, jaundice.] Affected with jaundice; curative of jaundice.

**Ictus**, ik'tus, *n.* [L., from *ico*, I strike.] A stroke; the stress laid on an accented syllable.

**Idalian**, i-dā'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Idalium* or to Aphrodītē (Venus), that ancient town being sacred to her.

**Idea**, i-dē'a, *n.* [L. *idea*, from Gr. *idea*, the form or appearance of a thing, kind or species, from *idein*, to see; same root as E. *wit*.] The form, image, or model of anything in the mind; that which is held or comprehended by the understanding or intellectual faculties; as a philosophical term, now generally used to designate subjective notions and representations, with or without objective validity; popularly it signifies notion, conception, thought, opinion, belief.—**Ideal**, i-dē'al, *a.* Existing in idea; existing in fancy or imagination only; visionary.—*n.* An imaginary model of perfection; a standard of perfection or beauty.—**Idealism**, i-dē'al-izm, *n.* That system of philosophy according to which nothing exists but the mind itself and ideas perceived by the mind, or which maintains that we have no rational grounds for believing in the reality of anything but percipient minds and ideas.—**Idealist**, i-dē'al-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrines of idealism; one who idealizes; one who indulges in flights of fancy or imagination; a visionary.—**Ideality**, i-dē'al'-i-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being ideal; capacity to form ideals of beauty and perfection.—**Idealize**, i-dē'al-iz, *v.t.*—*idealized*, *idealizing*. To make ideal; to give form to in accordance with any preconceived ideal; to embody in an ideal form.—*v.i.* To form ideals.—**Ideologue**, i-dē'a-log, *n.* One given to form ideals; a theorist; a dreamer.—**Ideation**, i-dē'a-shon, *n.* The faculty of the mind for forming ideas; the establishment of a distinct mental representation or idea of an object.—**Ideograph**, **Ideogram**, id'ē-ō-

graf, id'ē-ō-gram, *n.* In some systems of writing, a character, symbol, or figure which suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name; a hieroglyphic.—**Ideology**, id'ē-ol'-o-jī, *n.* The science of ideas or of the understanding; that system of mental philosophy which exclusively derives our knowledge from sensation; the idea or ideas at the basis of some political system.

**Identical**, id-en'ti-kal, *a.* [L. *identicus*, from L. *idem*, the same.] The same; not another or different.—**Identify**, id-en'ti-fi, *v.t.*—*identified*, *identifying*. [From *identi* in *identity*, and L. *facio*, I make.] To make to be the same; to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one; to determine or establish the identity of; to ascertain or prove to be the same with something described or claimed.—*v.i.* To become the same.—**Identity**, id-en'ti-ti, *n.* [L. *identitas*, from L. *idem*, same.] The state or fact of being identical; sameness, as distinguished from similitude and diversity.

**Ides**, idz, *n.pl.* [L. *idus*, the ides, from *iduo*, I divide.] In the ancient Roman calendar the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 15th of March, May, July, and October.

**Idiom**, id'i-om, *n.* [Fr. *idiome*, L. *idioma*, from Gr. *idiōma*, from *idios*, proper, or peculiar to oneself.] A mode of expression peculiar to a language or to a person; a phrase or expression having a special meaning from usage, or a special grammatical character; the genius or peculiar cast of a language; a peculiar form or variety of language; a dialect.—**Idiomatically**, **Idiomatical**, id'i-ō-mat'ik, id'i-ō-mat'-ikal, *a.* Having the character of an idiom; pertaining to the particular modes of expression which belong to a language.

**Idiosyncrasy**, id'i-ō-sin'kra-si, *n.* [Gr. *idios*, proper, syn. with, and *krasis*, temperament.] A personal peculiarity of constitution or temperament; a mental or moral characteristic belonging to and distinguishing an individual; peculiar way of thinking or feeling.

**Idiot**, id'i-ot, *n.* [L. *idiota*, from Gr. *idiōtēs*, a private, vulgar, unskilled person, from *idios*, private, peculiar to oneself.] A human being destitute of reason or the ordinary intellectual powers of man; one hopelessly insane.—*a.* Pertaining to an idiot; afflicted with idiocy.—**Idiocy**, **Idiotcy**, id'i-ō-si, id'i-ō-tsi, *n.* State of being an idiot; hopelessly insanity.—**Idiotic**, **Idiotical**, id-i-ot'ik, id-i-ot'-ikal, *a.* Like or relating to an idiot; foolish; utterly absurd.

**Idle**, id'l, *a.* [A.Sax. *idel*.] Not engaged in any occupation; unoccupied; doing nothing; slothful; averse to labour or employment; lazy; vacant, or not spent in work

(idle hours); remaining unused; producing no effect; useless, vain, ineffectual, or fruitless (*idle rage*); trifling or irrelevant (*an idle story*).—*v.i.*—*idled*, *idling*. To lose or spend time in inaction or without being employed.—*v.t.* To spend in idleness; generally followed by *away*.—**Idleness**, id'l-ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being idle.—**Idler**, id'l-ēr, *n.* One who idles.—**Idle-wheel**, *n.* In machinery, a wheel placed between two others for the purpose simply of transferring the motion from one axis to the other without change of direction.

**Idocrase**, id'ō-krās, *n.* [Gr. *eidōs*, form, and *krasis*, mixture, from the mixture of forms its crystals display.] A mineral differing from garnet chiefly in form, occurring, variously coloured, in the lavas of Vesuvius and elsewhere; pyramidal garnet or Vesuvian.

**Idol**, id'ol, *n.* [Fr. *idole*, L. *idolum*, from Gr. *eidōlon*, an image, form.] An image, representation, or symbol of a deity made or consecrated as an object of worship; any person or thing on which we strongly set our affections; that to which we are excessively, often improperly, attached.—**Idolater**, id-ol'-a-tēr, *n.* [Fr. *idolatre*, L. *idololatra*, Gr. *eidōlatrēs*, an idol-worshipper.] A worshipper of idols; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; a pagan; an adorer; a great admirer.—**Idolatrous**, id-ol'-at-rus, *a.* Pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry; worshipping false gods; consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence.—**Idolatry**, id-ol'-at-ri, *n.* [Fr. *idolatrie*, L. *idololatria*, from Gr. *eidōlatreia*—*eidōlon*, idol, and *latreuo*, I worship.] The worship of idols, images, or anything made by hands, or which is not God; excessive attachment to or veneration for any person or thing.—**Idolize**, id-ol-iz, *v.t.*—*idolized*, *idolizing*. To worship as an idol; to make an idol of; to love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration.

**Idyl**, **Idyll**, id'il or id'il, *n.* [L. *idyllium*, Gr. *eidyllion*, from *eidōs*, form.] A short highly wrought descriptive poem, consisting generally of scenes or events of pastoral life.—**Idyllic**, id-il'ik, *a.* Of or belonging to idyls or pastoral poetry; pastoral.

**If**, *conj.* [A.Sax. *gif*, if; Icel. *ef*, if; if; akin O.G. *ibu*, G. *ob*, if, whether; Goth. *iba*, whether, *jabal*, if.] A particle used to introduce a conditional sentence, equal to—in case that, granting that, supposing that, allowing that; also, whether: in dependent clauses (I know not if he will).

**Iglou**, ig'lō, *n.* An Eskimo winter-hut, made of blocks of frozen snow.

**Igneous**, ig'nē-us, *a.* [L. *igneus*, from *ignis*, fire, allied to Skr. *agni*, fire.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling fire; produced by or

resulting from the action of fire.—**Ignis-fatuus**, ig'nis-fat'û-us, *n.* pl. **Ignes-fatui**, ig'nêz-fat'û-i. [*L.*, foolish-fire.] A meteor or light that appears in the night, and flits about in the air over marshy grounds; popularly known by such names as *Will-o'-the-wisp*, *Jack-a-lantern*, *Corpse-candle*, &c.—**Ignite**, ig-nit', *v.t.*—*ignited*, *igniting*. To kindle or set on fire; to communicate fire to.—*v.i.* To take fire; to become red with heat.

**Ignoble**, ig-nô'bl, *a.* [*L.* *ignobilis*—*in*, not, and *gnobilis*, or *nobilis*, noble.] Of low birth or family; not noble; not illustrious; mean; worthless; not honourable; base.

**Ignominy**, ig'no-mi-ni, *n.* [*L.* *ignominia*—*in*, not, and *gnomen*, *nomen*, name, from root seen in *E. know*.] Public disgrace; shame; dishonour; infamy.—**Ignominious**, ig-nô-min'i-us, *a.* [*L.* *ignominiosus*.] Marked with ignominy; shameful; dishonourable; infamous; despicable.

**Ignoramus**, ig-nô-râ'mus, *n. pl.* **Ignoramus**, ig-nô-râ'mus-ez. [*1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of L. ignoro*—*lit.* we are ignorant.] An ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

**Ignorant**, ig-nô-rant, *a.* [*L.* *ignorans*, *ignorantis*, *ppr. of ignorare*, to be ignorant.] Destitute of knowledge in general, or with regard to some particular: with of before an object; uninstructed or uninformed; untaught; unenlightened; unacquainted; unconscious.—**Ignorance**, ig'nô-rans, *n.* [*L.* *ignorantia*.] The state of being ignorant; want of knowledge; the condition of not being cognizant or aware.

**Ignore**, ig-nôr', *v.t.*—*Ignored*, *ignoring*. [*L. ignoro*, to be ignorant of, from *ignarus*, not knowing—*in*, not, and *gnarus*, knowing, from root of *gnosco*, I know, and *E. know*.] To pass over or by without notice; to act as if one were unacquainted with; to shut the eyes to; to leave out of account; to disregard; to reject.

**Iguana**, ig-wâ'na, *n.* [*Sp.*, from the Haitian language.] A reptile of the lizard family, with pendulous dewlaps, native of tropical America, some species of which are much esteemed as food.

**Iguanodon**, ig-wâ'no-don, *n.* [*Iguana* and *Gr. odous*, *odontos*, a tooth, from the character of its teeth.] A colossal fossil lizard found in the Wealden strata.

**Iliac**, il'i-ak, *a.* [*L. Ilacus*, from *ilia*, the flank, the groin, the intestines.] Pertaining to the bowels, especially the lower bowels, or to the part of the abdomen containing them.—**Ilium**, il'i-um, *n.* [*Properly os ilium*, bone of the ilia or flank.] *Anat.* a bone that forms the outer portion of the pelvis on either side; the hip-bone.

**Ilk**, ilk, *a.* [*A.Sax. ilc, ylc*, same.] Same. [*Old E.*]—*Of that ilk*, in *Scot.*, a phrase sometimes used after

the name of a landed gentleman to denote that his surname and the title of his estate are the same.

**Ill**, il, *a.* [From the Scandinavian; *icel. illr*, adj. *ill*; *icel.* and *Sw. illa*, adv. *ill*; a contracted form of *evil*. Its comparative and superlative, *worse* and *worst*, are from a different root.] Bad or evil; the opposite of good; wicked; wrong: used of things rather than persons; producing evil or misfortune; calamitous or unfortunate (an *ill* end); cross, crabbed, surly, or peevish (*ill* nature, *ill* temper); suffering from disease or sickness; sick or indisposed; unwell (*ill* of a fever); not proper; rude or unpolished (*ill* manners, *ill* breeding).—*n.* Wickedness; evil; misfortune; calamity; whatever annoys or impairs happiness or prevents success.—*adv.* Not well; not rightly or perfectly (*ill* at ease); not easily; with pain or difficulty (he is *ill* able to sustain the burden). [*Ill*, prefixed to participles, or adjectives having the form of participles, forms a great number of compound words the meaning of which is generally obvious.]—**Illness**, il'nes, *n.* The state or condition of being ill; an ailment or sickness.—**Ill-advised**, *a.* Badly advised; resulting from bad advice or the want of good; injudicious.—**Ill-blood**, *n.* Resentment; enmity.—**Ill-bred**, *a.* Not well bred; badly educated or brought up; impolite.—**Ill-conditioned**, *a.* Having bad qualities; having a rude, surly temper.—**Ill-favoured**, *a.* Having ill features; ugly.—**Ill-gotten**, *a.* Gained by unfair or improper means; dishonestly come by.—**Ill-nature**, *n.* Evil nature or disposition; bad temper; crossness; crabbedness.—**Ill-starred**, *a.* Having an evil star presiding over one's destiny; hence, fated to be unfortunate; ill-fated.—**Ill-will**, *n.* A desire that evil will befall a person; enmity; malevolence.

**Illation**, il-lâ'shon, *n.* [*L. illatio*—*il* for *in*, in, on, and *latio*, a bearing, from *fero*, *latum*, to bear.] The act of inferring from premises or reasons; inference; an inference, deduction, or conclusion.

**Illegal**, il-lê'gal, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *legal*.] Not legal; contrary to law; unlawful; illicit.—**Illegality**, il-lê-gal'i-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being illegal.

**Illegible**, il-lê'j'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *legible*.] Incapable of being read; obscure or defaced so that the words cannot be known.—**Illegibility**, **Illegibleness**, il-lê'j'i-bl'i-ti, il-lê'j'i-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being illegible.

**Illegitimate**, il-lê-jit'i-mât, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *legitimate*.] Not legitimate; born out of wedlock; not in conformity with law; not authorized; not legitimately inferred or deduced; not warranted (an *illegitimate* inference).—**Illegitimacy**, il-lê-jit'i-ma-si, *n.* The

state of being illegitimate; bastardy.

**Liberal**, il-lib'êr-al, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *liberal*.] Not liberal; not free or generous; of narrow or contracted mind or opinions.

**Illicit**, il-lis'ti, *n.* [*L. illicitus*—*in*, not, and *licitus*, lawful, from *licere*, to be allowed.] Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful.

**Ilimitable**, il-lim'i-t-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *limitable*.] Incapable of being limited or bounded; boundless; immeasurable.

**Illiterate**, il-lit'êr-at, *a.* [*L. illiteratus*—*il* for *in*, not, and *litteratus*, lettered, learned, from *littera*, a letter.] Ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned; ignorant.—**Illiteracy**, il-lit'êr-a-si, *n.* The state of being illiterate.

**Illogical**, il-loj'i-kal, *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, not, and *logical*.] Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning; contrary to logic or sound reasoning.

**Illude**, il-lû'd, *v.t.*—*illuded*, *illuding*. [*L. illudo*, *illusum*—prefix *il* for *in*, on, and *ludo*, I play.] To deceive; to mock; to make sport of.

**Illuminate**, il-lû'mi-nât, *v.t.*—*illuminated*, *illuminating*. [*L. illuminino*, *illuminatum*—prefix *il* for *in*, in, and *lumen*, *luminis*, light.] To enlighten; to throw light on; to supply with light; to light up with festive lamps, bonfires, or the like; to adorn (a manuscript) with gilded and coloured decorations or illustrations.—**Illume**, il-lûm', *v.t.*—*illumed*, *illuming*. To illumine or illuminate. [Poet.]—**Illuminant**, il-lû'mi-nant, *n.* That which illuminates or affords light.—**Illuminati**, il-lû'mi-nâ'ti, *n. pl.* A term formerly applied to certain sects and secret societies, now applied to persons who affect to possess extraordinary knowledge whether justly or otherwise.—**Illumination**, il-lû'mi-nâ'shon, *n.* [*L. illuminatio*, *illuminations*.] The act of illuminating, or state of being illuminated; a festive display of lights, &c.; an ornament or illustration in colours and gilding, such as those with which ancient manuscripts or books were embellished.—**Illuminative**, il-lû'mi-nâ-tiv, *a.* Having the power of illuminating; tending to throw light; illustrative.—**Illuminator**, il-lû'mi-nâ-têr, *n.* One who or that which illuminates.—**Illumine**, il-lû'min, *v.t.* To illuminate. [Poet.]

**Illusion**, il-lû'zhon, *n.* [*L. illusio*, *illusionis*, from *illudo*.] The act of deceiving or imposing upon; deception; mockery; a deceptive appearance; an unreal vision presented to the bodily or mental eye; hallucination.—**Illusive**, il-lû'siv, *a.* Deceiving by false show; illusory.—**Illusory**, il-lû'so-ri, *a.* [*Fr. illusoire*, from *L. illudo*, *illusum*.] Causing illusion; deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; false and deceptive; fallacious.

**Illustrate**, il-lûs-trât, *v.t.*—*illustrated*, *illustrating*. [*L. illustro*, illus-



*tratum*, to light up, to illuminate.—*il* for *in*, and *lustrare*, to make light.] To make clear, intelligible, or obvious; to throw light on by examples, by comparisons, and the like; to ornament and elucidate by means of pictures, drawings, &c.—**Illustration**, *il-lus-trā'shon*, *n.* The act of illustrating; that which illustrates; a particular case or example intended to throw light on one's meaning; a picture accompanying and illustrating the text of a book.—**Illustrative**, *il-lus-trā-tiv*, *a.* Tending to illustrate.—**Illustrator**, *il-lus-trā-tēr*, *n.* One who illustrates.

**Illustrious**, *il-lus-tri-us*, *a.* [From *L. illustris*.] Distinguished by greatness, nobleness, or eminence among men; conspicuous for praiseworthy qualities; renowned; eminent; glorious; brilliant (an *illustrious* man, an *illustrious* action).

**Image**, *im'aj*, *n.* [Fr., from *L. imago*.] A representation of any person or thing, sculptured, painted, or otherwise made visible; a statue, picture, or stamped representation; an effigy; an idol; what forms a counterpart or likeness of something else; likeness; embodiment; a picture drawn by fancy; semblance; show; appearance; *optics*, the figure or appearance of an object made by reflection or refraction.—*v.t.*—*imaged*, *imaging*. To represent by an image; to reflect the image or likeness of; to mirror; to represent to the mental vision; to form a likeness of in the mind.—**Imagery**, *im'a-jér-i*, *n.* Images in general or collectively; forms of the fancy; imaginary phantasms; rhetorical figures collectively; comparisons, similes, &c., in discourse.—**Image-worship**, *n.* The worship of images; idolatry.

**Imagine**, *im-aj'in*, *v.t.*—*imagined*, *imagining*. [Fr. *imaginer*, *L. imaginor*, *imaginatus*, to imagine, from *imago*, image.] To form a notion or idea of in the mind; to bring before the mind's eye; to produce by the imagination; to conceive in thought; to think, scheme, or devise [O.T.].—*v.i.* To conceive; to suppose; to fancy; to think.—**Imaginable**, *im-aj'i-na-bl*, *a.* Capable of being imagined or conceived.—**Imaginary**, *im-aj'i-na-ri*, *a.* [L. *imaginarius*.] Existing only in imagination or fancy; conceived by the imagination; not real; fancied.—**Imagination**, *im-aj'i-nā'shon*, *n.* [L. *imaginatio*, *imaginatio*.] The power or faculty of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideas of things from knowledge communicated to it by the organs of sense; the faculty by which we can bring absent objects and perceptions forcibly before the mind; the power or faculty which enables a person to produce a new, impressive, and artistic whole by selecting and working up ideas derived through observation and memory, and which thus includes a certain share of inven-

tion; an image or conception in the mind; idea; an unsold or fanciful opinion; a scheme or plot [O.T.].—**Imaginative**, *im-aj'i-nā-tiv*, *a.* Forming imaginations; endowed with imagination; owing existence to, or characterized by, imagination.

**Imago**, *im-ā'gō*, *n.* [L., an image.] The last or perfect state of an insect, usually that in which it has wings.

**Imam**, *Imaum*, *i-mām'*, *i-mām'*, *n.* [Ar. *imām*, from *amma*, to walk before, to preside.] A minister or priest who performs the regular service of the mosque among the Mohammedans; a title given to the successors of Mohammed.

**Imbecile**, *im'be-sil*, *a.* [L. *imbecillis*, *imbecillus*, feeble in body or mind—origin doubtful.] Destitute of strength; weak; feeble; mentally feeble; fatuous; with mental faculties greatly impaired.—*n.* One that is imbecile or impotent either in body or mind.—**Imbecility**, *im-be-sil'i-ti*, *n.* [L. *imbecillitas*.] The condition or quality of being imbecile; fatuity.

**Imbibe**, *im-bib'*, *v.t.*—*imbibed*, *imbibing*. [L. *imbibo*—*im* for *in*, and *bibere*, I drink.] To drink in; to absorb; to receive or admit into the mind and retain.

**Imbricate**, *im'bri-kāt*, *a.* [L. *imbricatus*, from *imbrex*, *imbricis*, a hollow tile for a roof, from *imber*, a shower = Gr. *ombros*, rain.] Formed like a bent or hollow tile; lapping over each other, like tiles on a roof, or the scales of fishes and reptiles.

**Imbroglie**, *im-brō'lyō*, *n.* [It., from prefix *im* for *in*, and *brogliare*, to confound or mix together; akin *broil*.] An intricate and perplexing state of affairs; a misunderstanding between persons or nations of a complicated nature.

**Imbrue**, *im-brō'*, *v.t.*—*imbrued*, *imbru*. [O.Fr. *embruer*, *s'embruer*, to dabble oneself, from prefix *im* for *in*, and *L. bibere*, to drink; comp. Fr. *brevage*, beverage, also from *bibere*.] To soak or drench in a fluid, as in blood.

**Imbue**, *im-bū'*, *v.t.*—*imbued*, *imbuing*. [L. *imbuo*, allied to *imber*, a shower; Skr. *ambu*, water.] To soak, steep, or tinge deeply; fig. to inspire, impress, or impregnate (the mind); to cause to become impressed or penetrated.

**Imitate**, *im'i-tāt*, *v.t.*—*imitated*, *imitating*. [L. *imitor*, *imitatus*, from a root which gives also *imago*, image.] To follow as a model, pattern, or example; to copy or endeavour to copy in acts, manners, or otherwise; to produce a likeness of in form, colour, qualities, conduct, manners, and the like; to counterfeit.—**Imitation**, *im-i-tā'shon*, *n.* [L. *imitatio*, *imitationis*.] The act of imitating; that which is made or produced as a copy; a likeness; a copy; a counterfeit; *mus*, the repetition of the same melodic idea

by different parts or voices in a composition.—**Imitative**, *im'i-tā-tiv*, *a.* Inclined to imitate or copy; aiming at imitation; exhibiting an imitation of a pattern or model; formed after a model or original; intended to represent an actual sound by the sound of the letters (an *imitative* word).—**Imitator**, *im'i-tā-tēr*, *n.* One who imitates.—**Immaculate**, *im-mak'ū-lāt*, *a.* [L. *immaculatus*—*im* for *in*, not, and *maculatus*, from *macula*, a spot.] Spotless; pure; unstained; undefiled; without blemish.—*Immaculate* conception, the dogma of the Roman Catholic Church (settled in 1854), that the Virgin Mary was conceived and born without original sin.

**Immanent**, *im'ma-nent*, *a.* [L. *immanens*.] Remaining in or within; hence, not passing out of the subject; inherent and indwelling; internal or subjective: opposed to *transitive*.

**Immaterial**, *im-ma-tē-ri-al*, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *material*.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual; of no essential consequence; unimportant.—**Immaterialism**, *im-ma-tē-ri-al-izm*, *n.* The doctrine that immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist or are possible; the doctrine that there is no material world, but that all exists only in the mind.

**Immature**, *im-ma-tūr'*, *a.* [L. *immaturus*, unripe—*im* for *in*, not, and *maturus*, ripe.] Not mature or ripe; unripe; not brought to a complete state; too early; premature.

**Immeasurable**, *im-mezh'ū-ra-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *measurable*.] Incapable of being measured.

**Immediate**, *im-mē'di-āt*, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *mediate*.] Not separated by anything intervening; placed in the closest relation; not separated by an interval of time; instant; acting without a medium, or without the intervention of another object as a cause, means, or condition; produced, acquired, or obtained without the intervention of a medium; direct.—**Immediacy**, *im-mē'di-a-si*, *n.* The relation of being immediate; immediateness; proximity.—**Immediately**, *im-mē'di-āt-li*, *adv.* In an immediate manner; without the intervention of anything; directly; without delay; instantly; forthwith.

**Immemorial**, *im-me-mō-ri-al*, *a.* [L. *im* for *in*, not, and *memoria*, memory.] Beyond memory; extending beyond the reach of record or tradition.—**Immemorially**, *im-me-mō-ri-al-li*, *adv.* Beyond memory; from time out of mind.

**Immense**, *im-mens'*, *a.* [L. *immensus*—*im* for *in*, not, and *mensus*, measured.] Vast in extent or bulk; very great; very large; boundless; huge; enormous.—**Immensity**, *im-men'si-ti*, *n.* [L. *immensitas*.] The condition or quality of being immense; that which is immense; extent not to be measured; infinity.



**Immensurable**, im-men'sū-ra-bl, *a.* [*L. im for in, not, and mensurabilis, from mensura, measure.*] Not to be measured; immeasurable.

**Immerse**, im-mers', *v.t.*—*immersed, immersing.* [*L. immergo, immersum—im for in, into, and mergo, I plunge.*] To plunge into anything that covers or surrounds, as into a fluid; to dip; *fig.* to engage deeply; to involve (to be *immersed* in business).

**Immersion**, im-mēr'shon, *n.* [*L. immersio, immersionis.*] The act of immersing, or state of being immersed; a sinking or dipping into anything.

**Immesh**, im-mesh', *v.t.* [*Prefix im for in, and mesh.*] To entangle in the meshes of a net or anything similar.

**Immigrate**, im-mi-grāt, *v.i.* [*L. immigro—im for in, into, and migro, I migrate.*] To remove into a country of which one is not a native for the purpose of permanent residence; to remove into and settle in another country.—**Immigrant**, im-mi-grant, *n.* One who immigrates: the correlative of *emigrant*.—**Immigration**, im-mi-grā'shon, *n.* The act of immigrating.

**Imminent**, im-mi-nent, *a.* [*L. imminens, imminens, ppr. of imminere, to hang over.*] Hanging over; threatening to fall or occur (*imminent danger, war*); impending; near at hand; threatening evil.

**Immit**, im-mit', *v.t.* [*L. immitto—im for in, in, into, and mitto, I send.*] To send in; to inject: the correlative of *emit*.—**Immission**, im-mish'on, *n.* [*L. immissio.*] The act of immitting: the correlative of *emission*.

**Immobile**, im-mob'il, *a.* [*Prefix im for in, not, and mobile; L. immobilis.*] Not mobile; immovable; fixed; stable.—**Immobility**, im-mō-bil'i-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being immobile.

**Immoderate**, im-mod'e-rāt, *a.* [*Prefix im, not, and moderate; L. immoderatus.*] Not moderate; exceeding just or usual bounds; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable.

**Immodest**, im-mod'est, *a.* [*Prefix im for in, not, and modest.*] Not modest; wanting in the reserve or restraint which decency requires; indelicate; unchaste.

**Immolate**, im-mō-lāt, *v.t.*—*immolated, immolating.* [*L. immolo, immolatum, to sacrifice—im for in, on, and mola, meal, which was thrown on the head of the victim.*] To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim offered in sacrifice; to offer in sacrifice.—**Immolation**, im-mō-lā'shon, *n.* The act of immolating; a sacrifice offered.

**Immoral**, im-mor'al, *a.* [*Prefix im for in, not, and moral.*] Not moral; inconsistent with morality or rectitude; contrary to morals; wicked; unjust.—**Immorality**, im-mō-ral'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being immoral; an immoral act or practice.

**Immortal**, im-mor'tal, *a.* [*L. immortalis—im for in, not, and mortalis, mortal.*] Not mortal; having

life that shall never end; undying; connected with immortality (*immortal hopes*); imperishable (*immortal fame*).—*n.* One who is immortal: often applied to the gods of classical mythology.—**Immortality**, im-mor-tal'i-ti, *n.* [*L. immortalitas.*] The condition or quality of being immortal; exemption from death and annihilation; unending existence.—**Immortalize**, im-mor'tal-iz, *v.t.*—*immortalized, immortalizing.* To render immortal; to make famous for ever.

**Immovable**, im-mō'va-bl, *a.* [*Prefix im for in, not, and movable.*] Not movable; incapable of being moved in place; firmly fixed; fast; not to be moved from a purpose; steadfast; unalterable; unchangeable; not impressible; unfeeling.

**Immunity**, im-mū'ni-ti, *n.* [*L. immunitas, from immunis, exempt—im for in, not, and munus, office, duty.*] Exemption from obligation, duty, office, tax, &c.; a particular privilege; freedom or exemption in general.—**Immune**, im-mūn', *a.* Proof against disease or poison; free from obligation.

**Immure**, im-mūr', *v.t.*—*immured, immuring.* [*O.Fr. emmurer—L. in, and murus, a wall.*] To enclose or imprison within walls; to shut up; to confine.

**Immutable**, im-mū'ta-bl, *a.* [*Prefix im for in, not, and mutabile.*] Not mutable; not subject to mutation; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.—**Immutability, Immutableness**, im-mū'ta-bil'i-ti, im-mū'ta-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being immutable.

**Imp, Imp, n. [Originally a shoot or scion; from *L. impotus, a graft or scion, from Gr. emphytos, engrafted—en, in, and phyō, I grow.*] A scion or graft; a son, offspring, or progeny (*Shak. I*); a young or little devil; a little malignant spirit; hence, a mischievous child; also something added or united to another to repair or lengthen it out.—*v.t.* To graft; to strengthen or enlarge by something inserted or added; to mend a deficient wing by the insertion of a feather; to strengthen.**

**Impact**, im-pakt, *n.* [From *L. impingo, impactum, to drive or strike.*] A forcible touch; a collision; a stroke; communicated force; *mech.* the shock or collision occasioned by the meeting of two bodies.

**Impair**, im-pār', *v.t.* [*Fr. empirer, from prefix em, intens., pire, worse, from L. pejor, worse.*] To make worse; to lessen in some good quality, as in quantity, value, excellence, strength; to deteriorate.—*v.i.* To become worse; to deteriorate.

**Impale**, im-pāl', *v.t.*—*impaled, impaling.* [*L. im for in, on, and palus, a pole, stake, pale.*] To put to death by fixing on an upright sharp stake; to empale; *her.* to join, as two coats of arms, by an upright line.

**Impalpable**, im-pal'pa-bl, *a.* [*Prefix*

*im for in, not, and palpable.*] Not to be felt; incapable of having its individual particles distinguished by the touch (an *impalpable powder*); not easily or readily apprehended or grasped by the mind.

**Impanation**, im-pa-nā'shon, *n.* [*L. in, into, and panis, bread.*] The supposed real presence in, and union of the body and blood of Christ with the bread and wine, after consecration, in the eucharist.

**Impanel**, im-pan'el, *v.t.*—*impaneled, impaneling.* [*Prefix im for in, and panel.*] To form, complete, or enrol the list of jurors in a court of justice.

**Imparity**, im-par'i-ti, *n.* [From *L. impar, unequal.*] Inequality; disproportion; want of equality; disparity.

**Impart**, im-pärt', *v.t.* [*O.Fr. impartir.*] To bestow a part, share, or portion of; to give, grant, confer, or communicate; to communicate the knowledge of; to make known; to show by words or tokens.—*v.i.* To give a part or share.

**Impartial**, im-pār'shal, *a.* [*Prefix im for in, not, and partial.*] Not partial; not favouring one party more than another; unprejudiced; equitable; just.—**Impartiality**, im-pār'shal-i'ti, *n.* The quality of being impartial.—**Impartially**, im-pār'shal-li, *adv.* In an impartial manner; without bias; fairly.

**Impassable**, im-pas'a-bl, *a.* [*Prefix im for in, not, and passabile.*] Not passable; incapable of being passed.

**Impasse**, im-pas', *n.* A blind alley; a cul-de-sac; a road having no way out; *fig.* a position from which there is no escape; a deadlock.

**Impassion**, im-pash'on, *v.t.* [*Prefix im for in, intens., and passio.*] To move or affect strongly with passion.—**Impassioned**, im-pash'on'd, *a.* Actuated or animated by passion, ardour, or warmth of feeling; animated; excited (an *impassioned orator* or discourse).

**Impassive**, im-pas'iv, *a.* [*Prefix im for in, intens., and passive.*] Not susceptible of pain or suffering; not exhibiting feeling or sensibility.

**Impatient**, im-pā'shent, *a.* [*Prefix im for in, not, and patient.*] Not patient; uneasy under given conditions and eager for change: followed by *of, at, for, under*; prompted by impatience; exhibiting or expressing impatience (an *impatient gesture*).—**Impatience**, im-pā'shens, *n.* The condition or quality of being impatient.

**Impeach**, im-pēch', *v.t.* [*Fr. empêcher, O.Fr. empēchier, Pr. empedigar; from L. impedicare, to entangle—in, and pedica, a snare.*] To charge with a crime or misdemeanour; to accuse; specifically, to exhibit charges of maladministration against, as against a minister of state or other high official, before a competent tribunal; to call in question (motives, sincerity); to disparage or detract from.—**Impeachment**, im-pēch'ment, *n.* Impediment or ob-

struction; the act of impeaching, or state of being impeached.

**Impeccable**, im-pék'-a-bl, *a.* [*L. impeccabilis*—prefix *im* for *in*, not, and *pecco*, I sin.] Not liable or subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong.—**Impeccability**, **Impeccancy**, im-pék'-a-bil'-i-ti, im-pék'-an-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being impeccable or impeccable.

**Impecunious**, im-pē-kū'-ni-us, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, not, and *pecunia*, money.] Not having money; hard-up; without funds.—**Impecuniosity**, im-pē-kū'-ni-os'-i-ti, *n.* State of being impecunious.

**Impedance**, im-péd'-ans, *n.* [*From impede*.] Elect. the ratio of root-mean-square voltage to root-mean-square current in a conductor carrying alternating current.

**Impede**, im-péd', *v.t.*—*impeded, impeding*. [*L. impedio*, to entangle the feet of.] To hinder; to stop or delay the progress of; to obstruct.

—**Impediment**, im-ped'-i-ment, *n.* [*L. impedimentum*.] That which impedes; obstruction; a voice defect. —**Impedimenta**, [*L.*] Baggage.

**Impel**, im-pel', *v.t.*—*impelled, impelling*. [*L. impello*—*im* for *in*, on, and *pello*, I drive (as in *compel*, *dispel*, *repel*, *pulse*).] To drive or urge forward; to press on; to excite to motion or action in any way.

**Impend**, im-pend', *v.i.* [*L. impendeo*—*im* for *in*, on, over, and *pendeo*, I hang.] To hang over; to threaten from near at hand; to be imminent. —**Impendent**, im-pen'-dent, *a.* Impending; imminent.

**Impenetrable**, im-pen'-ē-tra-bl, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, not, and *penetrable*.] Not penetrable; incapable of being penetrated or pierced; hence, incapable of intellectual or emotional impression; obtuse or unsympathetic; *physics*, preventing any other substance from occupying the same place at the same time.

**Impenitent**, im-pen'-i-tent, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, not, and *penitent*.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; obdurate; of a hard heart.—**Impenitence**, im-pen'-i-tens, *n.* The condition of being impenitent.

**Imperative**, im-per'-a-tiv, *a.* [*L. imperativus*, from *impero*, I command.] Expressive of command; containing positive command; authoritative; not to be avoided or evaded; obligatory (*imperative duty*); *gram.* applied to the mood or form of a verb which expresses command, entreaty, advice, or exhortation (*go, write, attend*): in this sense often used substantively.

**Imperceptible**, im-pēr-sep'-ti-bl, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, not, and *perceptible*.] Not perceptible; not to be perceived; not discernible; not easily apprehended.—**Imperception**, im-pēr-sep'-shon, *a.* Want of perception.

**Imperfect**, im-pēr'-fekt, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, not, and *perfect*; *L. imperfectus*.] Not perfect; not complete in all parts; wanting something

necessary to completeness; defective; not reaching a certain standard or ideal; morally deficient or defective; not completely good.—*Imperfect tense*, *gram.* a tense expressing an uncompleted action or state, especially in time past.—*n.* An imperfect tense.—**Imperfection**, im-pēr-fek'-shon, *n.* The condition or quality of being imperfect; defect; flaw; blemish.—**Imperfectly**, im-pēr-fekt'-li, *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree; defectively; faultily.

**Imperforate**, im-pēr'-fo-rāt, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, not, and *perforate*.] Not perforated or pierced; having no opening or pores.

**Imperial**, im-pē'-ri-al, *a.* [*L. imperialis*, from *imperium*, empire, supreme command.] Pertaining to an empire or to an emperor; pertaining to supreme authority or to one who wields it; sovereign; supreme; suitable for an emperor; of superior excellence.—*n.* A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip (the style of beard made fashionable by Napoleon III). —**Imperialism**, im-pē'-ri-al-izm, *n.* Imperial state or authority; the spirit of empire.—**Imperialist**, im-pē'-ri-al-ist, *n.* One favourable to empire or imperial government.

**Imperil**, im-per'-il, *v.t.*—*imperilled, imperilling*. [*Prefix im* for *in*, into, and *peril*.] To bring into peril; to endanger.

**Impetuous**, im-pē'-ri-us, *a.* [*L. impetuosus*, from *impetum*, empire.] Giving orders or commands in an arbitrary or absolute manner; dictatorial; haughty; arrogant; domineering; urgent, pressing, or overmastering (*impetuous necessity*).

**Imperishable**, im-per'-ish-a-bl, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, not, and *perishable*.] Not perishable; not subject to decay; indestructible; enduring permanently.

**Impermeable**, im-pēr'-mē-a-bl, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, not, and *permeable*.] Not permeable; impermeous.

**Impersonal**, im-pēr'-son-al, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, not, and *personal*.] Not having personal existence; not ended with personality.—*Impersonal verb*, *gram.* a verb (such as *it rains*, *it becomes* us to be modest) which is used only with an impersonal nominative or subject.—*n.* That which wants personality; an impersonal verb.

**Impersonate**, im-pēr'-son-āt, *v.t.*—*impersonated, impersonating*. [*Prefix im* for *in*, in (or in intens.), and *personate*.] To invest with personality; to assume the person or character of; to represent in character (as on the stage).

**Impertinent**, im-pēr'-ti-nent, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, not, and *pertinent*.] Not pertinent or pertaining to the matter in hand; having no bearing on the subject; not to the point; irrelevant; unbecoming in speech or action; meddling with matters in which one has no concern; petulant and rude; uncivil.—**Imperti-**

nence, im-pēr'-ti-nens, *n.* The quality of being impertinent; that which is impertinent; impertinent conduct or language.

**Imperturbable**, im-pēr-tēr'-ba-bl, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, not, and *perturb*.] Incapable of being perturbed or agitated; unmoved; calm; cool.

**Impervious**, im-pēr-vi-us, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, not, and *pervious*.] Not pervious; not admitting entrance or passage; incapable of being passed through.

**Impetigo**, im-pe-ti'-gō, *n.* [*L.*, from *impeto*, to assail.] *Med.* an eruption of itching pustules in clusters on the skin.

**Impetuous**, im-pet'-ū-us, *a.* [*L. impetuosus*, from *impetus*, an attack—*im*, in, and *peto*, I assail (whence *petition*, *compete*).] Rushing with force and violence; furious in motion; forcible; fierce; raging; vehement in feeling; passionate; violent.—**Impetuosity**, **Impetuousness**, im-pet'-ū-os'-i-ti, im-pet'-ū-us-ness, *n.* The quality of being impetuous; fury; vehemence.—**Impetus**, im-pe'-tus, *n.* [*L.*] Force of motion; the force with which any body is driven or impelled; momentum.

**Impl**, im'pi, *n.* A brigade or large body of Zulu soldiers.

**Impinge**, im-pinj', *v.i.* [*L. impingo, impactum*—*im* for *in*, on, and *pango*, I strike.] To strike, knock, or dash against; to clash upon; to strike; to hit.—**Impingement**, im-pinj'-ment, *n.* Act of impinging.—**Impingent**, im-pin'-jent, *a.* Striking against or upon.

**Impious**, im'pi-us, *a.* [*L. impius*—*im* for *in*, not, and *pious*, pious.] The reverse of pious; irreverent towards the Supreme Being; wanting in veneration for God and His authority; irrereligious; irreverent; profane (*impious men*, deeds, words).

—**Impiousness**, im'pi-us-ness, *n.* Impiety.—**Impiety**, im-pi'-ē-ti, *n.* [*L. impietas*.] The condition or quality of being impious; an act of wickedness or irreligion: in this latter sense with a plural.

**Implacable**, im-pla'-ka-bl, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, not, and *placable*.] Not placable; not to be appeased or pacified; inexorable; stubborn or constant in enmity.—**Implacability**, **Implacableness**, im-pla'-ka-bil'-i-ti, im-pla'-ka-bl-ness, *n.* The quality of being implacable.

**Implant**, im-plant', *v.t.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, in, into, and *plant*.] To plant; to set in soil (lit. or fig.); to insert; to sow (to *implant* truths, principles, virtue, &c.).—**Implantation**, im-plan-tā'-shon, *n.* The act of implanting.

**Implead**, im-plēd', *v.t.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, and *plead*.] To institute and prosecute a suit against in court; to sue at law.

**Implement**, im'plē-ment, *n.* [*L.L. implementum*, lit. what accomplishes, from *L. impleo*, to fill up—*im* for *in*, and *pleo*, I fill, as in *complete*, *replete*, &c., the root being in *E. full*.] An



instrument, tool, or utensil; an article assisting in carrying on manual labours.—*v.t.* To fulfil or satisfy the conditions of; to fulfil or perform; to carry into effect (to *implicate* a bargain).

**Implicate**, *im-pli-kāt*, *v.t.*—*implicated*, *implicating*. [*L. implicō, implicatum*—*im* for *in*, *in*, *into*, and *plico*, I fold.] To entangle to a certain extent in some affair; to show or prove to be connected or concerned; to involve (*implicated* in a conspiracy).—**Implication**, *im-pli-kā'shon*, *n.* The act of implicating or state of being implicated; an implying, or that which is implied but not expressed; an inference, or something which may fairly be understood though not expressed in words.

**Implicit**, *im-plis'it*, *a.* [*L. implicitus*, from *implico, implicatum*, and *implicatum*, to infold.] Fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; implied (an *implicit* promise); entirely depending or resting on something or someone else; hence, free from doubt or questioning; settled; deep rooted (*implicit* faith in one's word).

**Implore**, *im-plōr*, *v.t.*—*implored*, *imploping*. [*L. imploro*—*im* for *in*, *in*, *upon*, and *ploro*, I cry out.] To call upon or for, in supplication; to beseech; to pray earnestly; to entreat; to beg (to *implore* forgiveness, to *implore* a person to forgive).—*v.i.* To entreat; to beg.

**Imply**, *im-pli'*, *v.t.*—*implied*, *implying*. [*From L. implicō*—*in*, and *plico*, I fold, whence also *implicate* (which see); *comp. apply, reply, ply*.] To involve or contain by fair inference; to contain by implication or as a consequence; to include virtually (words *imply* a promise, an effect *implies* a cause).

**Impolite**, *im-pō-lit'*, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, *not*, and *polite*.] Not polite; unpolite; uncivil; rude.

**Impolitic**, *im-pō-lit'ik*, *a.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, *not*, and *politic*.] Not politic; wanting policy or prudent management; unwise; imprudent; indiscreet; injudicious.

**Imponderable**, *im-pōn'dér-a-bl*, *a.* Not ponderable; without sensible weight.

**Import**, *im-pōrt'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. importer*, to bring from abroad, to matter or be of consequence; *L. importo*, to bring in.] To bring into a place from abroad; to bring into one's own country: opposed to *export*; to bear or carry as a signification; to mean; to signify; to imply; to be of importance, moment, or consequence to; to matter to.—*n.* (*im-pōrt*). That which is imported or brought into a country from abroad; that which a word bears as its signification; purport; meaning; the application or interpretation of an action, of events, &c.; bearing; importance, weight, or consequence.—**Importation**, *im-pōrtā'shon*, *n.* The act or practice of importing; a quantity imported.

**Important**, *im-por'tant*, *a.* [*Fr. important*, lit. being of great import or moment.] Full of or bearing import, weight, or consequence; momentous; weighty; material; influential; grave.—**Importance**, *im-por'tans*, *n.* The quality of being important; weight; consequence; moment.

**Importune**, *im-por-tūn'*, sometimes *im-por-tūn*, *v.t.*—*importuned*, *importuning*. [*Fr. importuner*, to importune, pester, from *L. importunus*, distressing, rude—*im* for *in*, *not*, and *portus*, a port or harbour, access.] To press with solicitation; to solicit or urge with frequent or unceasing application; to annoy with unremitting demands.—*v.i.* To solicit earnestly and repeatedly.

**Importunate**, *im-por-tū-nāt*, *a.* Troublesome by frequent demands; incessant in solicitation; urgent; unreasonable.—**Importunity**, *im-por-tū-ni-ti*, *n.* The quality of being importunate; application urged with troublesome pertinacity.

**Impose**, *im-pōz'*, *v.t.*—*imposed*, *imposing*. [*Fr. imposer*.] To lay, set, or place on (to *impose* the hands); to lay or enjoin as a burden, tax, penalty, command, law, &c.; to palm or pass off; *printing*, to arrange and adjust (pages) and fasten into a chase.—*v.i.* Used in phrase to *impose* on or upon, to pass or put a trick or deceit on; to deceive; to victimize.—**Imposing**, *im-pō-zing*, *a.* Impressive in appearance; commanding; stately; majestic.—**Imposition**, *im-pō-zish'on*, *n.* The act of imposing or laying on; that which is imposed, levied, inflicted, enjoined, and the like; the act of tricking or deceiving; a trick or deception; a fraud; an imposture; an exercise enjoined on schoolboys as a punishment.

**Impossible**, *im-pōs'i-bl*, *a.* [*L. impossibilis*—*im* for *in*, *not*, and *possibilis*, possible.] Not possible; not capable of being or being done; incapable of being accomplished, thought, endured, &c.—**Impossibility**, *im-pōs'i-bil'i-ti*, *n.* The state or quality of being impossible; that which is impossible.

**Impost**, *im-pōst*, *n.* [*O. Fr. impost*, *Fr. impôt*, *L. impostum*, from *impono, impostum*, to lay upon—*in*, *on*, and *pono*, I place.] That which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty; *arch.* the point where an arch rests on a wall or column.

**Impostor**, *im-pōs'tér*, *n.* [*L. impostor*, from *impono*—*in*, *on*, and *pono*, I place.] One who imposes on others; a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception; a deceiver under a false character.—**Imposture**, *im-pōs'tūr*, *n.* The act or conduct of an impostor; fraud or imposition.

**Impotent**, *im-pō-tent*, *a.* [*L. impotens, impotētis*—*im* for *in*, *not*, and *potens, able, potent*.] Entirely wanting power, strength, or vigour of body or mind; deficient in capacity; weak; feeble; destitute

of the power of sexual intercourse or of begetting children.—**Impotence**, *im-pō-tens*, *n.* The condition or quality of being impotent. **Impound**, *im-pōund'*, *v.t.* [*Prefix im* for *in*, and *pound*.] To put in a pound (as a straying animal); to confine; to take possession of, as of a document, for use when necessary.

**Impoverish**, *im-pov'ér-ish*, *v.t.* [*Prefix im*, intens., and *Fr. pauvre*, poor, *POOR*.] To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence; to exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of (to *impoverish* land).

**Impracticable**, *im-prak'ti-ka-bl*, *a.* Not practicable; not to be performed or effected by human means or by the means at command; not to be dealt with or managed; unmanageable; incapable of being passed or travelled (an *impracticable* road).—**Impractical**, *im-prak'tikal*, *a.* Not practical; not taking a common-sense view of things; full of theories.

**Imprecation**, *im-prē-kā'shon*, *n.* [*L. imprecatio*.] The act of imprecating; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one; a curse.

**Impregnable**, *im-preg'nā-bl*, *a.* [*Fr. impenable*.] Not to be taken; incapable of being reduced by force (an *impregnable* fortress); not to be moved, impressed, or shaken.

**Impregnate**, *im-preg'nāt*, *v.t.* [*L. L. imprægnare*.] To make pregnant or with young; to cause to conceive; to transmit or infuse an active principle into; to imbue; to communicate qualities to by mixture.

**Impresario**, *im-pres-ā-ri-o*, *n.* [*It.*] One who organizes, manages, or conducts a company of concert or opera performers.

**Impress**, *im-pres'*, *v.t.* [*L. imprimo, impressum*—*im* for *in*, *on*, *upon*, and *premo*, I press.] To press or stamp in or upon; to mark by pressure; to make a mark or figure upon; to stamp (to *impress* a design on); to stamp on the mind; to inculcate (truth, facts, &c.); to affect deeply the feelings or sentiments.—*n.* (*im-pres*). A mark or figure made by pressure, or as by pressure; stamp; impression.—**Impression**, *im-pres'h'on*, *n.* [*L. impressio, impressionis*.] The act of impressing; that which is impressed, printed, or stamped; a copy taken by pressure from type, from an engraved plate, and the like; the aggregate of copies taken at one time; edition; effect or influence on the senses, on the mind, feelings, or sentiments; an indistinct notion, remembrance, or belief.—**Impressible**, *im-pres'h-on-a-bl*, *a.* Susceptible of impression; having the mind or feelings easily affected.—**Impressionist**, *im-pres'h-on-ist*, *n.* One who lays much stress on impressions; an artist who tries to depict scenes by their general and most striking characteristics as they first impress the



spectator.—**Impressive**, im-pres'-iv, *a.* Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting or of exciting attention and feeling.

**Impress**, im-pres', *v.t.* [Influenced by *press*, but originally meaning to hire by ready money, from *O.E. prest*, ready money.] To compel to enter into public service, as a seaman; to seize and take into service by compulsion; to take for public use.—*n.* The act of impressing; compulsion to serve.

**Imprimatur**, im-pri-mā'tēr, *n.* [L., let it be printed.] A licence to print a book, &c.; hence, a mark of approval in general.

**Imprimis**, im-pri'mis, *adv.* [L.] In the first place; first in order.

**Imprint**, im-print', *v.t.* [*O.E. emprent*, *Fr. empreint*, pp. of *empreindre*, to imprint; *L. imprimere*, to impress.] To mark by pressure; to stamp; to print; to fix indelibly or permanently, as on the mind or memory; to impress.—*n.* (im'-print). Whatever is impressed or printed; especially, the name of the printer or publisher on a book, with the place and often the time of publication.

**Imprison**, im-priz'on, *v.t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, *in*, and *prison*.] To put into a prison; to incarcerate; to confine.—**Imprisonment**, im-priz'on-ment, *n.* The act of imprisoning or state of being imprisoned.

**Improbable**, im-prob'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, *not*, and *probable*.] Not probable; not likely to be true; unlikely.—**Improbability**, im-prob'a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being improbable.

**Improbability**, im-prob'i-ti, *n.* [L. *improbitas*—*im* for *in*, *not*, and *probitas*, probity.] Want of probity; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty.

**Impromptu**, im-promp'tū, *adv.* [L. *in promptu*, in readiness, from *promptus*, readiness.] Off-hand; without previous study.—*n.* A saying, poem, epigram, or the like, made off-hand, or without previous study; an extemporaneous effusion.—*a.* Off-hand; extempore.

**Improper**, im-prop'ér, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, *not*, and *proper*.] Not proper; not suitable, adapted, or suited; unbecoming; indecent.—**Improprity**, im-prō-pri-ē-ti, *n.* [Fr. *impropiété*, from *L. improprius*, improper.] The quality of being improper; that which is improper; an unsuitable act, expression, and the like.

**Impropriate**, im-prō-pri-āt, *v.t.* [L. *im* for *in*, and *proprio*, proprium, to appropriate.] To appropriate; eccles. to place the profits or revenue of in the hands of a layman; to put in the possession of a layman or lay corporation.—*a.* Devolved into the hands of a layman.

**Improve**, im-prōv', *v.t.*—*improved*, *improving*. [Prefix *im* for *in*, *intens.*, and *O.Fr. prover*, to test.] To make

better; to increase the value, worth, or good qualities of; to use or employ to good purpose; to turn to profitable account (to *improve* the time).—*v.i.* To grow or become better; to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, or anything else desirable.—**Improvement**, im-prōv'ment, *n.* The act of improving, or state of being improved; that which improves; that by which the value of anything is increased, its excellence enhanced, and the like; a beneficial or valuable addition or alteration.

**Improvident**, im-prōv'i-dent, *a.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, *not*, and *provident*.] Not provident; wanting foresight; wanting care to make provision for future exigencies; thriftless; thoughtless.—**Improvvidence**, im-prōv'i-dens, *n.* The quality of being improvident.

**Improvise**, improvise, im-prov'iz', im-prō-vi-sāt, *v.t.* [Fr. *improviser*.] To compose and recite or sing without premeditation; to speak extempore, especially in verse; to do or form on the spur of the moment for a special occasion; to bring about in an off-hand way.—*v.i.* To recite or sing compositions without previous preparation.—**Improvisation**, im-prō-vi-sā'shon, *n.* The act or faculty of improvising; a song or other poem which is improvised.—**Improviser**, **Improvvisor**, im-prō-vi-zér, im-prō-vi-sā-tér, *n.* One who improvises or improvises.

**Imprudent**, im-prō'dent, *a.* [L. *imprudens*—*im* for *in*, *not*, and *prudens*.] Not prudent; wanting prudence or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; rash; heedless.—**Imprudence**, im-prō'dens, *n.* The quality of being imprudent; an imprudent act or course of conduct.

**Impudent**, im-pū'dent, *a.* [L. *impudens*.] Offensively forward in behaviour; intentionally treating others without due respect; wanting modesty; shameless; impertinent.—**Impudence**, im-pū'dens, *n.* The quality of being impudent; impudent language or behaviour; offensive forwardness.

**Impugn**, im-pūn', *v.t.* [Fr. *impugner*.] To attack (a statement, truthfulness, &c.) by words or arguments; to contradict; to call in question; to gainsay.

**Impulse**, im-puls', *n.* [L. *impulsus*, from *impello*, *impulsum*, to drive on.] Force communicated suddenly; motion produced by suddenly communicated force; thrust; push; influence acting on the mind suddenly or unexpectedly; sudden thought or determination; a force of infinitely large magnitude acting for an infinitely short time so as to produce a finite change of momentum.—**Impulsion**, im-pul'shon, *n.* [L. *impulsio*, *impulsionis*.] The act of impelling or state of being impelled; instigation; impulse.—**Impulsive**, im-pul'siv, *a.* [Fr. *impulsif*.] Having the power of impelling; impel-

lant; actuated or liable to be actuated by impulses; under the sway of one's emotions.

**Impunity**, im-pū-ni-ti, *n.* [Fr. *impunité*, from *L. impunitas*, from *impunis*, unpunished.] Exemption from punishment or penalty; freedom or exemption from injury, suffering, or loss.

**Impure**, im-pūr', *a.* [Fr. *impur*.] Not pure; mixed or impregnated with foul or extraneous substance; foul; obscene; unchaste; lewd; unclean; defiled by sin or guilt; unhallowed or unholy.—**Impurity**, im-pū-ri-ti, *n.* The condition or quality of being impure; foulness; that which is impure; foul matter.

**Impute**, im-pūt', *v.t.* [L. *imputo*—*in*, into, and *puto*, I think.] To charge, attribute, or ascribe; to set to the account of.—**Imputation**, im-pū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *imputatio*.] The act of imputing; that which is imputed or charged; charge, as of evil; censure; reproach.

**In**, *in*, prep. [A.Sax. *in*.] Within; inside of; surrounded by; indicating presence or situation within limits, whether of place, time, or circumstances (*in* the house, *in* the year, *in* sickness); or existence as a part, constituent, or quality of (evil *in* a man's disposition); or a certain state (a vehicle *in* motion, to put *in* operation).—*adv.* In or within some place; in some state, affair, or circumstances; not out (he is *in*, that is, in the house; the Tories are *in*, that is, in office; the ship is *in*, that is, in port); into some place or state, implying motion or change (come *in*, that is, into the house).

**Inability**, in-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* [Prefix *in*, *not*, and *ability*.] The state of being unable; want of the necessary power or ability.

**Inaccessible**, in-ak-ses'i-bl, *n.* [Prefix *in*, *not*, and *accessible*.] Not accessible; not to be reached, obtained, or approached.

**Inaccurate**, in-ak'kū-rāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, *not*, and *accurate*.] Not accurate, exact, or correct; making or containing incorrect statements; not according to truth; erroneous.—**Inaccuracy**, in-ak'kū-ra-si, *n.* The state of being inaccurate; an inaccurate statement; a mistake in a statement; an error.

**Inaction**, in-ak'shon, *n.* [Prefix *in*, *not*, and *action*.] Want of action; state of being inactive; idleness; rest.—**Inactive**, in-ak'tiv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, *not*, and *active*.] Not active; inert; having no power to move; not engaged in action or effort; idle; indolent; sluggish; *chem* and *med.* inoperative.—**Inactivity**, in-ak-tiv'i-ti, *n.* The quality or condition of being inactive.

**Inadequate**, in-ad'ē-kwāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, *not*, and *adequate*.] Not adequate; not equal to the purpose; insufficient; defective.—**Inadequacy**, **Inadequateness**, in-ad'ē-kwa-si, in-ad'ē-kwāt-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being inadequate.

**Inadmissible**, in-ad-mis'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *admissible*.] Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received.

**Inadvertent**, in-ad-vér'tent, *a.* [L. prefix *in*, not, and *advertens*, *advertentis*, ppr. of *adverto*, I attend to. **ADVERT**.] Not paying strict attention; failing to notice or observe; heedless; unwary.—**Inadvertence**, in-ad-vér'tens, *n.* The quality of being inadvertent; an oversight, mistake, or fault which proceeds from some degree of heedlessness.

**Inalienable**, in-ál'yen-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *alienable*.] Incapable of being alienated or transferred to another.

**Inane**, in-án', *a.* [*inanis*, empty.] Empty; void; frivolous; worthless; void of sense or intelligence.—*n.* That which is void or empty; infinite void space.—**Inanition**, in-a-nish'on, *n.* The condition of being inane; exhaustion from want of food.—**Inanity**, in-an'i-ti, *n.* The state of being inane; mental vacuity; silliness.

**Inanimate**, in-an'i-mát, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *animate*.] Not animate; destitute of life or animation; without vivacity or briskness; dull; inactive; sluggish.

**Inapplicable**, in-ap'pli-ka-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *applicable*.] Not applicable; incapable of being applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose.

**Inapposite**, in-ap'pô-zit, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apposite*.] Not apposite, fit, or suitable; not pertinent.

**Inappreciable**, in-ap-pré'shi-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appreciable*.] Not appreciable; so small as hardly to be noticed or estimated.

**Inapproachable**, in-ap-prôch'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *approachable*.] Not approachable; inaccessible; that cannot be equalled; unrivalled.

**Inappropriate**, in-ap-prô'pri-át, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *appropriate*.] Not appropriate; unsuited; unsuitable; not proper.

**Inapt**, in-apt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *apt*.] Unapt; not apt; unsuitable; unfit.—**Inaptitude**, **Inaptness**, in-ap'ti-tüd, in-ap't'nes, *n.* Unfitness; unsuitableness.

**Inarch**, in-árch', *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, into, and *arch*.] To graft by uniting to the stock without separating (for a time) the scion from its parent tree.

**Inarticulate**, in-ár-tik'ü-lát, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *articulate*.] Not articulate; not uttered with distinctness of sounds or syllables; *zool.* not jointed or articulated.

**Inattention**, in-at-ten'shon, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *attention*.] Want of attention; heedlessness.—**Inattentive**, in-at-ten'tiv, *a.* Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object; heedless.

**Inaudible**, in-á-di-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *audible*.] Not audible; incapable of being heard.—**Inaudibility**, in-á-di-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being inaudible.

**Inaugurate**, in-á-gü-rát, *v.t.*—in-

*augurate*, *inaugurating*. [L. *inauguro*, *inauguratum*, to inaugurate, to install—in, into, and *augur*, an augur.] To introduce or induct into an office with solemnity or suitable ceremonies; to invest in a formal manner; to begin or set in progress with formality or some degree of solemnity, pomp, or ceremony; to initiate; to perform in public initiatory ceremonies in connexion with; to celebrate the completion of.—**Inaugural**, in-á-gü-rál, *a.* Pertaining to an inauguration.—**Inauguration**, in-á-gü-rá'shon, *n.* The act of inaugurating, or the ceremonies connected with such an act.

**Inauspicious**, in-a-spish'us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *auspicious*.] Not auspicious; ill-omened; unlucky; unfavourable.

**Inboard**, in'bôrd, *a.* Within a ship or other vessel (an *inboard* cargo).—*adv.* Within the hold of a vessel; on board of a vessel.

**Inborn**, in'bôrn, *a.* Innate; implanted by nature.

**Inbreak**, in'brák, *n.* A sudden, violent inroad or incursion; an irruption; opposed to *outbreak*.—

**Inbreaking**, in'brá-king, *n.* The act of breaking in; incursion; invasion; inroad.

**Inbred**, in'bred, *a.* Bred within; innate; natural.—**Inbreed**, in'bred', *v.t.* To produce or generate within; to cross or mate closely-related individuals.

**Inca**, in'ka, *n.* A king or prince of Peru before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards.

**Inc calculable**, in-ka'l'kü-la-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *calculable*.] Not calculable; beyond calculation; very great.

**Incandescent**, in-kan-des'ent, *a.* [L. *incandescere*, to become warm—in, intens., and *candescere*, to begin to glow.] White or glowing with heat.—**Incandescence**, in-kan-des'ens, *n.* The condition of being incandescent.

**Incantation**, in-kan-tá'shon, *n.* [L. *incantatio*, *incantationis*, from *incantare*, to chant a magic formula over one.] The act of using certain words and ceremonies for the purpose of raising spirits or performing magical actions; the form of words so used; a magical spell, charm, or ceremony.

**Incapable**, in-ká'pa-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *capable*.] Not capable; possessing inadequate power; not admitting; not susceptible; not equal to anything; unable; unqualified or disqualified; generally followed by *of*.—*n.* One physically or mentally unable to act with effect; an inefficient or silly person.

**Incapacitate**, in-ka-pas'i-tát, *v.t.*—*incapacitated*, *incapacitating*. [Prefix *in*, not, and *capacitate*.] To deprive of capacity or natural power; to render or make unable or unfit; to disqualify or render incompetent.—**Incapacitation**, in-ka-pas'i-tá'shon, *n.* The act of incapacitating.—**Incapacity**, in-ka-pas'i-ti, *n.*

Want of capacity, power, or ability; inability; incompetency.

**Incarcerate**, in-kár'sér-át, *v.t.*—*incarcerated*, *incarcerating*. [L. *in*, in, into, and *carcer*, a prison.] To imprison; to confine in a jail; to shut up or enclose.—**Incarceration**, in-kár'sér-á'shon, *n.* The act of incarcerating; imprisonment.

**Incaradine**, in-kár-na-din, *v.t.* [Fr. *incarnadin*, flesh-coloured—L. *in*, in, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] To tinge with the colour of flesh; to dye red.

**Incarinate**, in-kár'nát, *v.t.*—*incarnated*, *incarnating*. [L. *incarno*, *incarnatum*—L. *in*, into, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh.—*a.* Invested with flesh; embodied in flesh or a human body.—**Incarnation**, in-kár-na'shon, *n.* The act of assuming flesh or taking a human body and the nature of man; the state of being incarnated; a visible embodiment; a vivid exemplification in person or act (he is the *incarnation* of wickedness).

**Incendiary**, in-sen'di-a-ri, *n.* [L. *incendiarius*, from *incendo*, I burn.] A person who wilfully and maliciously sets fire to a building, &c.; one who sets fire to another's property; one who is guilty of arson; one who excites or inflames factions and promotes quarrels.—*a.* Pertaining to wilful and malicious fire-raising; tending to excite or inflame factions, sedition, or quarrel.—**Incendiariism**, in-sen'di-arizm, *n.* The act or practice of an incendiary.

**Incense**, in'sens, *n.* [Fr. *encens*, from L. *incensum*, what is set on fire.] The odours of spices and gums, burned in religious rites, or as an offering to some deity; the materials burned for making perfumes.

**Incense**, in-sens', *v.t.* [L. *incensus*, provoked.] To enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to excite to angry passions; to provoke, irritate, exasperate.

**Incentive**, in-sen'tiv, *a.* [L. *incentivus*, striking up or leading a melody—in, on, and *cano*, I sing.] Inciting; encouraging or stirring up.—*n.* That which incites or has a tendency to incite to determination or action; what prompts to good or ill; motive; spur.

**Inception**, in-sep'shon, *n.* [L. *inceptio*, *inceptionis*, from *incipio*, I begin.] The act of beginning; a beginning; commencement; first stage.—**Inceptive**, in-sep'tiv, *a.* [L. *inceptivus*.] Pertaining to inception; beginning; applied to a verb which expresses the beginning of an action.—*n.* An incentive verb.—

**Inceptor**, in-sep'tér, *n.* A beginner; one who is on the point of taking the degree of Master of Arts at Cambridge University.

**Incertitude**, in-sér'ti-tüd, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *certitude*.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

**Incessant**, in-ses'ant, *a.* [L. prefix



*in*, not, and *cessans*, *cessantis*, ppr. of *cesso*, I cease.] Continuing without interruption; unceasing; uninterrupted; incessant; continual; ceaseless.

**Incest**, in'sest, *n.* [Fr. *inceste*, L. *incestum*, unchastity.] The offence of sexual commerce between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.—**Incestuous**, in-ses'tū-us, *a.* Guilty of incest; involving the crime of incest.

**Inch**, insh, *n.* [A.Sax. *ince*.] A lineal measure, being the twelfth part of a foot; proverbially, a small quantity or degree.

**Inchoate**, in-kō-āt, *a.* [L. *inchoo*, *inchoatum*, to begin.] Recently or just begun; incipient; rudimentary; incomplete.

**Incidence**, in'si-dens, *n.* [L.L. *incidentia*, from L. *incidere*, to fall upon—in, into, upon, and *cadere*, to fall.] A falling or occurring; the manner of falling (the incidence of taxation in a state); *physics*, the direction in which a body, or a ray of light, heat, &c., falls upon any surface, this direction, as regards the surface on which the body or ray falls, being called the *line of incidence*.—**Incident**, in'si-dent, *a.* [L. *incidens*, *incidentis*, ppr. of *incido*.] Falling or striking, as a ray of light upon a surface; liable to happen; apt to occur; hence, naturally happening or appertaining (ills incident to human life).—*n.* What falls out, happens, or takes place; an event; an appertaining fact; *law*, a thing appertaining to, or passing with another or principal thing.—**Incidental**, in-si-den'tal, *a.* Happening as an occasional event forming an incident; casual; not necessary to the chief purpose; appertaining and subsidiary.

**Incinerate**, in-sin'ér-āt, *v.t.* [L. *in*, into, and *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.] To burn to ashes.—**Incineration**, in-sin'ér-ā'shon, *n.* The act of incinerating.

**Incipient**, in-sip'i-ent, *a.* [L. *incipiens*, *incipientis*, ppr. of *incipio*, I begin.] Beginning; commencing; beginning to show itself.

**Incise**, in-siz', *v.t.*—*incised*, *incising*. [Fr. *inciser*, from L. *incido*, *incisum*—*in*, into, and *cado*, I cut.] To cut into; to make a deep cut in; to carve.—**Incision**, in-sizh'on, *n.* The act of cutting into a substance; that which is produced by incising; a cut; a gash; *fig.* sharpness; trenchancy.—**Incisive**, in-si'siv, *a.* [Fr. *incisif*, *incisive*.] Cutting in; sharply and clearly expressive; trenchant (*incisive* language or style).—**Incisor**, in-si'zér, *n.* *Zool.* a foretooth; one of those teeth the special task of which is to cut or separate.

**Incite**, in-sit', *v.t.*—*incited*, *inciting*. [L. *incito*—*in*, on, and *cito*, I urge, rouse.] To move to action; to stir up; to stimulate, urge, provoke, spur on.—**Incitement**, in-sit'-ment, *n.* The act of inciting; that

which incites or moves to action; incentive; impulse; spur; stimulus.

**Incivility**, in-si-vil'i-ti, *n.* Want of courtesy; rudeness; impoliteness.

**Inclement**, in-klem'ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *clement*.] Not clement; unmerciful, severe, or harsh; tempestuous, rough, stormy, boisterous, or otherwise hard to bear (weather).

**Incline**, in-klín', *v.t.*—*inclined*, *inclining*. [L. *inclino*, I incline—in, on, and *clino*, Gr. *klinō*, I bend.] To deviate from a direction which is regarded as normal; to bend, lean, tend; to tend, as towards an opinion, course of action, &c.—*v.t.* To cause to deviate from a line, position, or direction; to give a leaning to; to direct; to give a tendency or propensity to; to dispose; to bend, stoop, or bow (the body, the head).—*n.* An ascent or descent, as in a road or railway; a slope.—**Inclination**, in-klī-nā'shon, *n.* [L. *inclinatio*, *inclinatio*.] The act of inclining, leaning, or bending; deviation from a direction regarded as the normal one; leaning; feeling in favour; propensity.—**Inclined**, in-klind', *p.* and *a.* Having a leaning or tendency; disposed.—**Inclined plane**, a plane inclined to the horizon, or forming with a horizontal plane any angle whatever excepting a right angle: it is one of the mechanical powers.

**Inclose**, in-klōz', *v.t.* ENCLOSE.

**Include**, in-klūd', *v.t.*—*included*, *including*. [L. *include*—*in*, in, and *claudo*, I shut up.] To confine, hold, or contain; to comprise; to comprehend; to embrace or involve.—**Inclusion**, in-klū'zhon, *n.* [L. *inclusio*.] The act of including.—**Inclusive**, in-klū'siv, *a.* [Fr. *inclusif*, from L. *include*.] Enclosing; encircling; comprehended in the number or sum; comprehending the state limit or extremes.

**Incognito**, in-kog'ni-tō, *a.* or *adv.* [It., Sp., and Fr., from L. *incognitus*, unknown.] In disguise; in an assumed character and under an assumed name.—*n.*, the fem. being **Incognita**, in-kog'ni-ta. One unknown, or in disguise, or passing under an assumed name; assumption of a disguised or feigned character.

**Incognizable**, **Incognisable**, in-kog'ni-za-bl or in-kon'i-za-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *cognizable*.] Not cognizable; incapable of being recognized, known, or distinguished.—**Incognizance**, **Incognisance**, in-kog'ni-zans or in-kon'i-zans, *n.* Failure to recognize, know, or apprehend.

**Incoherent**, in-kō'hé-rent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *coherent*.] Not coherent; not cohering or attached together; unconnected (*incoherent* particles); wanting coherence or rational connexion (ideas, language, &c.); rambling and unintelligible.—**Incoherence**, **Incoherency**, in-kō'hé-rens, in-kō'hé-ren-si, *n.* The quality of being incoherent.

**Incombustible**, in-kom-bus'ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *combustible*.] Not combustible; incapable of being burned or consumed by fire.

**Income**, in'kum, *n.* [From *in* and *come*, lit. that which comes in; comp. *outcome*.] Receipts or emoluments regularly accruing from property or office; the annual receipts derived from labour, trading, or otherwise, by a person or body of persons; revenue.—**Income-tax**, *n.* A tax levied on incomes according to their amount.—**Incomer**, in'kum-ér, *n.* One who comes in; a stranger, not a native.—**Incoming**, in'kum-ing, *a.* Coming in, as an occupant (an *incoming* tenant).—*n.* The act of coming in.

**Incommensurable**, in-kom-men'sū-ra-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commensurable*.] Not commensurable; having no common measure.—*n.* One of two or more quantities which have no common measure.—**Incommensurable number**, a number which cannot be expressed as the ratio of two whole numbers.—**Incommensurate**, in-kom-men'sū-rāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commensurate*.] Not commensurate; incommensurable; not adequate or of sufficient amount.

**Incommode**, in-kom-mōd', *v.t.*—*incommoded*, *incommoding*. [Fr. *incommoder*, from L. *incommodare*, to be troublesome to.] To give inconvenience to; to inconvenience; to put about; to trouble.—**Incommodious**, in-kom-mō'di-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commodious*.] Not commodious; inconvenient; tending to incommode.

**Incommunicable**, in-kom-mū'ni-ka-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *communicable*.] Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, told, or imparted to others.—**Incommunicative**, in-kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *communicative*.] Not communicative; not inclined to impart information to others; not disposed to hold communion or intercourse.

**Incommutable**, in-kom-mū'ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *commutable*.] Not commutable; incapable of being exchanged.

**Incomparable**, in-kom'pa-ra-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comparable*.] Not comparable; admitting of no comparison with others; without a match, rival, or peer; unequalled; transcendent.

**Incompatible**, in-kom-pat'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compatible*.] Not compatible; incapable of subsisting, being possessed, or being made to accord with something else; incapable of harmonizing (feelings or tempers *incompatible* with each other).—*n.* A thing that is incompatible.

**Incompetent**, in-kom'pe-tent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *competent*.] Not competent; wanting adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, &c.; unable; incapable; inadequate; wanting necessary legal or constitutional qualifi-



cations (an *incompetent* witness in a court); not permissible or admissible (an *incompetent* defence).—**Incompetence**, in-kom-pē-tens, *n.* The condition or quality of being incompetent.

**Incomplete**, in-kom-plēt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *complete*.] Not complete; not finished; imperfect; defective.

**Incomprehensible**, in-kom-prē-hen'si-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *comprehensible*.] Not comprehensible; incapable of being comprehended or understood; beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable; *theol.* as in Athanasian Creed: illimitable; infinite; not comprehended in or bounded by space.—**Incomprehension**, in-kom-prē-hen'shon, *n.* Want of comprehension or understanding.—**Incomprehensive**, in-kom-prē-hen'siv, *a.* Not comprehensive; not extensive; limited.

**Incompressible**, in-kom-pres'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *compressible*.] Not compressible; resisting compression.

**Incomputable**, in-kom-pū'ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *computable*.] Not computable; incapable of being computed or reckoned.

**Inconceivable**, in-kon-sē'va-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conceivable*.] Not conceivable; incapable of being conceived or thought of; incomprehensible.

**Inconclusive**, in-kon-klū'siv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conclusive*.] Not conclusive; not producing a conclusion; not settling a point in debate or a doubtful question.

**Incongruous**, in-kong-grū-us, *a.* [*L. incongruus—in*, not, and *congruus*, congruous.] Not congruous; not of a kind or character to mingle well together; not such as to make a harmonious whole; not suiting each other; inharmonious; inconsistent (*incongruous* parts, elements, mixtures).—**Incongruity**, in-kong-grū'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incongruous; that which is incongruent; something exhibiting a want of congruity.

**Inconsequent**, in-kon-sē-kwent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consequent*; *L. inconsequens*.] Not following from the premises; not in accordance with logical method; inconclusive.—**Inconsequence**, in-kon-sē-kwens, *n.* [*L. inconsequentia*.] The condition or quality of being inconsequent; want of logical sequence.

**Inconsiderable**, in-kon-sid'ēr-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *considerable*.] Not worthy of consideration or notice; unimportant; small; trivial; insignificant.

**Inconsiderate**, in-kon-sid'ēr-āt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *considerate*; *L. inconsideratus*.] Not considerate; not acting with due consideration; hasty; imprudent; thoughtless; heedless.

**Inconsistent**, in-kon-sis'tent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *consistent*.] Not

consistent; irreconcilable in conception or in fact; contrary; contradictory; incompatible; incongruous; not exhibiting uniformity of sentiment or conduct, steadiness to principle, or the like.—**Inconsistency**, **Inconsistence**, in-kon-sis'ten-si, in-kon-sis'tens, *n.* The condition or quality of being inconsistent; opposition or disagreement of particulars; self-contradiction; incongruity in action or conduct.

**Inconsolable**, in-kon-sō'l-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *solable*.] Incapable of being consoled; grieved beyond consolation.

**Inconspicuous**, in-kon-spik'ū-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conspicuous*.] Not conspicuous or readily noticed; not to be easily perceived.

**Inconstant**, in-kon'stant, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *constant*; *L. inconstans*, *Fr. inconstant*.] Not constant; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose; not firm in resolution; unsteady; fickle; capricious; said of persons; mutable, changeable, or variable; said of things.—*n.* A thing which is not constant; a variable.—**Inconstantly**, in-kon'stant-li, *adv.* In an Inconstant manner.—**Inconstancy**, in-kon'stan-si, *n.* [*L. inconstantia*.] The quality of being inconstant.

**Incontestable**, in-kon-tes'ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *contestable*.] Not contestable; not to be disputed; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible.

**Incontinent**, in-kon'ti-nent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *continent*; *L. incontinens*; *Fr. incontinent*, incontinent, and (as *adv.*) forthwith, immediately.] Not continent; not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd; immediate; *med.* unable to restrain natural discharges or evacuations.—**Incontinence**, in-kon'ti-nens, *n.* [*L. incontinentia*, *Fr. incontinence*.] The condition or quality of being incontinent.—**Incontinently**, in-kon'ti-nent-li, *adv.* In an incontinent manner; immediately; instantly; forthwith; at once.

**Incontrovertible**, in-kon'trō-vēr'-ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *controvertible*.] Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute or controversy.

**Inconvenient**, in-kon-vē'ni-ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convenient*.] Not convenient; incommodious; giving some trouble; wanting due facilities; causing embarrassment; inopportune.—**Inconvenience**, **Inconvenience**, in-kon-vē'ni-ens, in-kon-vē'ni-en-si, *n.* The quality of being inconvenient; something that incommodes or gives trouble or uneasiness.—**Inconvenience**, in-kon-vē'ni-ens, *v.t.*—*inconvenienced*, *inconveniencing*. To put to inconvenience; to incommode.

**Inconversant**, in-kon-vēr-sant, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *conversant*.] Not conversant; not familiar; not versed.

**Inconvertible**, in-kon-vēr'ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *convertible*.] Not convertible; incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else.

**Incorporate**, in-kor'po-rāt, *v.t.*—*incorporated*, *incorporating*. [*L. incorporo, incorporatum—in*, into, and *corpus, corporis*, a body.] To form into one body; to combine or mix into one mass; to unite with another body or substance; to combine or unite intimately (to *incorporate* things together or one thing with another); to embody or give material form to; to form into a corporation or body of individuals that can act as one.—*v.i.* To unite so as to form a part of another body; to be mixed or blended; to grow into: usually followed by *with*.—*a.* Incorporated; united in one body.

**Incorporation**, in-kor'po-rā'shon, *n.* The act of incorporating or state of being incorporated; that which is incorporated; a society or body formed by the union of individuals and authorized by law to act as a single person.

**Incorporeal**, in-kor-pō-rē-al, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corporeal*.] Not corporeal; not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial; intangible.

**Incorrect**, in-ko-rekt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *correct*.] Not correct; not exact; inexact; erroneous; faulty; not according to fact.

**Incorrigible**, in-kor'i-jl-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corrigible*.] Incapable of being corrected or amended; bad beyond correction or reform.—*n.* One who is bad beyond correction or reform.

**Incrrupt**, in-ko-rup't, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *corrupt*; *L. incurrptus*.] Not corrupt or corrupted; not suffering from corruption or decay; not depraved; pure; untainted; above the influence of corruption or bribery.—**Incrruptible**, in-ko-rup'ti-bl, *a.* Incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution; incapable of being corrupted or bribed; inflexibly upright.—**Incrruption**, in-ko-rup'shon, *n.* Absence of or exemption from corruption or decay.

**Increase**, in-kre's, *v.i.*—*increased*, *increasing*. [Prefix *in* or *en*, and *O. Fr. creser, L. crescere*, to grow.] To become greater; to grow; to augment; to advance; to multiply by the production of young; *astron.* to show a gradually enlarging luminous surface; to wax (the moon *increases*).—*v.t.* To make greater or larger; to augment in bulk, quantity, amount, or degree; to add to.—*n.* (In'krēs). Augmentation; a growing greater or larger; enlargement; extension; the amount by which anything is augmented; increment; interest of money; produce; issue or offspring [*O.T.*]; *astron.* the period of waxing, as of the moon.

**Incredible**, in-kred'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *credible*.] Not credible;

impossible to be believed; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief.—**Incredibility**, in-kred'-'i-bil'-'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being incredible; that which is incredible.  
**Incredulous**, in-kred'-'u-lus, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *credulous*.] Not credulous; not given to believe readily; refusing or withholding belief; sceptical.

**Increment**, in-kre-'ment, *n.* [L. *incrementum*, from *increo*, I increase.] Act or process of increasing; augmentation or growth; something added; increase.

**Incriminate**, in-krim'-'i-nāt, *v.t.*—*incriminated, incriminating.* [L.L. *incrimo, incrimatum*—L. *in*, and *crimare*, to accuse one of a crime.] To charge with a crime or fault; to decide; to criminate.

**Incrust**, in-krust'-'t, *v.t.* [L. *incrusto*—*in*, in, on, and *crusta*, crust.] To cover with a crust or with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of.—**Incrustation**, in-krus-tā'-shon, *n.* The act of incrusting; a crust or hard coating on the surface of a body; a covering or inlaying.

**Incubate**, in-kū-bāt, *v.i.* [L. *incubo, incubatum*, to lie in or upon—prefix *in*, in, on, and *cubo*, I lie; see also *in incubus, incumbent, covey*.] To sit on eggs for hatching.—**Incubation**, in-kū-bā'-shon, *n.* The act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young; *pathol.* the maturation of a contagious poison in the animal system.—**Incubator**, in-kū-bā-tēr, *n.* One who or that which incubates; an apparatus for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

**Incubus**, in-kū-bus, *n. pl.* **Incubuses, Incubi**, in-kū-bus-ēz, in-kū-bi, [L., from *incubo*, I lie on.] Nightmare; an imaginary being or demon, formerly supposed to be the cause of nightmare; hence, something that weighs heavily on the mind or feelings; an incumbrance of any kind; a dead weight.

**Inculcate**, in-kul'kāt, *v.t.*—*inculcated, inculcating.* [L. *inculco, inculcatum*—*in*, in, and *calco*, I tread; akin *calx*, the heel.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to teach and enforce by frequent repetitions; to urge on the mind.

**Inculpate**, in-kul'pāt, *v.t.*—*inculpated, inculpating.* [L. *inculpo, inculpatum*—L. *in*, into, and *culpa*, a fault.] To show to be in fault; to accuse of crime; to impute guilt to; to incriminate; opposed to *exculpate*.

**Incumbent**, in-kum'bent, *a.* [L. *incumbens, incumbentis*, *ppr.* of *incumbo*, I lie—*in*, on, and *cumbo*, I lie down.] Lying or resting upon; resting upon a person as a duty or obligation to be performed; imposed and calling for performance.—*n.* A person in possession of an ecclesiastical benefice or other office.—**Incumbency**, in-kum'ben-si, *n.* The state of being incumbent; what is incumbent; *eccles.* the state of holding or being in possession of a benefice.

**Incunabulum**, in-kū-nab'-'u-lum, *n.*

*pl.* **Incunabula**, in-kū-nab'-'u-la. [L. *incunabula*, swaddling-clothes, birthplace, origin—prefix *in*, and *cunabula*, from *cuna*, a cradle.] A book printed in the early times of printing; generally, a book printed before the year 1500.

**Incur**, in-ker'-'t, *v.t.*—*incurred, incurring.* [L. *incurro, I run against*—*in*, and *curro, I run*.] To run in danger of or liability to; to expose oneself to; to become liable to; to become subject to (*incur* danger, inconvenience, &c.); to contract (to *incur* a debt).

**Incurable**, in-kū'ra-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *curable*.] Not curable; beyond the power of skill and medicine; not admitting remedy.—*n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure.

**Incurious**, in-kū'ri-us, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *curious*.] Not curious or inquisitive; destitute of curiosity.

**Incursor**, in-ker'shon, *n.* [L. *incursio, incursum*, from *incurro*.] An entering into a territory with hostile intention; an invasion not followed by continued occupation; an inroad.

**Incurvate**, incurve, in-ker'vāt, in-ker'v, *v.t.* [L. *incurvo, incurvatum*—*in*, in, and *curvo, I bend*.] To curve inwards; to make curved; to bend; to crook.—**Incurvate**, *a.* Curved inward or upward.

**Indebted**, in-det'ed, *a.* [Prefix *in*, in, and *debt*.] Being under a debt; having incurred a debt; held to payment or requital; obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due.

**Indecent**, in-dē'sent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decent*; L. *indecentis*, unseemly.] Offending against decency; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy; immodest; unseemly.—**Indecency**, in-dē'sen-si, *n.* The quality of being indecent; what is indecent in language, actions, or manners; grossness in speech or behaviour; immodesty.

**Indecision**, in-dē-sizh'on, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decision*.] Want of decision or settled purpose; a wavering of mind; irresolution.—**Indecisive**, in-dē-si'siv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decisive*.] Not decisive; not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue; not having come to a decision; irresolute; vacillating; hesitating.

**Indeclinable**, in-dē'kli'na-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *declinable*.] Gram. not declinable; not varied by terminations.—*n.* Gram. a word that is not declined.

**Indecorous**, in-dē-kō'rus, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *decorous*.] Not decorous; violating decorum or propriety; unseemly; unbecoming.—

**Indecorum**, in-dē-kō'rum, *n.* Want of decorum; impropriety of behaviour.

**Indeed**, in-dē'd, *adv.* [Prep. *in*, and *deed*.] In reality; in truth; in fact: sometimes used as intimating a concession or admission; sometimes

interjectionally, as an expression of surprise, or for the purpose of obtaining confirmation.

**Indefatigable**, in-dē-fat'-'i-ga-bl, *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis*, from *in*, not, and *defatigare*, to tire completely.] Incapable of being fatigued; not yielding to fatigue; unremitting in labour or effort; unwearied; untiring.

**Indefeasible**, in-dē-fē'zi-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defeasible*.] Not defeasible; not to be defeated or made void (right, claim, or title).

**Indefensible**, in-dē-fen'si-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *defensible*.] Not defensible; incapable of being defended, vindicated, or justified.

**Indefinable**, in-dē-fi'na-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *definable*.] Incapable of being defined; unsusceptible of definition; not to be clearly explained by words.

**Indefinite**, in-dē-fi'nit, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *definite*.] Not definite; not limited or defined; not precise or certain; having no determinate or certain limits.

**Indelible**, in-del'-'i-bl, *a.* [L. *indelebilis*—*in*, not, and *deleo*, I delete.] Not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced, cancelled, or obliterated.

**Indelicate**, in-del'-'i-kāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *delicate*.] Wanting delicacy; offensive to modesty or purity of mind; tending towards indecency or grossness; somewhat immodest; somewhat devoid of decency or tact.—**Indelicacy**, in-del'-'i-ka-si, *n.* The condition or quality of being indelicate; a certain want of modesty or purity of mind.

**Indemnify**, in-dem'ni-fi, *v.t.* [L. *indemnitas*, free from loss or injury, and *facio*, I make.] To save harmless; to secure against loss, damage, or penalty; to reimburse for expenditure made.

**Indemnity**, in-dem'ni-ti, *n.* [Fr. *indemnité*, from L. *indemnitas*, from *indemnitas*, uninjured.] Security or exemption from damage, loss, injury, or punishment; compensation or equivalent for loss, damage, or injury sustained.

**Indent**, in-dent'-'t, *v.t.* [L. *indentare*, O.Fr. *ender*, from L. *in*, in, and *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] To notch, jag, or cut into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth; to indenture; *printing*, to begin (a line) farther in from the margin than the rest of the paragraph.—*v.i.* To make an official demand for.—*n.* A notch in a margin; an indentation; *printing*, the blank space at the beginning of a paragraph; *com.* an order for goods.—**Indentation**, in-den-tā'-shon, *n.* The act of indenting; a cut or notch in a margin; an angular recess or depression like a notch in any border.—**Indented**, in-den'ted, *p. and a.* Having notches or points like teeth on the margin; toothed; bound by indenture.—**Indenture**, in-den'tūr, *n.* The act of indenting; an indentation; *law*, a deed under seal, entered into



between two or more parties, each party having a duplicate: so called from the duplicates having originally been written on one skin, which was divided by a jagged cut, so that the correspondence of the two halves was at once manifest.

**Independent**, in-dē-pen-dent, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and dependent.] Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not relying on others: with of before an object; not subordinate; affording the means of independence (an independent fortune); moderately wealthy; acting and thinking for oneself; not swayed by bias or influence; self-directing; proceeding from or expressive of a spirit of independence (an independent air or manner); pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists.—*adv.* Irrespective; without taking note or regard; not to make mention: with of.—*n.* *Eccles.* one who maintains that every congregation forms a church or independent religious society in itself; a Congregationalist. — **Independence**, in-dē-pen-dens, *n.* The state of being independent; that which renders one independent; property or income sufficient to make one independent of others or of his own exertions.—*Independence Day*, in America, the 4th day of July, 1776, and its yearly commemoration.

**Indescribable**, in-dē-skr'i-ba-bl, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and describable.] Not describable; incapable of being described.

**Indestructible**, in-dē-struk'ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and destructible.] Not destructible; incapable of being destroyed.

**Indeterminate**, in-dē-tēr'mi-nāt, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and determinate.] Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; not precise; *math.* applied to problems which have an indefinite number of solutions, not arbitrary but correlated; of a sentence, one making the imprisonment or release of the prisoner dependent on his conduct and amendment. — **Indeterminable**, in-dē-tēr'mi-na-bl, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and determinable.] Incapable of being determined, ascertained, or fixed; not to be determined or ended; interminable.

**Index**, in-deks, *n. pl.* **Indexes**, in-dek-sez, or **Indices**, in-di-sez. [L. one who or that which points out, a table of contents—in, in, and stem of dico, I say.] Something that points out, shows, indicates, or manifests; a pointer or hand that points or directs to anything; the *fig.* used by printers, &c., to call attention; a table of the contents of a book in alphabetical order; *anat.* the forefinger; *math.* the figure or letter which shows to what power any quantity is evolved; the exponent.—*Index number*, a number indicating the general level of prices at a given date, by comparison with a standard date at which prices are

represented by the number 100.—*Index Expurgatorius* (Index Expurgatory), *Index Prohibitorius* (Index Prohibitory), or more fully *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* (Index of Prohibited Books), a catalogue of books which are forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church to be read by the faithful.—*v.t.* To provide with an index; to place in an index.—**Index-finger**, *n.* The forefinger.

**Indian**, in-di-an, *a.* Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America; made of maize or Indian corn (*Indian meal*)—*Indian corn*, maize.—*Indian file*, single file; arrangement of persons in a row following one after another: from the habit of the American Indians.—*Indian ink*, China ink.—*Indian summer*, a season of pleasant warm weather occurring late in autumn.—*n.* A native of the Indies, West or East; an aboriginal native of America.—**Indiaman**, in-di-a-man, *n. pl.* **Indiamen**. A large ship formerly employed in the India trade.—**India-rubber**, *n.* Caoutchouc.

**Indicate**, in-di-kāt, *v.t.*—*indicated*, *indicating*. [L. *indico*, *indicatum*, from *index*, *indis*.] To point out; to direct the mind to a knowledge of; to show; to intimate.—**Indication**, in-di-kā'shon, *n.* The act of indicating or pointing out; what serves to indicate or point out; intimation; mark; token; sign; symptom.—**Indicative**, in-dik-a-tiv, *a.* [L. *indicativus*.] Pointing out or indicating; serving as an indication; giving intimation or knowledge of (movements indicative of uneasiness); *gram.* applied to that mood of the verb that declares directly or that asks questions.—*n.* *Gram.* the indicative mood.—**Indicator**, in-di-kā-tēr, *n.* One who or that which indicates; an instrument for ascertaining and recording the pressure of steam in the cylinder of a steam-engine; a recording instrument of various kinds; a South African cuckoo that by its movements indicates the presence of the nests of wild bees; *chem.* a substance used to indicate by changes of colour the condition of a solution as to acidity and alkalinity.

**Indict**, in-dit', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *inditer*, *indictor*, from L. *indico*, *indictum*, to declare publicly—in, and dico, I say, speak.] To accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour in due form of law.—**Indictable**, in-di-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being or liable to be indicted; that may bring an indictment on one (an indictable offence). — **Indictment**, in-dit'ment, *n.* The act of indicting; a formal accusation or charge against a person; a written accusation.—**Indiction**, in-dik'shon, *n.* *Chron.* a cycle of fifteen years.

**Indifferent**, in-dif'er-ent, *a.* [L. *indifferens*, *indifferentis*—in, not, and differens, prp. of differo, I differ.] Not inclined to one side more than to another; impartial; unbiassed;

feeling no interest, anxiety, or care; unconcerned; careless; having no difference that gives a preference; of no account or moment; neither very good nor very bad, but rather bad than good; middling; tolerable.—Formerly often used adverbially (*indifferent honest*).—**Indifference**, in-dif'er-ens, *n.* The state or quality of being indifferent; absence of feeling or interest; unconcern; apathy; mediocrity or some degree of badness.

**Indigenous**, in-di-jen-us, *a.* Originating or produced naturally in a country or climate; native; not foreign or exotic.

**Indigent**, in-di-jent, *a.* [L. *indigens*, *indigentis*, from *indigeo*, I want—ind, a form of in, and egere, to be in want.] Destitute of the means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor.—**Indigence**, in-di-jens, *n.* The condition of being indigent; penury; poverty.

**Indigested**, in-di-jes'ted, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and digested.] Not digested; undigested; not reduced to due form; not methodized; crude; not prepared or softened by heat, as chemical substances.—**Indigestible**, in-di-jes'ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and digestible.] Not digestible; digested with difficulty.—**Indigestion**, in-di-jest'yon, *n.* [Prefix in, not, and digestion.] Incapability of or difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.

**Indignant**, in-dig'nant, *a.* [L. *indignans*, *indignantis*, prp. of *indignari*, to consider as unworthy, to disdain—in, not, and dignari, to deem worthy, from dignus, worthy (whence dignity, *deign*).] Displeased at what is unworthy or base; affected with indignation.—**Indignation**, in-dig-na'shon, *n.* [L. *indignatio*, *indignationis*.] A feeling of displeasure at what is unworthy or base; anger, mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence; violent displeasure.—**Indignity**, in-dig-ni-ti, *n.* [L. *indignitas*.] Any action toward another which manifests contempt for him or design to lower his dignity; an insult; an affront; an outrage.

**Indigo**, in-di-go, *n.* [Sp. and It. *indigo*, from L. *indicum*, *indigo*, from *Indicus*, Indian, from *India*.] A beautiful blue vegetable dye, extensively employed in dyeing and calico-printing, almost entirely obtained from leguminous plants, natives of the East and West Indies.

**Indirect**, in-di-rekt', *a.* [Prefix in, not, and direct.] Not direct; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous; not tending directly to an aim or end; round-about; not open and straightforward; not resulting directly; having something mediate or interposed.

**Indiscernible**, in-diz-zēr'ni-bl, *a.* [Prefix in, not, and discernible.] Incapable of being discerned; undiscernible.

**Indiscreet**, in-dis-krēt', *a.* [Prefix in, not, and discreet.] Not discreet;



wanting in discretion or sound judgment; injudicious; inconsiderate.—**Indiscreetness**, in-dis-kre't-nēs, *n.* The quality of being indiscreet.—**Indiscretion**, *n.* The condition or quality of being indiscreet; want of discretion; an indiscreet act; an ill-judged act.

**Indiscriminate**, in-dis-krim'i-nāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *discriminate*.] Without discrimination or distinction; not making any distinction; confused; promiscuous.—**Indiscrimination**, in-dis-krim'i-nā'-shon, *n.* Want of discrimination.

**Indispensable**, in-dis-pen'sa-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dispensable*.] Incapable of being dispensed with; absolutely necessary or requisite.—**Indispensability**, **Indispensableness**, in-dis-pen'sa-bl'i'ti, in-dis-pen'sa-bl-nēs, *n.* The quality of being indispensable.

**Indispose**, in-dis-pōz', *v.t.*—*indisposed, indisposing*. [Fr. *indisposer*—prefix *in*, not, and *disposer*, to dispose.] To disincite; to render averse or unfavourable; to render unfit or unsuited; to disqualify; to affect with indisposition.—**Indisposed**, in-dis-pōzd', *p.* and *a.* Not disposed; disinclined; averse; slightly disordered in health; somewhat ill.—**Indisposition**, in-dis'-pō-zish'on, *n.* The state of being indisposed; disinclination; want of tendency; slight ailment or disorder of the health.

**Indisputable**, in-dis-pū-ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *disputable*.] Incapable of being disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable.

**Indissoluble**, in-dis'sō-lū-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dissoluble*; *L. indissolubilis*.] Not capable of being dissolved; not capable of being broken or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or obligatory (agreement, ties, &c.); firm; stable.

**Indistinct**, in-dis-tingkt', *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinct*; *L. indistinctus*.] Not distinct; not readily distinguishable; faint to the sight; obscure to the mind; not clear; confused; imperfect or dim (*indistinct vision*).

**Indistinguishable**, in-dis-ting'-gish-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *distinguishable*.] Incapable of being distinguished; undistinguishable.

**Indite**, in-dit', *v.t.*—*indited, inditing*. [O.Fr. *inditer*.] To compose or write; to direct, prompt, or dictate.—*v.i.* To compose; to write; to pen.

**Individual**, in-di-vid'ū-al, *a.* [Fr. *individuel*, from *L. individuus*, indivisible—in, not, and *dividuis*, divisible.] Subsisting as one indivisible entity or distinct being; single; one; pertaining to one only; peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing.—*n.* A being or thing forming one of its kind; a single person, animal, or thing; especially, a human being; a person.—**Individualism**, in-di-vid'ū-al-izm, *n.* The quality of being individual; individuality; self-interest;

a system or condition in which each individual works for his own ends, in either social, political, or religious matters.—**Individualistic**, in-di-vid'ū-al-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by individualism.—**Individuality**, in-di-vid'ū-al'i-ti, *n.* The condition of being individual; existence as an individual; oneness; the sum of the characteristics or traits peculiar to an individual.—**Individualize**, in-di-vid'ū-al-iz', *v.t.*—*individualized, individualizing*. To mark as an individual; to distinguish by peculiar or distinctive characters.—**Individually**, in-di-vid'ū-al-li, *adv.* In an individual manner; separately; each by itself.

**Indivisible**, in-di-viz'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *divisible*.] Not divisible; not separable into parts.—*n.* That which is indivisible.

**Indoctrinate**, in-dok'tri-nāt, *v.t.*—*indoctrinated, indoctrinating*. [*L. in*, in, and *doctrina*, learning.] To instruct in any doctrine; to imbue or cause to imbibe certain principles; to instruct.

**Indo-European**, *a.* A term applied to that family of languages which includes the Sanskrit and the kindred tongues of India and Persia, Greek, Latin, and the Romance tongues, the Teutonic, Celtic, and Slavonic tongues.—*n.* An Aryan.

**Indolent**, in-dō-lent, *a.* [Fr. *indolent*—*L. in*, not, and *dolens*, dolentis, ppr. of *doleo*, I feel pain.] Habitually idle or indispensed to labour; lazy; slothful; sluggish; idle (person, life); *med.* causing little or no pain (an indolent tumour).—**Indolence**, in-dō'lens, *n.* The condition or quality of being indolent; laziness; sloth.

**Indomitable**, in-dom'i-ta-bl, *a.* [*L. prefix in*, not, and *domito*, freq. of *domo*, domitum, to tame.] Not to be tamed or subdued; unconquerable; untamable.

**Indoor**, in-dōr, *a.* Being within doors; domestic (an indoor servant).—**Indoors**, in-dōrz', *adv.* Within doors; inside a house.

**Indubitable**, in-dū'bi-ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *dubitable*; *L. indubitabilis*.] Not dubitable; too plain to admit of doubt; incontestable; unquestionable.

**Induce**, in-dūs', *v.t.*—*induced, inducing*. [*L. induco, inductum*—*in*, in, and *duco*, I lead.] To lead by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to draw by motives; to impel; to bring on, produce, cause (an ailment induced by over-study).—*Induced current*, an electric current excited by the presence of a primary current.—*Induced magnetism*, magnetism produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire through which an electric current is passing is coiled round it.—**Inducement**, in-dūs'ment, *n.* The act of inducing; that which induces or leads one to act; a motive; a consideration that leads to action.—**Induct**, in-dukt', *v.t.* [*L. induco,*

*inductum*.] To bring in or introduce; to introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in possession of an ecclesiastical living or any other office.—**Inductance**, in-dukt'āns, *n.* [From *induction*.] *Elect.* of an electric circuit, the linkage of magnetic flux with the circuit, when unit current is flowing; this is equal to the E.M.F. induced in the circuit when the current is changing at unit rate. Also called coefficient of self-induction. The inductive part of the reactance is sometimes called the inductance.—**Induction**, in-dukt'shon, *n.* The act of inducting; introduction; the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or of a person into an office, with the customary forms and ceremonies; *logic*, the method of reasoning from particulars to generals; the deriving of a general principle or conclusion from particular facts, as that heat expands bodies, from observing its effect in particular cases; the conclusion or inference thus drawn or arrived at; *physics*, the property by which one body, having electrical, galvanic, or magnetic polarity, causes or induces it in another body without direct contact.—*Induction coil*, an apparatus for producing electric currents by induction and for utilizing them.

—*Induction motor*, an electric motor in which the currents in the rotor winding are induced by the action of the rotating magnetic field set up by the stator currents.—**Inductive**, in-dukt'iv, *a.* Proceeding by induction; employed in drawing conclusions by induction; *elect.* able to produce electricity by induction; operating by induction; facilitating induction.—*Inductive sciences*, those sciences which are based upon induction, as astronomy, zoology, &c.

**Indue**, in-dū', *v.t.*—*indued, inducing*. [*L. induo, from induo*, old form of *in*, in, and verbal stem seen also in *exuo*, I put off.] To put on, as clothes; to clothe or invest; hence, to furnish; to supply; to endow.

**Indulge**, in-dulj', *v.t.*—*indulged, indulging*. [*L. indulgere*, to indulge or give oneself up to; origin doubtful.] To give oneself up to; not to restrain or oppose; to give free course to (to indulge the passions); to gratify by compliance; to humour to excess (to indulge children).

—*v.i.* To indulge oneself; to practise indulgence; to be self-indulgent (to indulge in pleasure).—**Indulgence**, in-dulj'ens, *n.* [*L. indulgentia*.] The act or practice of indulging; an indulgent act; favour granted; intemperance in eating and drinking; readiness to forgive faults; tolerance; *R. Cath. Ch.* remission, by church authority, to a repentant sinner, of the penance attached to certain sins.—**Indulgent**, in-dulj'ent, *a.* [*L. indulgens, indulgentis*, ppr. of *indulgeo*.] Prone to indulge or humour; over-complacent; not strict.

**Indurate**, in-dū-rāt', *v.i.* [*L. induro,*

*induratum*—prefix *in*, intens., and *duro*, I harden, from *durus*, hard.] To grow hard; to harden or become hard.—*v.t.*—*indurated*, *indurating*. To make hard; to harden; to make unfeeling; to render obdurate.—**Induration**, *in-dū-rā'shon*, *n.* The act of hardening or process of growing hard; the state of being indurated.

**Indusium**, *in-dū-si-um*, *n.* pl. **Indusia**, *in-dū-si-a*. [*L.*, a woman's under-garment, from *induo*, I put on.] *Bot.*, a collection of united hairs forming a sort of cup enclosing the stigma of a flower; the immediate covering of the capsules or spore-cases in ferns.

**Industrious**, *in-dus'tri-us*, *a.* [*L.* *industrius*, from *induo*, old form of *in*, and *struo*, I fabricate.] Given to or characterized by industry; diligent in business or study; always working at something; assiduous.—**Industrial**, *in-dus'tri-al*, *a.* Pertaining to, involving, or characterized by industry (arts, establishment, capacity).—**Industry**, *in-dus'tri*, *n.* [*L.* *industria*, from *industrius*.] Habitual diligence in any employment; steady attention to work or business; assiduity; the industrial arts generally, or any one of them; any productive occupation, especially one in which considerable numbers of people are employed.

**Indwell**, *in'dwel*, *v.t.* To abide within; to occupy.—*v.i.* To dwell or exist in or within some place.—**Indweller**, *in'dwel-ēr*, *n.* One who dwells in a place; an inhabitant.

**Inebriate**, *in-ē'bri-āt*, *v.t.*—*inebriated*, *inebriating*. [*L.* *inebrio*, *inebriatum*—*in*, intens., and *ebrio*, I intoxicate, from *ebrius*, drunk, whence also *ebriety*; akin *sober*.] To make drunk; to intoxicate; to disorder the senses of; to turn the head of.—*n.* An habitual drunkard.—**Inebriation**, *in-ē'bri-ā'shon*, *n.* The act of inebriating or state of being inebriated.—**Inebriety**, *in-ē'bri'e-ti*, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.—**Inebrious**, *in-ē'bri-us*, *a.* Drunk or partially drunk.

**Inedited**, *in-ed'it-ed*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *edited*.] Not edited; unpublished.

**Ineffable**, *in-ēf'a-bl*, *a.* [*L.* *ineffabilis*—prefix *in*, not, and *effabilis*, speakable, from *effor*, I speak—*ef* for *ex*, out, and *for*, *fari*, to speak.] Incapable of being expressed in words.

**Ineffaceable**, *in-ēf'ā-sa-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effaceable*.] Incapable of being effaced.

**Ineffective**, *in-ēf'ek'tiv*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effective*.] Incapable of producing any effect, or the effect intended; inefficient; useless; impotent; wanting energy.—**Ineffectual**, *in-ēf'ek'tū-al*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *effectual*.] Not effectual; inefficient; weak.

**Inefficacious**, *in-ēf'fi-kā'shus*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *efficacious*.] Not efficacious; not producing the ef-

fect desired; of inadequate power.—**Inefficacy**, *in-ēf'i-ka-si*, *n.* Want of efficacy; ineffectualness; failure of effect.

**Inefficient**, *in-ēf'ish'ent*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *efficient*.] Not efficient; not producing the required effect; incapable of effective action; incompetent.—**Inefficiency**, *in-ēf'ish'en-si*, *n.* The condition or quality of being inefficient.

**Inelegant**, *in-ēl'ē-gant*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *elegant*; *L.* *inelegans*, *inelegantis*, inelegant.] Not elegant; wanting in elegance; wanting in anything which correct taste requires.—**Inelegance**, *in-ēl'ē-gans*, *n.* [*L.* *inelegantia*; *Fr.* *inelegance*.] The condition or quality of being inelegant; an inelegant point or feature.

**Ineligible**, *in-ēl'i-jī-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eligible*.] Not eligible; not capable of or fit for being elected or adopted; not worthy to be chosen or preferred.

**Inept**, *in-ēpt'*, *a.* [*L.* *ineptus*—prefix *in*, not, and *aptus*, fit, apt.] Unsuitable; improper; foolish; silly; nonsensical.—**Ineptitude**, **Ineptness**, *in-ēp'ti-tūd*, *in-ēp't'nes*, *n.* [*L.* *ineptitudo*.] The condition or quality of being inept; unfitness; inaptitude; foolishness.

**Inequality**, *in-ē-kwōl'i-ti*, *n.* [*L.* *inequalitas*.] The condition or quality of being unequal or unequal; disparity; unevenness; want of levelness; an elevation or a depression of a surface.

**Inequitable**, *in-ēk'wī-ta-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *equitable*.] Not equitable; not just or fair.—**Inequity**, *in-ēk'wī-ti*, *n.* Unfairness; injustice.

**Ineradicable**, *in-ē-rad'i-ka-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *eradicate*.] Incapable of being eradicated.

**Inert**, *in-ērt'*, *a.* [*L.* *iners*, *inertis*, unskilled, inactive—*in*, not, and *ars*, acquired skill, art.] Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed; not moving or acting; sluggish; inactive.

**Inertia**, *in-ēr'shl-a*, *n.* [*L.* *Pasiveness*; inactivity; inertness; sluggishness; *physics*, the property of matter by which it retains its state of rest or of uniform rectilinear motion so long as no foreign cause occurs to change that state: called also *vis inertiae*.]

**Inessential**, *in-es-sen'shal*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *essential*.] Not essential; unessential.

**Inestimable**, *in-es'ti-ma-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *estimable*; *L.* *inestimabilis*.] Incapable of being estimated or computed; too valuable or excellent to be rated or fully appreciated; incalculable.—**Inestimably**, *in-es'ti-ma-bl*, *adv.* In a manner not to be estimated.

**Inevitable**, *in-ev'i-ta-bl*, *a.* [*L.* *inevitabilis*, from *in*, not, and *evito*, I avoid.] Incapable of being avoided; unavoidable; admitting of no escape or evasion; certain to befall.—**Inevitability**, **Inevitableness**, *in-*

*ev'i-ta-bl'i'ti*, *in-ev'i-ta-bl-nes*, *n.* Unavoidableness; certainty.—**Inevitably**, *in-ev'i-ta-bl*, *adv.* Unavoidably; certainly.

**Inexact**, *in-ēg-zakt'*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exact*.] Not exact; not precisely correct or true.

**Inexcusable**, *in-ēks-kū'za-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *excusable*.] Incapable of being excused or justified; unpardonable; indefensible.

**Inexhaustible**, *in-ēg-a'stī-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exhaustible*.] Not exhausted; incapable of being exhausted or spent; unending.

**Inexorable**, *in-ēk'so-ra-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *exorable*.] Incapable of being moved by entreaty or prayer; too firm and determined to yield to supplication; unyielding; unbending; implacable.

**Inexpedient**, *in-ēks-pē'di-ent*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expedient*.] Not expedient; inappropriate; unsuitable to time and place; not advisable.—**Inexpedience**, **Inexpediency**, *in-ēks-pē'di-ens*, *in-ēks-pē'di-en-si*, *n.* The condition or quality of being inexpedient.

**Inexpiable**, *in-ēks-pī-a-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expiable*; *L.* *inexpiables*.] Incapable of being expiated; not to be atoned for; unpardonable.

**Inexplicable**, *in-ēks-pīi-ka-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *explicable*; *L.* *inexplicabilis*.] Incapable of being explained or interpreted; unaccountable; mysterious.

**Inexpressible**, *in-ēks-pres'i-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *expressible*.] Not expressible; not to be uttered; unspeakable; unutterable.—**Inexpressibles**, *in-ēks-pres'i-blz*, *n.pl.* A colloquial euphemism for trousers.—**Inexpressive**, *in-ēks-pres'iv*, *a.* Not expressive; wanting in expression; inexpressible; ineffable.

**Inextinguishable**, *in-ēks-ting'wīsh-a-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extinguishable*.] Incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable (flame, thirst, desire).

**Inextricable**, *in-ēks'tri-ka-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *extricable*; *L.* *inextricabilis*.] Incapable of being extricated or disentangled; not permitting extrication.

**Infallible**, *in-fal'i-bl*, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *fallible*.] Not fallible; not capable of erring or falling into error; not leading into error; perfectly reliable; certain (*infallible* testimony).—**Infallibility**, *in-fal'i-bl'i'ti*, *n.* The quality of being infallible.—*Infallibility of the pope*, the dogma established as an article of faith in 1870, that the pope, when speaking as pope upon matters of faith or morals, is infallible.

**Infamy**, *in-fa-mi*, *n.* [*L.* *infamia*, ill fame, ill report, from *infamis*, infamous—*in*, not, and *fama*, fame.] Total loss of reputation; public disgrace; bad or disgraceful repute; shamefulness; disgracefulness; scandalousness; extreme baseness or villainousness.—**Infamous**, *in-fa-mus*, *a.* Having a reputation of the worst



kind; scandalous; notoriously vile; shameful; branded with infamy.

**Infant**, in-fan't, *n.* [*L. infans, infantis*, that cannot speak, an infant—prefix *in*, not, and *fari*, to speak.] A child during the first two or three years of its life; *law*, a person not of full age.—*a.* Pertaining to infancy.—**Infancy**, in-fan-si, *n.* [*L. infantia*.] The state of being an infant; earliest period of life; *law*, the period from a person's birth till he is twenty-one years of age; nonage; minority; the first age of anything.—**Infanta**, in-fan'tā, *n.* Formerly, in Spain and Portugal, any princess of the royal blood.—**Infante**, in-fan'tā, *n.* Formerly, in Spain and Portugal, any son of the king, except the eldest.—**Infanticide**, in-fan'ti-sid, *n.* [*L. infanticidium*, the crime, *infanticida*, the perpetrator—*infans*, and *cædo*, I kill.] The murder and also the murderer of an infant; child-murder.—**Infantile**, **Infantine**, in-fan-til, in-fan-tin, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of infancy or an infant.

**Infantry**, in-fan't-ri, *n.* [*Fr. infanterie*, *It. infanteria*, infantry (lit. a band of youths), from *infante*, a young person, originally an infant.] The soldiers or troops that serve on foot, as distinguished from *cavalry*.

**Infatuate**, in-fat'ū-āt, *v.t.*—*infatuated*, *infatuating*. [*L. infatuus, infatuatum*, to make foolish—prefix *in*, intens., and *fatuus*, foolish (whence *fatuous*).] To make foolish; to inspire with folly; to inspire with an extravagant passion that cannot be controlled.—**Infatuation**, in-fat'ū-ā'shon, *n.* The act of infatuating or state of being infatuated; extreme folly; foolish passion.

**Infect**, in-fekt', *v.t.* [*Fr. infecter*, from *L. inficere, infectum*, to put in, to stain.] To taint with disease; to contaminate with morbid or noxious matter; to communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt.—**Infection**, in-fek'shon, *n.* The act or process of infecting; that which infects: as distinguished from *contagion* it does not imply actual contact, as the latter properly does.—**Infectious**, in-fek'shus, *a.* Capable of infecting; likely to communicate disease; contagious; corrupting or contaminating; easily diffused or spread from person to person.

**Infelicity**, in-fē-lis'i-ti, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *felicity*; *L. infelicitas*.] The state of being unhappy; unhappiness; misery; unfavourableness.—**Infelicitous**, in-fē-lis'i-tus, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; unfortunate.

**Infer**, in-fēr', *v.t.*—*inferred*, *inferring*. [*L. infero*, I bring in or on, to conclude—in, upon, and *fero*, I bear.] To gather or derive either by induction or deduction; to deduce, as a fact or consequence; to conclude or arrive at by reasoning.—**Inference**, in-fēr-ens, *n.* The act of inferring; conclusion drawn or inferred; deduction; consequence.

**Inferior**, in-fē-ri-ēr, *a.* [*L. compar.*

from *inferus*, low; akin *infernal*.] Lower in place, station, rank, value, importance, and the like; subordinate.—*n.* A person who is inferior to another, or lower in station, rank, intellect, importance, &c.

**Infernal**, in-fēr'nal, *a.* [*L. infernalis*, from *infernus*, infernal; akin *inferior*.] Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead; pertaining to hell; inhabiting hell; characteristic or worthy of hell or the inhabitants of hell; hellish; diabolical; wicked and detestable.—*Infernal machine*, a machine or apparatus of an explosive nature, contrived for the purposes of assassination or other mischief.—**Inferno**, *n.* A hell upon earth, with general reference to the poem of Dante, the first part of his *Divine Comedy*.

**Infest**, in-fest', *v.t.* [*Fr. infester*; *L. infestare*, to attack, to molest, from *infestus*, hostile.] To make hostile attacks or depredations on; to harass, torment, disturb, annoy.

**Infidel**, in-fi-del, *n.* [*L. infidelis*, faithless, unbelieving—prefix *in*, not, and *fidelis*, faithful.] A disbeliever; a sceptic; one who does not believe in God or in Christianity or has no religious faith; an atheist; any one regarded as not holding the true faith.—*a.* Unbelieving; sceptical.—**Infidelity**, in-fi-del'i-ti, *n.* [*Fr. infidélité*; *L. infidelitas*.] Want of faith or belief; atheism or disbelief in God or in the truths of revealed religion; unbelief; scepticism; unfaithfulness in married persons; unfaithfulness to a charge or moral obligation; treachery; deceit.

**Infiltrate**, in-fil'trāt, *v.i.* [Prefix *in*, and *filtrate*.] To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.—**Infiltration**, in-fil-trā'shon, *n.* The process of infiltrating; that which infiltrates.

**Infinite**, in-fi-nit, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *finite*; *L. infinitus*.] Not finite; without limits; not limited or circumscribed: applied to time, space, and the Supreme Being and his attributes; exceedingly great in excellence, degree, capacity, and the like; boundless; limitless; immeasurable.—*n.* That which is infinite; an infinite space or extent; the infinite being; the Almighty.—**Infinitesimal**, in-fin'i-tes'i-mal, *a.* [*Fr. infinitésimal*.] Infinitely or indefinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.—*n.* *Math.* a variable quantity which is imagined to become smaller and smaller without limit.—**Infinitive**, in-fin'i-tiv, *a.* [*L. infinitivus*, unlimited, indefinite.] Not limiting or restricting; a grammatical term applied to that mood of a verb which expresses the action of the verb, without limitation of person or number.—*n.* The infinitive mood.—**Infinitude**, in-fin'i-tūd, *n.* The quality or state of being infinite; infinite extent; infinity; immensity; boundless number.—**Infinity**, in-fin'i-ti, *n.* [*L. infinitas*.] Unlimited extent of time, space, quantity, ex-

cellence, energy, &c.; boundlessness; endless or indefinite number.

**Infirm**, in-fēr'm, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *firm*; *L. infirmus*, not strong, weak, feeble.] Not firm or sound; weak as regards the body; feeble; not steadfast; irresolute; not solid or stable.—**Infirmiry**, in-fēr-ma-ri, *n.* A place where the infirm or sick, or those suffering from accidents, are lodged and nursed, or have their ailments attended to.—**Infirmity**, in-fēr-mi-ti, *n.* [*L. infirmitas*.] The state of being infirm; an unsound or unhealthy state of the body; a disease; a malady; an ailment, weakness, failing, defect, foible.

**Inflame**, in-flām', *v.t.*—*inflamed*, *inflaming*. [*L. inflammo—in, and flamma*, I inflame, from *flamma*, flame.] To set on fire; to kindle; to redden or make fiery (the eyes, the face); to excite or increase, as passion or appetite; to enkindle into violent action; to enrage or exasperate; *med.* to make morbidly red and swollen.—*v.i.* To take fire; to grow angry; to grow hot and painful.—**Inflammable**, in-flām'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being set on fire; easily kindled; combustible.—**Inflammation**, in-flā-mā'shon, *n.* [*L. inflammatio*.] The act of inflaming; *med.* a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms.—**Inflammatory**, in-flām'a-to-ri, *a.* Tending to inflame; tending to excite inflammation; accompanied with great heat and excitement of arterial action; tending to excite anger, animosity, or the like.

**Inflate**, in-flāt', *v.t.*—*inflated*, *inflating*. [*L. inflo, inflatum—in, into, and flo*, I blow.] To swell or distend by injecting air; to puff up; to elate, as with pride; to raise above the real value or value according to sound commercial principles (*inflated prices*).—**Inflated**, in-flā'ted, *p. and a.* Distended with air; puffed up; turgid; tumid; bombastic (*an inflated style of writing*).—**Inflation**, in-flā'shon, *n.* [*L. inflatio, inflationis*.] The act of inflating; the state of being inflated; over-issue of currency, tending to cause a general rise in prices.—**Inflationist**, in-flā'shon-ist, *n.* One who causes an unnatural or undue expansion of prices.

**Infect**, in-flekt', *v.t.* [*L. infecto—in, intens., and flecto*, I bend. *FLEX.*] To bend; to turn from a direct line or course; to modulate (the voice); *gram.* to go over the inflections of; to decline or conjugate.—**Infection**, **Inflection**, in-flek'shon, *n.* [*L. inflexio, inflexionis*.] The act of inflecting, or the state of being inflected; modulation or rise and fall of the voice; *optics*, deflection or diffraction; *gram.* the variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and of verbs by conjugation; *math.* change of the curvature of a curve from convex to concave, or vice versa; a point where this takes place is called a *point of inflexion*.—**Inflexible**, in-



*flexi-bl*, *a.* [*L. inflexibilis*, that cannot be bent.] Incapable of being bent; firm in purpose; not to be prevailed on; incapable of being turned from a purpose; inexorable; unalterable.

**Inflit**, *in-flitk'*, *v.t.* [*L. infligo, infligum—in*, upon, and *filgo*, I strike.] To cause to bear or suffer from; to cause to feel or experience; to impose (pain, disgrace, punishment).—**Inflition**, *in-flitk'shon*, *n.* [*L. inflictio, inflictionis*.] The act of inflicting or imposing; that which is inflicted.

**Inflorescence**, *in-flō-res'ens*, *n.* [*From L. inflorescens*, ppr. of *inflorescere*, to begin to blossom.] Bot. A mode of flowering or the manner in which blossoms are arranged and supported on their footstalks or peduncles.

**Influence**, *in-fly-ens*, *n.* [*Fr. influence*, from *L. influens, influentis*, ppr. of *influo*, I flow in.] A flowing in, into, or upon; a supposed power proceeding from the celestial bodies, and operating on the affairs of men; agency or power serving to affect, modify, or sway in some way; ability or power sufficient to produce some effect; sway; effect; power or authority arising from elevated station, wealth, and the like; acknowledged ascendancy with people in power.—*v.t.*—**influenced**, *influencing*. To exercise influence on; to modify or affect in some way; to act on; to bias; to sway.—**Influential**, *in-fly-en'shal*, *a.* Exerting influence, physical or other; possessing power or influence.

**Influenza**, *in-fly-en'za*, *n.* [*It. influenza*, lit. influence.] An epidemic catarrh or cold of an aggravated kind.

**Influx**, *in-fluks*, *n.* [*L. influxus*, a flowing in, from *influo*.] The act of flowing in; infusion; a coming in; introduction; importation in abundance (an *influx* of money); the point at which one stream runs into another or into the sea.

**Infold**, *in-fold'*, *v.t.* To fold in; to wrap up or envelop; to clasp with the arms; to embrace.

**Inform**, *in-form'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. informer*, to apprise, *L. informo*, I shape, describe—in, intens., and *formo*, I form, from *forma*, form.] To give form or shape to; to inspire and give life to; to actuate with vitality; to animate; to communicate knowledge to; to instruct; to tell, acquaint, apprise (to *inform* a person of something).—*v.i.* To give information.—**Informant**, *in-for-mant*, *n.* One who informs; an informer.—**Information**, *in-for-mā'shon*, *n.* [*L. informatio*.] The act of informing; news or intelligence communicated by word or writing; intelligence; knowledge derived from reading or instruction, or gathered in any way; a statement of facts laid before a court of justice.—**Informant**, *in-for-mēr*, *n.* One who informs; an accomplice who in order to escape punishment gives

evidence against another or others; one who makes a business of informing against others.

**Informal**, *in-for'mal*, *a.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *formal*.] Not in the regular or usual form; not in accordance with official, conventional, or customary forms; without ceremony.

**Infraction**, *in-fra'kshon*, *n.* [*L. infractio, infractionis*, a breaking in pieces, from *infringo, infractum*.] The act of infringing; breach; violation; infringement.

**Infrangible**, *in-fran'ji-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *frangible*.] Not capable of being broken; not to be violated or infringed.

**Infrared**, *in'fra-red*, *a.* [*L. infra*, below.] The part of the spectrum lying beyond the visible spectrum on the side of the red.

**Inrequent**, *in-frē'kwent*, *a.* [*L. infrequens—in*, not, and *frequens*, frequent.] Not frequent; seldom happening or occurring; unfrequent; rare.—**Infrequency**, *in-frē'kwens*, *in-frē'kwent-si*, *n.* State of being infrequent.—**Infrequently**, *in-frē'kwent-li*, *adv.* Not frequently; seldom; rarely.

**Infringe**, *in-frin'*, *v.t.*—**infringed**, *infringing*. [*L. infringo—in*, intens., and *frango*, I break.] To break, as laws or contracts; to violate; to contravene; to impair or encroach on.—*v.i.* To encroach: followed by *on* or *upon*.—**Infringement**, *in-frinj'ment*, *n.* Act of infringing or violating.—**Infringer**, *in-frin'jēr*, *n.* One who infringes; a violator.

**Infuriate**, *in-fū'rī-āt*, *v.t.*—**infuriated**, *infuriating*. [*L. L. infurio, infuriatum—L. in*, intens., and *furia*, rage, madness.] To render furious or mad; to enrage.—*a.* Enraged; mad; raging.

**Infuse**, *in-fūz'*, *v.t.*—**infused**, *infusing*. [*Fr. infuser*, from *L. infundo, infusum*, to pour into—in, into, and *fundo*, I pour.] To pour in as a liquid; to pour; to shed; to instill, as principles or qualities; to introduce; to diffuse; to steep in liquor without boiling, in order to extract medicinal or other qualities.—**Infusion**, *in-fū'zhon*, *n.* The act or process of infusing; that which is infused or instilled; liquor obtained by infusing or steeping.—**Infusoria**, *in-fū-sō'rī-a*, *n. pl.* [*L.*] A class of minute, mostly microscopic animals, so named from being frequently developed in organic infusions.—**Infusorial**, *infusory*, *in-fū-sō'rī-al*, *in-fū-sō'rī*, *a.* Pertaining to the Infusoria; composed of or containing Infusoria.

**Ingathering**, *in'gath-ēr-ing*, *n.* The act of gathering in; the collecting and securing of the fruits of the earth; harvest.

**Ingeminate**, *in-jem'i-nāt*, *v.t.* [*L. ingemino, ingeminatum—in*, intens., and *geminio*, I double.] To double or repeat.—*a.* Redoubled; repeated.

—**Ingemination**, *in-jem'i-nā'shon*, *n.* Repetition; reduplication.

**Ingenuous**, *in-jē'ni-us*, *a.* [*L. in-*

*geniosus*, able, ingenious, from *ingenium*, ability, cleverness.] Possessed of cleverness or ability; having the faculty of invention; skilful or prompt to invent; apt in contriving or forming new combinations of ideas; contrived with ingenuity; of curious design, structure, or mechanism; witty or well conceived (an *ingenious* compliment).—**Ingenuity**, *in-jen-ū'i-ti*, *n.* [*Fr. ingénuité, L. ingenuitas*, from *ingenuus*.] The quality or power of being ingenious; ready invention; skill in contrivance. [*In* form, though not in meaning, this word belongs to the next entry.]

**Ingenuous**, *in-jen-ū-us*, *a.* [*L. ingenuus*, inborn, freeborn, ingenuous—in, and root *gen*, to produce.] Honourable, noble, or generous; open, frank, or candid; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation: of persons or things.—**Ingenuousness**, *in-jen-ū-us-nes*, *n.* The condition or quality of being ingenuous; openness of heart; frankness.

**Inglorious**, *in-glō'ri-us*, *a.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *glorious*; *L. inglorius*.] Not glorious; without renown; obscure; bringing disgrace rather than glory; disgraceful; ignominious.

**Ingoing**, *in'gō-ing*, *n.* The act of entering; entrance.—*a.* Going in; entering, as on an office.

**Ingot**, *in'got*, *n.* [*From in*, and *A. Sax. geotan, D. gieten*, to pour; originally meaning a mass of molten metal.] A mass or wedge of gold or silver cast in a mould; a mass of unwrought metal.

**Ingraft**, *in-graft'*, *v.t.* [*In* and *graft*.] To graft; to attach by grafting; hence, to insert; to introduce; to set or fix deeply and firmly.—**Ingraftment**, *in-graft'ment*, *n.* The act of ingrafting.

**Ingrate**, *in-grāt*, *n.* [*Fr. ingrat*, from *L. ingratus*, ungrateful—in, not, and *gratus*, grateful.] An ungrateful person.

**Ingratiate**, *in-grā'shi-āt*, *v.t.*—**ingratiated**, *ingratiating*. [*L. in*, into, and *gratia*, favour.] To introduce or commend to another's goodwill, confidence, or kindness: always *refl.*

**Ingatitude**, *in-grat'i-tūd*, *n.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *gratitude*.] Want of gratitude; insensibility to favours, and want of a disposition to repay them; unthankfulness.

**Ingredient**, *in-grē'di-ent*, *n.* [*L. ingrediens, ingredientis*, ppr. of *ingredior*, I go in—in, into, and *gradior*, I go.] That which enters into a compound or is a component part of any compound or mixture; an element, component, or constituent.

**Ingress**, *in'gres*, *n.* [*L. ingressus*, a going into, from *ingredior*.] Entrance; power or liberty of entrance; means of entering.—*v.i.* (in-gres'). To go in or enter.

**Inguinal**, *in'gwī-nal*, *a.* [*L. inguinalis*, from *inguen*, inguinis, the

groat.] Pertaining to the groin.

**Ingulf**, in-gul'f, *v.t.* To swallow up in or as in a gulf or whirlpool; to overwhelm by swallowing.

**Ingurgitate**, in-gér'jī-tāt, *v.t.*—*ingurgitated*, *ingurgitating*. [L. *ingurgito*, *ingurgitatum*, to gorge—in, into, and gurg, a gulf.] To swallow eagerly or in great quantity.—*v.i.* To drink largely; to swell.

**Inhabit**, in-hab'it, *v.t.* [L. *inhabito*—*in*, and *habito*, I dwell.] To live or dwell in; to occupy as a place of settled residence.—*v.i.* To dwell; to live; to abide.—**Inhabitable**, in-hab'i-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being inhabited; habitable.—**Inhabitant**, in-hab'i-tant, *n.* [L. *inhabitans*, *inhabitantis*, ppr. of *inhabito*.] One who inhabits; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, as distinguished from an occasional visitor.

**Inhale**, in-hāl', *v.t.*—*inhaled*, *inhaling*. [L. *inhalo*—*in*, into, and *halo*, I breathe.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire; to suck in.—**Inhalation**, in-ha-lā'shon, *n.* The act of inhaling.

**Inharmonious**, in-hār-mō-ni-us, *a.* Not harmonious; discordant.

**Inhere**, in-hēr', *v.i.*—*inhered*, *inhering*. [L. *inhereo*, *inheresum*—*in*, and *hereo*, I stick.] To exist or be fixed in; to belong, as attributes or qualities, to a subject; to be innate.—**Inherence**, *inherency*, in-hē'rens, in-hē'ren-si, *n.* The state of inhering; existence in something.—**Inherent**, in-hē'rent, *a.* [L. *inherens*, *inherentis*, ppr. of *inhereo*.] Inhering; inseparable; naturally pertaining; inborn; innate.—**Inherently**, in-hē'rent-li, *adv.* In an inherent manner.

**Inherit**, in-her'it, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *enheriter*, L. *inheredito*, to inherit, from *haeres*, *haereditis*, an heir.] To receive or obtain by descent from an ancestor; to take by being the heir; to receive from a progenitor as part of one's nature; to come into possession of; to hold as belonging to one's lot.—*v.i.* To take an inheritance; to take the position of heir or heirs.—**Inheritable**, in-her'i-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being inherited; capable of being transmitted from parent to child.—**Inheritance**, in-her'i-tans, *n.* That which is or may be inherited; an estate derived or to be derived from an ancestor to his heir; a possession received by gift or without purchase.—**Inheritor**, in-her'i-tēr, *n.* One who inherits or may inherit; an heir.

**Inhibit**, in-hib'it, *v.t.* [L. *inhibeo*, *inhibitum*, to restrain—in, in, and *habeo*, I have.] To restrain by command or interdiction; to hinder; to forbid, prohibit, or interdict; *physiol.* and *psych.* to check or stop one mental or nervous process by another opposing process.—**Inhibition**, in-hi-bish'on, *n.* [L. *inhibitio*.] The act of inhibiting; prohibition; a legal writ inhibiting a judge from further proceeding in a cause;

*physiol.* and *psych.* the act or process of inhibiting; the restraint of will over impulse.

**Inhospitable**, in-hos'pi-ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *hospitable*.] Not hospitable; wanting in hospitality; hence, affording no subsistence or shelter to strangers (*inhospitable* shores).

**Inhuman**, in-hū'man, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *human*; L. *inhumanus*.] Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to human beings; cruel; barbarous; savage; unfeeling.—**Inhumanity**, in-hū-mān'i-ti, *n.* [L. *inhumanitas*.] The state of being inhuman.

**Inhumation**, in-hū-mā'shon, *n.* The act of burying; interment.

**Inimical**, in-im'i-kal, *a.* [L. *inimicus*—*in*, not, and *amicus*, friendly.] Unfriendly; hostile; adverse; hurtful (*inimical* to commerce).

**Inimitable**, in-im'i-ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *imitable*.] Incapable of being imitated or copied; surpassing imitation.

**Iniquity**, in-ik'wi-ti, *n.* [L. *iniquitas*, from *iniquus*, unequal, from *in*, not, and *aequus*, equal.] Want of equity; a deviation from rectitude; unrighteousness; a sin or crime; wickedness; an act of injustice.—**Iniquitous**, in-ik'wi-tus, *a.* Characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked; unrighteous.

**Initial**, in-ish'al, *a.* [L. *initialis*, from *initium*, beginning.] Placed at the beginning (an *initial* letter); of or pertaining to the beginning; beginning; incipient.—*n.* The first letter of a word; a person's *initials* are the first letters in proper order of the words composing his name.

—*v.t.*—*initialled*, *initialling*. To put one's initials on or to; to sign or mark by initials.—**Initially**, in-ish'al-li, *adv.* In an initial manner; by way of beginning.—**Initiate**, in-ish'at, *v.t.*—*initiated*, *initiating*. [L. *initio*, *initiatum*, from *initium*.] To begin or enter upon; to set afoot; to be the first to practise or bring in; to guide or direct by instruction in rudiments or principles; to let into secrets; to introduce into a society or organization; to admit.—*a.* Initiated; introduced to the knowledge of something.—**Initiation**, in-ish'i-ā'shon, *n.* The act or process of initiating.—**Initiative**, in-ish'i-ā-tiv, *a.* Serving to initiate; initiatory.—*n.* An introductory act or step; the first active procedure in any enterprise; power of taking the lead or of originating.—**Initiatory**, in-ish'i-a-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to initiation or introduction; introductory; initiating or serving to initiate.

**Inject**, in-jekt', *v.t.* [L. *injicio*, *injectum*—*in*, into, and *jacio*, I throw.] To throw in; to cast in or into.—**Injection**, in-jek'shon, *n.* The act of injecting; the throwing of a liquid medicine into a cavity of the body by a syringe or pipe; that which is injected.

**Indiculous**, in-jū-dish'us, *a.* [Pre-

fix *in*, not, and *judicious*.] Not judicious; acting without judgment; not according to sound judgment or discretion; unwise; indiscreet; inconsiderate.

**Injunction**, in-junk'shon, *n.* [L. *injuncto*, *injunctionis*, from *injungo*, I enjoin.] The act of enjoining or directing; that which is enjoined; a command, order, precept; law, a writ requiring a person to do or refrain from doing certain acts.

**Injure**, in'jur, *v.t.*—*injured*, *injuring*. [Fr. *injurier*, L. *injurius*, *injuriari*, from *injuria*, injury, *injurius*, injurious, from *in*, not, and *jus*, juris, right, justice.] To do harm or injury to; to impair the excellence, value, strength, &c., of; to hurt; to damage.—**Injurious**, in-jū-ri-us, *a.* [L. *injurius*.] Tending to injure; hurtful; harmful; prejudicial.—**Injury**, in'jū-ri, *n.* [L. *injuria*, from *injurius*.] The doing of harm; harm or damage occasioned; a wrong or loss received; mischief; detriment.

**Injustice**, in-jus'tis, *n.* [L. *injustitia*—*in*, not, and *justitia*, justice.] Want of justice or equity; any violation of another's rights; iniquity; wrong.

**Ink**, ingk, *n.* [O.E. *enke*, *inke*, O.Fr. *enque* (Fr. *encre*), Pr. *encaut*, from L. *encaustum*, purple ink used by the Roman emperors, from Gr. *enkastos*, burned in—*en*, in, and *kaōs*, I burn.] A coloured liquid, usually black, used for writing, printing, and the like; a pigment, as China or Indian ink.—*v.t.* To blacken, colour, or daub with ink.—**Ink-horn**, ingk'horn, *n.* [From horns being formerly used for holding ink.] A small vessel used to hold ink on a writing-table or desk, or for carrying it about the person.—**Ink-stand**, ingk'stand, *n.* A vessel for holding ink and other writing utensils.—**Ink-well**, *n.* An ink-bottle fitted into a hole in the top of a writing-desk.—**Inky**, ingk'l, *a.* Consisting of ink; containing ink; smeared with ink; resembling ink; black.

**Inkle**, ingk'l, *n.* [Formerly *linge*, then, by loss of *l*, *ingle*, *inkle*, from Fr. *lignuel*, *lignol*, strong thread used by shoemakers, L. *linum*, flax (whence *linen*).] Formerly, a kind of crevel or worsted; afterwards a sort of broad linen tape.

**Inkling**, ingk'ling, *n.* [Prefix *in* or *en*, and Fr. *clin*, a wink, *cligner*, to wink, L. *clinare*, to bend, as *in* *inclinare*, to incline.] A hint or whisper; an intimation; inclination; desire.

**Inland**, in'land, *a.* [That is, *in* the land or interior as opposed to the coast.] Interior; remote from the sea; carried on within a country; domestic, not foreign; confined to a country; drawn and payable in the same country (an *inland* bill of exchange).—*adv.* In or towards the interior of a country.—*n.* The interior part of a country.—**Inland Revenue**, the revenue raised by taxes or duties on commodities or pro-



ducts made in the country, as opposed to customs-duties on imported goods.

**Inlay**, in-lā', *v.t.*—*pret.* & *pp.* *in-laid*. [*In* and *lay*.] To lay or insert in; to ornament or diversify by inserting precious stones, metals, fine woods, ivory, &c., in a groundwork of some other material.—*n.* Pieces inlaid and forming a pattern.

**Inlet**, in-lēt, *n.* [Something *let in*.] A passage or opening by which an enclosed place may be entered; place of ingress; entrance; a creek or narrow recess in a shore.

**Inly**, in-lī, *adv.* [*Adv. in*, and suffix *-ly*.] Internally; inwardly in the heart; mentally; secretly.

**Inmate**, in-māt, *n.* [*In* or *inn*, and *mate*.] A person who lodges or dwells in the same house with another; one of the occupants of hospitals, asylums, prisons, &c.

**Inmesh**, in-mesh', *v.t.* To involve in meshes, as of a net; to entangle or ensnare.

**Inmost**, in-mōst, *a.* [*A.Sax. inne-mest*, a double superlative of the prep. or *adv. in*, altered erroneously like *foremost*.] Farthest within; remotest from the surface or external part.

**Inn**, in, *n.* [*A.Sax. inn*, a chamber, a house, an inn; *Icel. inni*, a house; from the prep. *in*.] A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers; a college of law professors and students.—*Inns of Court*, certain colleges or corporate societies in London, to one of which all barristers and all aspirants to that dignity must belong; they are now four, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn.—**Innkeeper**, in-kē-pēr, *n.* The keeper of an inn; a taverner.

**Innate**, in-nāt', *a.* [*L. innatus—in*, *in*, and *natus*, born.] Inborn; belonging to the body or mind by nature; natural; derived from the constitution of the mind, as opposed to being derived from experience (*Innate Ideas*).

**Inner**, in-ēr, *a.* [*A.Sax. innera*, comparative of *in*.] Interior; farther inward than something else; internal; not outward (the *inner man*); not obvious; esoteric.—*n.* The ring on a rifle target next the bull's-eye; a shot that strikes the target between the bull's-eye and this ring.—**Innermost**, in-ēr-mōst, *a.* Farthest inward.

**Innings**, in-ingz, *n.pl.* [*Lit.* the state of being in; a sort of verbal noun.] *Cricket*, the time or turn for using the bat, whether in the case of an individual player or of a side; a turn or opportunity for acting in other ways.

**Innocent**, in-nō-sent, *a.* [*L. innocens, innocentis*, harmless—in, not, and *nocens*, ppr. of *noceo*, I hurt.] Not noxious or hurtful; harmless; free from guilt; not having done wrong or violated any law; guiltless; sinless; pure; upright; free from the guilt of a particular crime or evil action.—*n.* One free from guilt or

harm; an innocent person; a natural or simpleton.—**Innocence**, in-nō-sens, *n.* [*L. innocentia*.] The quality of being innocent; harmlessness; freedom from crime, guilt, or sin; freedom from the guilt of a particular crime.

**Innocuous**, in-nōk'ū-us, *a.* [*L. innocuus—in*, not, and *nocuus*, hurtful, from *noceo*, I hurt.] Harmless; producing no ill effect.

**Innovate**, in-nō-vāt, *v.t. & i.*—*innovated*, *innovating*. [*L. innovo, innovatum*, to renew—in, intens., and *novus*, new.] To change or alter by introducing something new.—*v.i.* To introduce novelties; to make changes in anything established: with *on* or *in* (to *innovate on* established customs).—**Innovation**, in-nō-vā'shon, *n.* The act of innovating; change made in established laws, customs, rites, and practices by the introduction of something new.

**Innuendo**, in-nū-en'dō, *n.* [*L. innuendo* (ablative of gerund), by giving a nod, *innuere*, to give a nod—in, and *nuo*, *Gr. neuō*, I nod.] An oblique hint; a remote intimation; an insinuation.

**Innumerable**, in-nū'mēr-a-bl, *a.* [*L. innumerabilis—in*, not, and *numerabilis*, from *numero*, I number.] Incapable of being enumerated or numbered for multitude; hence, extremely numerous; countless.—**Innumerably**, in-nū'mēr-a-blī, *adv.* Without number.

**Inobservant**, in-ob-zér-vant, *a.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *observant*.] Not taking notice; not quick or keen in observation; heedless; disobedient.

**Inoculate**, in-ok'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*inoculated*, *inoculating*. [*L. inoculo, inoculatum*, to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another—in, into, and *oculus*, an eye.] To graft by inserting a bud; to bud; *med.* to communicate a disease to by morbid matter introduced into the blood, especially that of small-pox; hence, generally, to infect, to contaminate.—*v.i.* To practise inoculation.—**Inoculation**, in-ok'ū-lā'shon, *n.* The act or practice of inoculating; communication of a disease by contagious matter introduced into the blood; especially artificial communication of small-pox formerly employed instead of vaccination.

**Inodorous**, in-o-dēr-us, *a.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *odoros*.] Wanting scent; having no smell.

**Inoffensive**, in-of-fen'siv, *a.* [*Prefix in*, and *offensive*.] Giving no offence or provocation; harmless; doing no injury or mischief.

**Inoperative**, in-op'e-rā-tiv, *a.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *operative*.] Not operative; producing no effect.

**Inopportune**, in-op'por-tūn, *a.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *opportune*, *L. inopportunus*.] Not opportune; inconvenient; unseasonable.

**Inordinate**, in-or'di-nāt, *a.* [*L. inordinatus—in*, not, and *ordinatus*, well-ordered.] Excessive; immod-

erate; not limited by rules prescribed or to usual bounds.

**Inorganic**, in-or-gan'ik, *a.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *organic*.] Having no organs; devoid of an organized structure, or the structure of a living being; pertaining to or embracing the department of unorganized substances (*inorganic chemistry*).

**Inquest**, in-kwest, *n.* [*O.Fr. enquestis*, from *L. inquirō*, I seek after.] The act of inquiring; inquiry; search; quest; law, a judicial inquiry, especially an inquiry held before a jury; the jury itself.—*Coroner's inquest*, an inquest held by a coroner on the bodies of such as either die, or are supposed to die, a violent death.

**Inquire**, in-kwīr', *v.i.*—*inquired*, *inquiring*. [*L. inquirō*, I seek after—in, into, and *quero*, I seek.] To ask a question or questions; to seek for information by asking questions; to seek for truth by argument or the discussion of questions, or by investigation (to *inquire of* a person, after, concerning, into, &c., a thing).—*v.t.* To ask about; to seek by asking (to *inquire the* way of a person).

**Inquiry**, in-kwī'ri, *n.* The act of inquiring; a question or interrogation; search for information or knowledge; research; investigation.

**Inquisition**, in-kwī-zish'on, *n.* [*L. inquisitio, inquisitionis*, from *inquirō, inquisitum*, to seek after.] The act of inquiring; inquiry; investigation; a judicial inquiry; an inquest; in *R. Cath. Ch.* a court or tribunal established for the examination and punishment of heretics, and which formerly in some countries was the means of great cruelties being perpetrated.—**Inquisitive**, in-kwiz'ī-tiv, *a.* Addicted to inquiry; inclined to seek information; given to pry into anything; troublesomely curious; prying.—**Inquisitor**, in-kwiz'ī-tēr, *n.* One whose official duty it is to inquire and examine; a member of the Inquisition.

**Inroad**, in-rōd, *n.* [*A road* or rather a *raid* or riding into a country.] The hostile entrance of an enemy into a country; a sudden incursion or invasion; an encroachment; loss or impairment (to make *inroads on* one's health).

**Insane**, in-sān', *a.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *sane*, *L. sanus*.] Not sane; unsound or deranged in mind or intellect; mad; crazy; delirious; distracted; intended for insane persons.—**Insanity**, in-san'ī-ti, *n.* The state of being insane or of unsound mind; madness; lunacy.

**Insanitary**, in-san'ī-ta-ri, *n.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *sanitary*.] Not sanitary; injurious to health.

**Insatiable**, in-sā'shi-a-bl, *a.* [*Prefix in*, not, and *satiab*, *L. insatiabilis*.] Incapable of being satiated, satisfied, or appeased.—**Insatiately**, in-sā'shi-āt, *a.* [*L. insatiatus*.] Not satisfied; insatiable.

**Inscribe**, in-skrīb', *v.t.*—*inscribed*,



*inscribing.* [*L. inscribo, inscriptum*—*in, and scribo, I write.*] To write down or engrave; to mark down (to *inscribe* a motto); to mark with characters or words (to *inscribe* a monument); to assign, address, or dedicate (to *inscribe* a poem to a person); to imprint deeply; to impress; *geom.* to draw or delineate within another figure so that the boundaries of the two are in contact at certain points.—**Inscription**, *in-skríp'shon, n.* [*L. inscriptio, inscriptionis.*] The act of inscribing; any words or writing engraved on stone, metal, or other hard substance for public inspection; an address of a book, poem, &c., to a person as a mark of respect, less formal than a dedication; *numis.* the words placed in the middle of the reverse side of some coins and medals.

**Inscrutable**, *in-skrú'ta-bl, a.* [*Fr. inscrutable, L. inscrutabilis*—*in, not, and scrutator, I search.*] Incapable of being searched into and understood; incapable of being penetrated or understood by human reason; not to be satisfactorily accounted for or explained.

**Insect**, *in'sekt, n.* [*L. insectum, something cut in (from their shape), from insecto, insectum, to cut into.*] One of a class of small animals that in their mature state have the three divisions of the body—the head, thorax, and abdomen—always distinct from one another, and usually have three pairs of legs and two pairs of wings, as the numerous creatures known as flies, beetles, bees, &c.; a puny contemptible person.

**Insecure**, *in-sē-kūr', a.* [*Prefix in, not, and secure.*] Not secure; not confident of safety; apprehensive of danger or loss; not sufficiently strong or guarded; not furnishing security or safety; unsafe.—**Insecurity**, *in-sē-kū'ri-ti, n.* The state of being insecure; want of security.

**Insenstate**, *in-sen'sāt, a.* [*L. L. insensatus*—*L. in, not, and sensus, sensation, sense.*] Destitute of sense or sensation; wanting sensibility; stupid.

**Insenstible**, *in-sen'si-bl, a.* [*L. insensibilis*—*prefix in, not, and sensibilis, sensible.*] Not apprehended by the senses; imperceptible; incapable of being felt or perceived; so slow or gradual that the stages are not noted; destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving; numb or dead to pain; not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; unfeeling; callous; apathetic; indifferent.—**Insenstive**, *in-sen'si-tiv, a.* Not sensitive; having little sensibility.

**Inseparable**, *in-sep'a-ra-bl, a.* [*Prefix in, not, and separable; L. inseparabilis.*] Incapable of being separated or disjoined; not to be parted; always together.

**Insert**, *in-sért', v.t.* [*L. inserto, insertum*—*in, and sero, I put (as in assert, exert, concert).*] To set in or among;

to put or thrust in; to introduce.—**Insertion**, *in-sér'shon, n.* [*L. insertio.*] The act of inserting; something inserted.

**Insessores**, *in-ses-só'réz, n.pl.* [*Pl. of L. insessor, one that sits—in, and sedeo, I sit.*] The order of perchers or passerine birds.—**Insessorial**, *in-ses-só'ri-al, a.* Belonging to the Insessores or perching birds.

**Inset**, *in-set', v.t.* To set in; to infix or implant.—*n.* (in'set). That which is set in; insertion.

**Inshore**, *in'shór, a. or adv.* Near the shore.

**Inside**, *in'sid, a.* [*Lit. within the sides.*] Being within; interior; internal.—*n.* That which is within; specifically, the entrails or bowels; an inside passenger in a vehicle.—*prep.* In the interior of; within.

**Insidious**, *in-sid'i-us, a.* [*L. insidiosus, from insidia, an ambush, from insideo, I sit upon.*] Characterized by treachery or stealthy and guileful acts; treacherous; guileful; working evil secretly (an *insidious* person, plot, disease).

**Insight**, *in'sit, n.* [*Prefix in, and sight.*] Deep inspection or view; thorough knowledge; power of observation; discernment; penetration.

**Insignia**, *in-sig'ni-a, n.pl.* [*L., pl. of insigne, a mark, neut. of insignis, remarkable.*] Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honour; any characteristic marks or signs.

**Insignificant**, *in-sig-nif'i-kant, a.* [*Prefix in, not, and significant.*] Void of signification; having no weight or effect; unimportant; trivial or trifling; without weight or character; mean; contemptible.—**Insignificance**, *in-sig-nif'i-kans, n.* The condition or quality of being insignificant.

**Insincere**, *in-sin-sēr', a.* [*Prefix in, not, and sincere; L. insincerus.*] Not sincere; dissembling; hypocritical; false; deceitful: of persons, statements, &c.—**Insincerity**, *in-sin-ser'i-ti, n.* The quality of being insincere.

**Insinuate**, *in-sin'ú-āt, v.t.*—*insinuated, insinuating.* [*L. insinuo, insinuatum*—*in, and sinuo, I wind, from sinus, a bending, curve, bosom.*] To introduce gently, or as by a winding or narrow passage; hence, *refl.* to push or work gradually into favour; to introduce oneself by slow or artful means; to infuse gently or artfully; to instil (to *insinuate* a doubt); to hint or suggest.—*v.i.* To creep or wind; to act by insinuation; to make an insinuation; to wheedle.—**Insinuating**, *in-sin'ú-āt-ing, p. and a.* Given to or characterized by insinuation; wheedling; insensibly winning favour and confidence.—**Insinuation**, *in-sin'ú-ā'shon, n.* [*L. insinuatio, insinuationis.*] The act of insinuating; a wheedling manner; a suggestion, hint, or innuendo.

**Insipid**, *in-sip'id, a.* [*L. insipidus*—*in, not, and sapidus, savoury, from sapio, I taste.*] Tasteless; destitute of taste; vapid; wanting interest,

spirit, life, or animation; dull, heavy, or uninteresting.

**Insist**, *in-sist', v.i.* [*L. insisto—in, and sisto, I stand.*] To rest, dwell, or dilate upon as a matter of special moment; to be persistent, urgent, peremptory, or pressing: usually with *on* or *upon*.—**Insistence**, *in-sis'tens, n.* Act of insisting; persistence; urgency.

**Insole**, *in'sól, n.* A loose, thin strip of leather or felt, placed inside a shoe for warmth or comfort.

**Insolent**, *in'sól-lent, a.* [*L. insolens, insolentis, contrary to custom, immoderate.*] Showing haughty disregard of others; using rude and haughty or defiant language; overbearing; saucy; proceeding from insolence.—**Insolence**, *in'sól-lens, n.* [*L. insolentia, from insolens.*] Haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; insolent language.

**Insoluble**, *in-sól'ú-bl, a.* [*Prefix in, not, and soluble.*] Incapable of being dissolved, particularly by a liquid; not to be solved or explained.

**Insolvent**, *in-sól'vent, a.* [*Prefix in, not, and solvent.*] Not solvent; not having money, goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts.—*n.* A debtor unable to pay his debts.—**Insolvency**, *in-sól'ven-si, n.* The condition of being insolvent; inability of a person to pay all his debts.

**Insomnia**, *in-som'ni-a, n.* [*L.*] Want of sleep; morbid or unnatural sleeplessness.

**Insomuch**, *in-só'much', adv.* [*In, so, and much.*] To such a degree; in such wise; so: followed by *that*, sometimes *as*.

**Inspan**, *in-span', v.t.* [*D. inspannen—in, in, and spannen, to yoke.*] To yoke, as draught oxen; correlative of *outspan*. [*South African.*]

**Inspect**, *in-spekt', v.t.* [*L. inspicio, inspectum—in, and specio, I view.*] To view or examine for the purpose of ascertaining the quality or condition, discovering errors, &c.; to examine officially.—**Inspection**, *in-spek'shon, n.* [*L. inspectio.*] The act of inspecting; official view or examination.—**Inspector**, *in-spek'tér, n.* One who inspects or over-sees.

**Inspire**, *in-spir', v.i.*—*inspired, inspiring.* [*L. inspiro—in, and spiro, I breathe.*] To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs.—*v.t.* To breathe in; to draw into the lungs; to infuse by or as if by breathing; to instil; to communicate divine instructions to the mind of; to animate by supernatural infusion; to rouse or animate in general.—**Inspiration**, *in-spi-rā'shon, n.* [*L. inspiratio.*] The act of inspiring; the divine influence by which the sacred writers were instructed; influence emanating from any object, giving rise to new and elevated thoughts or emotions; the state of being inspired; something conveyed to the mind when under extraordinary influence.

**Inspirit**, *in-spir'it, v.i.* [*Prefix in,*

and spirit.] To infuse or excite spirit in; to enliven, animate, encourage, invigorate.

**Instability**, in-sta-bil'i-ti, *n.* Want of stability; inconstancy; changeableness; want of strength or firmness in construction.

**Install**, in-stal', *v.t.* [Fr. *installer*—*in*, *in*, and *O.H.G. stal*, a place, *E. stall*.] To place in a seat; to place in an office or post; to invest with any charge, office, or rank with customary ceremonies.—**Installation**, in-stal'ment, *n.* The act of installing; a part of a whole produced at stated periods; one of the parts of a sum paid at various times.

**Instante**, in-stans, *n.* [L. *instantia*, a standing near, importunity, urgency—*in*, on, and *sto*, I stand.] The act or state of being instant or urgent; urgency; a case occurring; a case offered as an exemplification or precedent; an example; an occurrence.—*v.t.*—*instanced*, *instancing*. To mention as an instance, example, or case in point.—**Instant**, in'stant, *a.* [L. *instans*, *instantis*.] Pressing, urgent, importunate, or earnest [N.T.]; immediate; without intervening time (send him to *instant* execution); quick; making no delay; present or current; usually abbreviated to *inst.*, as *10th inst.*, that is, 10th day of the present month.—*n.* A point in duration; a moment; a part of duration that occupies the time of a single thought.—**Instantaneous**, in-stan-tā-nē-us, *a.* Done in an instant; occurring without any perceptible lapse of time.—**Instantly**, in-stant-li, *adv.* With urgency; earnestly; immediately; forthwith; at once.

**Instate**, in-stāt', *v.t.*—*instated*, *instating*. [Prefix *in*, and *state*.] To establish, as in a rank or condition; to install.

**Instead**, in-sted', *adv.* [From *in*, and *stead*, place; *stead* retaining its character of a noun, and being followed by *of*.] In the place or room.

**Instep**, in'step, *n.* [Formerly *instop*, *instup*, perhaps from *in* and *stoop*, lit. the bend in.] The forepart of the upper side of the human foot, near its junction with the leg.

**Instigate**, in'sti-gāt, *v.t.*—*instigated*, *instigating*. [L. *instigo*, *instigatum*—*in*, on, and root *stig*, to prick.] To incite; to set on; to provoke; to urge: used chiefly or wholly in a bad sense.—**Instigation**, in-sti-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *instigatio*.] The act of instigating; incitement; as to evil or wickedness.

**Instill**, in-stil', *v.t.*—*instilled*, *instilling*. [L. *instillo*—*in*, and *stillo*, I drop.] To pour in by drops; hence, to infuse slowly or by degrees into the mind; to cause to be imbibed; to insinuate imperceptibly.—**Instillation**, in-stil-ā'shon, *n.* The act of instilling.

**Instinct**, in'stingkt, *n.* [L. *instinctus*, instigation, impulse.] An impulse to a particular kind of action which the being needs to perform as an

individual, but which it could not possibly learn to perform before it needs to act; as a general term it includes all original impulses and that apparent knowledge and skill which animals have without experience; hence, natural feeling or sense of what is correct or effective in artistic matters or the like.—*a.* (in-stingkt'). Animated or stimulated from within; inspired; fully suffused and breathing out (a portrait *instinct* with life).—**Instinctive**, in-stingkt'iv, *a.* Prompted by or proceeding from instinct; determined by natural impulse or propensity; spontaneous.

**Institute**, in'sti-tūt, *v.t.*—*instituted*, *instituting*. [L. *instituo*, *institutum*—*in*, and *statuo*, I set, place.] To set up or establish; to ordain; to originate; to found; to set in operation; to begin (an investigation, &c.).—*n.* That which is instituted or formally established; an established law, precept, or principle; a society established according to certain laws or regulations for the furtherance of some particular object; *pl.* a book of elements or principles, particularly a work containing the principles of a system of jurisprudence.—**Institution**, in-sti-tū'shon, *n.* [L. *institutio*.] The act of instituting; *ecclcs.* the ceremony of investing a clerk with the spiritual part of a benefice; something instituted or established; a permanent rule of conduct or of government; something forming a prominent or established feature in social or national life; a society established or body organized for promoting any object, public or social.

**Instruct**, in-strukt', *v.t.* [L. *instruo*, *instructum*—*in*, and *struo*, I join together, pile up.] To teach; to educate; to impart knowledge or information to; to enlighten; to direct or command; to furnish with orders; to order or enjoin.—**Instruction**, in-struk'shon, *n.* [L. *instructio*.] The act of instructing; that which is communicated for instructing; that with which one is instructed; information; order, mandate, or direction.—**Instructive**, in-struk'tiv, *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform.—**Instructor**, in-struk'tér, *n.* [L.] One who instructs; a teacher.

**Instrument**, in'stry-men't, *n.* [L. *instrumentum*, from *instruo*, I prepare.] That by which work is performed or anything is effected; a tool; a utensil; an implement; one who or that which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose; means used or contributing to an effect; any contrivance from which music is produced, as an organ, harp, violin, flute, &c.; *law*, a writing instructing one in regard to something that has been agreed upon.—**Instrumental**, in'stry-men'tal, *a.* Conducive as an instrument or means to some end; pertaining to instruments, especially musical

instruments.—**Instrumentality**, in'stry-men-tal'i-ti, *n.* The condition of being instrumental; subordinate or auxiliary agency; agency as means to an end.—**Instrumentation**, in'stry-men-tā'shon, *n.* The art of arranging music for a combined number of instruments; the music for a number of instruments; execution of music on an instrument.

**Insubjection**, in-sub-jek'shon, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *subjection*.] Want of subjection; state of disobedience to government.

**Insubordinate**, in-sub-or'di-nāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *subordinate*.] Not submitting to authority; mutinous; riotous.—**Insubordination**, in-sub-or'di-nā'shon, *n.* The quality of being insubordinate.

**Insuperable**, in-suf-fér-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sufferable*.] Not to be suffered, borne, or endured; intolerable; unendurable.

**Insufficient**, in-suf-fish'ent, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *sufficient*.] Not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use, or purpose.

**Insular**, in'sū-lér, *a.* [L. *insularis*, from *insula*, an island.] Of or pertaining to an island; forming an island; pertaining to the opinions or views of people inhabiting an island; hence, narrow-minded (*insular* prejudices); contracted.—**Insulate**, in'sū-lāt, *v.t.*—*insulated*, *insulating*. To make an island of; to place in a detached situation; to isolate; to separate, as an electrified or heated body, from other bodies by the interposition of non-conductors; to free from combination with other substances, as a chemical substance.—**Insulation**, in-sū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of insulating, or state of being insulated; *elect.* the substance or material used for the purpose of insulating.—**Insulator**, in'sū-lā'tér, *n.* One who or that which insulates; a body that interrupts the communication of electricity or heat to surrounding objects; a non-conductor.

**Insulin**, ins'ū-lin, *n.* [L. *insula*, island, after the *islets* of Langerhans in the pancreas.] A substance extracted from the pancreas of animals, and found beneficial in diabetes.

**Insult**, in'sult, *n.* [Fr. *insulte*; L. *insultus*, from *insilio*, *insultum*, to leap on.] Any gross affront or indignity offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of insolence or contempt.—*v.t.* (in-sult'). To treat with insult, gross abuse, insolence, or contempt.—*v.i.* To behave with insolent triumph.—**Insulting**, in-sult'ing, *a.* Containing or conveying insult.

**Insuperable**, in-sū-pér-a-bl, *a.* [L. *insuperabilis*—*in*, not, and *super*, I overcome.] Incapable of being overcome or surmounted; insurmountable (difficulties, objections, obstacles, &c.).

**Insure**, in-shūr', *v.t.*—*insured*, *insuring*. [Prefix *in*, intens., and *sure*.]



To make sure; to ensure (which is the word now commonly used in this general sense); to contract for the payment of a certain sum in the event of loss or damage happening to, or at the death or termination of (to *insure* a house against fire, a ship against damage, to *insure* one's life); to make a subject of insurance; to assure (one's life).—**Insurance**, in-shō'rans, *n.* The act of insuring; a contract by which a person or company, in consideration of a sum of money or percentage (technically called a *premium*), becomes bound to indemnify the insured or his representatives against loss by certain risks; the premium paid for insuring property or life.

**Insurgent**, in-sēr'jent, *a.* [*L. insurgens, Insurgens*, ppr. of *insurgo*, I rise against.] Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority; rebellious.—*n.* A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority.

**Insurmountable**, in-sēr-moun'ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *surmountable*.] Incapable of being surmounted, passed over, or overcome.

**Insurrection**, in-sēr-rek'shon, *n.* [*L. insurrectio, insurrectionis*, from *insurgo, insurrectum*.] The open and active opposition of a number of persons to the civil or political authorities of a city or country, in defiance of law and order; a revolt by a number of persons against constituted authorities.

**Insusceptible**, in-sus-sep'ti-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *susceptible*.] Not susceptible; not capable of being affected or impressed (a heart insusceptible of pity).

**Intact**, in-takt', *a.* [*L. intactus*—prefix *in*, not, and *tactus*, touched.] Untouched by anything that harms or defiles; uninjured; unimpaired; left complete, whole, or unharmed.

**Intaglio**, in-tal'yō, *n.* [It., from *intagliare*, to carve—in, and *tagliare*, to cut, Fr. *tailleur* (whence *tailor*).] Any figure engraved or cut into a substance so as to form a hollow; a gem with a figure or device sunk below the background; the reverse of *cameo*, which has the figure in relief.

**Intake**, in'tāk, *n.* The point at which water is taken from a main stream and directed into another channel.

**Intangible**, in-tan'ji-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tangible*.] Not tangible; incapable of being touched; not perceptible to the touch.

**Integer**, in'tē-jēr, *n.* [*L. integer*, whole, entire—in, not, and *tag*, root of *tango*, I touch.] Arith. A whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction.—**Integral**, in'tē-gral, *a.* Whole; entire; complete; belonging to or forming a necessary part of a whole; *math.* pertaining to a whole number or undivided quantity; not fractional; pertaining to integration. — *Integral calculus*, a branch of mathematical analysis which is the inverse of the *differential calculus*, its object being the

deriving of the primitive function from its differential, or its differential coefficient.—*n.* A whole; an entire thing.—**Integrity**, in-teg'ri-ti, *n.* [*L. integritas*, from *integer*.] The state of being entire or complete; entireness; a genuine or unimpaired state; honesty; uprightness in mutual dealings; probity.

**Integument**, in-teg'ū-ment, *n.* [*L. integumentum, intego*, I cover.] Anat. the skin, membrane, or shell which covers any part; *bot.* the cellular skin of seed, leaf, or stem.

**Intellect**, in'tel-lekt', *n.* [*L. intellectus*, from *intelligo*, I understand—*inter*, between, and *lego*, I choose, pick, read.] That faculty of the human mind which receives or comprehends ideas, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; the understanding faculty; also, the capacity for higher forms of knowledge; good mental power.—**Intellectual**, in-tel-lek'tū-al, *a.* Relating to the intellect or understanding; appealing to or engaging the intellect or higher capacities of man; perceived by the intellect; existing in the understanding; ideal; having intellect; characterized by intellect.—**Intellectualism**, in-tel-lek'tū-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.—**Intellectualist**, in-tel-lek'tū-al-ist, *n.* One who overrates the understanding; one who believes in intellectualism.—**Intellectuality**, in-tel-lek'tū-al'i-ti, *n.* The state of being intellectual; intellectual power.—**Intelligence**, in-tel'i-jens, *n.* [*L. intelligentia*.] The capacity to know, understand, or comprehend; the capacity for the higher functions of the intellect; intellectual power; knowledge imparted or acquired; general information; information communicated by any means; news or notice; an intelligent or spiritual being.—**Intelligencer**, in-tel'i-jen-sēr, *n.* One who conveys intelligence; a messenger or spy.—**Intelligent**, in-tel'i-jent, *a.* [*L. intelligens, intelligentis*, ppr. of *intelligo*.] Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason; endowed with a good intellect; having superior intellectual capacities; well informed.—**Intelligentsia**, in-tel-li-jent'sē-a, *n.* [Russian.] The educated classes.—**Intelligible**, in-tel'i-ji-bl, *a.* [*L. intelligibilis*.] Capable of being understood or comprehended; comprehensible; perspicuous; clear.

**Intemperance**, in-tem'pēr-ans, *n.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *temperance*; *L. intemperantia*, want of moderation. **TEMPER.**] Want of moderation or due restraint; excess of any kind; specifically, habitual indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquors, especially with intoxication.—**Intemperate**, in-tem'pēr-āt, *a.* [*L. intemperatus*, immoderate.] Not exercising due moderation or restraint; addicted to an excessive or habitual use of alcoholic liquors; excessive, immoderate, or inordinate (*intem-*

*perate* language).—*n.* One who is not temperate.

**Intenable**, in-ten'a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tenable*.] Not tenable; untenable.

**Intend**, in-tend', *v. t.* [*L. intendo*, to stretch forth, to intend—in, and *tendo*, I stretch.] To fix the mind upon, as the object to be effected or attained; to mean; to design; to purpose.—**Intended**, in-ten'ded, *p. and a.* Betrothed; engaged.—*n.* A person engaged to be married to another; an affianced lover.

**Intense**, in-tens', *a.* [*L. intensus*, stretched, tight, pp. of *intendo*, I stretch.] Closely strained; kept on the stretch (study, thought, &c.); extreme in degree; vehement; violent; severe (pain, cold, &c.).

**Intensification**, in-ten'si-fī-kā'shon, *n.* The act of intensifying or making more intense.—**Intensify**, in-ten'si-fi, *v. t.*—*Intensified, intensifying.* To render intense or more intense.—*v. i.* To become intense or more intense.—**Intensity**, in-ten'si-ti, *n.* The state of being intense; relative degree, vigour, or activity; keenness (of feeling, &c.).—**Intensive**, in-ten'siv, *a.* Serving to give force or emphasis (an *intensive* particle or prefix).—**Intent**, in-ten't', *a.* [*L. intensus*, pp. of *intendo*.] Having the mind strained or bent on an object; sedulously applied; eager in pursuit of an object; anxiously diligent; with on before a noun.—*n.* Design, purpose, or intention; meaning; drift; aim.—**Intention**, in-ten'shon, *n.* [*L. intentio*, attention, design.] Determination to act in a particular manner; purpose; design; end; aim.—**Intentional**, in-ten'shon-al, *a.* Done with intention, design, or purpose; intended; designed.—**Intentionally**, in-ten'shon-al-li, *adv.* With intention; by design; of purpose.

**Inter**, in-tēr', *v. t.*—*interred, interring.* [Fr. *enterrer*—en, and *terre*, L. *terra*, the earth.] To bury; to in-hume.—**Interment**, in-tēr'ment, *n.* The act of interring; burial.

**Interact**, in-tēr-akt', *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *act*.] The interval between two acts of a drama; an interlude; any intermediate employment of time.—*v. i.* To act reciprocally; to act on each other.—**Interaction**, in-tēr-ak'shon, *n.* Intermediate action; mutual or reciprocal action.

**Intercalary**, in-tēr-ka-la-ri, *a.* [*L. intercalarius*—*inter*, between, and *calo*, I call, proclaim.] Inserted or introduced among others, as the odd day (29th February) inserted in leap-year.—**Intercalate**, in-tēr-kalāt, *v. t.*—*intercalated, intercalating.* [*L. intercalo*.] To insert between others; *chron.* to insert between other days or other portions of time; *geol.* to insert, as a layer or series of layers, between the regular series of the strata.

**Intercede**, in-tēr-séd', *v. i.*—*interceded, interceding.* [*L. intercedo*—



*inter*, between, and *cedo*, I go.] To act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend; to plead in favour of another; to interpose; to mediate or make intercession. — **Intercession**, in-tér-sesh'on, *n.* [*L. intercessio*.] The act of interceding; mediation. — **Intercessor**, in-tér-ses'sér, *n.* One who intercedes.

**Intercellular**, in-tér-sel'lū-lér, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *cellular*.] Bot. and zool. lying between cells or cellulæ.

**Intercept**, in-tér-sept', *v.t.* [*Fr. intercepter*; *L. interceptio, interceptum*, to intercept.] To take or stop by the way; to interrupt the journey or passage of (a messenger, a letter); to stop on its passage; to obstruct the progress of (rays of light, &c.). — **Interception**, in-tér-sep'shon, *n.* The act of intercepting; obstruction of a course or proceeding.

**Interchange**, in-tér-chānj', *v.t.* [*interchanged, interchanging*.] [Prefix *inter*, and *change*.] To change reciprocally; to put each in the place of the other; to cause to succeed alternately. — *v.i.* To change reciprocally; to succeed alternately. — *n.* (in *tér-chānj*). The act or process of mutually giving and receiving; exchange between two or more; alternate succession. — **Interchangeable**, in-tér-chān'ja-bl, *a.* Capable of being interchanged.

**Interclude**, in-tér-klūd', *v.t.* — *intercluded, intercluding*. [*L. intercludo* — *inter*, between, and *claudo*, I shut.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.

**Intercolonial**, in-tér-ko-lō'-ni-al, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, among, and *colonial*.] Subsisting between different colonies.

**Intercolumniation**, in-tér-ko-lum'-ni-ā'shon, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *column*.] Arch. the space between two columns measured at the lowest part of their shafts.

**Intercommunicate**, in-tér-kom-mū'-ni-kāt, *v.i.* and *t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *communicate*.] To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication. — **Intercommunicable**, in-tér-kom-mū'-ni-ka-bl, *a.* Capable of being mutually communicated. — **Intercommunication**, in-tér-kom-mū'-ni-kā'shon, *n.* Reciprocal communication.

**Intercommunity**, in-tér-kom-mūn'yon, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *communio*.] Mutual community; mutual intercourse. — **Intercommunity**, in-tér-kom-mū'-ni-ti, *n.* A mutual communication or community.

**Intercourse**, in-tér-kōrs, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *curso*; *L. intercursum*.] Reciprocal dealings between persons or nations; interchange of thought and feeling; communication; commerce; communion; sexual connexion.

**Intercurrent**, in-tér-kur'ent, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, between, and *current*; *L. intercurrents, intercurrentis*.] Run-

ning between or among; intervening; *med.* applied to diseases which occur sporadically during the prevalence of other diseases.

**Interdependence**, in-tér-dē-pen'-dens, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *depend*.] Reciprocal dependence; dependence each upon the others reciprocally. — **Interdependent**, in-tér-dē-pen'dent, *a.* Reciprocally dependent.

**Interdict**, in-tér-dikt', *v.t.* [*L. interdicto, interdictum* — *inter*, between, and *dico*, I speak.] To debar, forbid, or prohibit; to restrain by an interdict. — *n.* (in *tér-dikt*). [*L. interdictum*.] A prohibition; a prohibiting order or decree; a papal prohibition of the performance of divine service and the administration of religious rites. — **Interdiction**, in-tér-dik'shon, *n.* The act of interdicting; prohibition.

**Interest**, in-tér-est, *n.* [*O.Fr. interest*, *Fr. intérêt*, from *L. interest*, it concerns.] Concern, sympathy, or regard (to excite one's interest); advantage; good; profit (it is for your interest to do so); share, part, or participation in value; the profit per cent derived from money lent or invested (which in reference to the interest is called the principal); hence, something in addition to a mere equivalent (to repay injury with interest); influence with a person, especially with persons in power (to get a post by interest); a collective name for those interested in any particular business (the landed interest, the shipping interest). — *Simple interest* is that which arises from the principal sum only. — *Compound interest* is that which arises from the principal with the interest of one year added together to form a new principal for the next year, and so on successively. — *v.t.* To engage the attention of; to awaken interest or concern in. — **Interested**, in-tér-es-ted, *p. and a.* Having an interest or share; affected; moved; having attention roused; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be biased by personal considerations; chiefly concerned for one's own private advantage. — **Interesting**, in-tér-est-ing, *a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting or adapted to excite attention and sympathy.

**Interfere**, in-tér-fér', *v.i.* — *interfered, interfering*. [*O.Fr. entreferir*, to exchange blows — *L. inter*, between, and *ferio*, I strike.] To interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others; to clash, come in collision, or be in opposition; *physics*, to act reciprocally upon each other so as to modify the effect of each. — **Interference**, in-tér-fér'ens, *n.* The act of interfering or intermeddling; *physics*, the mutual action of waves of any kind (water, sound, heat, or light) upon each other, by which the vibrations and their effects are increased, diminished, or neutralized.

**Interfuse**, in-tér-fūz', *v.t.* — *inter-*

*fused, interfusing*. [*L. interfusus*, pp. of *interfundo* — *inter*, between, and *fundo*, I pour. *Fuse*.] To pour or spread between or among; to mix up together; to make interdependent. — **Interfusion**, in-tér-fū'zhon, *n.* Act of interfusing or that which is interfused.

**Interim**, in-tér-im, *n.* [*L.*, in the meantime.] The meantime; time intervening. — *a.* Belonging to an intervening time; belonging to the meantime; temporary.

**Interior**, in-tér-ri-ér, *a.* [*L.*, inner, interior, compar. of *interus*, internal.] Internal; being within any limits, enclosure, or substance; opposed to *exterior* or *superficial*; inland; remote from the frontiers or shore. — **Interior angles**, *geom.* the angles made within any figure by the sides of it. — **Interior planets**, *astron.* the planets between the earth's orbit and the sun; inferior planets. — **Interior screw**, a screw cut on the interior surface of anything hollow. — *n.* The internal part of a thing; the inside; the inland part of a country; the department of a government having charge of home affairs.

**Interject**, in-tér-jekt', *v.t.* [*L. interjicio, interjectum* — *inter*, between, and *jacio*, I throw.] To throw between; to throw in between other words. — **Interjection**, in-tér-jek'-shon, *n.* [*L. interjectio*.] The act of throwing between; a word thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion, as exclamations of joy, grief, astonishment, &c.

**Interknit**, in-tér-nit', *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *knit*.] To knit together closely.

**Interlace**, in-tér-lās', *v.t.* — *interlaced, interlacing*. [Prefix *inter*, and *lace*; *Fr. entrelacer*.] To weave or twine together; to entangle or interweave one thing with another. — *v.i.* To be intertwined or interwoven; to have parts crossing or intersecting.

**Interlard**, in-tér-lārd', *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *lard*.] Primarily, to mix fat with lean; hence, to mix by something frequently occurring; to diversify by mixture (talk *interlarded* with oaths).

**Interleave**, in-tér-lév', *v.t.* — *interleaved, interleaving*. [Prefix *inter*, and *leaf*.] To insert a blank leaf or blank leaves in; to insert between the other leaves of (a book).

**Interline**, in-tér-lin', *v.t.* — *interlined, interlining*. [Prefix *inter*, and *line*.] To write or print in alternate lines; to write or print between the lines of. — **Interlineal**, **Interlinear**, **Interlineary**, in-tér-lin'ē-al, in-tér-lin'ē-ér, in-tér-lin'ē-a-ri, *a.* Written or printed between lines already written or printed. — **Interlineation**, in-tér-lin'ē-ā'shon, *n.* The act of interlining; that which is interlined.

**Interlock**, in-tér-lok', *v.i.* [Prefix *inter*, and *lock*.] To unite or be locked together by a series of con-

nexions.—*v. t.* To lock one in another firmly.

**Interlocution**, in-tér-lò-kū'shon, *n.* [*L. interlocutio*, from *interloquo*—*inter*, between, and *loquo*, I speak.] Dialogue; interchange of speech; *law*, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.—**Interlocutor**, in-tér-lòk'ū-tér, *n.* One who speaks in a dialogue or conversation; *Scots law*, the term, judgment, or order of any court of record.

**Interlope**, in-tér-lòp', *v. i.*—*interloped*, *interloping*. [From the noun, which is from *D. enterlooper*, a smuggler or smuggling vessel—*Fr. entre*, between, and *D. loopen*, to leap.] To traffic without a proper licence; to run into a matter in which one has no right.—**Interloper**, in-tér-lòp'ér, *n.* One who unwarrantably intrudes or thrusts himself into a business, position, or matter.

**Interlude**, in-tér-lūd, *n.* [*L. L. interludium*, an interlude—*L. inter*, between, and *ludus*, a play.] A short lively entertainment performed between the acts of a play, or between the play and the afterpiece; a piece of music played between the verses of a canticle or hymn, or between certain portions of a church service.

**Intermarry**, in-tér-mar'í, *v. i.*—*intermarried*, *intermarrying*. [Prefix *inter*, and *marry*.] To marry together; to become connected by marriage, as two families, ranks, tribes, or the like.—**Intermarriage**, in-tér-mar'í-jí, *n.* Marriage between two families, tribes, or nations.

**Intermeddle**, in-tér-méd'í, *v. i.*—*intermeddled*, *intermeddling*. [Prefix *inter*, and *meddle*.] To meddle in affairs in which one has no concern; to meddle officiously; to interfere.

**Intermediate**, in-tér-mé'dí-át, *a.* [*Fr. intermédiaire*, *L. intermedius*—*inter*, between, and *medius*, middle.] Lying or being between; in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed. Also **Intermedial**, **Intermediary**, in-tér-mé'dí-al, in-tér-mé'dí-a-ri, in same sense.—**Intermediation**, in-tér-mé'dí-á'shon, *n.* Intervention; interposition.—**Intermediary**, in-tér-mé'dí-a-ri, *n.* One who or that which interposes or is intermediate; an intervening agent.—**Intermediator**, in-tér-mé'dí-á-tér, *n.* A mediator between parties.

**Intermezzo**, in-tér-met'zò, *n.* [*It. Mus.* a short composition, generally of a light sparkling character, played between more important pieces; an interlude.]

**Interminable**, in-tér-mí-na-bl, *a.* [*L. interminabilis*—*in*, not, and *terminus*, a bound or limit. **TERM.**] Boundless; endless; admitting no limit; wearisomely spun out or protracted.

**Intermingle**, in-tér-míng'gl, *v. t.*—*intermingled*, *intermingling*. [Prefix *inter*, and *mingle*.] To mingle or mix together; to mix up; to intermix.—*v. i.* To be mixed or incorporated.

**Intermit**, in-tér-mít', *v. t.*—*inter-*

*mitted*, *intermitting*. [*L. intermitto*, I let go between, interrupt—*inter*, and *mitto*, I send.] To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt; to suspend or delay.—*v. i.* To cease for a time; to cease or relax at intervals, as a fever.—**Intermittent**, in-tér-mít'ent, *a.* Ceasing at intervals.—*n.* A fever which entirely subsides or ceases at certain intervals.—**Intermission**, in-tér-mish'ón, *n.* [*L. intermissio*.] The act or state of intermitting; cessation for a time; pause; the temporary subsidence of a fever.

**Intermural**, in-tér-mū'al, *a.* [*L. inter*, between, *murus*, a wall.] Lying between walls.

**Intern**, in-tér'n', *v. t.* [*Fr. interner*, from *L. internus*, internal.] To send to or cause to remain in the interior of a country without permission to leave it; to disarm and quarter in some place, as a defeated body of troops.—**Internment**, in-tér'n'ment, *n.* The act of interning; the state of being interned.

**Internal**, in-tér'n'al, *a.* [*L. internus*, internal.] Inward; interior; being within any limit or surface; not external; pertaining to the mind or thoughts, or to one's inner being; pertaining to itself, its own affairs, or home interests: said of a country; domestic; not foreign.—*Internal combustion*, the principle employed in the engines or motors of air-craft, motor-cars, &c., by which a mixture of petrol-gas and air is exploded in the cylinder, so that the explosive force acts directly on the piston.—**Internally**, in-tér'n'al-li, *adv.* Inwardly; within the body; mentally; spiritually.

**International**, in-tér-nash'ón-al, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *national*.] Pertaining to or reciprocally affecting nations; regulating the mutual intercourse between different nations.—*International law*, the law of nations; those maxims or rules that regulate states in their conduct towards one another.

**Internece**, in-tér-nē'sin, *a.* [*L. interneceus*, deadly, murderous—*inter*, between, among, and *neco*, I kill.] Marked by destructive hostilities or much slaughter; causing great slaughter, as between fellow-citizens (*internece war*).

**Interpellate**, in-tér-pel-lát, *v. t.*—*interpellated*, *interpellating*. [*L. interpello*, *interpellatum*, to interrupt.] To question, especially to question imperatively; to interrupt by a question.—**Interpellation**, in-tér-pel-lá'shon, *n.* [*L. interpellatio*.] The act of interrupting; an interruption by speaking; a question put by a member of a legislative assembly to a minister or member of the government.

**Interpenetrate**, in-tér-pen'ē-trát, *v. t.* and *i.*—*interpenetrated*, *interpenetrating*. [Prefix *inter*, and *penetrate*.] To penetrate between or within; to penetrate mutually.—**Interpenetration**, in-tér-pen'ē-trá'shon, *n.* The act of interpenetrating.

**Interplead**, in-tér-pléd', *v. i.* [Prefix *inter*, and *plead*.] *Law*, to proceed by interpleader.—**Interpleader**, in-tér-plé'dér, *n.* *Law*, one who interpleads; a legal process by which a person threatened with a suit in which he has no real interest gets the proper parties to plead in the matter.

**Interpolate**, in-tér-pó-lát, *v. t.*—*interpolated*, *interpolating*. [*L. interpolo*, *interpolatum*, to interpolate or falsify, from *interpolus*, vamped up, falsified—*inter*, between, and *polio*, I polish.] To foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to corrupt or vitiate by the insertion of new matter; *math. and physics*, to fill up intermediate terms of, as of a series, according to the law of the series.—**Interpolation**, in-tér-pó-lá'shon, *n.* [*L. interpolatio*.] The act of interpolating; that which is interpolated or inserted; a spurious word or passage inserted.—**Interpolator**, in-tér-pó-lá-tér, *n.* One who interpolates.

**Interpose**, in-tér-póz', *v. t.*—*interposed*, *interposing*. [*Fr. interposer*—*inter*, between, and *poser*, to place. **POSE**, **COMPOSE**.] To place between; *fig. or lit.* to present or bring forward by way of interruption or for some service (to *interpose* one's hand, oneself, one's aid or services).—*v. i.* To step in between parties at variance; to mediate; to interfere; to put in or make a remark by way of interruption.—**Interposer**, in-tér-póz'ér, *n.* One who interposes.—**Interposition**, in-tér-pózish'ón or in-tér-pózish'ón, *n.* The act of interposing; a coming between; mediation; intervention.

**Interpret**, in-tér-pret, *v. t.* [*L. interpretor*, from *interpres*, *interpretis*, an interpreter.] To explain the meaning of; to expound; to translate from an unknown to a known language, or into intelligible or familiar words; to free from mystery or obscurity; to make clear; to unravel; to represent artistically (as by an actor on the stage).—**Interpretation**, in-tér-pre-tá'shon, *n.* [*L. interpretatio*.] The act of interpreting; translation; explanation; the sense given by an interpreter; conception and representation of a character on the stage.—**Interpretative**, in-tér-pre-tá-tív, *a.* Designed or fitted to explain; explanatory.—**Interpreter**, in-tér-pre-tér, *n.* One who or that which interprets.

**Interregnum**, in-tér-reg'num, *n.* [*L.*, from *inter*, between, and *regnum*, reign.] The time between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor; the interval between the cessation of one government and the establishment of another.

**Interrelation**, in-tér-rē-lá'shon, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *relation*.] Mutual, reciprocal, or corresponding relation; correlation.

**Interrogate**, in-tér-ō-gát, *v. t.* [*L.*



*interrogo, interrogatum*—*inter*, between, and *rogo*, I ask.] To question; to examine by asking questions. — **Interrogation**, in-tër-ô-gă'shon, *n.* [L. *interrogatio*.] The act of questioning; a question put; the sign ?, indicating that the sentence immediately preceding it is a question, or used to express doubt or to mark a query. — **Interrogative**, in-tër-rôg-a-tiv, *a.* [L. *interrogativus*.] Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.—*n.* *Gram.* a word used in asking questions: as *who? what? which?* — **Interrogator**, in-tër-ô-gă-tër, *n.* One who interrogates or asks questions. — **Interrogatory**, in-tër-rôg-a-to-ri, *n.* [L. *interrogatorius*.] A question; an interrogation.—*a.* Containing a question; expressing a question.

**Interrupt**, in-tër-rupt', *v.t.* [L. *interrumpo, interruptum*—*inter*, between, and *rumpo*, I break.] To stop or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of; to break the current or motion of; to cause to stop in speaking; to cause to be delayed or given over; to break the uniformity of.—**Interrupter**, in-tër-rupt'er, *n.* One that interrupts. — **Interruption**, in-tër-rupt'shon, *n.* [L. *interruptio*.] The act of interrupting or breaking in upon; a break or breach; intervention; interposition; obstruction or hindrance; cause of stoppage.

**Intersect**, in-tër-sekt', *v.t.* [L. *interseco, intersectum*—*inter*, between, and *seco*, I cut.] To cut into or between; to cut or cross mutually; to divide into parts by crossing or cutting.—*v.i.* To cut into one another; to meet and cross each other.—**Intersection**, in-tër-sek'shon, *n.* [L. *intersectio*.] The act or state of intersecting; the point or line in which two lines or two surfaces cut each other.

**Interspace**, in-tër-späs, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *space*.] A space between other things; intervening space.

**Intersperse**, in-tër-spër's, *v.t.*—*interspersed, interspersing*. [L. *interspergo, interspersum*—*inter*, between, and *spargo*, I scatter.] To scatter or set here and there among other things; to diversify by scattering objects here and there.—**Interspersion**, in-tër-spër'shon, *n.* The act of interspersing.

**Interstellar, Interstellarly**, in-tër-stel'ër, in-tër-stel'a-ri, *a.* [Prefix *inter*, and *stellar*.] Situated among the stars; beyond the solar system.

**Interstice**, in-tër-stis, *n.* [Fr., from L. *interstitium*—*inter*, between, and *sto*, I stand.] A narrow or small space between things close together, or between the component parts of a body; a chink, crevice, or cranny.

**Intertexture**, in-tër-teks'tür, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *texture*.] The act of interweaving; state of things interwoven; what is interwoven.

**Intertwine**, in-tër-twin', *v.t.*—*intertwined, intertwining*. [Prefix *inter*,

and *twine*.] To unite by twining or twisting one with another; to interlace.—*v.i.* To be mutually interwoven.

**Intertwist**, in-tër-twist', *v.t.* [Prefix *inter*, and *twist*.] To twist one with another; to interweave or interlace.

**Interval**, in-tër-val, *n.* [L. *intervallum*, the space between the rampart of a camp and the soldiers' tents—*inter*, between, and *vallum*, an earthen rampart set with palisades, from *vallus*, a stake.] A space or distance between things; an unoccupied space intervening; space of time between two definite points or events; intervening time or space; the lateral space between units having the same alignment or frontage; *music*, the difference in point of gravity or acuteness between two given sounds; *physics*, in the theory of relativity, the distance between two events in space-time, corresponding to ordinary distance between two points in three-dimensional space.

**Intervene**, in-tër-vën', *v.i.*—*intervened, intervening*. [L. *intervenio*—*inter*, between, and *venio*, I come.] To come or be between persons or things; to be situated between; to occur, fall, or come between points of time or events; to come in the way; to interpose.—**Intervention**, in-tër-ven'shon, *n.* [L. *interventio*.] The act of intervening; a coming between; interference that may affect the interest of others; interposition.

**Interview**, in-tër-vü, *n.* [Prefix *inter*, and *view*; Fr. *entrevue*.] A meeting between two or more persons face to face; a conference or mutual communication of thoughts.—*v.t.* To wait or call on for the purpose of having an interview and getting information for publication.—**Interviewer**, in-tër-vü-ër, *n.* One who interviews; a newspaper reporter who visits and interrogates a person of position or notoriety.

**Interweave**, in-tër-wëv', *v.t.*—*interwove* (pret.); *interwoven* (pp.); *interweaving* (pp.). To weave together; to intermingle as if by weaving; to unite intimately; to interlace.

**Intestate**, in-tes'tät, *a.* [L. *intestatus*—*in*, not, and *testatus*, having made a will, pp. of *testari*, to make a will.] Dying without having made a will; not disposed of by will; not devised or bequeathed.—*n.* A person who dies without making a will, or a valid will.—**Intestacy**, in-tes'tä-si, *n.* The state of being intestate.

**Intestine**, in-tes'tin, *a.* [L. *intestinus*, inward, *intestinum*, an intestine, from *intus*, within, from *in*, in; akin *interior*.] Internal with regard to a state or country; domestic; not foreign.—*n.* The canal or tube that extends with convolutions from the stomach to the anus; *pl.* entrails or viscera in general.

**Intimate**, in'ti-mät, *a.* [Fr. *intime*, L. *intimus*, inmost, superl. of obs.

*interus*, internal.] Inward or internal; close in friendship or acquaintance; on very friendly and familiar terms; very close as regards connexion or relation (an intimate union).—*n.* An intimate or familiar friend; a close associate.—**Intimacy**, in'ti-mä-si, *n.* The state of being intimate.

**Intimate**, in'ti-mät, *v.t.*—*intimated, intimating*. [L. *intimo, intimatum*, to publish or make known, from *intimus*, inmost.] To hint, indicate, or suggest; to announce; to make known.—**Intimation**, in-ti-mä'shon, *n.* [L. *intimatio*.] The act of intimating; a hint; an explicit announcement or notification.

**Intimidate**, in-tim'i-dät, *v.t.*—*intimidated, intimidating*. [L.L. *intimido, intimidatum*—L. *in*, intens., and *timidus*, timid.] To inspire with fear; to dishearten; to cow; to deter by threats.—**Intimidation**, in-tim'i-dä'shon, *n.* The act of intimidating; the deterring of a person by threats or otherwise.

**Into**, in'tö, *prep.* [A.Sax. *in tö*, *in* being the adv. and *tö* the prep.] A compound preposition expressing motion or direction towards the inside of, whether literally or figuratively; or expressing a change of condition (to go into a house, to fall into a fever).

**Intolerable**, in-to'lër-a-bl, *a.* [L. *intolerabilis*—*in*, not, and *tolerabilis*, bearable, from *tolero*, I bear.] Not to be borne or endured; unendurable; insufferable.—**Intolerant**, in-to'lër-ant, *a.* [L. *intolerans, intolerans*—*in*, not, and *tolero*, I bear.] Not enduring; not able to endure (an animal intolerant of cold); refusing to tolerate others in the enjoyment of their opinions, rights, or worship; unduly impatient of difference of opinion on the part of others.—**Intolerance, Intolerantion**, in-to'lër-ans, in-to'lër-ä'shon, *n.* The quality of being intolerant; want of toleration; want of capacity to endure.

**Intonate**, in'tö-nät, *v.i.* [L. *in*, in, and *tonus*, tone.] To modulate the voice; to sound the notes of the musical scale.—*v.t.* To pronounce with a certain tone or modulation.

**Intonation**, in-tö-nä'shon, *n.* The act or manner of intoning; modulation of the voice musically as in reading; the act of intoning; utterance with a special tone.—**Intone**, in-tön', *v.i.* To use a musical monotone in pronouncing or repeating; to chant.—*v.t.* To pronounce with a musical tone; to chant.

**Intoxicate**, in-tök'si-kät, *v.t.*—*intoxicated, intoxicating*. [L.L. *intoxico, intoxicatum*—L. *in*, and *toxicum*, poison=Gr. *toxikon*, a poison in which arrows were dipped, from *toxos*, a bow.] To inebriate; to make drunk, as with spirituous liquor; *fig.* to excite the spirits of to a very high pitch; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.—*v.i.* To have the power of intoxicating, or making drunk.—**Intoxi-**



**cant**, in-tok'si-kant, *n.* That which intoxicates; an intoxicating liquor or substance.—**Intoxication**, in-tok'si-kā'shon, *n.* The act of intoxicating; the state of being intoxicated; inebriation; drunkenness.

**Intractable**, in-trak'ta-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *tractable*; *L. intractabilis*.] Not tractable; not to be governed or managed; perverse; refractory; indocile.

**Intramural**, in-tra-mū'ral, *a.* [Prefix *intra*, and *mural*.] Being within the walls or boundaries, as of a university, city, or town.

**Intransigent**, in-tran'si-jent, *a.* [Fr. *intransigent*, from *L. in*, not, and *transigo*, I transact, come to a settlement.] Refusing to agree or come to a settlement; irreconcilable: used especially of some extreme political party.—*n.* An irreconcilable person.

**Intransitive**, in-tran'si-tiv, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *transitive*.] Gram. expressing an action or state that is limited to the subject; not having an object (an *intransitive* verb).

**Intraparietal**, in-tra-pa-ri-'et-al, *a.* [*L. intra*, and *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] Situated or happening within walls; shut out from public view: private.

**Intrench**, in-trensh', *v.t.* [Prefix *in*, and *trench*.] To dig or cut a trench or trenches round, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet; to lodge within or as within an entrenchment; to place in a strong position.—*v.i.* To invade; to encroach: with *on* or *upon*.—**Intrenchment**, in-trensh'ment, *n.* The act of intrenching; fort. a work consisting of a trench or ditch and a parapet (the latter formed of the earth dug out of the ditch), constructed for a defence against an enemy; an inroad or encroachment on the rights of others.

**Intrepid**, in-trep'id, *a.* [*L. intrepidus*—*in*, not, and *trepidus*, alarmed. TREPIDATION.] Fearless; bold; brave; undaunted.—**Intrepidity**, in-tre-pid'i-ti, *n.* Fearlessness; fearless bravery in danger; undaunted courage.

**Intricate**, in'tri-kāt, *a.* [*L. intricatus*, pp. of *intrico*, I entangle—in, into, and *trica*, trifles, hindrances.] Entangled; involved; difficult to unravel or follow out in all the windings; complicated.—**Intricacy**, in'tri-ka-si, *n.* The state of being intricate or entangled; a winding or complicated arrangement; entanglement; complication.

**Intrigue**, in-trég' or in'trég, *n.* [Fr. *intriguer*, from *L. intrico*, I entangle.] A plot or scheme of a complicated nature, and especially political in character; the plot of a play, poem, or romance; an illicit intimacy between two persons of different sexes; a liaison.—*v.i.*—**Intrigued**, **intriguing**. To form an intrigue; to engage in an intrigue; to carry on a liaison.

**Intrinsic**, **Intrinsical**, in-trin'sik, in-trin'si-kal, *a.* [*L. intrinsecus*—

*intra*, inwards, *in*, in, and *secus*, beside, from root of *sequor*, I follow.] Inherent; essential; belonging to the thing in itself; not extrinsic or accidental (the *intrinsic* value of gold or silver, *intrinsic* merit).—**Intrinsically**, in-trin'si-kal-li, *adv.* By intrinsic character; in its nature; essentially; inherently.

**Introduce**, in-trō-dūs', *v.t.*—**introduced**, **introducing**. [*L. introduco*—*intro*, within, and *duco*, I lead.] To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher in; to pass in; to put in; to insert; to make known by stating one's name: often used of the action of a third party with regard to two others; to bring to be acquainted; to present (to *introduce* one person, oneself, to another); to bring into use or practice (a fashion, custom, &c.); to bring before the public; to bring into a country; to bring forward (a topic) with preliminary or preparatory matter.—

**Introduction**, in-trō-duk'shon, *n.* [*L. inductio*.] The act of introducing, bringing in, making persons acquainted, &c.; the part of a book or discourse which precedes the main work, and which gives some general account of its design and subject; a preface or preliminary discourse; a treatise introductory to more elaborate works on the same subject.—**Introductory**, in-trō-duk'to-ri, *a.* Serving to introduce something else; serving as or given by way of an introduction; prefatory; preliminary.

**Introit**, in-trō'it, *n.* [*L. introitus*, an entrance, from *intro*, within, and *eo*, I go.] R. Cath. Ch. a piece sung or chanted while the priest proceeds to the altar to celebrate mass.

**Intromit**, in-trō-mit', *v.t.*—**intromitted**, **intromitting**. [*L. intromitto*—*intro*, within, and *mitto*, missum, to send.] To send in, put in, or let in.—*v.i.* *Scots law*, to intermeddle with the effects of another.—**Intromission**, in-trō-mish'on, *n.* The act of sending or letting in; admission; *Scots law*, the transactions of an agent or subordinate with the money of his superior.

**Introspect**, in-trō-spekt', *v.t.* [*L. introspectio*, *introspectum*—*intro*, within, and *specio*, I look.] To look into or within; to view the inside of.—**Introspection**, in-trō-spek'shon, *n.* The act of looking inwardly; examination of one's own thoughts or feelings.—**Introspective**, in-trō-spek'tiv, *a.* Viewing inwardly; examining one's own thoughts.

**Intrude**, in-trōd', *v.i.*—**intruded**, **intruding**. [*L. intrudo*—*in*, into, and *trudo*, I thrust.] To thrust oneself forwardly or unwarrantably into any place or position; to force oneself upon others; to encroach; to enter unwelcome or uninvited into company; *geol.* to penetrate, as into fissures or between the layers of rocks.—*v.t.* To thrust in, or cause to enter without right or welcome: often with the reflexive pronoun.—**Intrusion**, in-trō'zhon, *n.* The act

of intruding; unwarrantable entrance; *law*, an unlawful entry into lands and tenements void of a possessor by a person who has no right to the same; *geol.* the penetrating of one rock, while in a melted state, into fissures, &c., of other rocks.—**Intrusive**, in-trō'siv, *a.* Characterized by intrusion; apt to intrude; of the nature of an intrusion.

**Intrust**, **Entrust**, in-trust', *entrust'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *en*, *L. in*, in, and *E. trust*.] To deliver in trust; to trust or confide to the care of; to commit with confidence (to *intrust* a thing to a person, or a person with a thing).

**Intuition**, in-tū-ish'on, *n.* [From *L. intueor*, *intuitus*, to look upon.] *Philos.* the act by which the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, or the truth of things immediately, and without reasoning and deduction; a truth discerned by the mind directly and necessarily as so; a truth that cannot be acquired by, but is assumed in experience.—**Intuitive**, in-tū'i-tiv, *a.* Perceived by the mind immediately without the intervention of reasoning; based on intuition; received or obtained by intuition; having the power of discovering truth without reasoning.

**Inundate**, in-un'dāt or in'un-dāt, *v.t.*—**inundated**, **inundating**. [*L. inundo*, *inundatum*—*in*, and *undo*, I overflow (also in *abundant*), from *unda*, a wave.] To spread or flow over; to overflow; to deluge; to flood; to submerge; to fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity.—**Inundation**, in-un-dā'shon, *n.* [*L. inundatio*.] The act of inundating or state of being inundated; a flood; a rising and spreading of waters over low grounds.

**Inure**, in-ūr', *v.t.*—**inured**, **inuring**. [Prefix *in*, in, and *obol.* *ure*, operation, work, from O.Fr. *eure*, Mod. Fr. *œuvre*, from *L. opera*, work.] To apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression; to habituate; to accustom (to toil or hardships).

**Invade**, in-vād', *v.t.*—**invaded**, **invading**. [*L. invado*—*in*, into, and *vado*, I go.] To enter with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy, with a view to conquest or plunder; to enter by force; to make an inroad or incursion on; to intrude upon; to infringe, encroach on, or violate (rights or privileges).—*v.i.* To make an invasion.—**Invasion**, in-vā'shon, *n.* [*L. invasio*, from *invado*.] The act of invading; a hostile entrance into the country or possessions of another; an attack on the rights of another.

**Invalid**, in-val'id, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *valid*; *L. invalidus*.] Not valid; of no force, weight, or cogency; weak (an *invalid* argument); *law*, having no force, effect, or efficacy; void; null.—*n.* (in 'va-lēd). [Directly from Fr. *invalidé*.] A per-

son who is weak and infirm; a sufferer from ill health; one who is disabled for active service, especially a soldier or seaman worn out in service.—*a.* In ill health; infirm; disabled for active service.—*v.t.* To render an invalid; to enroll on the list of invalids in the military or naval service.—**Invalidate**, in-val'j-dāt, *v.t.*—*invalidated*, *invalidating*. To render invalid or not valid; to render of no legal force or effect.—**Invalidity**, in-val'id-i'ti, *n.* Want of validity; want of cogency; want of legal force or efficacy.

**Invaluable**, in-val'ū-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *valuable*.] Precious above estimation; so valuable that its worth cannot be estimated; inestimable.

**Invar**, in-var, *n.* [From *invariable*.] An alloy of nickel and steel which is practically unaffected by extremes of temperature.

**Invariable**, in-vā'ri-a-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *variable*.] Not variable; constant in the same state; always uniform; never varying.—*n.* *Math.* an invariable quantity; a constant.—**Invariably**, in-vā'ri-a-bl, *adv.* Constantly; uniformly; always.

**Invective**, in-vek'tiv, *n.* [Fr., from *L. invectivus*, abusive, from *inveho*, I inveigh.] A severe or violent utterance of censure or reproach; something uttered or written intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach on another; railing language; vituperation.

**Inveigh**, in-vā', *v.i.* [*L. invehi*, to attack with words, to inveigh against—in, into, against, and *veho*, I carry.] To utter invectives; to exclaim or rail against a person or thing; to utter censorious or opprobrious words: with *against*.

**Inveigle**, in-ve'gl, *v.t.* [Norm. *aveugler*, to blind, from *aveugle*, blind—*L. ab*, priv., and *oculus*, the eye.] To persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery; to cajole into wrong-doing; to entice; to seduce.

**Invent**, in-vent', *v.t.* [Fr. *inventer*, from *L. invenio*, *inventum*, to come upon, to find.] To contrive and produce; to devise, make, or construct as the originator of something that did not before exist; to frame by the imagination; to excogitate; to concoct; to fabricate.—**Invention**, in-ven'shon, *n.* [*L. inventio*, *inventio*.] The act of inventing; the contrivance of that which did not before exist; origination; something invented or contrived; a contrivance; the power of inventing; that skill or ingenuity which is or may be employed in contriving anything new; that faculty by which a poet or novelist produces plots, incidents, and characters, &c.—**Inventive**, in-ven'tiv, *a.* Able to invent; quick at invention or contrivance; ready at expedients.—**Inventor**, in-ven'tēr, *n.* One who invents or finds out something new.

**Inventory**, in-ven-to-ri, *n.* [*L. in-*

*ventarium*, an inventory, lit. a list of goods found in a place, from *invenio*.] A list containing a description, with the values, of goods and chattels, made on various occasions, as on the sale of goods, or at decease of a person; any catalogue of goods or wares; a catalogue or account of particular things.

**Inverse**, in-vers', *a.* [*L. inversus*, pp. of *inverto*—*in*, on, to, and *verto*, I turn.] Opposite in order or relation; inverted; having what usually is or should be after placed before; proceeding the backward or reverse way; *math.* opposite in nature and effect: thus, subtraction is *inverse* to addition, division to multiplication.—*n.* (in'vers). A thing that is the direct opposite of another.—*Inverse proportion*, proportion such that one thing is greater or less as another is less or greater.—**Inversion**, in-ver'shon, *n.* [*L. inversio*, *inversionis*, from *inverto*, *inversum*.] The act of inverting or the state of being inverted; a change of order or position so that what was after is now before, and vice versa; a making inverse in order; *gram.* and *rhet.* transposition of words so that they are out of their natural order ('wise was Solomon' for 'Solomon was wise'); *mus.* change of position, as of an interval or a chord; *math.* a change in the order of the terms of a proportion, so that the second takes the place of the first, and the fourth of the third.—**Invert**, in-vert', *v.t.* [*L. invertio*.] To turn upside down; to place in a contrary order or position; to put in inverse order or position.

**Invertebrate**, in-ver'tē-brāt, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *vertebrate*.] Destitute of a backbone or vertebral column; morally or mentally without stamina or backbone.—*n.* An animal belonging to one of the two great divisions of the animal kingdom, the **Invertebrata** (in-ver'tē-brā'ta), including all animals that have no vertebral column or spine, and in many cases no hard parts at all.

**Invest**, in-vest', *v.t.* [*L. investio*—*in*, and *vestio*, I clothe, from *vestis*, a garment.] To put garments on; to clothe, to dress, to array: usually followed by *with*, sometimes by *in*, before the thing put on; to clothe, as with office or authority; to place in possession of an office, rank, or dignity; *milit.* to enclose or surround for the purpose of besieging; to lay siege to; to lay out (money or capital) on some species of property, usually of a permanent nature, and with the purpose of getting a return (to *invest* money in bank shares).—*v.i.* To make an investment.—**Investiture**, in-ves'ti-tūr, *n.* The act of investing; the act or right of giving possession of an office, dignity, &c.—**Investment**, in-vest'ment, *n.* The act of investing; the act of besieging by an armed force; the laying out of money in the purchase of some

species of property; money laid out for profit; that in which money is invested.—**Investor**, in-ves'tēr, *n.* One who invests.

**Investigate**, in-ves'ti-gāt, *v.t.*—*investigated*, *investigating*. [*L. investigo*, *investigatum*—*in*, and *vestigare*, to follow a track.] To search into; to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy; to make careful research or examination into.—**Investigation**, in-ves'ti-gā'shon, *n.* [*L. investigatio*, *investigationis*.] The act of investigating; the process of inquiring into a subject; research; inquiry.—**Investigator**, in-ves'ti-gā-tēr, *n.* One who investigates.

**Invererate**, in-ve'tēr-āt, *a.* [*L. inveteratus*, pp. of *inveterare*, to render old.] Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted or ingrained in a person's nature or constitution; firmly fixed by time or habit (*invererate* disease, custom); confirmed in any habit by practice (*an inveterate* liar).—**Inveteracy**, in-ve'tēr-a-si, *n.* The state or quality of being inveterate; obstinacy confirmed by time.

**Invidious**, in-vi'di-ūs, *a.* [*L. invidiosus*, from *invidia*, envy, *invidus*, envious.] Envious; likely to bring on envy, ill-will, or hatred; likely to provoke envy; entailing odium (*invidious* distinctions, preference, position).

**Invigilate**, in-vi'jil-āt, *v.i.* [*L. in*, *in*, *vigilare*, to watch.] To watch diligently; to supervise an examination.

**Invigorate**, in-vig'or-āt, *v.t.*—*invigorated*, *invigorating*. [*L. in*, intens., and *vigor*, strength.] To give vigour to; to cause to feel fresh and vigorous; to strengthen; to give life and energy to.

**Invincible**, in-vin'si-bl, *a.* [*L. invincibilis*—*in*, not, and *vincibilis*, conquerable, from *vinco*, I conquer.] Incapable of being conquered or subdued; incapable of being overcome; unconquerable; invulnerable.

**Inviolable**, in-vi'ō-lā-bl, *a.* [*L. inviolabilis*—*in*, not, and *violabilis*, that may be violated.] Not to be violated or profaned; not to be polluted or treated with irreverence; not to be broken or infringed (agreement, secrecy); not to be injured or tarnished (chastity, honour).—**Inviolate**, *Inviolated*, in-vi'ō-lāt, in-vi'ō-lā-ted, *a.* [*L. inviolatus*.] Not violated; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken; inviolable.

**Invisible**, in-viz'i-bl, *a.* [Prefix *in*, not, and *visible*; *L. invisibilis*.] Incapable of being seen; imperceptible by the sight.—*Invisible green*, a shade of green so dark as scarcely to be distinguishable from black.

**Invite**, in-vit', *v.t.*—*invited*, *inviting*. [*L. invito*, I invite.] To ask, request, bid, or call upon to do something; to summon; to ask to an entertainment or to pay a visit; to allure or attract; to tempt to come.—*v.i.* To give invitation; to allure or entice.—**Invitation**, in-vi-tā'shon, *n.* [*L. invitatio*, *invitationis*.] The act



of inviting; solicitation; the requesting of a person's company as to an entertainment, on a visit, or the like.

**Invocation**, in-vō-kā'shon, *n.* [*L. invocatio, invocationis.*] The act of invoking or addressing in prayer; the form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity.

**Invoice**, in'vois, *n.* [*Fr. envois, things sent, goods forwarded, pl. of envoi, a sending, a thing sent, from envoyer, to send—L. in, and via, a way.*] A written account of the particulars of merchandise sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value or prices and charges annexed.

**Invoke**, in-vōk', *v.t.*—*invoked, invoking.* [*Fr. invoquer, L. invocare.*] To address in prayer; to call on for assistance and protection; to call for solemnly or with earnestness.

**Involucre**, in-vō-lū'kēr, *n.* [*L. involucrium, a wrapper or envelope, from involvo, I involve or wrap round—in, and volvo, I roll.*] *Bot.* any collection of bracts round a cluster of flowers; *anat.* a membrane which surrounds or encloses a part, as the pericardium.

**Involuntary**, in-vol'un-ta-ri, *n.* [*Prefix in, not, and voluntary.*] Not voluntary; not able to act or not acting according to will or choice (an involuntary agent); independent of will or choice (an involuntary movement); not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; unwilling.

**Involute**, **Involved**, in-vō-lūt, in-vō-lū-ted, *a.* [*L. involutus, pp. of involvo.*] Involved; twisted; confusedly mingled; *bot.* rolled inward from the edges: said of leaves and petals in vernal and estivation; *zool.* turned inwards at the margin: said of the shells of molluscs.—**Involute**, *n.* A curve traced by any point of a stretched string when it is unwrapped from a given curve.—

**Involution**, in-vō-lū'shon, *n.* [*L. involutio, involutonis, from involvo.*] The action of involving or infolding; the state of being entangled or involved, or of being folded in; complication; *arith.* and *alg.* the raising of a quantity from its root to any power assigned; the multiplication of a quantity into itself a given number of times.

**Involve**, in-volv', *v.t.*—*involved, involving.* [*L. involvo—in, into, and volvo, I roll.*] To roll or wrap up; to envelop in folds; to entwine; to envelop; to cover with surrounding matter (*involved* in darkness); to imply or comprise, as a logical consequence (a statement that *involves* a contradiction); to connect by way of natural result or consequence; to entangle; to implicate; to complicate; to blend; to mingle confusedly; *arith.* and *alg.* to raise to any assigned power.—**Involved**, *involved', p. and a.* Complicated; entangled; intricate.

**Invulnerable**, in-vul'nēr-a-bl, *a.*

[Prefix *in*, not, and *vulnerable*; *L. invulnerabilis.*] Not vulnerable; incapable of being wounded or of receiving injury; unassailable, as an argument; able to reply to all arguments.

**Inward**, in'wērd, *a.* [*A.Sax. inne-ward—prep. in, and suffix -ward, as in backward, toward, &c.*] Internal; interior; placed or being within; in or connected with the mind, thoughts, soul, or feelings.—*adv.* also **Inwards** (in'wērdz). Toward the inside; toward the centre or interior; into the mind or thoughts.—*n.pl.* (in'ērdz). The inner parts of an animal; the viscera.—**Inwardly**, in'wērd-li, *adv.* In an inward manner; internally; mentally; privately.

**Inwrought**, in'rāt, *p. and a.* [*Prefix in, and wrought.*] Wrought or worked in or among other things; adorned with figures worked in.

**Iodine**, i'ō-dēn, *n.* [*Gr. iōdēs, resembling a violet (from its colour)—ion, a violet, and eidos, resemblance.*] One of the non-metallic elements, a solid substance, of a bluish-black or greyish-black colour, existing in sea-water, in marine molluscular animals, and in sea-weeds, from the ashes of which it is chiefly procured; much used in medicine.

**Iodide**, i'ō-did, *n.* A compound of iodine and a metal.—**Iodoform**, i-od'ō-form, *n.* A compound of carbon, hydrogen, and iodine, analogous to chloroform.

**Ion**, i'ōn, *n.* [*Gr. iōn, going.*] *Phys.* one of the substances appearing at the electrodes in electrolysis; one of the electrified particles into which the molecules of an electrolyte are supposed to be dissociated in solution; one of the electrified particles into which the molecules of a gas are broken up by ionizing agencies, such as ultra-violet or alpha rays.

**Ionian**, **Ionic**, i-ō'ni-an, i-on'ik, *a.* Relating to *Ion*, or to the Ionian Greeks.—**Ionic order**, one of the five orders of architecture, the distinguishing characteristic of which consists in the volutes of its capital.—**Ionic dialect**, a dialect of the ancient Greek language.

**Ionization**, i'ōn-iz-ā'shon, *n.* [*See ION.*] *Phys.* the process by which a gas becomes a conductor of electricity through the production of ions which carry the current.—

**Ionized**, i-on-izd', *a.* [*See ION.*] *Phys.* of a liquid or gas, containing ions, and therefore capable of conducting an electric current.

**Iota**, i-ō'ta, *n.* [*Gr. iōta; hence jot.*] Primarily the name of the Greek letter *ι*, which in certain cases is indicated by a sort of dot under another letter (as *ω*); hence, a very small quantity; a tittle; a jot.

**I O U**, i'ō ū, *n.* [*A phonetic equivalent of I owe you.*] A paper addressed to a person having on it these letters, followed by a sum, and duly signed; serving as an acknowledgment of a debt.

**Ipecacuanha**, i-pē-kā'ū-an'a, *n.*

[The Brazilian name.] An emetic or tonic substance, of a nauseous odour and repulsive bitterish taste, obtained from the root of a Brazilian plant of the cinchona family.

**Irade**, i-rā'dē, *n.* [*Turk.*] Formerly, a decree or proclamation of the Sultan of Turkey.

**Iranian**, i-rā'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Iran*, the native name of Persia; applied to certain languages, including Persian, Zend, and cognate tongues.

**Irascible**, i-ras'i-bl, *a.* [*L. irascibilis, from irascor, I am angry.*] Readily made angry; easily provoked; apt to get into a passion; irritable.

**Irate**, i'rāt, *a.* [*L. iratus, angry, from irascor, I am angry.*] Angry; enraged; incensed.

**Ire**, i'r, *n.* [*O.Fr., from L. ira, wrath.*] Anger; wrath; keen resentment.

**Iridescent**, i-rid-es'ent, *a.* Exhibiting or giving out colours like those of the rainbow; gleaming or shimmering with rainbow colours.

**Iridium**, i-rid'i-um, *n.* [*From the iridescent colours it exhibits when dissolving in hydrochloric acid.*] A rare metal of a whitish colour, not malleable, very infusible, and not readily affected by acids, found in the ore of platinum and in a native alloy with osmium.—**Iridosmine**, **Iridosmium**, i-rid-os'min, i-rid-os'mi-um, *n.* A native compound of iridium and osmium used for pointing gold pens.

**Iris**, i'ris, *n. pl.* **Irises**, i'ris-ez, **Irides**, i'ri-dēz (especially of the eye). [*L. iris, iridis, Gr. iris, iridos, the rainbow, the plant iris, the iris of the eye.*] The rainbow; an appearance resembling the rainbow; the hues of the rainbow as seen in sunlight spray, the spectrum of sunlight, &c.; a kind of muscular curtain stretched vertically in the anterior part of the eye, in the midst of the aqueous humour, separating the anterior from the posterior chamber, and perforated by the pupil for the transmission of light; the flower-de-lis or flag-flower, a plant of various species.

**Irish**, i'rish, *a.* Pertaining to *Ireland* or its inhabitants; Erse.—*n.* The Irish language; with plural signification, the people of Ireland.

**Irk**, i'rk, *v.t.* [*The same word as Sw. yrka, to urge.*] To weary; to give annoyance or uneasiness to; to be distressingly tiresome to; to annoy: used chiefly or only impersonally (it *irks* me).—**Irksome**, i'rk-sum, *a.* Wearisome; burdensome; vexatious; giving uneasiness (*irksome* labour, delay, &c.).

**Iron**, i'ēr, *n.* [*A.Sax. iren.*] The commonest and most useful of all the metals, of a livid whitish colour inclined to grey, seldom found native; an instrument or utensil made of iron; an instrument that when heated is used for smoothing cloth; golf club with iron head laid back; *pl.* fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs.—*a.* Made of iron; consisting of iron; resembling iron,



either really or metaphorically; hence, harsh, rude, severe; capable of great endurance; firm; robust; inflexible.—*v.t.* To smooth with an iron; to fetter or handcuff; to furnish or arm with iron.—**Iron-clad**, *n.* A vessel cased or covered, wholly or partially, with thick iron plates.—**Iron-master**, *n.* One who employs a number of people in the manufacture of iron.—**Iron-monger**, *l'ern-mung-gér*, *n.* A dealer in iron wares or hardware.—**Iron-ration**, *n.* A soldier's emergency ration of beef, biscuit, tea, &c.—**Iron-side**, *l'ern-sid*, *n.* One of Oliver Cromwell's veteran troopers; a soldier noted for rough hardihood.—**Iron-stone**, *n.* A general name applied to the ores of iron containing oxygen and silica.—**Iron-wood**, *n.* The popular name given to several very hard and very heavy woods in different countries.

**Irony**, *l'ron-i*, *n.* [*Fr. ironie, L. ironia*, from *Gr. eirōneia*, from *eirōn*, a dissembler in speech, from *eirō*, I speak.] A mode of speech by which words are used that properly express a sense contrary to that which the speaker really intends to convey; a subtle kind of sarcasm, in which apparent praise really conveys disapprobation.—**Ironical**, **ironic**, *l'ron-t'kal*, *l'ron-ik*, *a.* Relating to or containing irony; addicted to irony; using irony.

**Irradiate**, *ir-rā-di-āt*, *v.t.*—**irradiated**, **irradiating**. [*Lat. irradiā, irradiatum—in*, in or on, and *radius*, a ray.] To illuminate or shed a light upon; to cast splendour or brilliancy upon; to enlighten intellectually; to illuminate; to penetrate by radiation.—*v.i.* To emit rays; to shine.—**Irradiance**, **irradiancy**, *ir-rā-di-ans*, *ir-rā-di-ansi*, *n.* Emission of rays of light on an object; lustre; splendour.—**Irradiant**, *ir-rā-di-ant*, *a.* Emitting rays of light. **Irradiation**, *ir-rā-di-ā-shon*, *n.* The act of irradiating; illumination; brightness emitted; intellectual illumination.

**Irrational**, *ir-rash-on'al*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and rational.*] Not rational; void of reason or understanding; contrary to reason; absurd; *math.* not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number or by a vulgar fraction; surd.

**Irreclaimable**, *ir-rē-klā'ma-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and reclaimable.*] Incapable of being reclaimed or recalled from error or vice; incapable of being reformed; incorrigible.

**Irreconcilable**, *ir-rēk-on-si'-la-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and reconcilable.*] Not reconcilable; not to be reconciled; implacable (an enemy, enmity); incapable of being made to agree or be consistent; inconsistent.—*n.* One who is not to be reconciled; especially, a member of a political body who will not work in harmony with his co-members.

**Irrecoverable**, *ir-rē-kuv'ér-a-bl*, *a.*

[*Prefix ir for in, not, and recoverable.*] Incapable of being recovered or regained; not capable of being restored, remedied, or made good.

**Irredeemable**, *ir-rē-dē'ma-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and redeemable.*] Not redeemable; not subject to be paid at its nominal value; specifically applied to a depreciated paper currency.

**Irreducible**, *ir-rē-dū'si-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and reducible.*] Not reducible; incapable of being reduced.

**Irrefragable**, *ir-rēf-ra-ga-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and L. refragor*, I withstand or gainsay—*re*, back, and root of *frango*, I break.] Incapable of being refuted or overthrown; incontestable; undeniable; incontrovertible.

**Irrefutable**, *ir-rē-fū'ta-bl* or *ir-rēf-ū'ta-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and refutable.*] Not refutable; incapable of being refuted or disproved.

**Irregular**, *ir-rēg'ū-lér*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, and regular.*] Not regular; not according to rules, established principles, or customs; not conformable to the usual operation of natural laws; deviating from the rules of moral rectitude; vicious; not straight or uniform; *gram.* deviating from the common form in respect to the inflectional terminations.—*n.* One not conforming to settled rule; especially, a soldier not in regular service.—**Irregularity**, *ir-rēg'ū-lar-i-ti*, *n.* State or character of being irregular; want of regularity; that which is irregular; a part exhibiting or causing something to be irregular or impairing uniformity; an action or behaviour constituting a breach of morality; vicious conduct.

**Irrelevant**, *ir-rēl'é-vant*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and relevant.*] Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent; not bearing on the case in point or matter in hand.—**Irrelevance**, **irrelevancy**, *ir-rēl'é-vans*, *ir-rēl'é-van-si*, *n.* The quality of being irrelevant.

**Irreligion**, *ir-rē-lij'on*, *n.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and religion.*] Want of religion or contempt of it; impiety.—**Irreligious**, *ir-rē-lij'us*, *a.* Characterized by irreligion; disregarding or contemning religion; contrary to religion; profane; impious; ungodly.

**Irremediable**, *ir-rē-mē'di-a-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and remediable.*] Incapable of being remedied or cured; not to be corrected or redressed; incurable; irreparable.

**Irremissible**, *ir-rē-mis'i-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and remissible.*] Not remissible; unpardonable; not capable of being remitted.

**Irremovable**, *ir-rē-mō'va-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and removable.*] Not removable; immovable; inflexible.

**Irreparable**, *ir-rēp'a-ra-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and reparable.*] Not reparable; incapable of being repaired; irremediable.

**Irreprehensible**, *ir-rēp'rē-hen'si-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and reprehensible.*] Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; blameless.

**Irrepressible**, *ir-rē-press'i-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and repressible.*] Not repressible; incapable of being repressed, restrained, or kept under control.

**Irreproachable**, *ir-rē-prōch'a-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and reproachable.*] Incapable of being reproached; not occasioning reproach; upright; innocent; faultless; unblemished.

**Irreprovable**, *ir-rē-prō'va-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and reprovable.*] Not reprovable; blameless; upright; unblamable.

**Irresistance**, *ir-rē-zis'tans*, *n.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and resist.*] Forbearance to resist; non-resistance.—**Irresistible**, *ir-rē-zis'ti-bl*, *a.* Not resistible; incapable of being successfully resisted or opposed; resistless; invincible.

**Irresolute**, *ir-rēz'o-lūt*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and resolute.*] Not resolute; not firm or constant in purpose; undecided; wavering; given to doubt or hesitation; vacillating.—**Irresolution**, *ir-rēz'o-lū'shon*, *n.* Want of resolution or decision; a fluctuation of mind; vacillation.

**Irresolvable**, *ir-rē-zol'va-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and resolvable.*] Incapable of being resolved.

**Irrespective**, *ir-rē-spēk'tiv*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and respective.*] Having no respect to particular circumstances: generally used in the prepositional phrase *irrespective of*, that is, leaving out of account.

**Irresponsible**, *ir-rē-spon'si-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and responsible.*] Not responsible; not liable to answer for consequences.—**Irresponsibility**, *ir-rē-spon'si-bil-i-ti*, *n.* Want of responsibility.

**Irresponsive**, *ir-rē-spon'siv*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and responsive.*] Not responsive.

**Irretrievable**, *ir-rē-trē'va-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and retrievable.*] Not retrievable; irrecoverable; irreparable.

**Irreverence**, *ir-rēv'er-ens*, *n.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and reverence; L. irreverentia.*] Want of reverence or veneration; want of a due regard to the authority and character of a superior; irreverent conduct or an irreverent action.—**Irreverent**, *ir-rēv'er-ent*, *a.* [*L. irreverens.*] Exhibiting or marked by irreverence (person, conduct, words); wanting in respect to superiors.

**Irreversible**, *ir-rē-vēr'si-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and reversible.*] Not reversible; incapable of being reversed.

**Irrevocable**, *ir-rēv'ō-ka-bl*, *a.* [*Prefix ir for in, not, and revocable.*] Not to be recalled or revoked; incapable of being reversed, repealed, or annulled; irreversible (fate, decree, &c.).

**Irrigate**, *ir-rī-gāt*, *v.t.*—**irrigated**, *ir-*

*rigating*. [L. *irrigō*, *irrigatum*—*ir* for *in*, and *rigō*, I water.] To bedew or sprinkle; to water (land) by causing a stream to flow upon it and spread over it; to water by various artificial channels for water.—**Irrigation**, *ir-ri-gā'shon*, *n*. [L. *irrigatio*.] The act or operation of irrigating.

**Irritate**, *ir-ri-tāt*, *v.t.* [L. *irrito*, *irritatum*, to incite, stir up, provoke; perhaps from *hirre*, to snarl.] To excite anger in; to provoke; to tease; to exasperate; to excite heat and redness in, as in the skin or flesh; to inflame; to fret; *physiol.* To excite by certain stimuli; to cause to exhibit irritation.—**Irritation**, *ir-ri-tā'shon*, *n*. [L. *irritatio*, *irritationis*.] The act of irritating or state of being irritated; provocation; exasperation; angry feeling; feeling of heat and pain in a part of the body; *physiol.* the change or action which takes place in muscles or organs when a nerve or nerves are affected by the application of external bodies.—**Irritable**, *ir-ri-ta-bil*, *a*. [L. *irritabilis*.] Capable or susceptible of being irritated; readily provoked or exasperated; of a fiery temper; *physiol.* susceptible of responding to or being acted upon by stimuli.—**Irritant**, *ir-ri-tant*, *a*. [L. *irritans*, *irritantis*, *ppr.* of *irrito*.] Irritating; producing pain, heat, or tension; producing inflammation (an irritant poison).—*n*. That which excited or irritates; a medical application that causes pain or heat (as a fly blister); an irritant poison.

**Irruption**, *ir-rup'shon*, *n*. [L. *irruptio*, *irruptionis*, from *irrumpe*, *irruptum*—*in*, *in*, and *rumpo*, I break.] A bursting in; a breaking, or sudden, violent rushing into a place; a sudden invasion or incursion.

**Iringite**, *n*. [As *Puseyite*, *Sybarite*, *Darwinite*.] A follower of Edward Irving, 1792–1834, founder of the sect known as the Catholic Apostolic Church.

**Is**, *iz*. [A.Sax. *is* = Goth. *ist*, L. *est*, Gr. *esti*, Skr. *asti*, *is*. Am.] The 3rd pers. sing. of the verb to be. **BE**.

**Isabel**, **Isabelline**, *iz'a-bel*, *iz'a-bel-in*, *n*. [Fr. *Isabelle*, from a queen or princess of this name.] A pale brownish yellow colour.

**Isagon**, *i-sa-gon*, *n*. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *gōnia*, an angle.] *Math.* a figure whose angles are equal.

**Ischuria**, *is-kū'ri-a*, *n*. [Gr. *ischouria*, from *ischō*, I stop, and *ouron*, urine.] A stoppage, retention, or suppression of urine.

**Isentropic**, *is-ent-rop'ik*, *a*. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *entropy*.] *Phys.* a curve in an indicator diagram, passing through points representing states of equal entropy.

**Ishmaelite**, *ish'mā-clit*, *n*. [From *Ishmael*: Gen. xvi, 12.] A descendant of Ishmael; one resembling Ishmael, whose hand was against every man and every man's hand against him; one at war with society.

**Isinglass**, *i'zing-glas*, *n*. [Corrupted

from D. *huizenblas*—*huizen*, a sturgeon, and *blas*, a vesicle, a bladder (akin to *blow*, *bladder*.)] A gelatinous substance prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of certain fishes, particularly several species of sturgeon found in the rivers of Russia, used in clarifying liquors, as a cement, &c.

**Isis**, *i'sis*, *n*. One of the chief deities in the Egyptian mythology, regarded as the sister or sister-wife of Osiris.

**Islam**, *iz'lam*, *n*. [Ar., from *salama*, to be free, safe, or devoted to God.] The religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those who profess it throughout the world.—**Islamite**, *iz'lam-it*, *n*. A Mohammedan.—**Islamize**, *iz'lam-iz*, *v.t.* or *i*. To conform to Islamism; to Mohammedanize.

**Island**, *i'land*, *n*. [From A.Sax. *ig-land*, lit. island-land, from *ig* (= Icel. *ey*, Dan. and Sw. *ø*), an island, and *land*, land; the *s* is due to erroneous connexion with L. *insula*, O.Fr. *isle*.] A tract of land surrounded by water, whether of the sea, a river, or a lake; anything resembling an island.—*v.t.* To cause to become or appear like an island; to isolate; to dot, as with islands.—**Islander**, *i'lan-dēr*, *n*. An inhabitant of an island.

**Isle**, *il*, *n*. [O.Fr. *isle*, Fr. *île*, Pr. *isla*, from L. *insula*, an island.] An island. [Chiefly poet.]—*v.t.*—*isled*, *isling*. To cause to become or appear like an isle; to isolate; to island.—**Islet**, *il'et*, *n*. [Dim. of *isle*.] A little isle or something similar.

**Isobar**, *i'sō-bār*, *n*. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *baros*, weight.] A line drawn on a map connecting places at which the mean height of the barometer at sea-level is the same.—**Isobarometric**, *i-sō-bar'ō-met'rik*, *a*. Indicating equal barometric pressure.—**Isobarometric line**. Same as *Isobar*.

**Isochem**, *i'sō-kim*, *n*. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *cheima*, *cheimōn*, winter.] A line drawn on a map through places which have the same mean winter temperature.—**Isocheimal**, **Isoclimal**, *i-sō-ki'mal*, *a*. Of the same mean winter temperature; marking places with the same mean winter temperature.—**Isocheimal line**. Same as *Isochem*.

**Isochromatic**, *i'sō-krō-mat'ik*, *a*. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *chrōma*, colour.] Having the same colour; marking correspondence in colour.

**Isochronal**, **Isochronous**, *i-sōk'-ron-al*, *i-sōk'-ron-us*, *a*. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *chronos*, time.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times (as the oscillations of two pendulums).—**Isochronism**, *i-sōk'-ron-izm*, *n*. The state or quality of being isochronous.

**Isoclinal**, **Isoclinic**, *i-sō-klī'nal*, *i-sō-klīn'ik*, *a*. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *klīnō*, I incline.] Of equal inclination or dip.—**Isoclinal** or **isoclinic lines**, curves connecting places at which the dip of the magnetic needle is equal.

**Isodynamic**, *i'sō-di-nam'ik*, *a*. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *dynamis*, power.] Having equal power or force.—**Isodynamic lines**, lines connecting those places where the intensity of terrestrial magnetism is equal.—**Isodynamous**, *i-sō-din'a-mus*, *a*. Having equal force; of equal size; *bot.* isobrious.

**Isogonic**, *i-sō-gon'ik*, *a*. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *gōnia*, an angle.] Having equal angles.—**Isogonic lines**, lines connecting those places where the deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north is the same.

**Isolate**, *i'sō-lāt* or *i'sō-lāt*, *v.t.*—*isolated*, *isolating*. [Fr. *isoler*, It. *isolare*, from *isola* = L. *insula*, an island.] To place or leave in a detached situation; to place apart; *elect.* to insulate; *chem.* to obtain (a substance) free from all its combinations.—**Isolated**, *i'sō-lā-ted*, *p*, and *a*. Standing detached from others of a like kind; placed by itself or alone.—**Isolating**, *i'sō-lā-ting*, *a*. *Philol.* applied to that class of languages in which each word is a simple, uninflected root; monosyllabic.—**Isolation**, *i-sō-lā'shon*, *n*. State of being isolated or alone.

**Isomerism**, *i-som'er-izm*, *n*. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *meros*, a part.] *Chem.* identity or close similarity of composition with difference of physical or both chemical and physical properties.—**Isomeric**, **Isomeric-al**, *i-sō-mēr'ik*, *i-sō-mēr'i-kal*, *a*. Pertaining to or characterized by isomerism.—**Isomeride**, *i-som'er-id*, *n*. A compound that exhibits isomerism.—**Isomericus**, *i-som'er-us*, *a*. *Bot.* having organs composed each of an equal number of parts.

**Isometric**, **Isometrical**, *i-sō-met'-rik*, *i-sō-met'ri-kal*, *a*. [Gr. *isos*, equal, *metron*, measure.] Pertaining to or characterized by equality of measure.—**Isometrical perspective** or **projection**, orthogonal projection on a plane equally inclined to three principal directions in an object.

**Isomorphism**, *i-sō-mor'fizm*, *n*. [Gr. *isos*, like, and *morphe*, form.] A similarity of crystalline form in minerals.—**Isomorphous**, *i-sō-mor'fus*, *a*. Exhibiting the property of isomorphism.

**Isonomy**, *i-son'o-mi*, *n*. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *nomos*, law.] Equal law; equal distribution of rights and privileges.

**Isoperimetric**, **Isoperimetrical**, *i-sō-per'i-met'rik*, *i-sō-per'i-met'ri-kal*, *a*. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *perimetron*, perimeter.] Having equal boundaries or perimeters.

**Isopod**, *i'sō-pod*, *n*. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *pous*, *podos*, the foot.] One of an order of crustaceans, comprehending those whose feet are of equal size and move in the same direction; the wood-lice and slaters are examples.

**Isopyre**, *i'sō-pir*, *n*. [Gr. *isos*, like, and *pyr*, fire.] A mineral of a greyish or black colour which occurs massive.

**Isosceles**, i-sos'se-lēz, *a.* [Gr. *isoskelēs*—*isos*, equal, and *skelos*, leg.] Having two legs or sides only that are equal (an *isosceles* triangle).

**Isosismal**, **Isosismic**, i-sō-sis'mal, i-sō-sis'mik, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *seismos*, an earthquake, from *seleō*, I shake.] Marking equal earthquake disturbance on the earth's surface.

**Isostasy**, i-sos'ta-si, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *stasis*, position.] *Geol.* A theory of the equilibrium of the earth's crust, according to which mountains are masses of smaller density supported by the lateral thrust of lower and denser layers.

**Isotherm**, i'sō-thērm, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, proper, and *thermē*, heat.] An imaginary line on the earth's surface passing through places having a corresponding temperature either throughout the year or at any particular period.—**Isothermal**, i-sō-thēr'mal, *a.* Pertaining to an isotherm or isotherms; marking correspondence in temperature.—*Isothermal line*, an isotherm; in an indicator diagram, a line corresponding to conditions of constant temperature.

**Isotonic**, i-sō-ton'ik, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *tonos*, tone.] Having or indicating equal tones.

**Isotope**, i'sō-tōp, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *topos*, place.] *Chem.* an element having the same place in the periodic table as another element. Isotopes are elements which have the same atomic number and the same chemical properties but different atomic weights.

**Isotropic**, i-sō-trop'ik, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *trōpē*, a turning, from *trēpō*, I turn.] A term applied to bodies whose properties are alike in all directions.

**Israeliite**, iz'ra-el-īt, *n.* A descendant of Israel, or Jacob; a Jew.

**Issue**, ish'ū, *n.* [Fr. *issue*, issue, outlet, event, from O.Fr. *issir*, to go out, to flow forth, and that from L. *exeo*, *exire*, to go out.] The act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any enclosed place; the act of sending out; delivery (of commands, money, &c.); the whole quantity sent forth or issued at one time (an *issue* of bank-notes; yesterday's *issue* of *The Times*); what happens or turns out; event; con-

sequence; progeny; a child or children; offspring; all persons descended from a common ancestor; a flux of blood [N.T.]; *law*, the close or result of pleadings; the point or matter depending in a suit on which two parties join and put their cause to trial; hence, a material point turning up in any argument or debate, when one party takes the negative, the other the positive side on an important point.—*v.i.*—*issued*, *issuing*. To pass, flow, or run out, as from any enclosed place; to proceed, as from a source; to rush out; to proceed, as progeny; to be produced, as an effect or result; to close, end, terminate.—*v.t.* To send out; to deliver for use; to deliver authoritatively (orders, &c.); to put (notes, coin, newspapers) into circulation.

**Isthmus**, ist'mus, *n.* [L., from Gr. *isthmós*, a neck of land or narrow passage.] A neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the mainland.

**It**, *it*, *pron.* [A.Sax. *nom.* *hit*, neut. corresponding to *he*, he, *genit.* or *pos.* *his*, *dat.* and *instrumental him*.] A pronoun of the neuter gender corresponding with the masculine *he* and the feminine *she*, having the same plural *they*.

**Italian**, i-tal'yan, *a.* Pertaining to Italy.—*n.* A native of Italy; the language used in Italy or by the Italians.—**Italianize**, i-tal'yan-iz, *v.t.* To give an Italian colour or character to.—**Italic**, i-tal'ik, *a.* Pertaining to Italy; the name of a printing type sloping towards the right, invented about A.D. 1500 by Aldus Manutius, a Venetian printer.—*n.* An Italic letter or type.—**Italicize**, i-tal'is-liz, *v.t.*—**Italicized**, **italicizing**. To write or print in Italic characters; to distinguish by italics.

**Itch**, ich, *n.* [O.E. *ichyn*, *gykin*, A.Sax. *giccan*.] A sensation in the skin causing a great desire to scratch or rub; a cutaneous disease due to a minute species of mite; a constant teasing desire (an *itch* for praise).—*v.i.* To feel an itch; to have an uneasy or teasing sensation impelling to something.—**Itching**, ich'ing, *n.* The sensation of itch; an uneasy desire or hankering.—*p.* and *a.* Having a sensation that leads

to scratching; having a teasing uneasy sensation.

**Item**, i'tem, *adv.* [L. *item*, also.] Also; a word formerly often used in accounts or lists of articles.—*n.* A separate particular in a list or account; a paragraph; a scrap of news.

**Iterate**, it'er-āt, *v.t.*—**iterated**, **iterating**. [L. *itero*, *iteratum*, to do again.] To utter or do a second time; to repeat.—**Iteration**, it'er-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *iteratio*, *iterationis*.] Repetition; recital or performance a second time.

**Itinerant**, i-tin'ēr-ant, *a.* [L.L. *itinerans*, *itinerantis*, travelling, from L. *iter*, *itineris*, a way or journey.] Passing or travelling about a country or district; wandering; not settled; strolling.—*n.* One who travels from place to place.—**Itinerancy**, i-tin'ēr-an-si, *n.* A passing from place to place; the passing from place to place in the discharge of official duty.—**Itinerary**, i-tin'ēr-a-ri, *n.* [L.L. *itinerarium*.] A work containing notices of the places and stations to be met with in pursuing a particular line of road.—*a.* Travelling; pertaining to a journey.—**Itinerate**, i-tin'ēr-āt, *v.i.*—**itinerated**, **itinerating**. To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching; to wander without a settled habitation.

**Its**, *its*. Possessive case of the pronoun *it*.—**Itself**, *it-self*, *pron.* The neuter pronoun corresponding to *himself*, *herself*.

**Ivory**, i'vō-ri, *n.* [O.Fr. *ivurie*, Fr. *ivoire*, from L. *eboreus*, made of ivory, from *ebur*, ivory; akin Skr. *ibha*, an elephant.] The substance composing the tusks of the elephant; a similar substance obtained from the tusks of the walrus, the hippopotamus, the narwhal, &c.—*a.* Consisting or made of ivory.—**Ivory-black**, *n.* A fine kind of soft black pigment, prepared from ivory-dust by calcination.

**Ivy**, i'vi, *n.* [A.Sax. *ifig*; akin to G. *epheu*, O.G. *ebeheu*, *ebah*, *ivy*.] An evergreen climbing plant, plentiful in Britain, and growing in hedges, woods, on old buildings, rocks, and trunks of trees.—**Ivied**, i'vid, *a.* Covered or overgrown with ivy.

**Izard**, **izzard**, iz'ārd, *n.* The wild goat of the Pyrenees; the ibex.

## J

**J**, the tenth letter in the English alphabet, and the seventh consonant, having a sound like that of *g* in *genius*. [Not an original English letter.]

**Jabber**, jab'ēr, *v.i.* [A form equivalent to *gabble*, Sc. *gabber*, freq. of *gab*, to talk much or pertly.] To talk rapidly, indistinctly, or nonsensically; to utter gibberish; to chatter.—*v.t.* To utter rapidly or indistinctly (to *jabber* French).—*n.*

Rapid talk with indistinct utterance of words.

**Jabiru**, jab'ir-rō, *n.* [Brazilian name.] A tall wading bird resembling the stork, a native of Africa and America.

**Jacamar**, jak'a-mār, *n.* [Brazilian *jacamarica*.] The name of certain climbing birds of tropical America, nearly allied to the kingfishers.

**Jacana**, jak'a-na, *n.* The name of sundry tropical grallatorial birds,

having very long toes, so that they can easily walk on the leaves of aquatic plants.

**Jacare**, jak'a-rā, *n.* [Brazilian.] A species of Brazilian alligator.

**Jacinth**, jā'sinth, *n.* The gem also called *Hyacinth*.

**Jack**, jak, *n.* [From Fr. *Jacques*, L. *Jacobus*, James. Being the commonest christian name in France, it became synonymous with rustic or clown, a meaning which it also had



in England, where, however, it came to be used as a familiar substitute for the common name *John*, instead of for *James*.] A familiar substitute for the name *John*; a popular name for a sailor; a name of various contrivances or implements; an implement to assist a person in pulling off his boots; a boot-jack; a contrivance for raising great weights by the action of screws; a contrivance for turning a spit; a coat quilted and covered with leather, formerly worn over a coat of mail; a pitcher of waxed leather; a black-jack; a small bowl thrown out for a mark to the players in the game of bowls; a flag displayed from a staff on the end of a bowsprit; the union flag of Britain (made by uniting the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick); the male of certain animals, as the ass; the fish more commonly called the pike; a young pike; any of the knives in a pack of cards.—**Jack-in-a-box**, *n.* A kind of toy consisting of a box, out of which, when the lid is opened, a figure springs.—**Jack-in-office**, *n.* One who is vain of his petty office.—**Jack-of-all-trades**, *n.* A person who can turn his hand to any kind of business.—**Jack-with-a-Lantern**, **Jack-a-Lantern**, *n.* Will-o'-the-wisp, a phosphorescent light that appears in low moist lands.—**Jackanape**, **Jackanapes**, *jak'a-náp, jak'a-náps, n.* [*Jack the ape, or Jack of Apes.*] A monkey; a coxcomb; an impertinent fellow.—**Jackass**, *jak'as, n.* The male of the ass; an ignorant or stupid person.—**Laughing jackass**, a species of Australian kingfisher.—**Jack-boot**, *n.* A kind of large boot reaching up over the knee.—**Jack-daw**, *jak'dá, n.* [*A name of like kind with Magpie, Robin Redbreast, &c.*] A small species of crow.—**Jack-hare**, *n.* A male hare.—**Jack Ketch**, *n.* [From a noted executioner of this name.] A public hangman.—**Jack-knife**, *n.* A large strong clasp-knife for the pocket.—**Jack-plane**, *n.* A plane about 18 inches long used by joiners for coarse work.—**Jack-pudding**, *n.* [Comp. the German *Hanswurst*, a buffoon or merry-andrew—*Hans*, *Jack*, and *wurst*, sausage, pudding.] A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a zany.—**Jack-screw**, *n.* A Jack for lifting heavy objects.—**Jack-snipe**, *n.* A small species of snipe.—**Jack-staff**, *n.* A staff on the bowsprit of a vessel on which the Jack is flown.—**Jack-straw**, *n.* A figure of a man made of straw; a man without any substance or means; a dependant.—**Jack-towel**, *n.* A coarse towel hanging from a roller for general use.—**Jackal**, *jak'al, n.* [*Fr. chacal, Turk. chakal, Per. shaghdí, shag'al, a jackal.*] A carnivorous animal closely allied to the dog and the wolf: from an erroneous notion that the jackal hunted up prey for the king of beasts, he was often called the lion's

provider; hence, a person who performs a similar office for another.

**Jacket**, *jak'et, n.* [*Fr. jaquette, dim. of jaque, a coat of mail, a jacket.*] A short outer garment extending downward to the hips; an outer casing of cloth, felt, wood, &c.; a casing to prevent the radiation of heat from a steam-boiler.—*v.t.* To cover or furnish with a jacket.—**Jacketed**, *jak'et-ed, p. and a.* Wearing or furnished with a jacket.—**Jacobean**, *ja-kó'bé-an, a.* [*L. Jacobus, James, from Heb. Jacob.*] *Arch.* the term sometimes applied to the later style of Elizabethan architecture prevailing in the age of James I.—**Jacobin**, *jak'ó-bin, n.* [*Fr., from L. Jacobus, James.*] A Grey or Dominican Friar, from these friars having first established themselves in Paris in the Rue St. Jacques (Saint James Street); a member of a club of violent republicans in France during the revolution of 1789; a politician of similar character; a variety of pigeon whose neck-feathers form a hood.—**Jacobinic**, **Jacobinical**, *jak'ó-bin'ik, jak'ó-bin'i-kal, a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Jacobins of France.—**Jacobinism**, *jak'ó-bin-izm, n.* The principles of Jacobins.—**Jacobite**, *jak'ó-bit, n.* [From *L. Jacobus, James.*] A partisan or adherent of James II of England after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants.—*a.* Pertaining to the Jacobites.—**Jacobites**, *n.* The sect of Monophysites, following James, bishop of Edessa, in the sixth century.—**Jacobitic**, **Jacobitical**, *jak'ó-bit'ik, jak'ó-bit'i-kal, a.* Pertaining to the Jacobites.—**Jacobitism**, *jak'ó-bit-izm, n.* The principles of the Jacobites.—**Jacob's-ladder**, *n.* A favourite cottage-garden plant with handsome blue (sometimes white) flowers; *naut.* a rope-ladder with wooden steps or spokes.—**Jacobus**, *ja-kó'bus, n.* A gold coin, value 25s. sterling, struck in the reign of James I.—**Jaconet**, *jak'ó-net, n.* [*Fr. jaconas; origin doubtful.*] A light soft muslin of an open texture, used for dresses, neck-cloths, &c.—**Jacquard-loom**, *jak-kárd', n.* [From *Jacquard* of Lyons, who died in 1834.] A loom for weaving figured goods; it is fitted with an apparatus called a *jacquard*, by means of which, in combination with a series of perforated cards, the warp threads are guided.—**Jacquerie**, *zhák-ré, n.* [*Fr., from Jacques, James, used to typify a peasant.*] An insurrection of peasants; originally a revolt of the peasants against the nobles of Picardy, France, in 1358.—**Jactitation**, *jak-ti-tá'shon, n.* [*L. jactito, freq. from jacto, freq. of jacio, I throw.*] Vain boasting; bragging, especially used in phrase *jactitation of marriage*.—**Jaculatory**, *jak'ú-la-to-ri, a.* Throwing out suddenly, or suddenly

thrown out; uttered in short sentences.

**Jade**, *jád, n.* [*Sc. yaud, jaud, an old mare.*] A mean or poor horse; a worthless nag; a mean or vile woman; a hussy: used opprobriously; a young woman: used in humour or slight contempt.—*v.t.*—*jaded, jading.* To ride or drive severely; to overdrive; to weary or fatigue.—*v.i.* To become weary; to lose spirit.—**Jaded**, *já'ded, p. and a.* Worn out; fatigued; harassed.

**Jade**, *jád, n.* [*Fr. and Sp. jade; origin unknown.*] A kind of hard tenacious stone, of a colour more or less green, of a resinous or oily aspect when polished, used by rude nations for implements and weapons; called also *axe-stone* and *nephrite*.

**Jag**, *jak, v.t.*—*jagged, jaggings.* [*Origin doubtful.*] To notch; to cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw.—*n.* A notch or denticulation; a sharp protuberance or indentation.—**Jagged**, *jak'ed, p. and a.* Having notches or teeth; cleft; divided; lacinate.—**Jaggy**, *jak'i, a.* Set with jags or teeth; notched; jagged.

**Jaggery**, **Jagghery**, *jak'ér-i, n.* [*Hind. jágri.*] In the East Indies, sugar in its coarse state; imperfectly granulated sugar; also, the inspissated juice of the palmyra-tree.

**Jaguar**, *ja-gwár', n.* [*Brazilian jaguara.*] The American tiger, a spotted animal, the most formidable feline quadruped of the New World.

**Jah**, *já, n.* [*Heb.*] Jehovah.

**Jail**, *jal, n.* [*Fr. géole, O.Fr. gaiole, a prison; L.L. gabiola, from L. cavea, a cage.*] A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime.—*v.t.* To put in prison; to imprison.

**Jain**, **Jaina**, *ján, já'na, n.* One of a Hindu religious sect believing doctrines similar to those of Buddhism.

**Jalap**, *jal'ap, n.* [*Fr. jalap; Sp. jalapa, from jalapa in Mexico.*] A purgative medicine, principally obtained from the tuberous roots of a climbing plant of the convolvulus family, a native of Mexico.

**Jalousie**, *zhál-ò-zé, n.* [*Fr., from jaloux, jealous.*] A wooden frame or blind for shading from the sunshine, much used in hot countries; a venetian blind.

**Jam**, *jam, n.* [*Origin uncertain.*] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

**Jam**, *jam, v.t.*—*jammed, jamming.* [Perhaps from *jamb*, so that the original notion might be that of pressing between two uprights or jamps.] To wedge in; to squeeze tight; to press or thrust in.—*n.* A crush; a squeeze; a block of people.—**Jammed**, *jamd, a.* Wedged or blocked so as to be immovable.

**Jamb**, *jam, n.* [*Fr. jambe, a leg, a jamb; akin gambol, gammon.*] The side or vertical piece of any opening

in a wall, such as a door, window, or chimney, supporting the lintel.

**Jangle**, *jang'gl*, *v.i.*—*jangled*, *jangling*. [O.Fr. *jangler*, *gangler*, from L.G. and *D. jangelen*, to brawl; imitative of sound.] To sound discordantly or harshly; to quarrel in words; to altercation; to bicker; to wrangle.—*v.t.* To cause to sound harshly or inharmoniously; to utter in a discordant manner.—*n.* Discordant sound; prate; babble.

**Janitor**, *jan'i-tēr*, *n.* [L., from *janua*, a door.] A doorkeeper; a porter.

**Janizary**, *jan'i-za-ri*, *n.* [Turk. *yeni*, new, and *tcheri*, militia, soldiers.] A soldier of the Turkish footguards, suppressed after a terrible struggle in 1826.

**Jansenist**, *jan'sen-ist*, *n.* A follower of *Jansen* (d. 1638), R. Catholic bishop of Ypres in Flanders, who leaned to the doctrine of irresistible grace as maintained by Calvin.

**January**, *jan'u-a-ri*, *n.* [L. *januarius*, the month consecrated to the god *Janus*.] The first month of the year according to the present computation.

**Japan**, *ja-pan'*, *n.* [From the country so called.] Work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan; the varnish employed in Japanning articles; japan-lacquer.—*v.t.*—*japanned*, *japanning*. To varnish or cover with japan-lacquer. — **Japanese**, *ja-pa-nēz*, *a.* Pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants.—*n.* A native or natives of Japan; the language of the inhabitants of Japan.

**Jape**, *jāp*, *n.* A merry jest, or joke.

**Japonica**, *ja-po-ni-ka*, *n.* Japanese species of pear or quince.

**Jar**, *jār*, *v.i.*—*jarred*, *jarring*. [Also found in forms *chur*, *jur*, and imitative of sound.] To strike together with a short rattle or tremulous sound; to give out a harsh sound; to sound discordantly; to be inconsistent; to clash or interfere; to quarrel; to dispute.—*v.t.* To cause a short tremulous motion to; to cause to shake or tremble.—*n.* A rattling vibration of sound; a harsh sound; clash of interest or opinions; collision; discord.

**Jar**, *jār*, *n.* [Fr. *jarre*, Sp. *jarra*, a jar, from Ar. *jarra*, a water-pot.] A vessel of earthenware or glass, of various shapes and dimensions; the contents of a jar.

**Jargon**, *jār'gon*, *n.* [Fr.; origin doubtful.] Confused; unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish; phraseology peculiar to a sect, profession, or the like; professional slang.

**Jargon**, **Jargoön**, *jār'gon*, *jār'gōn*, *n.* [Fr.] A variety of zircon.

**Jarl**, *yarl*, *n.* Norse and Danish variety of *earl*.

**Jarvey**, *jār'vi*, *n.* The driver of a coach, cab, or similar conveyance. [Slang.]

**Jasmine**, *jas'min*, *n.* [Fr. *jasmin*; Ar. and ultimately Pers. *yāsemin*, *jasmine*.] The name of several ele-

gant erect or climbing shrubs, with white or yellow flowers.

**Jasper**, *jas'pēr*, *n.* [O.Fr. *jaspre*.] An impure opaque coloured quartz, which admits of a high polish, and is used for vases, seals, &c.

**Jaundice**, *jan'dis*, *n.* [O.E. *jaunes*, *jaunis*, Fr. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, O.Fr. *jaine*, L. *galbanus*, *galbinus*, yellowish, *galbus*, yellow; same root as *yellow*.] A disease characterized by suppression and alteration of the liver functions, yellowness of the eyes and skin, with loss of appetite and general languor and lassitude; any feeling or emotion disordering the judgment.—*v.t.*—*jaundiced*, *jaundicing*. To affect with jaundice; to affect with prejudice.

**Jaunt**, *jānt*, *v.i.* [Formerly *jaunce*, from O.Fr. *jancer*, of doubtful origin.] To wander here and there; to make an excursion or trip; to ramble.—*n.* An excursion; a ramble; a short journey.—**Jaunting-car**, *n.* A light car used in Ireland in which the passengers ride back to back on folding-down seats placed at right angles to the axle.

**Jaunty**, *jān'ti*, *a.* [O.E. *gent*, Sc. *genty*, elegant, pretty; from *gentle*, *genteel*, but modified by *jaunt*.] Gay and easy in manner or actions; airy; sprightly; affecting elegance; showy.

**Javelin**, *jav'lin*, *n.* [Fr. *javeline*.] A light spear thrown from the hand, in use in ancient warfare both by horse and foot.

**Jaw**, *jā*, *n.* [O.E. *chaw*, that which *chaws* or *chews*.] The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the upper or lower bony portion of the mouth; anything resembling a jaw in form or use (the *jaws* of a vice); loquacity or talk [a vulgar usage].—*v.i.* To talk or gossip; also, to scold [vulgar].—*v.t.* To use impudent language towards [vulgar].—**Jaw-bone**, *n.* The bone of the jaw in which the teeth are fixed.

**Jay**, *jā*, *n.* [Fr. *geai*, O.Fr. *gai*, Pr. *gai*, *jai*, Sp. *gayo*; same origin as adjective *gay*.] A bird allied to the crows, and one species of which, a beautiful bird with a crest of erectile feathers, is a native of Britain, another (the blue jay) is a native of North America.

**Jazz**, *jaz*, *n.* Syncopated or rag-time music, originally of negro origin.

**Jealous**, *jel'us*, *a.* [O.Fr. *jaloux*, Fr. *jaloux*, It. *geloso*, from L.L. *zelosus*—L. *zelus*, Gr. *zēlos*, *zeal*. The word is therefore another form of *zealous*.] Uneasy through fear of, or on account of, preference given to another; suspicious in love; apprehensive of rivalry; suspiciously vigilant; anxiously fearful or careful; zealous.—**Jealousy**, *jel'us-i*, *n.* [Fr. *jalousie*.] The quality of being jealous; uneasiness from fear of being, or on account of being, supplanted by a rival; apprehension of another's superi-

ority to ourselves; earnest solicitude.

**Jean**, *jān*, *n.* [Probably from *Genoa*.] A twilled cotton cloth.

**Jeer**, *jēr*, *v.i.* [Perhaps from O.Fr. *gier*, It. *glirare*, L. *gyrare*, to turn in a circle; lit. it might be to walk round a person and jeer him.] To utter severe sarcastic reflections; to scoff; to make a mock of some person or thing (to *jeer* at a person).—*v.t.* To treat with scoffs or derision; to make a mock of; to deride; to flout.—*n.* A scoff; a taunt; a flout; a gibe; derision.

**Jehad**, **Jihad**, *jē-had'*, *n.* [Ar.] A sacred or holy war against unbelievers.

**Jehovah**, *jē-hō'va*, *n.* A Scripture name of the Supreme Being, the proper form of which, according to most scholars, should be *Yahveh* or *Yehweh*. — **Jehovist**, *jē-hō'vist*, *n.* The supposed author or authors of the *Jehovistic* portions of the Old Testament. — **Jehovistic**, *jē-hō'vis'tik*, *a.* Pertaining to those passages in the Old Testament, especially of the Pentateuch, in which the Supreme Being is spoken of under the name *Jehovah*.

**Jehu**, *jē'hū*, *n.* [From *Jehu*, the son of Nimshi, 2 Ki. ix, 20.] A slang name for a coachman or one fond of driving.

**Jejune**, *jē-jūn'*, *a.* [L. *jejunus*, hungry, dry, barren.] Devoid of interesting matter, or attractiveness of any kind: said especially of literary productions; bare; meagre; barren; unprofitable.

**Jelly**, *jel'i*, *n.* [Fr. *gelée*, from *geler*, L. *gelo*, I freeze.] Matter in a viscous or glutinous state; the inspissated juice of fruit boiled with sugar; a transparent gluey matter obtained from animal substances by decoction. — **Jelly-fish**, *n.* The popular name of various marine animals which have a jelly-like appearance; a medusa; a sea-nettle.

**Jemidar**, **Jemadar**, *jem-i-dār'*, *jem-a-dār'*, *n.* [Hind. *jama-dār*, from *jama*, a number or body, and *dār*, a holder.] A native officer in the Anglo-Indian army having the rank of lieutenant.

**Jemmy**, *jem'i*, *n.* [Slang—from *Jama*.] A short stout crowbar used by housebreakers for opening doors.

**Jenny**, *jen'i*, *n.* [For *ginny*, from *gin*, short for *engine*, influenced by its resemblance to a common female name.] A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam.

**Jeopardy**, *jep'ēr-di*, *n.* [O.E. *Jupartie*, from Fr. *jeu parti*, lit. a divided game; L.L. *jocus partitus*, an even chance.] Exposure to death, loss, or injury; hazard; danger; peril.—*v.t.*—*jeopardied*, *jeopardying*. To jeopardize.—**Jeopardize**, *jep'ēr-diz*, *v.t.* To expose to loss or injury.—**Jeopardous**, *jep'ēr-dus*, *a.* Perilous; hazardous.

**Jerboa**, *jēr-bō'a*, *n.* [Ar. *yerbō'a*, *yerbā'a*.] A name of certain small rodents mainly characterized by the



disproportionate length of the hind-limbs.

**Jereed**, *Jerid*, *je-réd'*, *n.* A wooden javelin used in Persia and Turkey, especially in mock fights.

**Jeremiad**, *jer-é-mí'ad*, *n.* [From *Jeremiah*, the prophet.] A lamentation; a tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint: used with a spice of ridicule or mockery.

**Jerk**, *jérk*, *v.t.* [Comp. O.E. and *Sc. yerik*, a quick, smart lash or blow; *prov. girk*, a rod; perhaps same as *gird* (*n.*).] To thrust with a sudden effort; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push to; to throw with a quick, smart motion.

—*v.i.* To make a sudden motion; to give a start.—*n.* A short sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a jolt; a sudden spring; a start; a leap or bound.—**Jerky**, *jér'ki*, *a.* Moving by or exhibiting jerks.

**Jerk**, *jérk*, *v.t.* [Chilian *charqui*.] To cut (beef) into long thin pieces, and dry in the sun, as is done in South America.

**Jerkin**, *jér'kin*, *n.* [Dim. of *D. jurk*, a frock.] A jacket; a short coat; a close waistcoat.

**Jerry-builder**, *jer'i-bil'dér*, *n.* [Origin dubious.] A builder of hastily-worked materials, unstable and cheap.

**Jersey**, *jér'zi*, *n.* [From the island so called.] Fine yarn of wool; a kind of close-fitting knitted woollen upper shirt or similar article of dress.

**Jerusalem-artichoke**, *jér-ú'sa-lem*, *n.* [*Jerusalem* is here a corruption of the Italian *girasole*.] A well-known plant, the tubers of which are of a sweetish farinaceous nature, somewhat akin to the potato.

**Jess**, *jes*, *n.* [O.Fr. *ges*, from *L. jacio*, *jactum*, to throw.] A short strap of leather fastened round each of the legs of a hawk, to which the leash tied round the falconer's hand was attached.

**Jessamine**, *jes'a-min*, *n.* Jasmine.

**Jest**, *jest*, *n.* [O.E. *geste*, a jest, a tale, from *L. gestum*, something done, a deed.] A joke; something ludicrous uttered and meant only to excite laughter; the object of laughter; a laughing-stock.—*v.i.* To make merriment by words or actions; to utter jests; to talk jokingly; to joke.—**Jest-book**, *n.* A book containing jests, jokes, or funny anecdotes.—**Jester**, *jes'tér*, *n.* One who jests; a person given to jesting; a buffoon; a merry-andrew; a person formerly retained by persons of rank to make sport for them.

**Jesuit**, *jez'ú-it*, *n.* [One of the order or Society of *Jesus*.] One of a religious order belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, founded by Ignatius Loyola in the 16th century; a crafty person; an intriguer.—**Jesuitic**, **Jesuitical**, *jez-ú-it'ik*, *jez-ú-it'ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the Jesuits or their principles and arts; designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating.

**Jesus**, *jé'zus*, *n.* The Son of God; the Saviour of men: frequently conjoined with Christ (which see).

**Jet**, *jet*, *n.* [Old forms *jeat*, *jayet*, O.Fr. *jayet*, *gayet*, from Gr. *gagatēs*, from *Gagæ*, a town and river in Lycia, where it was obtained.] A highly compact species of coal susceptible of a good polish, deep black and glossy, wrought into buttons and ornaments of various kinds.—**Jet-black**, *a.* Of the deepest black, the colour of jet.

**Jet**, *jet*, *n.* [Fr. *jet*, a throw, a jet, a fountain, from *L. jactus*, a throwing, from *jacio*, I throw.] A shooting forth or spouting; what issues or streams forth from an orifice, as water or other fluid, gas or flame.—*v.i.* To issue in a jet; to shoot out; to project; to jut.—*v.t.* To emit; to spout forth.

**Jettison**, **Jetsam**, **Jetson**, *jet'ti-sun*, *jet'sam*, *jet'sun*, *n.* [O.Fr. *gettai-sun*, *L. jactatio*, a throwing, from *jacio*, I throw.] The throwing of goods overboard in order to lighten a ship in danger; the goods thus thrown away.—*v.t.* To throw overboard.

**Jetty**, *jet'i*, *n.* [O.Fr. *jetée*, Fr. *jette*, from O.Fr. *jetter*, to throw.] A projecting portion of a building; a projecting structure (generally of piles), affording a convenient landing place for vessels or boats; a kind of small pier.

**Jew**, *jū*, *n.* [O.Fr. *juis*; *L. Judæus*.] A Hebrew or Israelite.—**Jewess**, *jü'es*, *n.* A Hebrew woman.—**Jewish**, *jü'ish*, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews.—**Jews'-harp**, *n.* An instrument of music which is held between the teeth and, by means of a thin bent metal tongue struck by the finger, gives out a sound.

**Jewel**, *jü'el*, *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A personal ornament in which precious stones form a principal part; a precious stone; anything of exceeding value or excellence.

—*v.t.* —**jewelled**, **jewelling**. To dress or adorn with jewels; to fit or provide with a jewel (as a watch); to deck or adorn as with jewels.—**Jeweller**, *jü'el-ér*, *n.* One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.—**Jewellery**, **Jewelry**, *jü'el-ér-i*, *jü'el-ri*, *n.* The trade or occupation of a jeweller; jewels in general.

**Jib**, *jib*, *n.* [From Dan. *gibbe*, *D. gijpen*, to turn suddenly: said of sails.] The foremost sail of a ship, triangular in shape and extended from the outer end of a jib-boom towards the foremast-head; in sloops, a sail on the bowsprit, and extending towards the lower mast-head; the projecting beam or arm of a crane.—**Jib**, **Jibe**, *jib*, *jib*, *v.t.* —**jibbed**, **jibbing**, **jibed**, **jibing**. *Naut.* To shift (a fore-and-aft sail) from one side to the other.—**Jib-boom**, *n.* A spar run out from the extremity of the bowsprit, and which serves as a continuation of it.

**Jib**, **Jibe**, *jib*, *jib*, *v.i.* —**jibbed**, **jibbing**; **jibed**, **jibing**. [O.Fr. *giber*, to

struggle; *regibber*, to kick.] To pull against the bit, as a horse; to move restively sideways or backwards.

**Jiffy**, *jif'i*, *n.* [Prov.E. *jiffle*, to be restless; comp. *jib*, to turn suddenly.] A moment; an instant. [Colloq.]

**Jig**, *jig*, *n.* [O.Fr. *gigue*, *gige*, a stringed instrument; the same word as *gig*.] A quick light dance; a light quick tune or air, generally in triple time; a type of contrivance used in engineering shops for holding the work and guiding the cutting tools; any simple mechanical device.—*v.i.* —**jigged**, **jigging**. To dance a jig; to move with a light jolting motion.

**Jigger**, *jig'ér*, *n.* Mining, a man who cleans ores by means of a wire-bottom sieve; the sieve itself; a kind of light tackle used in ships; a potter's wheel by which earthenware vessels are shaped.

**Jigger**, *jig'ér*, *n.* [CHIGOE.] The chigoe.

**Jig-saw**, *n.* A saw with a vertical motion, moved by a vibrating lever or crank rod.—**Jig-saw** puzzle, a puzzle consisting of a picture mounted on board, &c., and cut into irregular pieces by a jig-saw.

**Jilt**, *jilt*, *n.* [Contr. from *jillet*, a dim. of *jill*, *gill*, a young woman, a giddy girl. GILL.] A woman who gives her lover hopes and capriciously disappoints him.—*v.t.* To treat as a jilt does her lover; to play the jilt to; to trick in love.

**Jingle**, *jing'gl*, *v.i.* —**jingled**, **jingling**. [Probably imitative, like *jangle*, *chink*, *tinkle*, *G. klingeln*.] To sound with a tinkling metallic sound; to clink, as money, chains, or bells.—*v.t.* To cause to give a tinkling metallic sound.—*n.* A rattling or clinking sound, as of metal; something that jingles; a little bell or rattle; correspondence of sound in rhymes.

**Jingo**, *jing'go*, *n.* An expletive used as a mild oath; a person clamorous for war or not eager to avoid it (in this sense with plural *Jingos*).

**Jink**, *v.i.* To turn a corner deftly. [Colloq.]

**Jinnec**, *jin'nē*, *n. pl.* **Jinn**, *jin*. Mohammedan myth. one of a race of genii, angels, or demons.

**Jinrikisha**, *jin-rik'i-sha*, *n.* [Japanese.] A small two-wheeled carriage, with an adjustable hood or cover, drawn by one or more men, and extensively used in Japan.

**Job**, *job*, *n.* [A form of Prov.E. *gob*, a lump, a portion; akin *gobbet*.] A piece of work undertaken; any petty work or undertaking at a stated price; work turned out; a public transaction made for private profit; an undertaking set agoing professedly in the public interest, but really to benefit the promoters.—*v.t.* —**jobbed**, **jobbing**. To let out to be done in several portions or jobs; to let out, as horses, carriages or other vehicles, for hire; to engage for one's own use for



hire; to buy in large quantity and sell in smaller lots.—*v.i.* To work at chance jobs; to deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell as a broker; to let or hire horses, carriages, &c.; to pervert some public undertaking to private advantage.—*a.* Applied to goods bought and sold under special circumstances, and generally under the ordinary trade-price.

**Jockey**, jək'1, *n.* [For *jackey*, dim. of *jack*, for *john*.] A man whose profession it is to ride horses in horse-races; a dealer in horses; a tricky or cheating fellow in trade affairs.—*v.t.*—*jockeyed* or *jockeyed*, *jockeying*. To ride in a race; to jostle by riding against; to cheat; to trick; to deceive in trade.

**Jocose**, jō-kōs', *a.* [L. *jocosus*, from *jocus*, a joke.] Given to jokes and jesting; merry; waggish; containing a joke; sportive; merry.—**Jocular**, jək'ū-lə', *a.* [L. *jocularis*, from *jocus*.] Given to jesting; jocose; merry; waggish; containing jokes; facetious.

**Jocund**, jək'und, *a.* [L. *jocundus*.] Merry; cheerful; blithe; gleeful; gay; sprightly; sportive; light-hearted.

**Jog**, jɔg, *v.t.*—*jogged*, *jogging*. [Perhaps a form of *jag*, or allied to *W. gogi*, to shake.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice or excite attention by a slight push.—*v.i.* To move at a slow trot; to walk or travel idly or slowly; to move along with but little progress; generally followed by *on*.—*n.* A push; a slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention; *carp.* and *masonry*, a square notch.—**Joggle**, jɔg'əl, *v.t.*—*joggled*, *joggling*. [Freq. of *jog*.] To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push; *carp.* to join or match by jogs or notches so as to prevent sliding apart.—*v.i.* To push; to shake; to totter.—*n.* A joint made by means of jogs or notches; a joint held in place by means of pieces of stone or metal introduced into it; the piece of metal or stone used in such a joint.—**Jog-trot**, *n.* A slow, easy trot; hence, a slow routine of daily duty to which one pertinaciously adheres.—*a.* Monotonous; easy-going; humdrum.

**John**, jon, *n.* [L. *Johannes*, *Joannes*, Gr. *Ioánnēs*, from Heb.] A proper name of men.—*John Bull*, a humorous designation of the English people, first used in Arbuthnot's satire *The History of John Bull*.—**Johnian**, jɔn'i-an, *n.* A member of St. John's College, Cambridge.

**Join**, join, *v.t.* [Fr. *joindre*, from L. *jungere*.] To connect or bring together, physically or otherwise; to place in contiguity; to couple; to combine; to associate; to engage in (to *join the fray*); to make oneself a party in; to become connected with; to unite with; to enter or become a member of; to merge in (to *join the army*; one river *joins* another).—*v.i.*

To be contiguous or in contact; to form a physical union; to coalesce; to unite or become associated, as in marriage, league, partnership, society; to confederate; to associate; to league.—**Joiner**, jɔi'n-er, *n.* One who joins; a mechanic who does the wood-work of houses; a carpenter.—**Joinery**, jɔi'n-er-i, *n.* The art of a joiner; carpentry.

**Joint**, joint, *n.* [Fr. *joint*, from *joindre*, pp. *joint*, to join. JOIN.] The place or part at which two separate things are joined or united; the mode of connexion of two things; junction; articulation; one of the large pieces into which a carcass is cut up by the butcher; *anat.* the joining of two or more bones, as in the elbow, the knee, or the knuckle; *bot.* a node or knot; also, the part between two nodes; an internode; *geol.* a fissure or line of parting in rocks at any angle to the plane of stratification; *building*, the surface of contact between two bodies that are held firmly together by means of cement, mortar, &c., or by a superincumbent weight; the place where or the mode in which one piece of timber is connected with another.—*a.* Shared by two or more (*joint property*); having an interest in the same thing (*joint owner*); united; combined; acting in concert (*a joint force*, *joint efforts*).—*v.t.* To form with a joint or joints; to articulate; to unite by a joint or joints; to fit together; to cut or divide into joints or pieces.—*v.i.* To coalesce by joints.—**Joint-stock**, *n.* Stock held in company.—**Jointure**, jɔi'n-tūr, *n.* Property settled on a woman in consideration of marriage, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease.—*v.t.*—*jointured*, *jointuring*. To settle a jointure upon.

**Joist**, joist, *n.* [O.Fr. *giste*, Fr. *gîte*, a bed, a place to lie on; L.L. *gista*, from L. *jacitum*, pp. of *jacere*, to lie.] One of the stout pieces of timber to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed, and which are supported by the walls or on girders.—*v.t.* To fit or furnish with joists.

**Joke**, jɔk, *n.* [L. *jocus*.] Something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive; a jest; what is not in earnest or actually meant.—*v.i.*—*joked*, *joking*. To jest; to utter jokes; to jest in words or actions.—*v.t.* To cast jokes at; to make merry with; to rally.—**Joker**, jɔk'ēr, *n.* A jester; a merry fellow.

**Jolly**, jɔl'i, *a.* [O.Fr. *joli*, *jolif*, Fr. *joli*, gay, merry, from the Scand., and originally referring to the festivities of Christmas; from Icel. *jól*, Sw. and Dan. *jul*, E. *yule*, Christmas.] Merry; gay; lively; full of life and mirth; jovial; expressing mirth; exciting mirth or gaiety.—**Jollification**, jɔl'i-fi-kä'shon, *n.* A scene of merriment,

mirth, or festivity; a carouse; merry-making.—**Jollity**, jɔl'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being jolly; mirth; gaiety; festivity; joviality.

**Jolly-boat**, *n.* [*Jolly* here is same as Dan. *joli*, D. *jol*, a yawl, a jolly-boat.] One of a ship's boats, about 12 feet in length, with a bluff bow; a yawl.

**Jolt**, jɔlt, *v.i.* [From *jole*, *joll*.] To shake with short abrupt risings and fallings, as a vehicle moving on rough ground.—*v.t.* To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage or on a high-trotting horse.—*n.* A shock or shake by a sudden jerk, as in a carriage.

**Jongleur**, jɔn'glūr, *n.* [Fr.] A juggler; a mediæval wandering minstrel; akin to *juggler*, *jingler*.

**Jonquil**, jon'kwil, *a.* [Fr. *jonquille*; It. *giunchiglia*, dim. from L. *juncus*, a rush.] A species of narcissus or daffodil, with rush-like leaves and flowers that yield a fine perfume.

**Jorum**, jɔ'r-um, *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *jordan*, a vessel in which pilgrims brought home water from the *Jordan*.] A colloquial term for a bowl or drinking vessel with liquor in it.

**Joss**, jos, *n.* [Chin. *joss*, a deity, from Pg. *deos*, from L. *deus*, a god.] A Chinese idol.

**Jostle**, jɔs'l, *v.t.*—*jostled*, *jostling*. [A dim. from *joust*.] To push against; to crowd against; to elbow; to hustle.—*v.i.* To hustle; to shove about as in a crowd.

**Jot**, jot, *n.* [From *iota*, the smallest letter in the Greek alphabet.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.—*v.t.*—*jotted*, *jotting*. To write down in a diary or memorandum-book; to make a memorandum of.—**Jotting**, jɔt'-ing, *n.* A memorandum.

**Jougs**, jɔg, *n.pl.* [Fr. *joug*, L. *jugum*, yoke.] An instrument of punishment formerly used in Scotland, consisting of an iron collar with a short chain attached, which again was fastened to a wall or post.

**Joule**, jɔl, *n.* [*Joule*, scientist.] The unit of electric energy, equal to the work done in maintaining for one second a current of 1 ampere against a resistance of 1 ohm; equal to 10<sup>7</sup> ergs.

**Journal**, jér'nal, *n.* [Fr., from L. *diurnalis*, diurnal.] A diary; an account of daily transactions and events, or the book containing such account; a newspaper or other periodical published daily; a periodical; *book-keeping*, a book in which every particular article or charge is entered under each day's date, or in groups at longer periods; *naut.* a daily register of the ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, and other occurrences; a log-book; *mach.* that part of an axle or shaft which rests and moves in the bearings.—**Journalism**, jér'nal-izm, *n.* The trade or occupation of publishing, writing in, or conducting a journal.—**Journalist**, jér'nal-ist, *n.* The conductor of or

writer in a public journal; a newspaper editor or regular contributor.

**Journey**, jêr'ni, *n.* [Fr. *journée*, a day, a day's work, a day's journey, from *L. diurnus*, daily.] Travel from one place to another; a passage made between places; a distance travelled at a time.—*v.t.* To travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance.—**Journeyman**, jêr'ni-man, *n.* Strictly, a man hired to work by the day; but in fact, any mechanic or workman who has served his apprenticeship, and is thus supposed to have learned his special occupation.

**Joust**, jôst, *n.* [O.Fr. *juste*, *jouste*, *joste*, jousting, from O.Fr. *juster*, *joster*, *joster*, to tilt; from *L. iuxta*, near to, *nigh*.] An encounter with spears on horseback for trial of skill; a combat between two knights at a tournament for sport or for exercise.—*v.i.* To engage in a mock fight on horseback; to tilt.

**Jove**, jôv, *n.* [*L. Jovis*, *Diovis*, the old name of *Jupiter* (that is, Jove-father), latterly appearing only in the oblique cases; same root as *deus*, a god.] The chief divinity of the Romans; *Jupiter*.—**Jovial**, jô'vi-al, *a.* [*L.L. Jovialis*, because the planet *Jupiter* was believed to make those born under it of a jovial temperament.] Gay; merry; joyous; jolly.

**Jowl**, jôl, *n.* [Also in forms *jole*, *joll*, *chow*, from A.Sax. *ceaf*, jaw, snout. Akin *jolt*.] The cheek.

**Joy**, joi, *n.* [O.Fr. *joye*, *joie*, *goie*, Fr. *joie*, *it. gioia*, from *L. gaudium*, joy.] Excitement of pleasurable feeling caused by the acquisition or expectation of good; gladness; pleasure; delight; exultation; exhilaration of spirits; the cause of joy or happiness.—*v.i.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.—**Joyful**, jô'ful, *a.* Full of joy; very glad; exulting; joyous; gleeful.—**Joyous**, joi'us, *a.* [O.Fr. *joyous*; Fr. *joyeux*; from *L. gaudiosus*, from *gaudium*.] Glad; gay; merry; joyful; giving joy.

**Jubilant**, jû'bi-lant, *a.* [*L. jubilans*, *pubr. of jubilatio*, I shout for joy, from *jubilum*, a shout of joy; not connected with *jubilee*.] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting or singing with joy.—**Jubilation**, jû'bi-lâ'shon, *n.* [*L. jubilatio*.] A rejoicing; a triumph; exultation.

**Jubilee**, jû'bi-lê, *n.* [Fr. *jubilé*, *L. jubilæus*, jubilee, from Heb. *yôbel*, the blast of a trumpet.] Among the Jews every fiftieth year, being the year following the revolution of seven weeks of years, at which time there was a general release of all debtors and slaves; hence, a season of great public joy and festivity; any occasion of rejoicing or joy; a celebration of a marriage, pastorate, or the like, after it has lasted fifty years.

**Judaic**, **Judaical**, jû-dâ'ik, jû-dâ'i-kal, *a.* [*L. Judaicus*, from *Judæa*.] Pertaining to the Jews.—**Judaism**,

jû-dâ-izm, *n.* The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses; conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

**Judas**, jû-das, *n.* [After the false apostle.] A treacherous person; one who betrays under the semblance of friendship.

**Judge**, juj, *n.* [Fr. *juger*, from *L. iudex*, *judicis*, a judge.] A civil officer invested with power to hear and determine causes, civil and criminal, and to administer justice between parties in courts held for the purpose; one who has skill to decide on the merits of a question or on the value of anything; a critic; a connoisseur; *Jewish hist.* a chief magistrate with civil and military powers; hence, *pl.* the name of the seventh book of the Old Testament.—*v.i.*—**Judged**, **Judging**. [Fr. *juger*, *L. iudicare*, to judge.] To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass judgment upon any matter; to sit in judgment; to compare facts, ideas, or propositions, and perceive their agreement or disagreement; to form an opinion; to express censorious opinions; to determine; to estimate; to discern.—*v.t.* To hear and determine authoritatively, as a cause or controversy; to examine into and decide; to examine and pass sentence on; to try; to be censorious towards; to esteem, think, reckon.—**Judgeship**, juj'ship, *n.* The office of a judge.—

**Judgment**, juj'ment, *n.* [Fr. *jugement*.] The act of judging; the act of deciding or passing decision on something; the act or faculty of judging truly, wisely, or skilfully; good sense; discernment; understanding; opinion or notion formed by judging or considering; the act or mental faculty by which man compares ideas and ascertains the relations of terms and propositions; a determination of the mind so formed, producing when expressed in words a proposition; *law*, the sentence pronounced in a cause by the judge or court by which it is tried; hence, a calamity regarded as inflicted by God for the punishment of sinners; the final trial of the human race.—**Judgment-day**, *n.* The last day, when final judgment will be pronounced on men.

**Judicature**, jû'di-kâ-tûr, *n.* The power of distributing justice; a court of justice; a judiciary; extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.

**Judicial**, jû-dish'al, *a.* [*L. iudicialis*.] Pertaining or appropriate to courts of justice or to a judge thereof; proceeding from, issued or ordered by, a court of justice; inflicted as a penalty or in judgment; enacted by law or statute.—**Judiciary**, jû-dish'i-a-ri, *a.* [*L. iudicarius*.] Pertaining to the courts of judicature or legal tribunals; judicial.—*n.* The system of courts of justice in a government; the judges taken collectively.—**Judicious**, jû-

dish'us, *a.* [Fr. *judicieux*, from *L. iudicium*, judgment.] According to sound judgment; adapted to obtain a good end by the best means; well considered: said of things; acting according to sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; directed by reason and wisdom: said of persons.

**Jug**, jug, *n.* [From *Jug* or *Judge*, an old familiar form of *Joan* or *Jenny*, the name being jocularly given to the vessel, like *jack*, *black-jack*.] A vessel, usually of earthenware, metal, or glass, of various sizes and shapes, and generally with a handle or ear, used for holding and conveying liquors; a drinking vessel; a mug; a pitcher.—*v.t.*—**Jugged**, **Jugging**. To put in a jug; to cook by putting into a jug, and this into boiling water (*jugged hare*).

**Juggernaut**, jug'êr-nat, *n.* Properly *Jagannâtha*, 'lord of the world', the idol to which people in India used to sacrifice themselves at festivals.

**Juggle**, jug'l, *v.i.*—**Juggled**, **Juggling**. [O.Fr. *jogler*, Fr. *jongler*, *it. giocolare*, from *L. jocular*, I jest, joke, from *L. jocus*, a jest.] To play tricks by sleight of hand; to practise artifice or imposture.—*v.t.* To deceive by trick or artifice.—*n.* A trick by legerdemain; an imposture.—**Juggler**, jug'lêr, *n.* [O.Fr. *jugleur*, *jogleur*, from *L. jocularior*, one who jokes.] One who juggles.—**Jugglery**, jug'lêr-i, *n.* The art or performances of a juggler; legerdemain; trickery; imposture.

**Jugular**, jû'gû-lêr, *a.* [*L. jugulum*, the collar-bone, the neck, from root of *jungo*, I join.] *Anat.* pertaining to the neck or throat.—*Jugular vein*, one of the large trunks (two on each side) by which the greater part of the blood that has circulated in the head, face, and neck is returned to the heart.

**Juice**, jûs, *n.* [O.E. *jows*, Fr. *jus*, from *L. jus*, broth, soup.] The sap or watery part of vegetables, especially of fruits; also, the fluid part of animal substances.—**Juicy**, jû'si, *a.* Abounding with juice; succulent.

**Jujube**, jû'jûb, *n.* [Fr.] The fruit of a spiny shrub or small tree of Southern Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia; the tree itself; a confection made of gum-arabic or gelatine.

**Jujutsu**, jû-jut'sô, *n.* [Japan.] A style of Japanese wrestling resting on a knowledge of muscular action. (Often written *Jujitsu*.)

**Julep**, jû'lep, *n.* [Fr. *julep*, Ar. *julâb*, from Per. *gulâb*, rose-water—*gul*, rose, and *âb*, water.] A sweet drink; a sweetened mixture serving as a vehicle to some form of medicine.

**July**, jû-lî, *n.* The seventh month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign *Leo*; so called from *Julius Cæsar*.

**Jumble**, jum'bl, *v.t.*—**Jumbled**, **Jumbling**. [O.E. *jombrs*.] To mix in a



confused mass; to put or throw together without order: often followed by *together* or *up*.—*v.i.* To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner.—*n.* Confused mixture, mass, or collection without order; disorder; confusion.

**Jump**, jump, *v.i.* [Akin Dan. *gumpe*.] To throw oneself in any direction by lifting the feet wholly from the ground and again alighting upon them; to leap; to spring; to bound; to agree, tally, or coincide (this *jumps* with my ideas).—*v.t.* To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily; to skip over; to leap.—*n.* The act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound.—**Juniper**, jump'ér, *n.* One who or that which jumps; a loose blouse or jersey worn by women.

**Junction**, jungk'shon, *n.* [From *L. junctio*, from *jungo*, I join.] The act or operation of joining; the state of being joined; the place or point of union; joint; juncture; the place where two or more railway lines meet and unite.—**Juncture**, jungk'tür, *n.* [*L. junctura*.] The line or point at which two bodies are joined; a point of time; particularly, a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances.

**June**, jün, *n.* [*L. Junius*; same root as *junior*, *L. juvenis*, a youth; *E. young*.] The sixth month of the year.

**Jungle**, jung'gl, *n.* [Hind. *jangal*, forest, jungle.] Land covered with forest-trees, thick, impenetrable brushwood, or any coarse, rank vegetation.—**Jungly**, jung'gli, *a.* Of the nature of a jungle; consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles.

**Junior**, jü'ni-ér, *a.* [*L.*, contracted from *juvenior*, comp. of *juvenis*, young.] Younger; not as old as another: applied to distinguish the younger of two persons bearing the same name; opposed to *senior*; lower or younger in standing, as in a profession.—*n.* A person younger than another; one of inferior standing in his profession to another.

**Juniper**, jü'ni-pér, *n.* [*L. juniperus*—*juvenis*, young, and *pario*, I produce.] A coniferous shrub found throughout Europe, the berries of which are used in the preparation of gin, and in medicine as a powerful diuretic.

**Junk**, jungk, *n.* [*Fr. jonc*, *L. juncus*, a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages.] Pieces of old cable or old cordage; salt beef supplied to vessels for long voyages (which is tough like *junk*); rubbish, useless stuff [colloq.].

**Junk**, jungk, *n.* [*Fr. jonque*, *Sp. and Pg. junco*, said to be from Chinese *chouen*, a vessel.] A flat-bottomed ship used in China and Japan, often of large dimensions.

**Junker**, yung'kér, *n.* [*G. jung herr*, young master.] One of the militant or jingo party in Germany.

**Junket**, jung'ket, *n.* [Formerly

written *juncate*, from *It. giuncata*, cream-cheese brought to market in rushes, from *L. juncus*, a rush.] Curds mixed with cream, sweetened and flavoured; a sweetmeat; delicate food; a feast; a gay entertainment of any kind.—*v.i.* To feast; to banquet; to take part in a gay entertainment.—*v.t.* To entertain; to feast.—**Junketing**, jung'ket-ing, *n.* A private feast or entertainment; a junket.

**Junio**, jü'nó, *n.* [*L.*; the root is the same as that of *Jove*.] The wife of Jupiter, the equivalent of the Greek *Hera*.

**Junta**, jun'ta, *n.* [*Sp. junta*, a meeting or council, *junto*, united, from *L. junctus*, joined.] A meeting; a council; specifically, a grand council of state in Spain.—**Junto**, jun'tó, *n.* A select council or assembly which deliberates in secret on any affair of government; a faction; a cabal.

**Jupiter**, jú'pi-tér, *n.* [*L.*, equivalent to *Jovis pater*, lit. Jove-father.] The supreme deity among the Latin races in Italy, the equivalent of the Greek *Zeus*; one of the superior planets.

**Jupon**, ju-pón', *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Sp. jupon*, from *Ar. jubbah*, an outer garment.] A tight-fitting military garment without sleeves, formerly worn over the armour; a petticoat.

**Jurassic**, jú-ras'ik, *a.* [*Geol.* of or belonging to the formation of the *Jura* mountains between France and Switzerland.—*Jurassic system*, the system of rocks of the Mesozoic era between the Triassic and the Cretaceous.]

**Juridical**, jú-rid'i-kal, *a.* [*L. juridicus*—*jus*, *juris*, law, and *dico*, I pronounce.] Acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge, or the administration of justice; used in courts of law or tribunals of justice.

**Juriconsult**, jú'ris-kon-sult, *n.* [*L. juris consultus*.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law; a jurist.

**Jurisdiction**, jú-ris-dik'shon, *n.* [*L. jurisdictio*—*jus*, *juris*, law, and *dictio*, from *dico*, I pronounce.] The extent of the authority which a court has to decide matters tried before it; the right of exercising authority; the extent of the authority of a government, an officer, &c., to execute justice; the district or limit within which power may be exercised.

**Jurisprudence**, jú-ris-pró'dens, *n.* [*L. jurisprudentia*—*jus*, *juris*, law, and *prudencia*, skill.] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men, in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice.—*Medical jurisprudence*, the application of the principles of medical science in aid of the administration of justice; forensic medicine.

**Jurist**, jú'rist, *n.* [*Fr. juriste*; from *L. jus*, *juris*, law.] A man who professes the science of law; one

versed in the law, or more particularly in the civil law.

**Juror**, jú'rér, *n.* [*O.Fr. jureur*, a sworn witness, from *jurere*, to swear.] One that serves on a jury; a member of a jury; a jurymen.

**Jury**, jú'ri, *n.* [*O.Fr. jurie*, an assize, from *Fr. jurer*, *L. jurare*, to swear.] A certain number of men selected according to law and sworn to inquire into or to determine facts, and to declare the truth according to the evidence legally adduced; a body of men selected to adjudge prizes, &c., at a public exhibition.

—**Jury-box**, *n.* The place in a court where the jury sit.—**Juryman**, jú'ri-man, *n.* One who is impanelled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

**Jury**, jú'ri, *a.* [The origin of this term is quite uncertain.] *Naut.* a term applied to a thing employed to serve temporarily in room of something lost, as a *jury-mast*, a *jury-rudder*.

**Just**, just, *a.* [*Fr. juste*, *L. justus*, what is according to *jus*, the rights of man.] Acting or disposed to act conformably to what is right; rendering or disposed to render to each one his due; equitable in the distribution of justice; upright; impartial; fair; blameless; righteous; conformed to rules or principles of justice; equitable; due; merited (*just reward* or punishment); rightful; proper; conformed to fact; exact.—*adv.* Exactly or nearly in time (*just at that moment*, *just now*); closely in place (*just by*, *just behind him*); exactly; nicely; accurately (*just as they were*); narrowly; barely; only.—**Justice**, jus'tis, *n.* [*L. justitia*, from *justus*, *just*.] The quality of being just; propriety; correctness; rightfulness; just treatment; vindication of right; requital of desert; merited reward or punishment; a judge holding a special office; used as an element in various titles, as *Lord Chief-justice*, *Lord Justice-clerk*, *Lord Justice-general*, &c.—*Justices of the peace*, local judges or magistrates appointed to keep the peace, to inquire into felonies and misdemeanours, and to discharge numerous other functions.—**Justiciary**, Justiciar, jus'tish'i-a-ri, jus'tish'i-ér, *n.* [*L. justiciarius*.] An administrator of justice; a lord chief-justice.

**Justify**, jus'ti-fi, *v.t.*—*justified*, *justifying*. [*Fr. justifier*—*L. justus*, *just*, and *facio*, I make.] To prove or show to be just or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to defend or maintain; to vindicate as right; to absolve or clear from guilt or blame; to prove by evidence; to verify; to make exact; to cause to fit, as the parts of a complex object; to adjust, as lines and words in printing; *theol.* to pardon and clear from guilt; to treat as just, though guilty and deserving punishment.—*v.i.* To form an even surface or true line with something else.—**Justifiable**, jus'-



ti-fi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being justified; defensible; vindicable; warrantable; excusable. — **Justification**, jüs'ti-fi-kä'shon, *n.* The act of justifying or state of being justified; *theol.* acceptance of a sinner as righteous through the merits of Christ.

**Jut**, jut, *v.i.*—*jutted*, *jutting*. [A different spelling of *jet*.] To shoot

out or to project beyond the main body.—*n.* That which juts; a projection.

**Jute**, jüt, *n.* [Hind. *jüt*.] A fibrous substance resembling hemp, obtained from an Indian plant of the linden family, and used in the manufacture of carpets, bagging, &c.; the plant itself.

**Juvenile**, jü've-nil, *a.* [L. *juvenilis*,

from *juvenis*, young.] Young; youthful; pertaining or suited to youth.—*n.* A young person or youth.—**Juvenescence**, jü've-nes'-ent, *a.* [L. *juvenescens*, ppr. of *juvenescere*, to grow young.] Becoming young.

**Juxtaposition**, jüks'ta-pō-zish'on, *n.* [L. *juxta*, near, and *E. pose*.] Contiguity; proximity.

## K

**K**, the eleventh letter and the eighth consonant of the English alphabet; in Anglo-Saxon represented by *c*.

**Kafir**, kaf'ër, *n.* [Ar. *Kāfir*, an unbeliever, an infidel.] One of a race spread over a considerable region in South-eastern Africa, and living partly in British territory; the language of the Kafirs.—*a.* Of or belonging to the Kafirs.—**Kafir-bread**, *n.* A kind of sago produced by one or two cycads of South Africa.—**Kafir-corn**, *n.* A kind of millet (sorghum) cultivated in parts of Africa.

**Kaftan**, kaf'tan, *n.* [Per.] A garment worn in Turkey, Egypt, &c., consisting of a kind of long vest tied round at the waist with a girdle and having sleeves longer than the arms.

**Kail**, **Kale**, käl, *n.* [Icel. *kál*, Dan. *kaal*.] Cabbage having curled or wrinkled leaves, but not a close head; colewort.—**Kail-yard**, *n.* A kitchen garden. [Scottish].—**Kail-yarder**, *n.* A member of the Scottish-dialect school in fiction, overdoing the tone of rural life.

**Kaiser**, kí'zer, *n.* [G.] An emperor.  
**Kaka**, ká'ká, *n.* [From its cry.] A New Zealand parrot of the same genus as the kea, which latter attacks sheep and tears out portions of flesh from their backs.

**Kakodyle**, kak'ō-dil, *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, *ōdōlē*, smell, *hylē*, matter.] A compound of hydrocarbon and arsenic; a clear liquid with an insupportably offensive smell and poisonous vapour.

**Kaleidoscope**, ka-li'dō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidōs*, form, and *skopēō*, I view.] An optical instrument which exhibits, by reflection, a variety of beautiful colours and symmetrical forms, consisting in its simplest form of a tube containing two reflecting surfaces inclined to each other at a suitable angle, with loose pieces of coloured glass, &c., inside.

**Kali**, ká'li, *n.* [Ar. *qali*.] Glasswort, a plant the ashes of which are used in making glass.

**Kalmia**, kal'mi-*a*, *n.* [From Peter Kalm, a botanist.] A genus of American evergreen shrubs of the heath family, with showy flowers in corymbs.

**Kalmuk**, **Kalmuck**, kal'muk, *n.* CALMUCK.

**Kalong**, ká'long, *n.* [Native name.]

A fox name given to several species of fox-bats.

**Kamsin**, kam'sin, *n.* [Ar. *khamṣin*, fifty, because it blows about fifty days.] A hot southerly wind in Egypt; the simoom.

**Kanaka**, ka-nak'-*a*, *n.* A native of the Sandwich Islands.

**Kangaroo**, kang'ga-rō, *n.* The native name of certain marsupials of Australia, with long and powerful hind-legs for leaping, and small and short fore-legs.—**Kangaroo-grass**, *n.* A valuable Australian fodder grass.—**Kangaroo-rat**, *n.* The bettong.

**Kaolin**, kā'ō-lin, *n.* [Chinese *kauling*, high ridge, the name of a hill where it is found.] A fine variety of clay, resulting from the decomposition of the felspar of a granitic rock under the influence of the weather; porcelain or China clay.

**Kapok**, ká'pok, *n.* Cotton-like fibre obtained from the seeds of the cotton-tree.

**Karma**, kār'ma, *n.* [Skr., act, fate.] In the Buddhist religion, the quality belonging to actions in virtue of which they entail on the actor a certain fate or condition in a future state of existence; a term also used in theosophy.

**Karob**, kār'ob, *n.* A tree whose seeds were formerly used as standards of weight.

**Karoo**, **Karroo**, ka-rō', *n.* [Hottentot *karusa*, hard, from the hardness of their soil under drought.] The name given to the immense arid tracts of clayey table-lands of South Africa, which are covered with verdure only in the wet season.

**Katabolism**, ka-tab'ol-ism, *n.* [Gr. *katabolē*, a casting-down.] Down-breaking chemical changes in living bodies.

**Katydid**, kā'ti-did, *n.* A species of grasshopper found in the United States; it gives out a loud sound which its name is intended to imitate.

**Kava**, kā'vā, *n.* A Polynesian shrub of the pepper family, and a beverage made from it.

**Kavass**, **Kawass**, ka-vas', ka-was', *n.* [Turk. *kawwās*.] In Turkey, an armed constable; also, a government servant or courier.

**Kayak**, **Kayack**, kā-ak', *n.* [Probably a corruption of the eastern *calque*, applied to it by early voyagers.] A light fishing-boat in

Greenland, made of seal-skins stretched round a wooden frame.

**Keblah**, keb'la, *n.* [Ar. *kiblah*, from *kabala*, to lie opposite.] The direction of the Great Mosque at Mecca, being the point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer.

**Kedge**, kej, *n.* [Softened form of *keg*; Icel. *kaggi*, a keg, a cask fastened as a float to an anchor, hence, the anchor itself.] A small anchor used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbour or river, or to assist in warping her.—*v.t.*—*kedged*, *kedging*. To warp (a ship) by means of a rope attached to a keel.

**Kedgeree**, kej'ër-ē, *n.* A dish made of boiled rice, fish, and eggs.

**Keel**, kēl, *n.* [From Icel. *kjörl*, Dan. *kjøl*, Sw. *köl*, a keel of a vessel; D. *kiel*, a keel; in sense of barge, from Icel. *kjöll*, a barge = A.Sax. *ceol*, barge, O.H.G. *kiol*, a ship.]

The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame; the corresponding part in iron vessels; *fig.* the whole ship; a projecting ridge on a surface; a low, flat-bottomed vessel used in the river Tyne for loading the colliers; a coal-barge; *bot.* the lower petal of a papilionaceous corolla, enclosing the stamens and pistil.—*v.i.* To turn up the keel; to capsize.—**Keelage**, kē'lāj, *n.* A duty for a ship entering a harbour.—**Keelhaul**, kē'l'hal, *v.t.* To punish by dropping into the sea on one side of a ship and hauling up on the other.—**Keelson**, kē'l'sun, or kē'l'sun, *n.* [Dan. *kjölsvin*, Sw. *kölsvin*, G. *kielschwein*, lit. *keelswine*; comp. *pig* of lead.] An internal keel laid on the middle of the floor-timbers over the keel.

**Keen**, kēn, *a.* [A.Sax. *cēne*, *cēn*.] Acute of mind; penetrating; quick-witted; eager; vehement; full of relish or zest; sharp (*a keen appetite*); having a very fine edge (*a keen razor*); piercing; penetrating; severe (cold or wind); bitter, acrimonious (*keen satire*).—**Keeness**, kēn'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being keen; acuteness; eagerness.

**Keen**, kēn, *v.i.* [Ir. *caoinim*.] To lament in a wailing tone.

**Keep**, kēp, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *kept*. [A.Sax. *cēpan*.] To hold; to retain in one's power or possession; not

to lose or part with; to have in custody for security or preservation; to preserve; to protect; to guard; to restrain; to detain or delay; to tend or have the care of; to maintain, as an establishment, institution, &c.; to manage; to hold in any state; to continue or maintain, as a state, course, or action (to *keep* silence; to *keep* the same pace; to *keep* step); to remain confined to; not to quit (the house, one's bed); to observe in practice; not to neglect or violate; to fulfil; to observe or solemnize; to board, maintain, supply with necessities of life; to have in the house; to entertain (to *keep* lodgers, company); to be in the habit of selling; to have a supply of for sale; to lodge, have rooms in college [Cambridge use].—*v.t.* To remain in any position or state; to continue; to abide; to stay; not to be impaired; to continue fresh or wholesome; not to become spoiled.—*n.* Guard, care, or heed; the state of being kept; the means by which one is kept; subsistence; provisions; the stronghold of an ancient castle; a donjon.—**Keeper**, *kēp'ēr*, *n.* One who or that which keeps; one who has the care of a prison and the custody of prisoners; one who has the charge of patients in a lunatic asylum; one who has the care, custody, or superintendence of anything; something that keeps or holds safe; a ring which keeps another on the finger.—**Keeping**, *kēp'ing*, *n.* A holding; custody; guard; maintenance; support; food; just proportion; conformity; consistency; harmony.—*To be in keeping with*, to accord or harmonize with; to be consistent with.—**Keepsake**, *kēp'sāk*, *n.* Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

**Keg**, *keg*, *n.* [Formerly *kag*; Icel. *kaggi*, Sw. *kagge*, a *keg*.] A small cask or barrel.

**Kehul**, *kē-hul'*, *n.* [Ar. *kuhaul*, antimony.] A mixture of antimony and frankincense, used by the Arab women to darken their eyebrows and eyelashes.

**Kelp**, *kelp*, *n.* [Origin unknown.] The alkaline substance yielded by sea-weeds when burned, containing soda and iodine.

**Kelpie**, *Kelpie*, *kelp'i*, *n.* [Perhaps connected with *yelp*, from his bellowing.] In Scotland, a malignant spirit of the waters, generally seen in the form of a horse.

**Kelson**, *kel'son*, *n.* Same as *Keelson*.

**Kelt**, *kelt*, *n.* [Comp. Gael. *caillte*, lost, ruined.] The name in Scotland for a salmon in its spent state after spawning; a foul fish.

**Ken**, *ken*, *v.t.*—*kenned*, *kenning*. [Icel. *kenna*, D. and G. *kennen*, A.Sax. *cunnan*, to ken, to know; allied are *can*, *cunning*, *know*.] To know; to take cognizance of; to see at a distance; to descry; to

recognize. [Now only provincial and poetical.]—*n.* Cognizance; reach of sight or knowledge.

**Kennel**, *ken'el*, *n.* [Norm. Fr., from *ken*, Fr. *chien*, a dog, from L. *canis*, a dog (cog. with E. *hound*).] A house or cot for dogs; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.—*v.i.*—*kennelled*, *kennelling*. To lodge; to lie; to dwell, as a dog or a fox.—*v.t.* To keep or confine in a kennel.

**Kennel**, *ken'el*, *n.* [A form of *channel*, *canal*.] The water-course of a street; a gutter.

**Kenosis**, *ken'ō-sis*, *n.* [Gr. *kenōsis*, emptying.] The renunciation for a time of the divine nature by Christ during the incarnation.

**Kentish**, *ken'tish*, *a.* Of or pertaining to the count of *Kent*.—*Kentish fire*, rapturous applause, a term originally given to the cheering common at the Protestant meetings held in Kent in 1828 and 1829, with the view of preventing the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill.—*Kentish rag*, *geol.* a dark-coloured, tough, highly fossiliferous limestone, belonging to the lower greensand, occurring in Kent.

**Keratin**, *ker'a-tin*, *n.* [Gr. *keras*, *keratos*, horn.] The complex compound of which horny substances (e.g. hair and nails) are mainly composed.

**Kerchief**, *kēr'chēf*, *n.* [O.E. *coverchief*, O.Fr. *couverchief*, *couverchief*—Fr. *couvrir*, to cover, and *chef*, the head.] A cloth to dress or cover the head; hence, any loose cloth used in dress.

**Kermes**, *kēr'mēz*, *n.* [Ar. and Per. *kermes*, *kirmis*, from Skr. *kṛmī*, a worm; crimson, carmine are derivatives.] A scarlet dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of the females of certain insects found on various species of oak round the Mediterranean.

**Kern**, *Kerne*, *kēr'n*, *n.* [O.Gael. and Ir. *cearn*, a man.] A light-armed foot-soldier of ancient Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland: opposed to *gallow-glass*.

**Kernel**, *kēr'nel*, *n.* [A.Sax. *cyrnel*, a little corn, a kernel, dim. of *corn*, a grain.] The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit; anything enclosed in a shell, husk, or integument; a grain of corn; the seed of pulpy fruit; a small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus; *fig.* the main or essential point, as opposed to matters of less import; the core; the gist.

**Kerosene**, *ker'ō-sēn*, *n.* [Gr. *kēros*, wax.] A liquid hydrocarbon distilled from coal, bitumen, petroleum, &c., used as a lamp-oil.

**Kersey**, *kēr'zi*, *n.* [Said to be from *Kersey*, in Suffolk.] A species of coarse woollen cloth, usually ribbed, made from long wool.—*a.* Consisting of kersey; hence, homespun; homely.

**Kerseymere**, *kēr'zi-mēr*, *n.* A thin twilled stuff woven from the

finest wools, used for men's garments; cassimere.

**Kestrel**, *kes'trel*, *n.* [Fr. *quercerelle*, *cresserelle*, kestrel; L. *querquedula*, a teal.] A common British species of falcon, 13 to 15 inches in length.

**Ketch**, *kech*, *n.* [Comp. D. and G. *kis*, G. *kitz*; origin unknown.] A strongly-built vessel, usually two-masted, and from 100 to 250 tons burden, formerly much used as bomb-vessels.

**Ketchup**, *kech'up*, *n.* [From *kitjap*, a kind of East Indian pickles.] A kind of sauce for meat and fish, generally made from mushrooms, but sometimes from unripe walnuts, tomatoes, &c.

**Ketone**, *kē'tōn*, *n.* [From *acetone*.] Chem., one of a class of compounds, containing the carbonyl group (CO) united to two univalent hydrocarbon radicals.

**Kettle**, *ket'l*, *n.* [A.Sax. *cetel* = D. *ketil*, Icel. *ketill*, Sw. *kettel*, Goth. *katils*, G. *kessel*, kettle; from L. *catillus*, dim. of *catinus*, a deep bowl, a vessel for cooking food.]

A vessel of iron or other metal, of various shapes and dimensions, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.—**Kettle-drum**, *n.* A drum consisting of a metal vessel, usually hemispherical, covered with parchment.

**Key**, *kē*, *n.* [A.Sax. *cæg*, *cæge*.] An instrument for shutting or opening a lock; that whereby any mystery is disclosed or anything difficult explained; a guide; a solution; an explanation; an instrument by which something is screwed or turned; something that fastens, keeps tight, prevents movement, or the like; a binding or connecting piece; a movable piece in a musical instrument, struck or pressed by the fingers in playing to produce the notes; the key-note; *elect.* a lever, or other device, for closing and opening an electric circuit.—*v.t.* To furnish or fasten with a key; to fasten or secure firmly.—**Key-board**, *n.* The series of levers in a keyed musical instrument, as a pianoforte, organ, or harmonium, upon which the fingers press.—**Key-note**, *n.* Mus. the first note of any scale; the fundamental note or tone of the scale in which a piece is composed.—**Keystone**, *kē'stōn*, *n.* The stone at the apex of an arch which, when put in, keys or locks the whole.

**Khaki**, *kā'kē*, *n.* [Hind., from *khāk*, dust.] A brown material used for service-dress uniforms in the army; any cloth of a dull brown colour.—*a.* Of a dull brown colour, resembling dust or earth.

**Khan**, *kan*, *n.* [Tartar and Turk. *khān*.] In Asia, a governor; a king; a prince; a chief.

**Khan**, *kan*, *n.* [Per. *khān*, a house, a tent.] An eastern inn; a caravanserai.

**Khedive**, *ke-dēv'*, *n.* A Turkish title formerly applied to the Pasha

or governor of Egypt, implying a rank or authority superior to a prince or viceroy, but inferior to an independent sovereign.

**Kibble**, kib'l, *n.* [Armor. *kibel*.] Mining, a large bucket, generally of iron, in which the ore, &c., are brought to the surface.

**Kick**, kik, *v.t.* [W. *ciaw*, to kick, *dic*, the foot.] To strike with the foot; to strike in recoiling, as a gun.—*v.i.* To strike with the foot or feet; to be in the habit of so striking; to manifest repugnance to restraint; to be recalcitrant; to recoil, as a rifle or other firearm.—*n.* A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot; the recoil of a firearm.

**Kickshaw**, kik'sha, *n.* [Originally *kickshaws*, as a singular noun, from Fr. *quelque chose*, something.] Something fantastical or uncommon; a light, unsubstantial dish.

**Kid**, kid, *n.* [Dan. and Sw. *kid*, Icel. *kith*, G. *kitz*, *kitze*, a kid; akin *chit*, *child*.] A young goat; a child [slang]; leather made from the skin of a kid, or in imitation of it.

**Kiddle**, kid'l, *n.* [Armor. *kidel*, a net at the mouth of a stream.] A kind of weir formed of basket-work for catching fish in a stream.

**Kidnap**, kid'nap, *v.t.*—*kidnapped*, *kidnapping*. [Slang E. *kid*, a child, and *nap* for *nab*, to steal.] To abduct forcibly or steal a human being; to seize and forcibly carry away.

**Kidney**, kid'ni, *n.* [O.E. *kidnere* = Sc. *kite*, A.Sax. *cwith*, Icel. *kvithr*, Sw. *qued*, the belly; and Sc. *neer*, Icel. *nyra*, G. *niere*, a kidney.] Either of the two oblong, flattened, bean-shaped glands which secrete the urine, situated in the belly on either side of the backbone; sometimes colloquially used for constitution, sort, kind, character, or temper (a man of that *kidney*).—**Kidney-bean**, *n.* A well-known culinary vegetable, of which there are two principal varieties in our gardens; the French or haricot bean.

**Kilderkin**, kil'der-kin, *n.* [O.D. *kindeken*, *kinneken*.] A small barrel; an old liquid measure containing the eighth part of a hoghead.

**Kill**, kil, *v.t.* [O.E. *kylle*, *kulle*, *culle*, to strike.] To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means; to render inanimate; to put to death; to slay; to deprive of active qualities; to deaden (pain); to overpower.—**Killing**, kil'ing, *p.* and *a.* Depriving of life; overpowering; irresistible; irresistibly fascinating; dangerous; too fast to last (a *killing* pace).

**Kiln**, kil, *n.* [A.Sax. *cylen*, *cyln*, perhaps from L. *culina*, a kitchen.] A fabric of brick or stone which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying anything placed in it; a kind of large stove in which something is dried or baked.

**Kilogram**, **Kilogramme**, kil'ô-gram, *n.* [Fr. *kilogramme*, from Gr. *chilioi*, a thousand, and Fr. *gramme*.] A French measure of weight, being 1000 grammes, or 2.2 lb. avoirdupois.—**Kilolitre**, kil'ô-lê-tr, *n.* A French measure, 1000 litres or 220.09 gallons.—**Kilometre**, kil'ô-mê-têr, *n.* A French measure, 1000 metres, equivalent to about five-eighths of a mile, or 1093.633 yards. The square kilometre is equal to 247.11 acres.—**Kilowatt**, kil'ô-wot, *n.* An electric unit of power, equivalent to 1000 watts, or to 1.34 horse-power.—**Kilowatt-hour**, kil'ô-wot-our', *n.* Elect. a unit of electrical energy, equal to the work done by an agent working at the rate of one kilowatt for one hour. Also called Board of Trade unit.

**Kilt**, kilt, *n.* [A Scandinavian word; comp. Icel. *kilting*, a skirt.] A kind of short petticoat worn by men as an article of dress in lieu of trousers: regarded as peculiarly the national dress of the Highlanders of Scotland; the fillibeg.—*v.t.* To tuck up like a kilt, for greater freedom of movement.

**Kimono**, kim-ô'nô, *n.* A loose robe with short wide sleeves, worn by both sexes in Japan; a type of dressing-gown.

**Kin**, kin, *n.* [A.Sax. *cynn*.] Relationship; consanguinity or affinity; connexion by blood; relatives collectively; kindred: used in this sense with a verb in the plural.—*a.* Of the same nature or kind; kindred; congenial.—**Kinsfolk**, kinz'fok, *n.pl.* Relations; kindred.—**Kinship**, kin'ship, *n.* Relationship; consanguinity.—**Kinsman**, kinz'man, *n.* A man of the same race or family; one related by blood.

**Kincob**, kin'kob, *n.* [Indian word.] A silken fabric made in India, enriched with gold or silver thread.

**Kind**, kind, *n.* [A.Sax. *cynd*.] Race; genus; generic class; sort; variety; nature; style; manner; character.—*In-kind*, with produce or commodities, as opposed to *in money* (to pay one in kind).

**Kind**, kind, *a.* [A.Sax. *cynde*.] Disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy; having tenderness or goodness of nature; benevolent; benignant; friendly; proceeding from or dictated by tenderness or goodness of heart.—**Kindly**, kind'li, *adv.* In a kind manner.—*a.* Of a kind disposition or character; sympathetic; congenial; benevolent; favourable; refreshing (*kindly* showers).—**Kindness**, kind'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being kind; good-will; benevolence; a kind act; an act of good-will.

**Kindergarten**, kin'dêr-gâr-tn, *n.* [G.; lit. children's garden.] A kind of infants' school, intermediate between the nursery and the primary school, in which systematically arranged amusements are

combined with a certain amount of instruction.

**Kindle**, kind'l, *v.t.*—*kindled*, *kindling*. [Allied to or derived from Icel. *kynda*, to kindle, *kyndill*, a torch or candle; perhaps from L. *candela*, E. *candle*.] To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to light; to inflame, as the passions; to rouse; to provoke; to excite to action.—*v.i.* To take fire; to grow warm or animated; to be roused or exasperated.—**Kindling**, kind'ling, *n.* The act of one who kindles; materials for lighting a fire.

**Kindred**, kind'red, *n.* [O.E. *kinrede*, kindred, from *kin*, and term. *-red*, as in *hated*.] Relationship by birth or marriage; consanguinity; kin; in plural sense, relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former; relations or relatives.—*a.* Related; congenial; allied.

**Kinematics**, ki-nê-mat'iks, *n.* [Gr. *kinêma*, movement, from *kinêo*, I move.] That branch of the science of mechanics which treats of motion, without reference to the forces producing it.—**Kinetic**, kinet'ik, *a.* Causing motion; motory: applied to force actually exerted.—**Kinetics**, ki-net'iks, *n.* That branch of the science of dynamics which treats of forces causing or changing motion in bodies.

**King**, king, *n.* [A.Sax. *cýning*.] The sovereign of a nation; a man invested with supreme authority over a nation, tribe, or country; a monarch; a prince; a ruler; a playing-card having the picture of a king; the chief piece in the game of chess; a crowned man in the game of draughts; *pl.* the title of two books in the Old Testament, relating particularly to the Jewish kings.—**King-crab**, *n.* A kind of crustacean with a carapace of horse-shoe shape, and a long tail-spine.—**Kingcraft**, king'kraft, *n.* The art of governing; royal polity or policy.—**Kingdom**, king'dum, *n.* The power or authority of a king [Shak.]; the territory or country subject to a king; the dominion of a king or monarch; domain or realm in a general sense; *nat. hist.* one of the most extensive divisions into which natural objects are classified (the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms).—**Kingfisher**, king'fish-êr, *n.* The general name of a family of birds, the only British species of which, a small but most beautiful bird, frequents the banks of rivers and dives for fish.—**Kinglet**, king'lê't, *n.* A little king; a weak or insignificant king; the golden-crested wren.—**Kingly**, king'li, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to a king or to kings; royal; monarchical; becoming a king; august; splendid.—*adv.* With an air of royalty; as becoming a king.—**King-of-arms**, *n.* The name of the chief heralds in Britain, whose business it is to direct the other heralds, and who have the jurisdiction in regard to



coats of arms.—**King-post, King-piece, n.** The middle post standing at the apex of a pair of rafters, and having its lower end fastened to the middle of the tie-beam.—**King's-evil, n.** A disease of the scrofulous kind, formerly believed curable by the touch of a king.—**Kingship, kingship, n.** Royalty; the state, office, or dignity of a king.

**Kink, kink, n.** [D. *G.* and *Sw.* *kink*, a twist or coil in a cable.] A twist in a rope or thread such as prevents it running freely; an unreasonable and obstinate notion; a crotchet.—*v.i.* To get into a kink; to twist or run into knots.

**Kinkajou, kink'ka-jō, n.** A plantigrade carnivorous mammal of South America, resembling the lemurs in structure and aspect, but allied to the bear.

**Kino, ki'nō, n.** [An East Indian word.] An astringent extract resembling catechu, obtained from various tropical trees.

**Kiosk, ki-ōsk', n.** A Turkish word signifying a kind of open pavilion or summer-house; a small building for housing a telephone, selling refreshments, newspapers, &c.

**Kipper, kip'ēr, n.** [D. *kippen*, to hatch.] A salmon at or directly after the spawning season, when it is unfit to be eaten fresh; a fish (salmon or herring) split open, salted, and dried or smoked: so called because at the spawning season salmon were thus cured to make them eatable.—*v.t.* To cure (herring) by splitting open, salting, and drying.

**Kirk, kirk, n.** [The old form of *church*; A.Sax. *kyrc*.] A church; still in common use in Scotland.—**Kirk-session, n.** The lowest court of the Established Church of Scotland.

**Kirtle, kēr'tl, n.** [A.Sax. *cyrtle*.] A kind of short gown; a petticoat.—*v.t.* To tuck up so as to give the appearance of a kirtle to.

**Kismet, kis'met, n.** [Per. *kusmut*.] A Mohammedan expression for fate or destiny.

**Kiss, kis, v.t.** [A.Sax. *cyssan*, from *coś*, a kiss; Icel. and *Sw.* *kyssa*, Dan. *kyse*, G. *küssen*, to kiss; the corresponding nouns being Icel. *koss*, Dan. *kys*, G. *kuss*; from same root as *L. gusto*, I taste, also as *choose*.] To touch with the lips in salutation or as a mark of affection; to caress by joining lips; to touch gently, as if with fondness.—*v.i.* To join lips in love or respect; to meet or come in contact (as curved lines, &c.).—*n.* A salute given with the lips.

**Kit, kit, n.** [D. *kit*, a large bottle; O.D. *kitte*, a beaker, decanter.] A large bottle; a kind of wooden tub for holding fish, butter, &c.; that which contains necessities or tools, and hence the necessities and tools themselves; a sailor's chest and contents; equipment, other than arms, of a soldier or sailor; an outfit.

**Kit, kit, n.** [Probably an abbreviated form of *guitar*, *glittern*, *cittern*.]

A diminutive fiddle, formerly used by dancing-masters.

**Kit-cat, kit'kat, a. and n.** [From the portraits of the members of the *Kit-cat* Club in London, to which Addison and Steele belonged, painted in this size by Sir G. Kneller; the club itself being so called from *Christopher Cat*, a pastry-cook, in whose house it met.] A term applied to a three-quarter length portrait on a canvas 36 inches in length by 28 or 29 inches in width; or to any portrait about half-length in which the hands are shown.

**Kitchen, kich'en, n.** [A.Sax. *cyccene*, from *L. coquina*, kitchen.] The room of a house, hotel, &c., appropriated to cookery.—**Kitchen-ener, kich'en-ēr, n.** A kind of cooking-stove.—**Kitchen-garden, n.** A garden appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

**Kite, kit, n.** [A.Sax. *cyta*.] A bird of the falcon family having a somewhat long forked tail, long wings, and comparatively weak bill and talons; a light frame of wood and paper constructed for flying in the air for amusement; an accommodation bill or other paper representing fictitious value [commercial slang].

**Kith, kith, n.** [A.Sax. *cyth*, knowledge, relationship.] Acquaintances or friends collectively.—*Kith and kin*, friends and relatives.

**Kitten, kit'n, n.** [Dim. of *cat*.] A young cat, or the young of the cat.

**Kittiwake, kit'i-wāk, n.** [From its cry.] A species of gull found in great abundance in the northern parts of the world.

**Kittle, kit'l, a. and v.t.** Ticklish. (*Kittle* point, question.)

**Kiwi, kē'wi, n.** The apteryx.

**Kleptomania, klep-tō-mā'ni-a, n.** [Gr. *kleptō*, I steal, and *mania*, madness.] A supposed species of moral insanity, exhibiting itself in an irresistible desire to pilfer.

**Kloof, klōf, n.** [D., a gap, a chasm.] In South Africa, a common name for a ravine or gully.

**Knack, nak, n.** [Imitative of sound, like D. *knak*, Dan. *knæk*, G. *knack*, a crack, a snap; originally a snap of the fingers, then a trick or way of doing a thing as if with a snap.] Readiness; habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness.

**Knacker, nak'ēr, n.** [From Icel. *hnakkr*, a saddle; originally it meant a saddler and harness-maker.] One whose occupation is to slaughter diseased or useless horses.

**Knapsack, nap'sak, n.** [L.G. *knappsack*, D. *knapsak*, G. and D. *knappen*, to snap, to eat, and *sack*—lit. a provision-sack.] A bag of leather or strong cloth for carrying a soldier's necessities, strapped to the back between the shoulders; any similar bag, such as those used by tourists and others for carrying light personal luggage.

**Knave, nāv, n.** [A.Sax. *cnapa* or *cnafa*, a boy, a youth.] A boy; a

male servant; a false deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy; a rascal; in a pack of playing cards, a card with a soldier or servant painted on it; a jack.—**Knavery, nā'vēr-i, n.** The conduct of a knave; dishonesty; deception in traffic; trickery; petty villainy; fraud.—**Knavish, nā'vish, a.** Acting like or belonging to a knave; dishonest; fraudulent; mischievous.

**Knead, nēd, v.t.** [A.Sax. *cnedan*, *cnædan*.] To work and press into a mass; particularly, to work into a well-mixed mass, as the materials of bread, cake, or paste; to beat or pommel.

**Knee, nē, n.** [A.Sax. *cnēō*, *cnēōw* = Icel. *kné*, Dan. *knæ*, D. and G. *knie*, Goth. *knju*; cognate with *L. genu*, Gr. *gonu*, Skr. *jānu*, *knee*.] The joint connecting the two principal parts of the leg; the articulation of the thigh and bones of the lower leg; something resembling or suggestive of this; a piece of bent timber or iron used to connect the beams of a ship with her sides or timbers.—**Knee-breeches, n. pl.** Breeches that do not reach farther down than the knee.—**Knee-cap, n.** The movable bone covering the knee-joint in front; the knee-pan; the patella; a leather cap or covering for the knee of a horse.

**Kneel, nēl, v.i.**—pret. & pp. *kneeled*, *kneelt*. [O.E. *knēole*, *knēoli*, from *knee*.] To bend the knee; to fall on the knees.

**Knell, nel, n.** [A.Sax. *cnyll*, a sound of a bell.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral; a passing bell; a death signal in general.—*v.i.* To sound as a funeral knell; to sound as an omen or warning of coming evil.—*v.t.* To summon by, or as by, a knell.

**Knickerbockers, nik'ēr-bok-ēr-z, n. pl.** [Properly Dutch breeches, after Washington Irving's character Diedrich Knickerbocker, as representative of a Dutchman.] A kind of loose breeches, of American origin.

**Knick-knack, nik'nak, n.** [A reduplication of *knack*; comp. *click-clack*, *tip-top*, *ding-dong*, &c.] A trifle or toy; any small article more for ornament than use.

**Knife, nif, n. pl. Knives, nivz.** [A.Sax. *cnif* = D. *kniff*, Icel. *knifr*, Dan. *kniv*, *Sw. knif*; akin to *nif*.] A cutting instrument consisting of a sharp-edged blade of small or moderate size attached to a handle.

—**Knife-edge, n.** A piece of steel with a fine edge, serving to support with the least friction an oscillating body, as the beam of a pair of scales.—**Knife-rest, n.** An article used to rest the blades of carving-knives at table.

**Knight, nit, n.** [A.Sax. *cnicht*, a boy, a servant, a military follower.] In feudal times, a man admitted to a certain military rank, with special ceremonies; in modern times, one who holds a certain dignity conferred by the sovereign and entitling

the possessor to have the title of *Sir* prefixed to his Christian name, but not hereditary like the dignity of baronet; a member of an order of chivalry; a champion; one of the pieces in the game of chess, shaped like a horse's head.—*Knight of the shire*, a county member of the British Parliament.—*v.t.* To dub or create a knight; to confer the honour of knighthood upon, the accolade or blow of a sword being commonly a part of the ceremony.—**Knightage**, nī'ā, *n.* The aggregate of those persons who have been created knights.—**Knight-errant**, *n.* A knight who travelled in search of adventures and to exhibit his prowess.—**Knighthood**, nī'hyd, *n.* The character or dignity of a knight; the rank or honour accompanying the title of knight; knights collectively.—*Order of Knighthood*, an organized and duly constituted body of knights, as those of the Garter or the Bath.—**Knightly**, nī'lī, *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight; chivalrous.—*adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.—**Knight-service**, *n.* Law, the tenure of lands on condition of performing military service.

**Knit**, nit, *v.t.*—*knit or knitted, knitting.* [A.Sax. *cnyttan*.] To tie together; to tie with a knot; to fasten by tying; to weave or form by looping or knotting a continuous thread by means of wires or needles; to cause to grow together; to join closely; to contract into folds or wrinkles (to *knit* the brows).—*v.i.* To make a fabric by inter-looping yarn or thread by means of needles, &c.; to unite closely; to grow together.—**Knitter**, nī'ēr, *n.* One that knits; a knitting-machine.—**Knitting-needle**, *n.* A needle used for knitting, usually a straight piece of wire, bone, or other material with rounded ends.

**Knob**, nob, *n.* [Older form *knop*; comp. A.Sax. *cnap*, a top.] A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; a round ball at the end of anything; the more or less ball-shaped handle for a door, drawer, or the like; a boss; a knot; a bunch of foliage carved or cast for ornament.—*v.i.*—*knobbed, knobbing.* To grow into knobs; to bunch.—**Knobby**, nob'i, *a.* Full of knobs or hard protuberances.

**Knock**, nok, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *cnocian*.] To strike or beat with something thick, hard, or heavy; to drive or be driven so as to come in collision with something; to strike against; to clash.—*To knock about*, to wander here and there; to move about in the world. [Colloq.]—*v.t.* To dash; to drive; to cause to collide; to drive or force by a succession of blows.—*To knock down*, to strike down; to fell; to prostrate by a blow; at auctions, to assign to a bidder, generally by a blow with a hammer.—*To knock out*, to force out by a blow or by blows.

—*To knock on the head*, to stun or kill by a blow or blows on the head; hence, to frustrate, as a project or scheme; to render abortive. [Colloq.]—*n.* A blow; a stroke with something thick, hard, or heavy; a stroke on a door, intended as a request for admittance; a rap.—**Knock-down**, *a.* A term applied to a blow which fells a person to the ground.—**Knocker**, nok'ēr, *n.* One that knocks; a contrivance fastened to a door to knock for admittance.—**Knock-kneed**, *a.* Having the legs so much curved inwards that they touch or knock together in walking; hence, feeble (a *knock-kneed* argument).

**Knoll**, nōl, *v.t. and i.* To sound, as a bell.—*n.* The ringing of a bell; a knell.

**Knoll**, nol, *n.* [A.Sax. *cnoll*, a knoll, a summit; *N. knoll*, Dan. *knold*, a knoll; *G. knolle, knollen*, a lump; comp. *W. cnol*, the top, a round hillock.] The top or crown of a hill; a small or low round hill; a small elevation of earth.

**Knot**, not, *n.* [A.Sax. *cnotta*.] A complication of a thread, cord, or rope, or of two or more, by tying, knitting, or entangling; a fastening made by looping a cord or thread on itself; a tie; a figure with interlaced lines; a bond of association; a union (the nuptial knot); a cluster, collection, group; a difficulty or perplexity; something not easily solved; a hard part in timber caused by the shooting out of a branch; a protuberance; a nodule; a bunch; a knob; *naut.* a division of the logline, forming the same fraction of a mile as half a minute is of an hour, that is, the hundred and twentieth part of a nautical mile; so that the number of knots runs off the reel in half a minute shows the vessel's speed per hour in miles; hence, a nautical mile or 6080 feet; also, and more correctly, a speed of 1 nautical mile per hour.—*v.t.*—*knotted, knotting.* To tie in a knot or knots; to form a knot on; to entangle; to unite closely.—*v.i.* To become knotted; to form knots or joints, as in plants.—**Knot-grass**, *n.* A British weed of low growth, with branched trailing stems and knotted joints.—**Knotted**, not'ed, *a.* Full of knots; having knots; *bot.* having knobs or enlargements as on a stem.—**Knotty**, not'i, *a.* Full of knots; having many knots; difficult; intricate; involved; hard to unravel (a *knotty* question or point).

**Knot**, not, *n.* [Said to be named after King Canute (*Cnut*), who was very fond of it.] A small grallatorial bird, closely allied to the snipe.

**Knout**, nout, *n.* [Russ. *knute*.] A whip used as an instrument of punishment in Russia; the punishment inflicted with the knout.—*v.i.* To punish with the knout.

**Know**, nō, *v.t.*—*knew* (pret.). *known*

(pp.). [A.Sax. *cnāwan*.] To perceive with certainty; to understand clearly; to be convinced or satisfied regarding the truth or reality of; to be assured of; to be aware of; to distinguish (to *know* a star from a planet); to be familiar or acquainted with (a person, a topic, &c.); to have experience of.—*v.i.* To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful; to be informed.—**Knowable**, nō'abl, *a.* Capable of being known.—**Knowing**, nō'ing, *a.* Well-informed; well-instructed; intelligent; sagacious; conscious; expressive of knowledge or cunning (a *knowing* look).—**Knowledge**, nol'ej, *n.* [O.E. *knowleche*.] The clear and certain perception of that which exists, or of truth and fact; indubitable apprehension; cognizance; learning; erudition; information; skill in anything; familiarity gained by actual experience; acquaintance with any fact or person.

**Knuckle**, nuk'l, *n.* [A.Sax. *cnucel*.] The joint of a finger, particularly when protuberant by the closing of the fingers; the knee-joint of a calf or pig (a *knuckle* of veal).—*v.t.*—*knuckled, knuckling.* To strike with the knuckles; to pommel.—*v.i.* Only used in the colloquial phrases to *knuckle down*, to *knuckle under*, to yield; to submit; to acknowledge oneself beaten: phrases of doubtful origin.—**Knuckle-duster**, *n.* A metal instrument with knobs or points projecting, contrived to cover the knuckles, and to render a blow struck more powerful.—**Knuckle-joint**, *n.* *Mach.* any flexible joint formed by two abutting links.

**Koala**, kō'a'la, *n.* [Native name.] A marsupial animal of Australia, the native 'sloth' and 'bear'.

**Kobold**, kō'bold, *n.* A domestic spirit or elf in German mythology; a kind of goblin.

**Kohinoor**, kō'i-nōr, *n.* [Per. *kohi nur*, mountain of light.] The great Indian diamond of the Deccan, owned first by the Mogul kings, and finally, in 1849, the property of the British Crown.

**Kohl**, kōl, *n.* A black pigment used by Eastern women as cosmetic.

**Kohl-rabi**, kōl-rā'bē, *n.* [G., from *kohl*, kale, and *L. rapa*, a turnip; kale or cabbage turnip.] A variety of cabbage distinguished by a globular swelling immediately above the ground, which is the part used.

**Koodoo**, kō'dō, *n.* [Native name.] A striped antelope of South Africa, the male having long and beautifully twisted horns.

**Kop, Kopje**, kop, kop'i or kop'ye, *n.* [D.] In South Africa, a hill; a small hill.

**Koran**, kō'ran or ko-rān', *n.* AL-KORAN.

**Kos**, kos, *n.* A Jewish measure of capacity equal to about 4 cubic inches.

**Kosher**, kosh'ér, *v.t.* [Heb. *kasher*, right.] To prepare meat in the way prescribed by Jewish ceremonial rites.

**Kow-tow, Ko-tou, kou-tou', ko-tou', n.** [Chinese.] Formerly the mode of saluting the Emperor of China by prostrating oneself and touching the ground with the forehead nine times.—*v.i.* To perform the kow-tow.

**Kraal, kral, n.** [D.; probably from a native word.] A native village or collection of huts in South Africa.

**Kraken, krä'ken, n.** A supposed enormous sea monster, said to have been seen at different times off the coast of Norway.

**Kreutzer, Kreuzer, kroit'sér, n.** [G. *kreuzer*, from *kreuz*, a cross, because formerly stamped with a cross.] An old South German and Austrian copper coin.

**Krone, krö'nä, n.** [Dan., a crown.]

A Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish money equal to 100 öre.

**Krypton, krip'ton, n.** [Gr. *krypto*, I hide.] An inert gaseous element, occurring in minute quantities in the atmosphere.

**Kudos, kü'dos, n.** [Gr.] Glory; fame; renown.

**Kuhhorn, kü'horn, n.** [G. *kuh*, a cow, and *horn*.] An alpen-horn.

**Kumiss, kö'mis, n.** [Of Tartar origin.] A liquor made from mare's milk fermented and distilled; milk-spirit, used by the Tartars.

**Kümmel, küm'l or kim'l, n.** [G. *kümmel*, caraway.] A liqueur made in Germany, Russia, &c., flavoured with caraway seeds.

**Kumquat, kum'kwat, n.** [A Chinese word.] A delicious variety of orange about the size of a large gooseberry.

**Kurd, kürd, n.** An inhabitant of Kurdistan.—**Kurdish, kü'r'dish, a.** Of or relating to Kurdistan or the Kurds.

**Kursaal, kör'säl, n.** [G., lit. cure-hall—*kur*, cure, and *saal*, a hall.]

A public hall or room for the use of visitors in connexion with many German watering-places or health resorts.

**Kyanize, kí'an-íz, v.t.**—*kyanized, kyanizing.* [From *Kyan*, the inventor.] To preserve (timber) from dry-rot by steeping in a solution of corrosive sublimate.

**Kyle, kil, n.** [Gael. *caol*, *caoil*, a firth, a channel.] A sound; a strait: used in some Scottish place-names.

**Kyloe, kí'ló, n.** [Gael. *caol*, slender, small.] One of a breed of small-sized cattle of the Hebrides and Western Highlands.

**Kyrie-eleison, kí'ri-è-è-lí'son, n.** [Gr. *kyrie*, Lord, *eleíson*, have mercy.] A form of invocation in ancient Greek liturgies and still used in the Roman Catholic service.

## L

**L**, the twelfth letter and ninth consonant of the English alphabet.

**La, lá, exclam.** [A.Sax. *lá*, lol! behold!] Look; see; behold.

**La, lá, Mus.** the sixth of the seven syllables that represent the seven sounds in the diatonic scale.

**Laager, lá'gér, n.** [D., a camp.] In South Africa, an encampment; a temporary defensive enclosure, formed of wagons.

**Labarum, lab'a-um, n.** [L. *labarum*, *labōrum*, Gr. *labaron*, *labōron*; etym. doubtful.] The standard adopted by Constantine the Great after his conversion to Christianity; a banner bearing the Greek letters XP (that is, *Chr*), conjoined so as to form a monogram of the name of Christ.

**Label, lá'b'l, n.** [O.Fr. *label*.] A slip of paper, parchment, or other material, containing a name, title, address, statement of contents, nature, or the like, affixed to anything; a narrow slip affixed to diplomas, deeds, or writings to hold the appended seal.—*v.t.*—*labelled, labelling.* To affix a label to.

**Labial, lá'bi-al, a.** [From L. *labium*, a lip. *Lip*.] Pertaining to the lips; uttered by the lips; owing its special character to the lips (a labial consonant).—*n.* A vowel or consonant formed chiefly by the lips, as *b, m, p, o*.—**Labialize, lá'bi-al-íz, v.t.** To give a labial sound or character to; to utter labially.—**Labiodental, lá'bi-ó-den-tal, a.** and *n.* [L. *labium*, a lip, and *dens*, a tooth.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth; a sound thus formed (*f* and *v*).

**Laboratory, lab'o-ra-to-ri, lab-or'-at-or-i, n.** [L. *laboratorium*, from L. *labor*, labour.] A building or room designed for investigation and experiment in chemistry, physics, or other subject.

**Labour, lá'bér, n.** [O.Fr. *labour*, Fr. *labeur*, L. *labor*.] Exertion, physical or mental, or both, undergone in the performance of some task or work; particularly, the exertion of the body in occupations by which subsistence is obtained; the performance of work; toil; work done or to be done; labourers or producers in the aggregate (the claims or rights of *labour*); travail; the pangs and efforts of childbirth.—*v.i.* To engage in labour; to work; to toil; to exert the body or mind, or both, in the prosecution of any design; to proceed or act with difficulty; to be burdened; to suffer (to *labour* under a disease); *naut.* to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea.—*v.t.* To till; to cultivate; to prosecute with effort.—**Labour Party, a** party claiming to represent the interests of the working classes.—**Labourist, member** of such a party.—**Labour Exchange, a** State system, with local offices, intended to facilitate employment, and distributing unemployment relief.—**Laboured, lá'bér'd, p. and a.** Produced with labour; bearing the marks of constraint and effort: opposed to *easy* or *natural* (a *laboured* speech).—**Labourer, lá'bér-ér, n.** One who labours; a man who does work that requires little skill or special training, as distinguished from an artisan.—**Labouring, lá'bér-ing, p. and a.** Exerting muscular strength or intellectual power; moving with pain or difficulty; occupied in work that requires no apprenticeship or professional skill.—**Labour-saving, a.** Saving labour; adapted to supersede or diminish the labour of men.—**Laborious, lá-bó'ri-us, a.** [L. *laboriosus*.] Requiring labour; toilsome; not easy; diligent in work or service; industrious; assiduous.

**Laburnum, la-bér'num, n.** [L.] A leguminous tree, well known for the beauty of its pendulous racemes of yellow pea-shaped flowers, and having wood which is much valued for turnery work.

**Labyrinth, lab'i-rinth, n.** [L. *labyrinthus*, Gr. *labyrinthos*.] A structure having numerous intricate winding passages; a place full of inextricable windings; an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens; an intricate arrangement of bands or lines used for ornamentation; any intricate matter or business; *anat.* that part of the internal ear which lies behind the tympanum.—**Labyrinthine, lab-i-rinth'in, a.** Pertaining to or like a labyrinth; full of windings; intricate; mazy.

**Lac, lak, n.** [Per. *lak*, Skr. *lākshā* and *rākshā*, the lac insect, from *ranj*, to dye; hence *lacquer*, *lake* (colour).] A resinous substance produced mainly upon the banyan-tree, by the puncture of a small insect, and used in preparing lacquers, varnishes, &c.

**Lac, Lakh, lak, n.** [Hind. *lakh*, Skr. *laksha*.] In the East Indies, a word used to denote 100,000 (a *lac* of rupees).

**Lace, lás, n.** [O.Fr. *las*, from L. *laqueus*, a noose.] A string or cord used for fastening boots or some other part of the dress, or plaited and otherwise ornamented and used for decoration; a delicate kind of net-work, used for the ornamenting of women's dresses, &c.—*v.t.*—*laced, lacing.* To fasten with a lace or string through eyelet-holes; to adorn with lace, or as with a lace; to strengthen *beer*, tea with whisky or other spirit.—*v.i.* To be fastened or tied by a lace; to have a lace.

**Lacerate, las'ér-ät, v.t.**—*lacerated, lacerating.* [L. *lacerare*, *laceratum*, to



tear, from *lacer*, mangled, torn.] To tear; to rend; to make a ragged wound or gash in by violence or tearing; *fig.* to torture; to harrow.—**Laceration**, las-èr-à'shon, *n.* The act of lacerating; the breach made by rending.

**Lacertian, Lacertilian**, la-sér'shi-an, las-èr-tl'i-an, *a.* [*L. lacerta*, a lizard.] Belonging to the family of lizards.—**Lacertine**, la-sér'tin, *a.* Like a lizard.

**Laches**, lach'es or lash'ez, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *lachesse*, remissness, lit. looseness, from O.Fr. *lasche*, from *L. laxus*, lax, slow.] *Law*, neglect; negligence; remissness; inexcusable delay.

**Lachrymal**, lak'ri-mal, *a.* [*L. lachryma*, *lacryma*, *lacrima*, a tear; cog. with Gr. *dakry*, a tear, and E. *tear*.] Pertaining to tears; generating or secreting tears (the *lachrymal* gland); conveying tears (*lachrymal* canal).—**Lachrymatory**, lak'ri-ma-to-ri, *n.* A vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved with the ashes and urn.

—**Lachrymose**, lak'ri-môs, *a.* Generating or shedding tears; appearing as if shedding or given to shed tears; tears; tearful.

**Lack**, lak, *v.t.* [Same as D. *laken*, to blame, O.D. *laecken*, to fail, to decrease; Dan. *lak*, fault, want; Icel. *lakra*, defective; perhaps connected with *leak*.] To be destitute of; not to have or possess; to want; to need; to require.—*v.i.* To be in want; to be wanting.—*n.* Want; destitution; need; failure.

**Lack-a-day**, lak-a-dä'. [Contr. for *alack-the-day*.] Exclamation of sorrow or regret; alas!—alas! the day.—**Lackadaisical**, lak-a-dä'zi-kal, *a.* Affectedly pensive; maudlinly sentimental.

**Lackey**, lak'l, *n.* [Fr. *laquais*.] An attending male servant; a footboy or footman; any servile follower.

**Laconic, Laconical**, la-kon'ik, la-kon'ik-al, *a.* [Fr. *laconique*, *L. laconicus*, from *Lacones*, the Spartans.] Short; brief; pithy; sententious; expressing much in few words, after the manner of the Spartans, who were Laconians.

**Lacquer**, lak'ér, *n.* [Pg. *laque*, from *laca*, lac.] A solution of shell-lac (sometimes sandarach, mastic, &c.) in alcohol, coloured by annatto, gamboge, saffron, and other colouring matters, forming a yellow varnish for brass and other metals.—*v.t.* To varnish with lacquer.

**Lacrosse**, la-kros', *n.* [Fr.] A game at ball, originating with the Indians of Canada, played somewhat on the principle of football, except that the ball, instead of being kicked, is carried or thrown through the enemy's goal by means of a large racquet called a *crosse*.

**Lactate**, lak'tät, *n.* Chem. a salt of lactic acid, or acid of sour milk.—**Lactation**, lak-tä'shon, *n.* [*L. lacto*, I give suck.] The act of

giving suck, or the time of suckling; the function of secreting and excreting milk.—**Lactéal**, lak'tè-al, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling milk; milky; conveying chyle (a *lactéal* vessel).—*n.* Anat. one of numerous minute tubes which absorb or take up the chyle or milk-like fluid from the alimentary canal and convey it to the thoracic duct.—**Lactescent**, lak-tes'ent, *a.* [*L. lactescens*, ppr. of *lactescere*, to become milky.] Becoming milky; having a milky appearance or consistence.—**Lactic**, lak'tik, *a.* [Fr. *lactique*.] Pertaining to milk or procured from sour milk or whey (*lactic* acid).—**Lactine**, **Lactose**, lak'tin, lak'tôs, *n.* Sugar of milk, a substance obtained by evaporating whey, filtering through animal charcoal, and crystallizing.

**Lacuna**, la-kü'na, *n.* pl. **Lacunæ**, la-kü'nè. [*L.*, a hollow.] A pit or depression on a surface; a small blank space; a gap; a hiatus; one of the spaces left among the tissues of the lower animals, serving in place of vessels for the circulation of the fluids.

**Lacustrine, Lacustral**, la-kus'trin, la-kü'stral, *a.* [From *L. lacus*, a lake.] Pertaining to a lake.—**Lacustrine** or **lake dwellings**, the name given to ancient habitations built on small islands in lakes, or on platforms supported by piles near the shores of lakes.

**Lad**, lad, *n.* [Of doubtful origin; comp. W. *llawd*, Ir. *lath*, a lad, a youth; *lass* is the feminine corresponding.] A young man or boy; a stripling; a familiar term applied to grown men; fellow; comrade.

**Ladder**, lad'ér, *n.* [A.Sax. *hlædder*.] An article of wood, metal, or rope, consisting of two long side-pieces connected by cross-pieces at suitable distances, forming steps by which persons may ascend a building, &c.; *fig.* a means of rising to eminence; in knitted fabrics, a defect due to the breaking of a thread, causing a loop to run down.

**Lade**, lād, *v.t.*—pret. *laded*, pp. *laded*, *laden* (the former always in second sense), ppr. *lading*. [A.Sax. *hladan*, to load, to lade water; O.Sax. and O.H.G. *hladan*, Icel. *hlatha*, Goth. *hlathan*, D. *laden*, G. *beladen*, to load. *Load* is almost the same word, and *ladle* is a derivative.] To load; to put a load or cargo on or in; to lift or throw in or out (a fluid) with some utensil.

—**Laden**, lād'n, *p.* and *a.* [Pp. of *lade* in first sense.] Loaded; charged with a burden or freight; *fig.* oppressed; burdened.—**Lading**, lād'ing, *n.* That which constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden.—*Bill of lading*. Under **BILL**.

**Lade**, lād, *n.* [A.Sax. *lād*, a canal, way, course, from *lithan*, to go.] A water-course; a channel for water; in Scotland, a mill-race.

**Ladle**, lād'l, *n.* [A.Sax. *hlædel*, from

*hladan*, to draw water.] A sort of dish with a long handle, used for lifting or serving out liquids from a vessel; the receptacle of a mill-wheel which receives the water that moves it; *founding*, an iron vessel in which liquid metal is carried from the furnace to the mould.—*v.t.*—*laded*, *lading*. To lift or deal out with a ladle; to lade.—**Ladleful**, lād'l-fül, *n.* The quantity contained in a ladle.

**Lady**, lā'di, *n.* [A.Sax. *hlæfdige*, *hlæfdie*, lit. bread-maid, from *hlaf*, bread, loaf, and *-dige*, O.E. *dey*, servant-maid (seen in *dairy*).] A woman of rank or distinction; correlative to *lord*; the proper title of any woman whose husband is a peer below the rank of duke, a baronet, or a knight, or who is the daughter of a nobleman not lower than an earl; a term applied by courtesy to any woman; one of the fair sex; specifically, a woman of good breeding, education, and refinement of mind: the correlative to *gentleman*; the wife of a gentleman or man in good position; the mistress or possessor of an estate.—**Lady-bird**, *n.* [*Lady* is here the Virgin Mary.] A small beetle, the larva of which feeds on aphides or plant-lice.—**Lady-chapel**, *n.* A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, frequently attached to large churches.—**Lady-day**, *n.* The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, 25th March.—**Lady-fern**, *n.* A species of fern, of a remarkably elegant plummy structure, common in Great Britain.—**Lady-help**, *n.* A lady engaged to help in a household, and to be treated as one of the family.—**Lady-killer**, *n.* A man whose fascinations are irresistible among the ladies; a general lover.—**Ladylike**, lā'di-lik, *a.* Like a lady in any respect.—**Lady-love**, *n.* A female sweetheart; a lady who is loved.—**Ladyship**, lā'di-ship, *n.* The condition or rank of a lady: employed as a title (with *her*, *your*, &c.).—**Lady's-maid**, *n.* A female attendant upon a lady.—**Lady's-slipper**, *n.* A rare British orchideaceous plant with a conspicuous flower.—**Lady's-smock**, *n.* A common European plant growing in meadows, with lilac or whitish flowers.

**Lag**, lag, *a.* [Of Celtic origin: W. *llag*, weak, languid; Gael. *lag*, feeble; akin *L. laxus*, loose, lax, *languidus*, languid.] Coming after or behind; slow; sluggish; tardy.—*n.* The quantity of retardation of some movement (the *lag* of the valve of a steam-engine; the *lag* of the tide).—*v.i.*—*lagged*, *lagging*. To walk or move slowly; to loiter; to stay behind.—**Laggard**, lag'ard, *a.* [*Lag*, and suffix *-ard*.] Slow; sluggish; backward.—*n.* One who lags; a loiterer; a lazy, slack fellow.

**Lager-beer**, lā'gèr-bēr, *n.* [G. *lager-bier*—*lager*, a storehouse, and *bier*, beer.] A popular German

beer, so called from its being stored for some months before use.

**Lagging**, lag'ing, *n.* A covering of non-conducting material used to reduce loss of heat from a boiler or other hot body.

**Lagoon**, la-gōn', *n.* [It. and Sp. *laguna*, from *L. lacuna*, from *lacus*, a lake.] A shallow lake or sheet of water connected with the sea or a river, found in low-lying regions, such as on the coasts of Italy, Holland, parts of South America, &c.; the sheet of water surrounded by an atoll or ring-shaped coral island.

**Laic**, **Laical**, lā'ik, lā'i-kal, *a.* [*L. laicus*, from *Gr. laikos*, from *laos*, people. *LAY*, *a.*] Belonging to the laity or people, in distinction from the clergy.—*n.* A layman.

**Lair**, lār, *n.* [*A.Sax. leger*, a bed.] A place to lie or rest; especially the resting-place of a wild beast, &c.; in Scotland, a portion of a burying-ground sufficient for one grave.

**Laird**, lārd, *n.* [A form of *lord*.] In Scotland, a land-owner or house-proprietor.—**Lairdship**, lārd'ship, *n.* An estate; landed property. [Scottish.]

**Laissez-faire**, lā-sā-fār, *n.* [*Fr. laissez*, leave, let, *faire*, to do.] A letting alone; non-interference; a term especially used in regard to the interference of a Government with social, commercial, or other matters.

**Lake**, lāk, *n.* [*Fr. lac*, from *L. lacus*, a lake; *cog. loch*.] A sheet or body of water wholly surrounded by land, and having no direct communication with the sea, or having so only by means of rivers.—**Lake-basin**, *n.* The basin in which the waters of a lake rest; the whole area drained by a lake.—**Lake-dwelling**, *n.* Under *LACUSTRINE*.

**Lake**, lāk, *n.* [*Fr. lacque*.] A pigment consisting of an earthy substance impregnated with red colouring matter of certain animal and vegetable substances, there being thus cochineal and lac lakes, madder lake, &c.

**Lama**, lā'mā, *n.* [Tibetan.] A priest or ecclesiastic belonging to that variety of Buddhism which is known as Lamaism, and prevails in Tibet and Mongolia.—**Lamaism**, lā'mā-izm, *n.* A variety of Buddhism chiefly prevailing in Tibet and Mongolia.—**Lamasery**, lā'mā-sēr-i, *n.* A Buddhist religious society presided over by a lama.

**Lamb**, lam, *n.* [*A.Sax. O.Sax. Goth. Icel. and O.H.G. lamb*; *D. and Dan. lam, G. lamm, lamb*.] The young of the sheep kind; a person as gentle or innocent as a lamb.—*The Lamb, The Lamb of God*, the Saviour Jesus Christ, who was typified by the paschal lamb.—*v.i.* To bring forth a lamb or lambs.—**Lamblike**, lam'lik, *a.* Like a lamb; gentle; humble; meek.—**Lambskin**, lam'skin, *n.* The skin of a lamb dressed with the fleece on, or made into leather.—

**Lambs'-wool**, *n.* Wool obtained from lambs; spiced wine or beer with roasted apples.

**Lambent**, lam'bent, *a.* [*L. lambens, lambentis*, prp. of *lambō*, I lick, a nasalized form akin to *lap*.] Licking; playing about; touching lightly; gliding over (a *lambent flame*); gleaming; twinkling; flickering.

**Lame**, lam, *a.* [*A.Sax. lama*.] Crippled or disabled in one or more of the limbs; crippled; disabled (a *lame arm*); imperfect; defective, not sound or unassailable (a *lame excuse*).—*v.t.*—*lamed, laming*. To make lame; to cripple or disable; to render imperfect.—**Lame-duck**, *n.* A slang term for a defaulter on the stock-exchange.

**Lamella**, la-mel'lā, *n. pl. Lamellæ*, la-mel'lē. [Dim. of *lamina*.] A thin plate or scale; one of an aggregate of thin plates; one of the thin plates which compose the gills of certain molluscs; one of the gills forming the hymenium of an agaric.

—**Lamellar**, la-mel'lēr, *a.* Composed of thin plates or lamellæ; disposed in thin plates or scales.—**Lamellate**, **Lamellated**, lam'el-lāt, lam'el-lā-ted, *a.* Formed in thin plates or lamellæ, or covered with them; furnished with lamellæ.

—**Lamellibranchiate**, la-mel'li-brang'ki-āt, *a.* [*L. lamella*, a thin plate, and *branchia*, gills.] Having lamellar gills, especially having lamellar gills and bivalve shells as the molluscs of the class or order (Lamellibranchiata) of which mussels, cockles, and oysters are familiar examples. Also used as a noun.

—**Lamellicorn**, la-mel'li-korn, *a.* [*L. lamella*, a plate, and *cornu*, a horn.] Having lamellar antennæ; having antennæ the three last joints of which are plate-like and disposed somewhat like the teeth of a comb: said of beetles, such as the cockchafers, &c. Used also as a noun.

**Lament**, la-ment', *v.i.* [*L. lamentor*.] To mourn; to weep or wail; to express sorrow; to regret deeply; to grieve.—*v.t.* To bewail; to mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore.—*n.* Lamentation; an elegy or mournful ballad or air.—**Lamentable**, lam'en-ta-bl, *a.* [*L. lamentabilis*.] To be lamented; exciting or calling for sorrow; grievous; mournful; miserable; pitiful; wretched.—**Lamentation**, lam-en-tā'shon, *n.* [*L. lamentatio*.] The act of lamenting; a wailing; expression of sorrow; cries or words expressive of grief; *pl.* a book of Scripture containing the Lamentations of Jeremiah.

**Lamia**, lā'mi-a, *n.* [*Gr.*] A female monster said to suck the blood of infants.

**Lamina**, lam'i-na, *n. pl. Laminae*, lam'i-nē. [*L.*, a thin plate; perhaps from same root as *Gr. e-lauō*, I drive.] A thin plate or scale; a layer or coat lying over another: applied to the plates of minerals, bones, &c.; *bot.* the upper broad

part of the petal in a polypetalous corolla; the blade of a leaf.—**Laminar**, lam'i-nēr, *a.* Formed of laminae or plates; consisting of thin plates or layers.—**Laminaria**, lam'i-nā'ri-a, *n.* The generic name of various sea-weeds having no definite leaves but a plain ribless expansion, which is either simple or cloven, one of these plants being the common tangle.—**Laminary**, lam'i-nār-i, *a.* Composed of laminae or plates.—**Laminate**, **Laminated**, lam'i-nāt, lam'i-nā-ted, *a.* Consisting of laminae, scales, or thin layers, one over another.—**Laminate**, lam'i-nāt, *v.i.*—*laminated, laminating*. To separate or split up into thin plates or layers.—**Lamination**, lam-i-nā'shon, *n.* State of being laminated; arrangement in laminae or thin plates.

**Lammas**, lam'as, *n.* [*A.Sax. hláf-mæsse*, that is, loaf-mass, bread-  
feast, so called because on this day offerings were formerly made of the first-fruits of harvest.] The first day of August.

**Lammergeier**, lam'mēr-gi-ēr, *n.* [*G. lämmergeier*—*lämmer*, pl. of *lamm*, a lamb, and *geier*, a vulture.] The bearded vulture, the largest European bird of prey, inhabiting the Alps, as well as Asia and Africa.

**Lamp**, lamp, *n.* [*Fr. lampe*, *L. and Gr. lampas*, from *Gr. lampō*, I shine; akin *lantern*.] A vessel for containing oil or other liquid inflammable substance, to be burned by means of a wick; any contrivance adapted to contain an artificial light; something metaphorically communicating light.—**Lamp-black**, lamp'blak, *n.* A fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning oil, pitch, or resinous substances in a chimney terminating in a cone of cloth.—**Lamp-lighter**, *n.* A man employed to light street or other public lamps.—**Lamp-post**, *n.* A post or pillar for supporting a street or other outdoor lamp.—**Lamp-shade**, *n.* A shade placed over the flame of a lamp to mellow or intercept it.—**Lamp-shell**, *n.* One of the molluscs of the class Brachiopoda.

**Lampoon**, lam-pōn', *n.* [*Fr. lampoon*, a drinking or scurrilous song, from *lamper*, to drink, to guzzle; akin *lap*, to lick.] A personal satire in writing; a satiric or abusive attack in prose or verse.—*v.t.* To write a lampoon against; to assail in a lampoon.

**Lamprey**, lam'pri, *n.* [*Fr. lamproie*, *It. lampreda*, from *L.L. lampetra*—*L. lambo*, I lick, and *petra*, a stone, from their habit of attaching themselves to stones by their mouths.] The name of several marsipobran-  
chiate, eel-like, scaleless fishes, with suctorial mouths, inhabiting both fresh and salt water.

**Lance**, lans, *n.* [*Fr. lance*, from *L. lancea*, a lance, supposed to be of same root as *lacerare*, I lacerate.] An offensive weapon consisting of a long wooden shaft with a sharp-



pointed head of steel or other metal, used in war by both ancient and modern nations; a spear.—*v.t.*—*lanced, lancing.* To pierce with a lance or other pointed instrument; to open with a lancet or other sharp instrument.—**Lance-corporal, n.** A private soldier performing the duties of a corporal with a temporary rank as such.—**Lancelet, lans'let, n.** A small worm-like transparent fish of very anomalous structure, the lowest of the class fishes.—**Lanceolate, lanceo-lated, lan'se-o-lät, lan'se-o-lä-ted, a.** [*L. lanceola*, dim. of *lancea*, a lance.] Shaped like a lance-head.—**Lancer, lan'ser, n.** One who lances; one who carries a lance; a cavalry soldier armed with a lance.—**Lancers, n.** A kind of dance.—**Lance-sergeant, n.** A corporal or private acting temporarily as a sergeant.—**Lancet, lan'set, n.** [*Fr. lancette*, dim. of *lance*.] A small surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and generally two-edged, used in opening veins, tumours, abscesses, &c.—**Lancet-window, n.** A high and narrow window pointed like a lancet.—**Lancet-arch, n.** An arch whose head is shaped like the point of a lancet; generally used in lancet-windows.—**Lance-wood, n.** [So named from its being suitable for making the shafts of lances.] The wood of several trees of the custard-apple family, natives of Guiana and the West Indies, which possesses great toughness and elasticity, and is much used for carriage-shafts, whip-handles, tops of fishing-rods, &c.

**Land, land, n.** [*A.Sax. D. Dan. Icel. Sw. Goth. and G. land*; connexions very doubtful.] The solid or fixed part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the sea or other waters, which constitute the fluid or movable part; a definite portion of the solid surface of the globe as set apart or belonging to any individual or a people, as a country, estate, or farm (to travel in all *lands*, his *land* adjoins mine); the people of a country or region; ground or soil (good *land*, poor *land*); in Scotland, a building including houses occupied by different families.—*v.t.* To set on shore; to disembark; to bring to or put in a certain place or condition (to *land* a person at the theatre, in difficulties).—*v.i.* To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark; to arrive; to reach.—**Land-agent, n.** A person employed by the proprietor of an estate to collect rents, to let farms, and the like.—**Land-blink, n.** A peculiar atmospheric brightness perceived in the arctic regions on approaching land covered with snow.—**Land-breeze, n.** A current of air setting from the land toward the sea.—**Land-crab, n.** A crustacean whose habits are terrestrial, as distinguished from one whose habits are aquatic.—**Landed, lan'ded, a.** Having an estate in

land; consisting in real estate or land (*landed* property).—**Landfall, land'fal, n.** The first land discovered after a voyage; a landslip.—**Land-holder, n.** A holder, owner, or proprietor of land.—**Landing, land'ing, a.** Connected with the process of bringing to land, or of unloading anything from a vessel, &c.—*n.* The act of going or setting on land; a place where persons land or where goods are set on shore; the first part of a floor at the end of a flight of steps; also, a resting-place in a series or flight of steps.—**Landlady, land'lä-di, n.** A woman who lets rooms in her house to lodgers; the mistress of an inn or of a lodging-house: correlative to *landlord*.—**Land League, land'lëg, n.** The league formed in Ireland for reducing rents and for the creating of peasant-proprietorships.—**Landlocked, land'lökt, pp.** Enclosed or encompassed by land.—**Landloper, land'lö-për** (Scottish land louter), *n.* [*Land*, and *loper*, as in *interloper*.] A vagabond or vagrant; one who has no settled habitation.—**Landlord, land'lörd, n.** The owner of land or of houses who has tenants under him; the master of an inn, tavern, lodging-house; a host.—**Landlubber, land'lüb-ër, n.** A contemptuous term among seamen for a landsman.—**Landmark, land'märk, n.** A mark to designate the boundary of land; any mark or fixed object by which the limits of a portion of territory may be known and preserved; any prominent and distinguishing feature of a locality; some elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen; what marks a stage in any course of development; any striking historical event to which others may be referred.—**Land-owner, n.** A proprietor of land.—**Landrail, land'räl, n.** The cornrake.—**Landscape, land'skäp, n.** [*D. landschap, Dan. landskab*, equivalent to *land-shape*.] A picture representing a tract of country with the various objects it contains; such pictures in general, or the painting of such pictures; a natural scene that might form the subject of such a picture.—**Landscape-gardening, n.** The art of laying out grounds, arranging trees, shrubbery, &c., so as to produce the effect of natural landscape.—**Landslip, Landslide, land'slip, land'slid, n.** The slipping or sliding down of a considerable portion of land or earth from a higher to a lower level; the earth which so slides or slips.—**Landsman, landz'man, n.** One who lives on the land: opposed to *seaman*.—**Land-steward, n.** A person who has the care of many matters connected with a landed estate.—**Land-surveying, n.** The act of determining the boundaries and superficial extent of portions of land, and of laying down an accurate map of the whole.—**Landward, land'wërd, adv.** Toward the land.

—*a.* Lying toward the land, or toward the interior, or away from the sea-coast; situated in or forming part of the country, as opposed to the town; rural.

**Landau, land-da', n.** [From *Landau*, a town in Germany, where first made.] A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back.

**Landgrave, land'gräv, n.** [*G. landgraf, D. landgraaf*—*land*, land, and *graf, graaf*, an earl or count.] In Germany, originally, the title of district or provincial governors; later, the title of three princes of the empire, whose territories were called landgraviates.

**Lane, län, n.** [*A.Sax. lane*, a lane; *D. laan*, alley, avenue; *Icel. lön*, row of houses; *Fris. lona, lana*, a lane.] A narrow way or passage, as between hedges or buildings; a narrow street; an alley; a narrow pass.

**Language, lang'gwä, n.** [*Fr. langage*, from *langue*, *L. lingua*, the tongue.] Human speech; the expression of thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the aggregate of the words employed by any community for intercommunication; the speech peculiar to a nation; words appropriate to or especially employed in any branch of knowledge (the *language* of chemistry); general style or manner of expression; the expression of thought in any way articulate or inarticulate (the *language* of the eyes, of flowers, &c.).

**Languid, lang'gwid, a.** [*L. languidus*, from *languo*, I droop, flag.] Flaggish; drooping; weak; heavy; dull; indisposed to exertion; slow; tardy; without animation.

**Languish, lang'gwish, v.i.** [*Fr. languir*, ppr. *languissant*, from *L. languo*, I languish.] To lose strength or animation; to be or become dull, feeble, or spiritless; to pine; to be or to grow heavy; to droop; to wither; to fade; to be no longer active and vigorous.—*n.* Act of pining; also, a soft and tender look or appearance.—**Languishing, lang'gwish-ing, p. and a.** Losing strength; becoming feeble; pining; having a soft and tender expression (a *languishing* eye).—**Langor, lang'gwër, n.** [*L. languor*.] The state of body induced by exhaustion of strength; feebleness; faintness; lassitude of body; dullness of intellect; listlessness; an agreeable listless or dreamy state.

**Lank, langk, a.** [*A.Sax. hlanc*; connexions doubtful.] Loose or lax and easily yielding to pressure; languid or drooping; not distended; not plump; of a thin or slender habit of body.—**Lanky, lang'ki, a.** Lank.

**Linoline, lan'6-lën, n.** [*L. lana*, wool, *oleum*, oil.] An oily or greasy substance obtained from unwashed wool, said to have valuable therapeutic properties in ointments, &c.

**Lantern, lan'tërn, n.** [*Fr. lanterne*,



**L. lanterna**, from Gr. *lampṭēr*, a light, a beacon, from *lampō*, I shine, whence also *lamp*.] A case enclosing a light and protecting it from wind and rain, sometimes portable and sometimes fixed; *arch.* an erection on the top of a dome, the roof of an apartment, &c., to give light, for ventilation, or for ornament; a tower which has the whole or a considerable portion of the interior open to view; a light open erection on the top of a tower; the upper part of a lighthouse where the light is shown.—**Lantern-fly**, *n.* A hemipterous insect of South America which emits a strong light in the dark.—**Lantern-jawed**, *n.* Having lantern-jaws; having a long thin visage. [Colloq.]—**Lantern-jaws**, *n.pl.* Long thin jaws; a lean visage. [Colloq.]

**Lanthanum**, lan-tha-nūm, *n.* [Gr. *lanthanō*, I lie hid, because its existence long remained unknown.] A metal, the second commonest of the rare earth group, obtained from cerite, monazite, and other minerals.—**Lanthorn**, lan'tern, *n.* An old and erroneous spelling of *Lantern*, due to the fact that lanterns used to have horn sides.

**Lanuginous**, Lanuginose, la-nū'j-nus, la-nū'j-i-nōs, *a.* [L. *lanuginosus*, from *lanugo*, down, from *lana*, wool.] Downy; covered with down or fine soft hair.

**Lanyard**, lan'yārd, *n.* [Also written *lanier*, *laniard*, from Fr. *lanière*, a thong, strap, originally a woollen band, from L. *lana*, wool.] *Naut.* a short piece of rope or line used for fastening something in ships; *milit.* a piece of strong twine with an iron hook at one end, formerly used in firing cannon with a friction-tube.

**Laodicean**, la-od'i-sē'an, *a.* Like the Christians of *Laodicea*; lukewarm in religion.

**Lap**, lap, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *lappa*.] The lower part of a garment that hangs loosely; the part of clothes that lies on the knees when a person sits down; hence, the upper part of the legs in this position; the part of one body which lies on and covers a part of another (as a slate in roofing); the last part or round in a race.—**Lapdog**, lap'dog, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap; a pet dog.—**Lap-stone**, *n.* A stone on which shoemakers beat leather on the knees.

**Lap**, lap, *v.t.*—**lapped**, *lapping*. [From O.E. *wlap*, to wrap, a form of *wrap* (which see).] To wrap or twist round; to infold; to fold; to double over; to lay partly above.—*v.i.* To be spread or laid; to be turned over; to lie over something in part (as slates on a roof).

**Lap**, lap, *v.i.*—**lapped**, *lapping*. [A.Sax. *lapan*.] To take up liquor or food with the tongue; to feed or drink by licking up; to make a sound like that produced by taking up water by the tongue.—*v.t.* To

take into the mouth with the tongue; to lick up.—*n.* A lick, as with the tongue; a sound made in this way; a sound as of water rippling against the beach.

**Lap**, lap, *n.* [Short for *lapidary wheel*.] A wheel or revolving disc of soft metal, which by means of a polishing powder is used in cutting glass, gems, &c.

**Lapel**, la-pel', *n.* [Dim. from *lap*, part of a garment.] That part of a garment which is made to lap or fold over; the part in the front of a coat or waistcoat that is folded back.

**Lapidary**, lap'i-da-ri, *n.* [L. *lapidarius*, from *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone.] An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves gems or precious stones; a dealer in precious stones.—*a.* Of or pertaining to the art of polishing and engraving precious stones.

**Lapis-lazuli**, lā-pis-laz'ū-lī, *n.* [L. *lapis*, a stone, and L.L. *lazulum*, this mineral; same origin as *azure*.] An aluminous mineral of a rich blue colour, used in mosaic work and other kinds of ornament, and when powdered yielding ultramarine.

**Lapset**, lap'et, *n.* [Dim. of *lap*, a loose part, &c.] A little lap or flap.

**Lapps**, laps, *n.* The natives of *Lapland*, in northern Scandinavia.—**Laponian**, la-pō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lapland.

**Lapse**, laps, *n.* [L. *lapsus*, from *labor*, *lapsus*, to slide, to fall.] A gliding, slipping, or gradually falling; an unobserved or very gradual advance; an unnoticed passing away (of time); a slip or error; a failing in duty; a deviation from truth or rectitude; *eccles. law*, the omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months after it becomes void.—*v.i.*—**lapsed**, *lapsing*. To pass slowly, silently, or by degrees; to glide away; to fall gradually; to slip in moral conduct; to fail in duty; to commit a fault; to fall or pass from one person to another, through some omission or negligence; *law*, to become ineffectual or void.—**Lapsed**, lapst, *p.* and *a.* Exhibiting or having undergone a lapse; having fallen away from connexion with any church (the *lapsed masses*).

**Lapwing**, lap'wing, *n.* [O.E. *lapwinke*, A.Sax. *hlepewince*, equivalent to *leapwink*; from its leaping or jerking mode of flight.] A well-known and handsome bird belonging to the plover family, about the size of a pigeon, often called the *pee-wit* from its cry.

**Lar**, lār, *n.pl.* **Lares**, lār'ēz. [L., lit. the shining one, allied to *Skr. las*, to shine.] A household deity among the ancient Romans, regarded as the spirit of a deceased ancestor.

**Larboard**, lār'bōrd, *n.* [D. *laar*, empty—as not occupied by the steersman.] *Naut.* the left-hand or port side of a ship, a term now given up in favour of *port*, the latter

being shorter and more distinctive in sound: opposite of *starboard*.

**Larceny**, lār'sē-nī, *n.* [Contr. for *latrocinij*, from L. *latrocinium*, from *latro*, a robber.] The unlawful taking and carrying away of any article or piece of goods with intent to deprive the right owner of the same; theft.

**Larch**, lārč, *n.* [L. and Gr. *larix*, the larch.] A well-known coniferous tree remarkable for the elegance of its form and the durability and value of its wood.

**Lard**, lārd, *n.* [Fr. *lard*, L. *lardum*, *laridum*, allied to Gr. *larinos*, fat, from *laros*, dainty.] The fat of swine after being melted and separated from the flesh.—*v.t.* To mix with lard or bacon; to stuff with pieces of bacon (as in cooking a fowl); to fatten; to enrich; to mix with something by way of improvement; to interlard.—**Larder**, lār'dēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *lardier*.] A room, house, box, or the like, where meat is kept before eating.

**Large**, lār, *a.* [Fr. *large*, L. *largus*, abundant, large.] Being of great size; having great dimensions; big; bulky; great; containing or consisting of a great quantity or number; abundant; plentiful; numerous; liberal, many-sided, comprehensive (a large mind); generous, noble, sympathetic (a large heart).—*At large*, without restraint or confinement; diffusely; fully; with all details.—**Large-hearted**, *a.* Having a large heart; magnanimous; generous; sympathetic.—**Largely**, lār'jī, *adv.* In a large manner; to a large or great degree or extent; widely; extensively; copiously; diffusely; amply; bountifully.

**Largess**, lār'jes, *n.* [Fr. *largesse*, from L. *largitio*, a bounty, from *largiri*, to bestow, from *largus*, large.] A present; a gift or donation; a bounty bestowed.

**Larghetto**, lār'get-to. [It.] *Mus.* somewhat slowly, but not so slowly as *largo*.—**Largo**, lār'gō. [It.] *Mus.* slowly; slowly, with breadth and dignity.

**Lariat**, lār'i-at, *n.* [Sp. *lariata*.] The lasso; a long cord or thong of leather with a noose used in catching wild horses, &c.

**Lark**, lārķ, *n.* [A.Sax. *lǣwerce*, *lǣfere*.] One of a genus of perching birds characterized by having a long straight hind claw, and of which there are various species, as the sky-lark, wood-lark, shore-lark, &c., the sky-lark being celebrated for its song.—**Larkspur**, lārķ'spēr, *n.* [From the long spur of one of the sepals.] The common name of a genus of plants, several species of which are common in gardens.

**Lark**, lārķ, *n.* [From A.Sax. *lǣc*, *lǣl*, *leikr*, Goth. *laika*, sport, play.] Sport; frolic; a piece of merriment. [Slang or colloq.]—*v.i.* To sport; to make sport. [Slang or colloq.]

**Larrikin**, lār'i-kin, *n.* Australian hooligan; street-corner urchin.

**Larva**, lăr'va, *n.* pl. **Larvæ**, lăr'vê. [*L. larva*, a mask, a spectre.] The early form of any animal which during its development is unlike its parent; an insect in the caterpillar or grub state, that is, the first stage after the egg, preceding the chrysalis and the perfect insect. —**Larval**, lăr'val, *a.* Pertaining to a larva.

**Larynx**, lar'ingks, *n.* [Gr.] *Anat.* the upper part of the windpipe or trachea, a cartilaginous cavity which plays an important part in the utterance of articulate sounds. —**Laryngitis**, la-rin-jit'is, *n.* [Term. -itis denotes inflammation.] An inflammation of the larynx of any sort.

**Lascar**, las'kär, *n.* In the East Indies, properly, a camp-follower; but by Europeans applied to a native sailor.

**Lascivious**, las-siv'ius, *a.* [*L. lascivus*, lewdness, *lascivus*, wanton.] Wanton; lewd; lustful; exciting voluptuous emotions.

**Lash**, lash, *n.* [Akin to *G. lasche*, a flap, a thong.] The thong or cord at the point of a whip; any thong, cord, or the like, for flogging; a whip; a scourge; a stroke with a whip or anything pliant and tough; a stroke of satire; a sarcasm or cutting remark. —*v.t.* To strike with a lash or anything pliant; to whip or scourge; to beat, as with something loose; to dash against (as waves); to satirize; to censure with severity; to tie, bind, secure, or fasten with a rope or cord. —*v.i.* To ply the whip; to aim sarcasms; to hit. —**Lasher**, lash'ër, *n.* One who or that which lashes; water rushing or lashing over a weir; a weir. —**Lashing**, lash'ing, *n.* A piece of rope binding or making fast one thing to another. —**Lashings**, *n.* Abundance of grog, drink, rations. [Colloq.]

**Lass**, las, *n.* [*A* contr. for *ladies*, fem. of *lad*, or a contr. of *W. llodes*, a lass. *LAD*.] A young woman; a girl; in familiar language often applied to a woman of any age. —**Lassie**, las'i, *n.* [Dim. of *lass*.] A young girl; a term of endearment for a young woman.

**Lassitude**, las'i-tüd, *n.* [*L. lassitudo*, from *lassus*, weary; same root as *late*.] The state of having the energies weakened; weakness; weariness; languor of body or mind; enervation.

**Lasso**, las'so, *n.* [Sp. *lazo*, Pg. *laco*, from *laqueus*, a noose.] In Spanish America, a rope or cord, with a noose, used for catching wild horses and other animals. —*v.t.* To catch with a lasso.

**Last**, last, *a.* [*A*. Sax. *last*, a contr. for *latost*, *latest*; comp. *best* for *best*.] Coming after all the others; latest; hindmost; closing; final; next before the present; most recent; utmost; extreme; lowest; meanest; farthest of all from possessing a given quality, character, use, or the like; most unlikely (you are the last man I should consult). —*adv.* On the last occasion; the

time before the present; after all others; lastly; finally.

**Last**, last, *v.i.* [*A*. Sax. *laestan*, to follow, to observe or perform, to last, to endure.] To continue in time; to endure; to remain in existence; to hold out and be sufficient in quantity (provisions to last a week); to continue unimpaired; not to decay or perish. —**Lasting**, las'ting, *p.* and *a.* Such as will or can continue or endure; durable; of long continuance (*lasting* good, evil, impression).

**Last**, last, *n.* [*A*. Sax. *ldst*, *laest*, *D. leest*, Dan. *laest*, a last; Goth. *laists*, footstep; Icel. *leistr*, the foot below the ankle, a short sock.] A mould or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which boots and shoes are formed; an implement for repairing boots and shoes on.

**Latakia**, lat-a-kë'a, *n.* A fine variety of Turkish tobacco, so named from *Latakia* (ancient *Laodicea*), near which it is produced.

**Latch**, lach, *n.* [From O.E. *lacche*, *latche*, *A*. Sax. *læccan*, to seize, to take hold of; comp. Icel. *ldss*, a latch, a lock.] A simple contrivance or catch for fastening a door. —*v.t.* To fasten with a latch. —**Latch-key**, *n.* A key used to raise the latch of a door.

**Latchet**, lach'et, *n.* [Fr. *laçet*.] The string or thong that fastens a shoe or sandal.

**Late**, lát, *a.* [*A*. Sax. *læt*.] Coming after the usual time; slow; tardy; long delayed; far advanced toward the end or close (a late hour of the day); existing not long ago, but not now; deceased; departed; last or recently in any place, office, or character. —*adv.* After the usual time, or the time appointed; after delay; not long ago; lately; far in the night, day, week, or other particular period. —*Of late*, lately, in time not long past, or near the present. —**Lately**, lát'li, *adv.* Not long ago; recently. —**Lateness**, lát'nes, *n.* The state of being late; tardiness; far advanced period.

**Lateen**, la-tén', *a.* [Fr. *voile lateen*, lit. Latin sail.] A term applied to a triangular sail having its foremost edge fastened to a yard which hoists obliquely to the mast; used in xebecs, feluccas, &c., in the Mediterranean.

**Latent**, lát'ent, *a.* [*L. latens*, *latens*, from *lateo*, I lurk.] Not visible or apparent; not seen; not manifested; under the surface or what outwardly appears. —*Latent heat*, the heat required to change a solid into a liquid, or a liquid into a gas, without change of temperature.

**Lateral**, lát'er-al, *a.* [*L. lateralis*, from *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Pertaining to the side; directed to the side; proceeding from the side; situated on the side (as opposed to the front or back).

**Latex**, lát'eks, *n.* [*L.*, a fluid juice.] *Bot.* the elaborated sap of plants, often a white milky fluid.

**Lath**, láth, *n.* [*A*. Sax. *lætta*.] A

thin narrow board or slip of wood that is nailed to the rafters of a building to support the tiles or covering; a thin narrow slip of wood that is nailed to a wall to support the plastering; such slips collectively; any similar piece of wood.

**Lathe**, láth, *n.* [*A*. Sax. *laeth*.] A division of a county comprising several hundreds, now confined to the county of Kent, in which there are five.

**Lathe**, láth, *n.* [Icel. *lath*.] An apparatus for turning and polishing wood, ivory, metals, &c., by supporting and causing the article to revolve while being operated on; the part of a loom to which the reed is fixed, and by the movements of which the weft-threads are driven home in weaving; called also *lay*.

**Lather**, láth'ër, *n.* [*A*. Sax. *læthor*; akin to Icel. *lauthr*, *lôthr*, froth of sea-water, also a kind of soap.] Foam or froth made by soap and water; foam or froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse. —*v.i.* To form a foam with soap and water; to become frothy. —*v.t.* To spread over with lather.

**Latin**, lat'in, *a.* [*L. Latinus*, from *Latium*, the district of Italy in which Rome was built.] Pertaining to the Latins, a people of Latium in Italy; Roman; pertaining to or composed in the language spoken by the Latins or Romans. —*Latin races*, the Italian, French, Spanish, &c., whose language is based on the Latin, and among whose ancestors were Roman colonists. —*n.* The language of the ancient Romans. —**Latinity**, la-tin'i-ti, *n.* Latin style or idiom; purity of Latin style. —**Latinize**, lat'in-iz, *v.t.* —*latinized*, *latinizing*. To translate into Latin; to give Latin terminations or forms to, as to foreign words. —*v.i.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

**Latitude**, lat'i-tüd, *n.* [*L. latitudo*, lit. breadth.] Extent from side to side; breadth; width; room or scope; comprehensiveness or looseness of application; extent of deviation from a standard; freedom from rules or limits; laxity; extent; amplitude; distance north or south of the equator, measured on a meridian and expressed in degrees, minutes, and seconds, the greatest possible latitude being 90° north or south. —**Latitudinarian**, lat'i-tü-di-nä'r'i-an, *a.* Embracing a wide circle or range; having a wide scope; characterized by freedom, independence, or want of respect for the usual standards of belief or opinion; lax in religious principles or views; free-thinking; liberal. —*n.* One who is liberal or loose in his notions; one who has no respect for commonly accepted doctrines or opinions; one who indulges a latitude of thinking and is careless of orthodoxy.

**Latria**, la-tri'a, *n.* [*L.*, from Gr.



*latreia*, service.] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God, distinguished by Roman Catholics from *dulia*, or the inferior worship paid to saints.

**Latrine**, la-trên', *n.* [L. *latrina*, a bath, a water-closet, from *lavo*, I wash.] A privy, especially one in an institution or camp.

**Latten**, lat'en, *n.* [O.Fr. *laton*, Fr. *laiton*, brass.] A fine kind of brass or bronze anciently used for crosses, candlesticks, brasses of sepulchral monuments, &c.; as a modern commercial term, metal in sheets or strips, especially sheet or plate brass or thin plates of mixed metal.

**Latter**, lat'er, *a.* [An irregular comparative of *late*.] More late or recent; the second of two: opposed to *former*; mentioned the last of two; modern; lately past (in these latter ages).—**Latterly**, lat'ér-lí, *adv.* Of late; in time not long past; lately; ultimately; at last.

**Lattice**, lat'is, *n.* [Fr. *lattice*, from *latte*, lat'h.] A structure of wood or iron made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, and forming open chequered or reticulated work; a window made of laths or strips of iron which cross one another like net-work, so as to leave open interstices; *crystal*, in crystals, the regular linear geometrical form in which the particles are grouped in space.—*v.t.*—**lattice**, *lattice*. To give the form or appearance of a lattice to; to furnish with a lattice.

**Laud**, lad, *v.t.* [L. *laudo*, I praise.] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to extol; to celebrate.—*n.* Praise; a song or hymn of praise; *pl.* a service of the church comprising psalms of praise, and generally included in matins.—**Laudable**, la'da-bl, *a.* [L. *laudabilis*.] Praiseworthy; commendable.—**Laudatory**, la'da-to-ri, *a.* Containing or expressing praise; tending to praise.

**Laudanum**, la'da-num, *n.* [From L. *ladanum*, a resinous juice.] Opium prepared in spirit of wine by maceration, straining, and filtering; tincture of opium.

**Laugh**, láf, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *hlehan*.] To make that convulsive or chuckling noise which sudden merriment excites; when said of things, to appear gay, bright, or brilliant.—*n.* The inarticulate expression of sudden mirth peculiar to man.—*v.t.* To express by laughing; to ridicule or deride: with *out* or *down*.—To laugh to scorn, to deride; to treat with mockery, contempt, and scorn.—**Laughable**, lá'a-bl, *a.* That may justly excite laughter; comical; ludicrous.—**Laughing-gas**, *n.* Nitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen: so called because, when inhaled, it usually produces exhilaration.—**Laughing-stock**, *n.* A person or thing that is an object of ridicule; a butt for laughter or jokes.—**Laughter**, láf'tér, *n.* [A.

Sax. *hleahtr*.] The act or sound of laughing; an expression of mirth, manifested chiefly in certain convulsive and partly involuntary actions of the muscles of respiration, which produce a succession of short abrupt sounds, with certain movements of the muscles of the face, and often of other parts of the body; any expression of merriment perceivable in the countenance, as in the eyes.

**Launch**, lánsh, *v.t.* [Also written *lanch*, a form of *lance*; Fr. *lancer*, O.Fr. *lanchier*, to throw or dart.] To throw, as a lance; to dart; to let fly; to move or cause to slide from the land into the water; to set afloat for the first time after being built (to launch a ship); *fig.* to put out into another sphere of duty, another field of activity, or the like.—*v.i.* To glide forward, as a ship into the water; to enter upon a new field of activity; to enter upon a new topic (to launch into a discussion).—*n.* The setting afloat of a ship or boat; a kind of boat, longer, lower, and more flat-bottomed than a long-boat; the largest boat carried by a man-of-war.

**Lauder**, lán'dér, *n.* [Contr. from O.E. *laverder*, from Fr. *lavedier*, *lavedière*, from *laver*, L. *lavo*, I wash.] A washerwoman; a long trough used by miners for washing ore.—**Laudress**, lán'dres, *n.* A woman whose employment is to wash, and especially to dress, under-clothing, table-linen, &c.; a caretaker of chambers in the Inns of Court.—**Laundry**, lán'dri, *n.* The place or room where clothes are washed and dressed.

**Laureate**, lá'rè-ât, *a.* [L. *laureatus*, from *laurea*, a laurel, from *laurus*, a laurel.] Decked or invested with laurel.—**Poet laureate**, in Great Britain, an officer belonging in virtue of his office to the royal household, who was formerly required to compose an ode annually for the sovereign's birthday, for a great national victory, and the like—a requirement discontinued since the reign of George III, the post being now a sinecure.—*n.* One crowned with laurel; a poet laureate.—*v.t.*—**laureated**, *laureating*. To honour with a wreath of laurel; to invest with the office of poet laureate.

**Laurel**, lá'rel, *n.* [O.E. *laurer*, *lorer*, Fr. *laurier*, Sp. Pr. *laur*, from L. *laurus*.] The sweet-bay, a native of the north of Africa and south of Europe, cultivated in gardens; a name also given to several other shrubs botanically very different, but somewhat similar in their evergreen foliage, as the cherry-laurel and Portugal laurel, both of the cherry genus; *pl.* a crown of laurel, formerly bestowed as a distinction on poets, heroes, &c.; hence, honour, fame, distinction.

**Laurustine**, lá'rus-tín, *n.* [L. *laurus*, laurel, and *tinus*, this plant.] A popular garden evergreen shrub or

tree, native of the south of Europe, with pinkish or white flowers.

**Lava**, lá'vá, *n.* [It., from L. *lavo*, I wash.] The general term for all rock-matter that flows in a molten state from volcanoes.

**Lave**, láv, *v.t.*—**laved**, *laving*. [Fr. *laver*, L. *lavo*, I wash, bathe.] To wash; to bathe.—*v.i.* To wash oneself; to bathe; to wash, as the sea on the beach.—**Lavatory**, lav'a-to-ri, *a.* Washing or cleansing by washing.—*n.* A room or place for washing or personal ablutions; a wash or lotion.—**Laver**, lá'vér, *n.* A vessel for washing; a large basin.

**Lavender**, lav'en-dér, *n.* [L.L. *lavendula*, *lavandula*, It. *lavandola*, *lavanda*, Fr. *lavande*, G. *lavendel*, *lavender*, from Fr. *lavo*, I wash, from its distilled water being used in ablution.] An aromatic plant of the mint family, the flower spikes of which are used to perfume clothes, and afford by distillation a valuable essential oil; a pale blue colour with a slight mixture of grey, like the flower of lavender.—To lay in lavender, to lay by (clothes) with sprigs of lavender.—**Lavender-water**, *n.* A perfume composed of spirits of wine, essential oil of lavender, and ambergris.

**Laverock**, lá'vér-ok, *n.* The sky-lark.  
**Lavish**, lav'ish, *v.t.* [Irregularly formed from *lave*.] To expend or bestow with profusion; to expend without necessity or use; to waste; to squander.—*a.* Expending or bestowing with profusion; profuse; liberal to a fault; wasteful; being overflowing or in profusion; superabundant; superfluous.

**Law**, lá, *n.* [A.Sax. *lagu*, from same root as *lie*, *lay*, *low*.] A rule of action or conduct laid down or prescribed by authority; an edict or decree of a ruler or a government; a general command or order expressly laid down; such rules, edicts, or decrees collectively; the whole body of rules regulating and controlling the individuals of a state or community (to break the law, a violation of law, a father-in-law); legal procedure; litigation; the science dealing with legal enactments and procedure; jurisprudence; rights established by law; justice; one of the rules or principles by which any matter or proceeding is regulated (the laws of versification, of horse-racing); an allowance in distance or time granted to a weaker competitor in a race or the like; a theoretical principle deduced from practice or observation; a formal statement of facts invariably observed in natural phenomena (the law of gravitation).—*The law*, *theol.* the code of Moses, or the books containing it; the preceptive part of revelation in contradistinction to the doctrinal, that is, to the gospel.—*Law French*, the Norman dialect or old French, still employed in certain formal state proceedings.—**Law-abiding**, *a.* Observant of the law; obeying



the law.—**Lawful**, la'fūl, *a.* Agreeable or conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate; permissible (*lawful* but not expedient); competent; free from objection; rightful (*lawful* owner).—**Law-giver**, la'gīv-ēr, *n.* One who makes or enacts a law; a legislator.—**Lawless**, la'les, *a.* Not obedient or conforming to law; unrestrained by the law of morality or of society; contrary to or unauthorized by law; illegal; apparently uncontrolled by any law; capricious.—**Law-list**, *n.* A published list of all the persons connected with the profession of the law in a country.—**Lawsuit**, la'sūt, *n.* A suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right; an action before a court instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice.—**Lawyer**, la'yēr, *n.* [From *law*; comp. *bowyer*, *sawyer*.] One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to institute suits in courts of law, or to prosecute or defend the cause of clients.

**Lawn**, lān, *n.* [O.E. *laund*, *lawnde*, a clear space in a forest, a wild shrubby or woody tract, from *W. llan*, an enclosed space, or from *Fr. lande*, a heath or wild tract.] A glade in a forest; a vista through trees; a space of ground covered with grass, and kept smoothly mown, generally in front of or around a house.—**Lawn-mower**, *n.* A machine for mowing lawns.—**Lawn-tennis**, *n.* An outdoor game played with balls and rackets on a grass, gravel, or composition court, and resembling tennis.

**Lawn**, lān, *n.* [*Laune lynen*, linen from Laon in France.] A sort of fine linen or cambric, used in the sleeves and some other parts of the dress of bishops; hence, *the lawn*, the office or dignity of a bishop.—**a. Made of lawn.—**Lawn-sleeve**, *n.* A sleeve made of lawn; a part of a bishop's dress.**

**Lax**, laks, *a.* [*L. laxus*, loose.] Loose; flabby; soft; not tense, firm, or rigid; not tightly stretched or drawn; not rigidly exact or precise; vague; equivocal; not sufficiently strict or rigorous; remiss; having too frequent discharges from the bowels.—**Laxative**, lak'sa-tiv, *a.* [*Fr. laxatif*.] Having the power or quality of loosening or opening the intestines and relieving from constipation.—**n. A medicine that acts as a gentle purgative.—**Laxity**, lak'si-ti, *n.* [*L. laxitas*.] The state or quality of being lax; looseness; want of strictness; remissness.**

**Lay**, lā, *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *laid*; ppr. *laying*. [A.Sax. *leggan* (pret. *legde*, *lēde*, pp. *gelegd*, *gelēd*), a causal corresponding to *lie*, A.Sax. *licgan*.] To place in a lying position; to cause to lie; to prostrate; to put, set, or place in general; to impose (taxes, commands, blame, &c.); to bring into a certain state: with various adjectives (to *lay* bare; to

*lay* open, &c.); to settle (dust); to still (the wind); to allay (pain); to dispose with regularity in building or in other technical operations; to place at hazard; to wager; to stake; to contrive, scheme, plan (a plot); to place before a court of justice (an indictment, damages).—*v.i.* To bring forth or produce eggs; *betting*, to wager; to bet; to stake money. [*To lay* is sometimes erroneously used, even by good writers, for *to lie*, but this should be carefully avoided. See under *LIE*.]—**n.** A stratum; a layer; a fold; the direction or lie in which the different strands of a rope are twisted.—**Laying**, lā'ing, *v.t.* The placing or aiming of a gun so that it points in the proper direction, by moving it vertically, so that it has the proper 'elevation', and by 'traversing' or moving it in the horizontal direction, special mechanical devices being provided.

**Lay**, lā, *a.* [*Fr. lai*, from *L. laicus*, *Gr. laikos*, from *laos*, people.] Pertaining to the people, as distinct from the clergy; not clerical; not professional; not appertaining to one who has professional knowledge.—**Lay brother**, a person received into a convent of monks, under vows, but not in holy orders.—**Lay clerk**, in the *English Ch.* a person not in orders who leads the people in their responses.—**Lay sister**, one received into a convent of nuns, under vows, but who does not perform any sacred office.—**Laity**, lā'i-ti, *n.* Collectively all people who do not belong to the clergy; people outside of any profession as distinguished from those in it.—**Layman**, lā'man, *n.* Any man not a clergyman; one of the laity; a man not professionally or specially devoted to a pursuit.

**Lay**, lā, *n.* [O.*Fr. lai*, from the Celtic; *Ir.* and *Gael. laoi*, a verse, hymn, poem; same root as in *G. lied*, a song.] A song; a ballad; a narrative poem.

**Lay**, lā'ēr, *n.* [Partly from *lay*, the verb; partly same as *lair*.] One who or that which lays; a stratum; a coat, as of paint; a row or course of masonry, brickwork, or the like; a shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, partly laid under ground for growth or propagation.—*v.t.* *Gardening*, to propagate by bending the shoot of a living stem into the soil, the shoot striking root while being fed by the parent plant.

**Layette**, lā-et', *n.* [*Fr.*] Set of clothes, blankets, &c., for new-born child.

**Lay-figure**, lā'fig-ūr, *n.* [*D. leeman*, lit. joint-man, *lee* being for *lede*, from *leden*, pl. of *lid* (A.Sax. *liθ*, *Dan. lid*, *Goth. lithus*), a joint.] A jointed figure used by painters in imitation of the human body, and which can be placed in any attitude so as to serve when clothed as a model for draperies, &c.

**Lazar**, lā'zār, *n.* [O.*Fr. lazare*, from *Lazarus* of the New Testament (Luke, xvi, 20).] A leper; any person infected with a nauseous and pestilential disease.—**Lazaretto**, *Lazaret*, laz-a-ret'tō, laz'a-rett, *n.* [*Sp. lazareto*, *It. lazzeretto*, *Fr. lazaret*.] A hospital for the reception of diseased persons, particularly those affected with contagious diseases; at seaports often a vessel used for this purpose; a hospital for quarantine.—**Lazar-house**, *n.* A lazaretto.

**Lazy**, lā'zi, *a.* [Origin doubtful.] Disinclined to action or exertion; sluggish; indolent; averse to labour; heavy in motion; moving slowly or apparently with labour.

**Lea**, lē, *n.* [Also written *lay*, from A.Sax. *lēdh*, untitled land, pasture; *Dan. dialect lei*, fallow; *D. leeg*, empty, fallow.] A meadow or grassy plain; land under grass or pasture.

**Leach**, lēch, *n.* *Naut.* the side edge of a sail.

**Lead**, led, *n.* [A.Sax. *lēdd*; akin *D. lood*, *Sw.* and *Dan. lod*, *G. loth*, a plummet, the lead for taking soundings.] A metal of a bluish-grey colour, characterized chiefly by its softness and fusibility; a plummet or mass of lead used in sounding at sea; *printing*, a thin plate of metal used to give space between lines; a small piece of black lead or plumbago used in pencils; *pl.* the leaden covering of a roof.—**Black lead**, a name of graphite or plumbago.—**White lead**, carbonate of lead, forming a white substance much used in painting.—*a.* Made or composed of lead; consisting more or less of lead; produced by lead.—*v.t.* To cover with lead; to fit with lead; *printing*, to widen the space between (lines) by inserting a lead or thin plate of type-metal.—**Leaded**, led'-ed, *p.* and *a.* Covered with lead; fitted with lead; set in lead; *printing*, separated by thin plates of lead, as lines in *printing*.—**Leaden**, led'n, *a.* Made of lead; resembling lead (a *leaden* sky); sluggish; slow; inert; heavy; dull; gloomy.

—**Lead-pencil**, *n.* An instrument for drawing or writing, usually made by enclosing a slip of plumbago or graphite (black lead) in a casing of wood.—**Leadsman**, ledz'man, *n.* *Naut.* the man who heaves the lead.—**Lead-spar**, *n.* A mineral, the carbonate of lead or cerusite.

**Lead**, lēd, *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *led*. [A.Sax. *laeden*.] To guide by the hand; to guide or conduct by showing the way; to direct; to conduct, as a chief or commander; to lead; to direct and govern; to precede; to hold the first place in rank or dignity among; to show the method of attaining an object; to direct, as in an investigation; to draw, entice, allure; to induce; to prevail on; to influence; to pass or spend (to *lead* a life of gaiety); to cause to spend

or endure (he *led* his wife a sad life); *card-playing*, to commence a round or trick with.—*v.i.* To go before and show the way; to have precedence or pre-eminence; to take the first place; to have a position of authority; to be chief, commander, or director; to conduct, bring, draw, induce (gambling *leads* to other evils); *card-playing*, to play the first card of a round or trick.—*n.* A going before; guidance; act of leading; precedence; the right of playing the first card in a round or trick.—

**Leader**, lē'dēr, *n.* One that leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor; a chief; a commander; the chief of a party, faction, or any body of people; a musical performer who leads a band or choir; a leading article in a newspaper, i.e. an editor's own political or other disquisition; one of the front horses in a team.—**Leader-ette**, lē-dēr-et', *n.* A short leading article in a newspaper.—**Leadership**, lē'dēr-shīp, *n.* The office of a leader; guidance.—**Leading**, lē'ding, *p.* and *a.* Guiding; conducting; chief; principal; most influential.—*Leading question*, a question which suggests the answer.—**Leading-strings**, *n.pl.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk; hence, to be in *leading-strings*, to be a mere puppet in the hands of others.

**Leaf**, lēf, *n. pl.* **Leaves**, lēvz. [A.Sax. *læf*.] One of the external parts of a plant, usually shooting from the sides of the stem and branches, and ordinarily green in colour; something resembling a leaf; the part of a book or folded sheet containing two pages; a side, division, or part of a flat body, the parts of which move on hinges, as folding-doors, window-shutters, a fire-screen, &c.; the part of a table which can be raised or lowered at pleasure; a very thin plate of metal (*gold-leaf*); the brim of a soft hat.—*To turn over a new leaf*, to adopt a different and better line of conduct.—*v.i.* To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves.—**Leafage**, lēf'āj, *n.* Leaves collectively; abundance of leaves; foliage.—**Leaf-bud**, *n.* A bud from which leaves only are produced.—**Leaf-insect**, *n.* The popular name of insects whose wings resemble or mimic leaves; a walking-leaf.—**Leaflet**, lēf'let, *n.* A little leaf; a small pamphlet; *bot.* one of the divisions of a compound leaf; a foliole.—**Leaf-mould**, *n.* Leaves decayed and reduced to the state of mould, used as manure for plants.—**Leafy**, lēf'i, *a.* Full of leaves; abounding with leaves.

**League**, lēg, *n.* [Fr. *ligue*, It. *lega*, L.L. *liga*, from *L. ligo*, I bind.] A combination or union of two or more parties for the purpose of promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert; an alliance or confederacy between

princes or states for their mutual aid or defence; a national contract or compact.—*League of Nations*, an association of nations formed on 28th April, 1919, for the purpose of promoting international co-operation and achieving international peace and security.—*v.i.* **Leagued**, *leagu*ing. To unite in a league or confederacy; to form a league; to confederate.—**Leaguer**, lē'gēr, *n.* One who unites in a league; a confederate.

**League**, lēg, *n.* [O.Fr. *league*.] A measure of length varying in different countries, the English land league being 3 statute miles, the nautical league nearly 3½.

**Leak**, lēk, *n.* [Icel. *læk*.] A crack, fissure, or hole in a vessel that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape; the passing of liquid through such a crack or aperture.—*v.i.* [Icel. *leka*.] To let water or other liquor in or out through a hole or crevice (the vessel *leaks*); to ooze or pass, as water or other fluid, through a crack, fissure, or aperture in a vessel.—*To leak out*, to find vent; to find publicity in a clandestine or irregular way.—

**Leakage**, lēk'āj, *n.* A leaking; the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking; *com.* a certain allowance for the leaking of casks, or the waste of liquors by leaking.

**Leaky**, lēk'i, *a.* Letting water or other liquid pass in or out by leaks.

**Leal**, lēl, *a.* [O.Fr. *leal*]; the same word as *legal* and *loyal*.] Loyal; true; faithful; honest; upright.

**Lean**, lēn, *v.i.*—*pret.* & *pp.* *leaned* or *leant* (*lent*). [A.Sax. *hlænan*, to make to lean, *hlīnian*, to lean.] To slope or incline from a straight or perpendicular position or line; to slant; to incline in feeling or opinion; to tend toward; to rest as for support; hence, to depend for consolation, comfort, and the like: usually with *against*, *on*, or *upon*—*v.t.* To cause to lean; to incline; to support or rest.

**Lean**, lēn, *a.* [A.Sax. *hlæne*.] Wanting flesh or fat on the body; meagre; not fat; not rich, fertile, or productive; barren of thought; jejune.—*n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without fat.

**Leap**, lēp, *v.i.*—*leaped*, *pret.* & *pp.*, rarely *leapt* (*lept*). [A.Sax. *hleapan*.] To spring or rise from the ground with feet in the air; to move with springs or bounds; to jump, vault, bound, skip; to make a sudden transition.—*v.t.* To pass over by leaping; to spring or bound from one side to the other of; to cause (one's horse) to take a leap; to make to pass by leaping.—*n.* The act of leaping; the space passed over or cleared in leaping; a jump; a spring; a bound; a sudden transition.—**Leap-frog**, *n.* A game in which one player, by placing his hands on the back or shoulders of another in a stooping posture, leaps over his head.—**Leap-year**, *n.* Bis-

sextile; every fourth year, in

which February has an additional day, and there are thus 366 days in all; so called because after February the days of the week *leap* an extra day as compared with other years.

**Learn**, lēr'n, *v.t.*—*learned*, *learnt* (lērnd, lērnt), *pret.* & *pp.* [A.Sax. *lœrnian*.] To gain or acquire knowledge of or skill in; to acquire by study; to teach [Shak.].—*v.i.* To gain or receive knowledge, information, or intelligence; to receive instruction; to be taught.—

**Learned**, lēr'ned, *a.* Possessing knowledge; having a great store of information obtained by study; erudite; well acquainted; having much experience; skilful: often with in (*learned* in martial arts); containing or indicative of learning (a *learned* book).—**Learner**, lēr'nēr, *n.* A person who learns; one who is taught; a scholar; a pupil.

**Learning**, lēr'ning, *n.* Acquired knowledge in any branch of science or literature; knowledge acquired by the study of literary productions; erudition.

**Lease**, lēs, *n.* [Norm. *lees*, *leez*.] A letting of lands, tenements, &c., to a person for a specified rent or compensation; the written contract for such letting; any tenure by grant or permission; the time for which such a tenure holds good.—*v.t.*—*leased*, *leasing*. To grant by lease; to let for a specified rent; to let; to occupy in terms of a lease.

**Leash**, lēsh, *n.* [Fr. *laisse*.] A thong or line by which a dog (or two or three dogs) is held in hunting; a line holding in a hawk; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares; hence, three things in general.

**Leasing**, lē'zing, *n.* [A.Sax. *lēdsung*.] Falsehood; lies.

**Least**, lēst, *a.* [A.Sax. *læst*, *læast*, superl. of *læssa*, less.] Smallest; little beyond others, either in size, degree, value, worth, importance, or the like.—*adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.

**Leather**, lēth'ēr, *n.* [A.Sax. *lether*.] The skin of animals dressed and prepared for use by tanning, tawing, or other processes; tanned hide; an appliance made of this substance.—*a.* Consisting of leather.—*v.t.* To furnish with leather; to beat as with a thong of leather [vulgar].

**Leatherette**, lēth'ēr-et', *n.* A kind of imitation leather.—**Leather-jacket**, *n.* The larva of the crane-fly or daddy-long-legs.—**Leathern**, lēth'ēr'n, *a.* Made of leather; consisting of leather.—**Leathery**, lēth'ēr-i, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling leather; tough.

**Leave**, lēv, *n.* [A.Sax. *lēaf*.] Liberty granted to act; permission; permission to be absent from duty, especially in the Services; allowance; a formal parting of friends or acquaintances; farewell: used chiefly in the phrase to *take leave*.



**Leave**, lēv, v.t., —*left* (pret. & pp.), *leaving*. [A.Sax. *laefan*.] To suffer to remain; not to take or remove; to have remaining at death; to commit or trust to, as a deposit; to bequeath; to give by will; to withdraw or depart from; to forsake, desert, abandon; to relinquish, resign, renounce; to refer; to commit for decision; to let remain without further discussion. —*v.i.* To set out; to take one's departure; to desist. —**Leavings**, lē'vingz, *n.pl.* Something left disengaged; remnant; relic; refuse; official.

**Leaven**, lev'n, *n.* [Fr. *levain*.] A substance that produces fermentation, as in dough, yeast, barm; what resembles leaven in its effects; tincture; mixture. —*v.t.* To mix with leaven; to impregnate or imbue.

**Lecher**, lech'ēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *lecheor*, gourmand, parasite, libertine; Fr. *lécher*, to lick.] A man given to lewdness. —*v.i.* To practise lewdness. —**Lecherous**, lech'ēr-us, *a.* Addicted to lewdness; prone to indulge lust; lustful; lewd. —**Lechery**, lech'ēr-i, *n.* [O.Fr. *lecherie*.] Lewdness; free indulgence or practice of lust.

**Lectern**, lek'tēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *lectrin*; L.L. *lectrinum*, from *lectrum*, pulpit, Gr. *lektron*, a couch.] A desk or stand on which the larger books used in the services of the Roman Catholic and other churches are placed.

**Lecture**, lek'shon, *n.* [From *lectio*, from *lego*, I read, [L.TURE.] The act of reading; a difference or variety in copies of a manuscript or book; a reading; a lesson or portion of Scripture read in divine service.

**Lecture**, lek'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *lecture*, from L. *lectura*, a reading, from *lego*, I read.] A discourse on some subject read or delivered before an audience; a formal or methodical discourse intended for instruction. —*v.t.* —*lectured*, *lecturing*. To give a lecture to; to speak to dogmatically or authoritatively. —*v.i.* To read or deliver a formal discourse; to deliver lectures for instruction. —**Lecturer**, lek'tūr-ēr, *n.* One who lectures; a professor or instructor who delivers formal discourses to students.

**Ledge**, lej, *n.* [From stem of *lie*.] A shelf on which articles may be placed; anything which resembles such a shelf; a part rising or projecting beyond the rest; a ridge or shelf of rocks; *arch*. a small moulding; also, a string course; *joinery*, a piece against which something rests.

**Ledger**, lej'ēr, *n.* [Perhaps lit. a book that rests on a ledge or shelf; in any case from the same stem; comp. old *leger*, *ledger*, resting in a place; D. *legger*, one that lies; akin *lie* (to rest).] The principal book of accounts among merchants and others, so arranged as to ex-

hibit on one side all the sum at the debit of the accounts and on the other all those at the credit; *arch*. a flat slab of stone, such as is laid horizontally over a grave; the covering-slab of an altar-tomb. —**Ledger-line**, *n.* *Mus.* a short line added above or below the staff for the reception of a note too high or too low to be placed on the staff.

**Lee**, lē, *n.* [Icel. *hlé*, Dan. *læ*, D. *lij*, G. *lee*, lee; akin A.Sax. *hleō*, a shade, a shelter, Goth. *hlija*, a tent.] The quarter toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds; the shelter caused by an object interposed, and keeping off the wind; almost exclusively a nautical term. —*a.* *Naut.* of or pertaining to the part or side towards which the wind blows: opposite to *weather*. —**Lee-board**, *n.* A long flat piece of wood attached to each side of a flat-bottomed vessel (as a Dutch galiot), intended to prevent her from drifting fast to leeward. —**Leeward**, lē'wērd or lū'wērd, *a.* Pertaining to the part towards which the wind blows. —*n.* The quarter or direction towards the lee. —**Leeway**, lē'wā, *n.* The drifting of a ship to the leeward of her course; the deviation from her true course which a vessel makes by drifting to leeward. —*To make up leeway*, to make up for lost time; to overtake work which has fallen behind.

**Leech**, lēch, *n.* [A.Sax. *laece*, a physician.] A physician; a doctor; the common name of several blood-sucking wormlike animals, some of which are used in medicine. —**Leech-craft**, *n.* The art of healing.

**Leech**, lēch, *n.* [L.G. *leik*, Icel. *lik*, Sw. *lik*, Dan. *lig*. *leech-line*, bolt-rope.] *Naut.* the border or edge of a sail which is sloping or perpendicular.

**Leek**, lēk, *n.* [A.Sax. *ledc*, a herb.] A well-known culinary vegetable with a bulbous root; the national badge of the Welsh.

**Leer**, lēr, *n.* [A.Sax. *hleōr*, O.E. *lere*, lire, O.Sax. *hlear*, Icel. *hlyr*, face, cheek.] A side glance expressive of malignity, amorosness, or some unworthy feeling; an arch or affected glance or cast of countenance. —*v.i.* To cast a look expressive of contempt, malignity, or amorosness; to cast a sly or amoros look.

**Lees**, lēz, *n.pl.* [Fr. *lie*, Walloon *liz*, L.L. *lie*; origin unknown.] The grosser parts of any liquor which have settled on the bottom of a vessel; dregs; sediment.

**Leet**, lēt, *n.* [Icel. *leiti*, a share or part.] In Scotland, a list of candidates for any office.

**Left**, left, pret. & pp. of *leave*. —**Left-off**, *a.* Laid aside; no longer worn (*left-off* clothes).

**Left**, left, *a.* [A.Sax. *left*, worthless; O.E. *lift*, *luft*, O.D. *lucht*, *luft*, left; probably allied to A.Sax. *lef*,

O.Sax. *lef*, weak, infirm.] Denoting the part opposed to the *right* of the body; belonging to the side next which the heart is situated (the *left* hand, arm, or side); in politics, the advanced party in French and other chambers on the left of the President's chair, opposed to the Conservative 'right', and balancing 'centre'. —*n.* The side opposite to the right; that part which is on the left side. —**Left-handed**, *a.* Having the left hand more capable of being used than the right; using the left hand with more facility than the right; turned towards the left hand.

**Leg**, leg, *n.* [A Scandinavian word; Icel. *leggr*.] The limb of an animal, used in supporting the body and in walking and running; in a narrower sense, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot; a long slender support, as the *leg* of a chair or table; one of the sides of a triangle as opposed to the base; the part of a stocking or other article of dress that covers the leg; *cricket*, the part of the field that lies to the left and behind the batsman as he faces the bowler; the fielder who acts in that part of the field. —**Legging**, leg'ing, *n.* A covering for the leg, usually worn over the trousers and reaching to the knee; a long gaiter. —**Leggy**, leg'i, *d.* Long-legged; having legs of a length disproportionate to the rest of the body.

**Legacy**, leg'-ā-si, *n.* [From L. *legatum*, a legacy, from *lego*, I bequeath.] A bequest; a particular thing or certain sum of money given by last will or testament; anything handed down by an ancestor or predecessor.

**Legal**, lē'gal, *a.* [Fr. *légal*, from L. *legalis*, from *lex*, *legis*, law.] According to law; in conformity with law; permitted by law; pertaining to law; created by law. —**Legality**, lē-gal'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being legal. —**Legalize**, lē-gal-iz, *v.t.* —*legalized*, *legalizing*. To make legal or lawful; to render conformable to law. —**Legally**, lē-gal-i, *adv.* In a legal manner; by permission of or in conformity with law.

**Legate**, leg'at, *n.* [L. *legatus*, from *lego*, I send.] An ambassador; especially, the pope's ambassador to a foreign prince or state. —**Legation**, lē-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *legatio*.] A person or persons sent as envoys or ambassadors to a foreign court; an embassy; a diplomatic minister and his suite; a district ruled by a papal legate.

**Legatee**, leg'-ā-tē, *n.* [From L. *legatum*, a legacy.] One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

**Legato**, le-gā'to, *n.* [It., tied, from L. *ligare*, to tie.] *Mus.* played or sung in an even, smooth, gliding manner.

**Legend**, lej'end, *n.* [Fr. *légende*, from L. *legenda*, lit. things to be read.] A story generally of a mar-



vellous character told respecting a saint; hence, any marvellous story handed down from early times; a tradition; a non-historical narrative; an inscription.—**Legendary**, lej'en-da-ri, *a.* Consisting of legends; like a legend; fabulous.

**Legerdemain**, lej'er-dè-man', *n.* [Fr. *léger de main*, light of hand.] Sleight of hand; a deceptive performance which depends on dexterity of hand; trickery or deception generally.

**Legible**, lej'i-bl, *a.* [L. *legibilis*, from *lego*, I read.] Capable of being read; consisting of letters or figures that may be distinguished by the eye.—**Legibility**, lej-i-bl'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being legible.

**Legion**, lej'on, *n.* [L. *legio*, from *lego*, I collect. **LEGEND.**] A body of ancient Roman infantry consisting at different periods of from 3000 to above 6000, often with a complement of cavalry; hence, a body of troops in general; a great number.—**Legion of honour**, an order instituted in France by Napoleon I, as a reward for merit, both civil and military, now greatly altered in character.—*v.t.* To enrol or form into a legion.—**Legionary**, lej'on-a-ri, *a.* Belonging to a legion or legions.—*n.* One of a legion; a Roman soldier belonging to a legion.

**Legislate**, lej'is-lät, *v.t.*—**legislated**, **legislating**. [L. *lex*, *legis*, law, and *fero*, *latum*, to give, pass, or enact.] To make or enact a law or laws.

**Legislation**, lej'is-lä'shon, *n.* The act of legislating or enacting laws.—**Legislative**, lej'is-lä-tiv, *a.* Enacting laws; having power or authority to enact laws; pertaining to the enacting of laws.—**Legislator**, lej'is-lä-tër, *n.* A lawgiver; one who frames or establishes the laws and polity of a state or kingdom; a member of a national or supreme legislative assembly.—**Legislature**, lej'is-lä-tür, *n.* The body of men in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws; the supreme legislating power of a state.—**Legist**, lej'ist, *n.* One skilled in the laws.

**Legitim**, lej'i-tim, *n.* [L. *legitimus*, legitimate, legal.] *Scots law*, the share of a father's movable property to which on his death his children are entitled by law.

**Legitimate**, lej-it'i-mät, *a.* [L. *legitimus*, from *legitima*, to legitimate, from L. *legitimus*, lawful, from *lex*, law. **LEGAL.**] Lawfully begotten or born; born in wedlock; genuine; not false or spurious; following by logical or natural sequence; allowable (a *legitimate* argument or influence); rightful; *politics*, according to law or established usage; in a narrow sense, according to the doctrine of divine right.—*v.t.*—**legitimated**, **legitimating**. To make lawful [Mil.]; to render legitimate.—**Legitimacy**, lej-it'i-mä-si, *n.* The state or quality of being legitimate.—**Legitimation**, lej-it'i-mä'shon, *n.* The act of making

or rendering legitimate.—**Legitimist**, lej-it'i-mist, *n.* One who supports legitimate authority; one who believes in the sacredness of hereditary monarchies or the doctrine of divine right.—**Legitimize**, lej-it'i-miz, *v.t.*—**legitimized**, **legitimizing**. To legitimate.

**Legume**, lej'üm, *n.* [L. *legumen*, pulse—said to be from *lego*, I gather, because gathered and not cut.] *Bot.* A seed-vessel of two valves, like the pod of a pea, in which the seeds are fixed to the ventral suture only; *pl.* the fruit of leguminous plants of the pea kind; pulse.—**Leguminous**, lej'üm-i-nus, *a.* Pertaining to legumes or pulse; *bot.* bearing legumes; pertaining to plants bearing legumes, as peas.

**Leister**, les'tër, *n.* [Icel. *ljóstr*.] A pronged and barbed instrument for striking and taking fish; a salmon-spear. [Scottish.]

**Leisure**, lezh'ür, *n.* [O.E. *leisere*, *leiser*, &c., Fr. *loisir*, from O.Fr. *leisir*, *loisir* (infm.), from L. *licere*, to be allowed.] Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time; time free from employment; time which may be appropriated to any specific object.—*a.* Not used or spent in labour or business; vacant: said of time.—**Leisurely**, lezh'ür-li, *adv.* Not in haste or hurry; slowly; at leisure.—*a.* Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate.

**Leit-motif**, lit'mo-tëf, *n.* [G. *leit*, leading, and F. *motif*.] Recurring phrase in a musical composition, always associated with the same person or situation.

**Leman**, lem'an, *n.* [From *lief*, A.Sax. *leof*, dear, and *man*.] An old term for a sweetheart of either sex; a gallant or a mistress: often in a bad sense.

**Lemma**, lem'ma, *n.* [Gr. *lëmna*, from *lambanë*, I receive.] *Math.* a preliminary or preparatory proposition laid down and demonstrated for the purpose of facilitating something more important that follows.

**Lemming**, lem'ing, *n.* [Dan.] A rodent mammal found in Norway, Lapland, Siberia, &c., vast hordes of which periodically migrate towards the sea, destroying all vegetation in their path.

**Lemon**, lem'on, *n.* [Sp. *limon*, It. *limone*, Ar. *laymun*, Hind. *limu*, *limbu*.] A fruit resembling the orange, but having a much more acid pulp, and furnishing a cooling acid juice, which forms an ingredient in certain beverages; the tree that produces lemons.—*a.* Belonging to or impregnated with lemon.—**Lemonade**, lem-on-ad', *n.* [Fr. *limonade*; Sp. *limonada*.] A liquor consisting of lemon juice mixed with water and sweetened; an aerated drink flavoured with the juice or essence of lemons.—**Lemon-peel**, *n.* The rind of a lemon; the rind dried, preserved,

and candied by cooks and confectioners.—**Lemon-sole**, *n.* A flat fish resembling a sole.—**Lemon-squash**, *n.* Lemon juice and soda water.

**Lemur**, lè'mër, *n.* [L., a spectre: so called from its nocturnal habits and stealthy step.] A name of certain quadrumanous mammals inhabiting Madagascar, the East Indian Islands, &c., allied to the monkeys, insectivores, and rodents.

**Lend**, lend, *v.t.*—**pret.** & **pp.** *lent*. [A.Sax. *laenan*.] To grant to another for temporary use; to furnish on condition of the thing or its equivalent in kind being returned; to afford, grant, or furnish in general (assistance, an ear to a discourse, &c.); *refl.* to accommodate; to give up so as to be of assistance (he *lent himself* to the scheme).

**Length**, length, *n.* [A.Sax. *length*, from *lang*, long.] The longest measure of any object, in distinction from *depth*, *thickness*, *breadth*, or *width*; extent from end to end; one of the three dimensions of space; distance to a place; a portion of space considered as measured longwise; some definite long measure (to cut a rope into *lengths*); long continuance; duration of any extent in time; detail or amplification in language; extent, degree, height, as in conduct or action (to go to great *lengths*); extent of progress; one of the three fundamental conceptions (corresponding to space) represented by a fundamental unit. British scientific unit, the foot; French, the centimètre.—**Lengthen**, leng'thn, *v.t.* To make long or longer; to extend in length (often followed by *out*).—*v.i.* To grow longer.—**Lengthways**, **Lengthwise**, lenght'wäz, lenght'wiz, *adv.* In the direction of the length; in a longitudinal direction.—**Lengthy**, lenght'i, *a.* Long or moderately long; protracted; not short or brief: applied chiefly to discourses, arguments, proceedings, &c.

**Lenient**, len'i-ent, *a.* [L. *leniens*, from *lenio*, I soften.] Softening; mitigating; acting without rigour or severity; gentle; merciful; clement.—**Lenience**, **Leniency**, len'i-ens, len'i-en-si, *n.* The quality of being lenient; clemency.—**Lenitive**, len'i-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of softening or mitigating, as pain; assuasive; emollient.—*n.* A medicine or application of this kind.—**Lenity**, len'i-ti, *n.* [L. *lenitas*.] Gentleness; clemency; tenderness; mercy.

**Lens**, lenz, *n.* **pl.** **Lenses**, len'zes. [L. *lens*, a lentil—a convex lens somewhat resembles a lentil seed.] A transparent substance, usually glass, so formed that rays of light passing through it are made to change their direction, and thus cause objects to appear magnified or diminished in size; one of the glasses of a telescope, microscope, &c.

**Lent**, *lent*, *n.* [A.Sax. *lencten*, spring, *lencten-fasten*, spring fast, Lent.] A fast of forty days, beginning at Ash-Wednesday and continuing till Easter, observed in the Christian Church in commemoration of the forty days' fast of Christ. —**Lenten**, *len'ten*, *a.* Pertaining to Lent; as meagre as the fasting diet of Lent, meek, spare; plain (*lenten fare*).

**Lenticular**, *len-tik'û-lër*, *a.* [L. *lenticularis*.] Resembling a lentil in size or form; having the form of a double-convex lens. —**Lentiform**, *len'ti-form*, *len'toid*, *a.* Of the form of a lens; lenticular.

**Lentil**, *len'til*, *n.* [Fr. *lentille*, from L. *lens*, *lentils*, a lentil. LENS.] An annual pea-like leguminous plant cultivated in Egypt and Palestine from remote antiquity, having seeds used in soups, &c., and forming a very nutritious diet.

**Lento**, *len'to*, *n.* [It., from L. *lentus*, slow.] *Mus.* a direction that the music is to be performed slowly.

**Leo**, *lë'o*, *n.* [L., a lion.] The Lion, the fifth sign of the zodiac. —**Leonides**, *lë-on'i-dëz*, *n.pl.* A name for the group of meteors observed annually in November, which seem to radiate from the constellation Leo. —**Leonine**, *lë'o-nin*, *a.* [L. *leoninus*.] Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion or partaking of his qualities.

**Leoline**, *lë'o-nin*, *a.* [From *Leon* or *Leontinus*, an ecclesiastic of the twelfth century, who wrote largely in this measure.] A term applied to a certain Latin measure popular in the middle ages, consisting of hexameter and pentameter verses, rhyming at the middle and end.

**Leopard**, *lep'ärd*, *n.* [L. *leo*, lion, and *pardus*, a panther.] A carnivorous animal of the cat genus, inhabiting Africa, Persia, China, and India, of a yellowish-fawn colour variegated with dark spots.

**Leper**, *lep'ër*, *n.* [Originally meant the disease, being from Fr. *lepre*, L. *lepra*, from Gr. *lepra*, leprosy, from *lepros*, scaly, connected with *lepos*, a husk.] A person affected with leprosy. —**Leprosy**, *lep'to-si*, *n.* A disease which prevailed during the middle ages, and is still met with in various parts of the world, characterized by dusky red or livid tubercles on the face, ears, and extremities, thickened or rugose state of the skin, &c. —**Leprous**, *lep'rus*, *a.* Infected with leprosy.

**Lepidodendron**, *lep'i-dö-den'dron*, *n.* [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidos*, a scale, *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of fossil plants common in the coal formation, many of which are large trees having characters resembling those of the conifers and club-mosses.

**Lepidopterous**, **Lepidopteral**, *lep-i-dop'tër-us*, *lep-i-dop'tër-al*, *a.* [Gr. *lepis*, a scale, and *pteron*, a wing.] Of or belonging to the order of insects called Lepidoptera (*lep-i-*

*dop'tër-a*), comprising the butterflies and moths.

**Lepidosiren**, *lep'i-dö-si'r'en*, *n.* [Gr. *lepis*, *lepidos*, a scale, and *seirên*, a siren.] A fish found in Western Africa and South America, having both gills and lungs, and being thus enabled to lie packed in the mud of their native rivers during the dry season.

**Leporine**, *lep'o-rin*, *a.* [L. *leporinus*, from *lepus*, *leporis*, a hare.] Pertaining to a hare; having the qualities of the hare.

**Lese-majesty**, *lëz'maj-es-ti*, *n.* LEZE-MAJESTY.

**Lesion**, *lë'zhon*, *n.* [L. *læsio*, from *lædo*, I hurt; seen also in *collide*, *elide*.] *Med.* derangement; injury; a morbid change in the texture or substance of organs.

**Less**, *les*, *a.* serving as the comparative of *little*. [A.Sax. *laes*, *læssa*; O.Fris. *lessa*; allied to Goth. *lasius*, weak, Icel. *lasinn*, feeble; the superl. *least*. *Little* is from a different root. Hence *lest*.] Smaller; not so large or great. —*adv.* In a smaller or lower degree. —*n.* Not so much; a quantity not so great as another quantity; what is below a certain standard. —*No less*, nothing of inferior consequence or moment; nothing else. —**Lessen**, *les'n*, *v.t.* To make less or smaller; to diminish; to reduce; to reduce in dignity; to depreciate; to disparage. —*v.i.* To become less or smaller; to decrease or diminish. —**Lesser**, *les'ër*, *a.* [A double compar. from *less*.] Less; smaller; especially common with the definite article, and where there is opposition to *greater*: not used in comparisons with *than*.

**Lessee**, *les-së'*, *n.* [LEASE.] The person to whom a lease is given. —**Lessor**, *les-sor'*, *n.* One who leases or lets to a tenant for a term of years.

**Lesson**, *les'n*, *n.* [Fr. *leçon*, from L. *lectio*, *lectionis*, from *lego*, *lectum*, to read.] Anything read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner; what is assigned by a preceptor to a pupil to be learned at one time; something to be learned; piece of instruction conveyed; what is learned or may be learned from experience; a portion of Scripture read in divine service; a doctrine or notion inculcated; a precept; a reproof or rebuke.

**Lest**, *lest*, *conj.* [O.E. *leste*, for *les* the, shortened from A.Sax. *thýf*, *las* the, the less that, *lest*—*thýf*, by that (= the in the more, &c.), *las* = *less*, the, indeclinable relative.] For fear that; in case; that. . . not.

**Let**, *let*, *v.t.* —*let* (pret. & pp.), *letting*. [A.Sax. *lætan*, *létan* = D. *laten*, Icel. *læta*, Goth. *letan*, G. *lassen*; allied to E. *late*, and L. *lassus*, weary.] To permit; to allow; to suffer; to give leave; not to prevent; to lease; to grant possession and use of for a compensation. —In such phrases as *let us go*, *let* often expresses merely a sug-

gestion for mutual action, in *let him go*, &c., it often has the force of a command. (When *let* governs an infinitive the latter never takes *to*.) —*v.i.* To yield a certain rent by being hired out; to be taken on hire.

**Let**, *let*, *v.t.* —*letted*, *letting*. [A.Sax. *lettan*, from *læt*, late = D. *laten*, Icel. *lætja*; comp. *hinder*, from *hind*.] To hinder; to impede; to interpose obstructions to. —*n.* A hindrance; obstacle; impediment. **Letch**, *lech*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *leccan*, to wet.] To wash, as wood ashes, by causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali.

**Lethal**, *lë'thal*, *a.* [L. *lethalis*, *letalis*, mortal, from *letum*, death.] Deadly; mortal; fatal.

**Lethargy**, *lë'thär-jí*, *n.* [L. *lethargia*, from Gr. *lethargia*, oblivion, *lethargos*, forgetful, from *lêthê*, oblivion.] Unnatural sleepiness; morbid drowsiness; profound sleep, from which a person can scarcely be awakened; dullness; inaction; inattention. —**Lethargic**, **Lethargical**, *le-thär-jik*, *le-thär'ji-kal*, *a.* Affected with lethargy; morbidly inclined to sleep; dull; heavy; pertaining to lethargy. **Lethe**, *lë'thë*, *n.* [Gr. *lêthê*, forgetfulness; akin L. *lateo*, I lie hid.] Greek myth. the river of oblivion; one of the streams of the infernal regions; hence, oblivion; a draught of oblivion.

**Letter**, *let'ër*, *n.* [Fr. *lettre*, from L. *littera*, a letter, from *lino*, *litum*, to besmear; same root as *liquid*.] A mark or character used as the representative of a sound; a character standing for a vowel or a consonant; a written or printed message; an epistle; *printing*, a single type or character; also types collectively; *pl.* learning; erudition (a man of letters). —*v.t.* To impress or form letters on (to *letter* a book). —**Letter-book**, *n.* A book in which a business man inserts copies of letters despatched by him. —**Letter-box**, *n.* A box for receiving letters; a post-office box. —**Lettered**, *let'ërd*, *a.* Versed in literature or science; belonging to learning; marked or designated with letters. —**Lettering**, *let'ëring*, *n.* The act of impressing letters; the letter impressed. —**Letter-press**, *n.* Words impressed by types; print; a copying-press. —*a.* Consisting of, relating to, or employed in type-printing.

**Lettuce**, *let'is*, *n.* [From L. *lactuca*, a lettuce; from *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] The popular name of several species of annual composite plants, the leaves of some of which are used as salads.

**Leucocyte**, *lûk'ô-sit*, *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white, *kytos*, a cell.] A white or colourless blood corpuscle.

**Leucorrhœa**, *lû-kô-rë'a*, *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, and *rhêô*, I flow.] *Med.* a morbid discharge of a white or yellowish mucus from the female genital organs; the whites.

**Levant**, le-vant', *n.* [It. *levante*, the east, the direction of sunrise, from L. *levare*, to raise, *se levare*, to rise.] The eastern portion of the Mediterranean and its seaboard or the contiguous countries, as Syria, Asia Minor, Egypt, &c.—**Levanter**, le-van'tér, *n.* A wind in the Mediterranean from the direction of the Levant.

**Levant**, le-vant', *v.t.* [Sp. *levantar*, to raise, to remove; *levantar la casa*, to break up house—from L. *levare*, to raise. See above.] To run away; to decamp; to run away without paying debts.

**Levee**, lev'é, *n.* [Fr. *lever*, a rising.] A morning reception of visitors held by a prince or great personage; any similar assemblage; in America, an embankment on the margin of a river, to confine it within its natural channel.

**Level**, lev'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *level*, *livel* (now *niveau*), from L. *libella*, dim. of *libra*, a level, a balance.] An instrument by which to find or draw a straight line parallel to the plane of the horizon; a line or surface which coincides with the plane of the horizon; a surface without inequalities; usual elevation; customary height; equal elevation with something else; a state of equality; natural position; position to which anything is entitled; *mining*, a horizontal gallery in a mine.—*a.* Horizontal; coinciding with the plane of the horizon, or parallel to it; not having one part higher than another; even; flat; on the same line or plane; equal in rank or degree; having no degree of superiority.—*v.t.*—*levelled*, *levelling*. To make level; to remove inequalities of surface in; to lay flat on the ground; to reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree; to point, in taking aim; to aim; to direct or point at.—*v.i.* To accord, agree, or suit; to point a gun or the like to the mark; to aim.—**Leveller**, lev'el-ér, *n.* One who levels; one who would destroy social distinctions and reduce all men to equality.—**Levelling**, lev'el-ing, *n.* The act of one who levels; the art or operation of ascertaining the different elevations of objects on the surface of the earth, as in surveying.—**Levelling-pole**, **Levelling-rod**, **Levelling-staff**, *n.* An instrument used in levelling in conjunction with a spirit-level and telescope.

**Lever**, lë'vër, *n.* [Fr. *levier*, from *lever*, L. *levare*, to raise.] A bar of metal, wood, or other substance turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop, and used to overcome a certain resistance (called the weight), encountered at one part of the bar, by means of a force (called the power) applied at another part; a watch having a vibrating lever to connect the action of the escape-wheel with that of the balance.—**Leverage**, lë'vër-äj, *n.* The action of a lever; lever power;

the mechanical advantage or power gained by using a lever.

**Levret**, lev'ër-et, *n.* [Fr. *levrette*, dim. of O.Fr. *levre* (now *lièvre*), a hare, from L. *lepus*, *leporis*, a hare.] A hare in the first year of its age.

**Leviathan**, le-vi'a-than, *n.* [Heb. *lwyathan*, a term which etymologically seems to mean a long jointed monster.] An aquatic animal described in the book of Job, ch. xli; a fabulous sea-monster of immense size.

**Levin**, lev'in, *n.* [O.E. *levene*, *levening*, connected with *light*, and Prov.E. *lowe*, *lcel*, *log*, *flame*.] Lightning. [Poet.]

**Levirate**, **Leviratical**, lev'i-rät, lev-i-rät'i-kal, *a.* [L. *levir*, a husband's brother; akin Gr. *daër*.] Pertaining to marriage with a husband's brother; applied to the Jewish law according to which a woman whose husband died without issue was to be married to the husband's brother.

**Levitate**, lev'i-tät, *v.t.* [L. *levitas*, lightness, from *levis*, light.] To cause to become buoyant in the atmosphere; to cause to float in the air.—**Levitation**, lev-i-tä'shon, *n.* The act of making light or buoyant; lightness; buoyancy.

**Levite**, lev'it, *n.* [From *Levi*, one of the sons of Jacob.] In Jewish history, one of the tribe or family of Levi; a descendant of Levi; more particularly, an inferior or subordinate priest.—**Leviticus**, lev-it'i-kus, *n.* A book of the Old Testament containing the ceremonial law or the laws and regulations relating to the priests and Levites and to offerings.

**Levity**, lev'i-ti, *n.* [L. *levitas*, from *levis*, light.] Lightness; especially lightness of temper or conduct; want of seriousness; disposition to trifle; fickleness; capriciousness; volatility.

**Levy**, lev'y, *n.* [Fr. *levée*, from *lever*, L. *levare*, to raise.] The act of raising, collecting, or enlisting troops; the raising of taxes; that which is levied; a body of troops raised.—*v.t.*—*levied*, *levying*. To raise or enlist (troops); to collect (taxes).

**Lewd**, lüd, *a.* [O.E. *lewed*, A.Sax. *laewed*, lay, ignorant.] Vile, despicable, profligate, or wicked [N.T.]; given or pertaining to the unlawful indulgence of lust; lustful; libidinous; lascivious.—**Lewdness**, lüd'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lewd; lechery; lasciviousness.

**Lewis**, **Lewisson**, lü's, lü'si-son, *n.* An instrument of iron used in raising large stones, operating by the dove-tailing of one of its ends into the stone.

**Lewis gun**, lü's gun, *n.* An automatic rifle, gas-operated and air-cooled, capable of firing forty-seven rounds without reloading.

**Lexicon**, lek'si-kon, *n.* [Gr. *lexicon*, from *lexis*, a speaking, speech, a word, from *legō*, I speak.] A dictionary; a book containing an alpha-

betical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition or an explanation of the meaning of each: usually applied to dictionaries of the Greek or Hebrew tongues.—**Lexicographer**, lek-si-kog'ra-fër, *n.* The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.—**Lexicographic**, **Lexicographical**, lek'si-kog'ra-f'ik, lek'si-kog'ra-f'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to lexicons or lexicography.—**Lexicography**, lek-si-kog'ra-fi, *n.* The act or art of compiling a lexicon or dictionary; the occupation of composing dictionaries.—**Lexicology**, lek-si-kol'o-j'i, *n.* The science of words, their derivation and signification; that branch of learning which treats of the proper signification and just application of words.

**Leyden-jar**, lë'dn, *n.* [So named from having been invented at *Leyden*, Holland.] A glass jar coated inside and outside, usually with tin-foil, to within a third of the top, that it made be readily charged with electricity.

**Leze-majesty**, lëz'maj-es-ti, *n.* [Fr. *lèse-majesté*, high treason, from L. *laesa majestas*—*laedo*, *laesum*, to injure (whence *lesion*), and *majestas*, majesty.] Any crime committed against the sovereign power in a state; treason.

**Liable**, li'a-bl, *a.* [Either from the verb to *lie*, with the sense of lying open or subject to, or from Fr. *lier*, to bind.] Answerable for consequences; bound to make good a loss; responsible; apt or not unlikely to incur something undesirable; subject; exposed; with *to*.—**Liability**, li-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state of being liable; that for which one is liable; pl. sums or amount which one is under obligation to pay; debts.

**Liaison**, li-ä-zön, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ligatio*, a binding, from L. *ligare*, to bind.] A bond of union; an entanglement; commonly, an illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.—**Liaison officer**, an officer employed in linking up troops under different commands.

**Liana**, lë-ä'nä, *n.* [Fr. *liane*, from *lier*, L. *ligare*, to bind; akin *lien*.] A term applied to the larger climbing and twining plants in tropical forests.

**Lias**, lï'as, *n.* [Fr. *lîas*, O.Fr. *hois*, Arm. *liach*, Gael. *leac*, a stone.] Geol. that series of strata lying at the basis of the oolitic series, and above the triassic or new red sandstone.—**Liasic**, lï-as'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or of the age of the lias formation.

**Libation**, li-bä'shon, *n.* [L. *libatio*, *libationis*, from *libo*, I taste, make libation.] The act of pouring a liquid, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim in sacrifice, in honour of some deity; a portion of wine or other liquor poured out in honour of a deity by the person who is to drink.

**Libel**, lï'bel, *n.* [Fr. *libelle*, L. *libel-*



**Jus**, a libel or lampoon, lit. a little book, dim. of *liber*, the inner bark or rind of a tree used for paper, and hence a book.] A defamatory writing; a malicious publication containing representations tending to bring a person into contempt, or expose him to public hatred or derision; *law*, the writ commencing a suit and containing the plaintiff's allegations.—*v.t.*—**libelled**, *li-bell-ing*. To publish a libel against; to defame by libel; to lampoon.—**Libellous**, *li'bel-us*, *a.* Containing matter of the nature of a libel; defamatory.

**Liberal**, *lib'ér-al*, *a.* [*L. liberalis*, from *liber*, free.] Befitting a free man or one well-born (the *liberal* arts, a *liberal* education); of a free heart; bountiful; generous; giving largely; ample, large, abundant, profuse (donation, supply, &c.); not characterized by selfish, narrow, or contracted ideas or feelings; favourable to civil, political, and religious liberty; favourable to reform or progress, and in politics often opposed to *conservative*; not too literal or strict; free.—*n.* An advocate of freedom from restraint, especially in politics and religion; a member of that party which advocates progressive reform.—**Liberal Unionist**, the section formed by a split in the Liberal party, professing Liberal principles, but adhering to the union of Ireland with Great Britain.

—**Liberalism**, *lib'ér-al-izm*, *n.* Liberal principles; the principles or practice of Liberals.—**Liberality**, *lib'ér-al-í-ti*, *n.* [*L. liberalitas*; *Fr. libéralité*.] The quality of being liberal; largeness of mind or view; disposition to give largely; munificence; generosity; a particular act of generosity (in this sense with a plural).—**Liberalize**, *lib'ér-al-íz*, *v.t.*—**liberalized**, *liberalizing*. To render liberal; to free from narrow views or prejudices.—**Liberally**, *lib'ér-al-ly*, *adv.* In a liberal manner; generously; bountifully; freely; largely.

**Liberate**, *lib'ér-át*, *v.t.*—**liberated**, *liberating*. [*L. libero, liberatum*, from *liber*, free.] To release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty; to free; to deliver; to disengage.—**Liberation**, *lib'ér-á-sh'n*, *n.* [*L. liberatio*.] The act of liberating.

**Libertine**, *lib'ér-tin*, *n.* [*L. libertinus*, a freedman, from *liber*, free.] One who indulges his lust without restraint; one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake.—*a.* Licentious; dissolute.—**Libertinism**, *lib'ér-tin-izm*, *n.* The conduct of a libertine or rake.

**Liberty**, *lib'ér-ti*, *n.* [*Fr. liberté, L. libertas*, from *liber*, free.] The state or condition of one who is free; exemption from restraint; power of acting as one pleases; freedom; permission granted to do something; leave; immunity enjoyed; a special privilege or exemption; a place or district within which certain exclusive privileges

may be exercised; freedom of action or speech beyond the ordinary bounds of civility or decorum; freedom from occupation or engagements; state of being disengaged.

—**Libertarian**, *lib'ér-tá'ri-an*, *a.* Pertaining to the doctrine of free-will, as opposed to the doctrine of necessity.—*n.* One who holds the doctrine of the freedom of the will.

**Libidinous**, *li-bid'í-nus*, *a.* [*L. libidinosus*, from *libido, lubido*, lust.] Characterized by lust or lewdness; having an eager appetite for sexual indulgence; fitted to excite lustful desire; lustful; lewd.

**Libra**, *lí'bra*, *n.* [*L. a balance*.] The balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac.

**Library**, *lí'bra-ri*, *n.* [*L. librarium*, a bookcase, *libraria*, a bookseller's shop, from *liber*, a book.] A collection of books belonging to a private person or to a public institution, &c.; an apartment, suite of apartments, or a whole building appropriated to the keeping of a collection of books.—**Librarian**, *li-brá'ri-an*, *n.* The keeper of a library.

**Librate**, *lí'brát*, *v.t.*—**librated**, *librating*. [*L. libro, libratum*, from *libra*, a balance, a level.] To hold in equipoise; to poise; to balance.—*v.i.* To balance; to be poised.—**Libration**, *li-brá'sh'n*, *n.* The act of balancing; a state of equipoise; *astron.* a real or apparent motion like that of a balance before coming to rest; an apparent irregularity of the moon's motion, whereby those parts very near the border of the lunar disc alternately become visible and invisible.

**Libretto**, *lib-ret'ó*, *n.* [*It.*, a little book.] A book containing the words of an extended musical composition, as an opera.

**Licence**, *lí'sens*, *n.* [*Fr. licence*, from *L. licentia*, from *impers. vb. licet*, it is permitted.] Authority given to act in a particular way; power conferred upon a person by proper authority, to do particular acts, practise in professions, conduct certain trades, &c.; the document containing such authority; excess of liberty; undue freedom; freedom abused, or used in contempt of law or decorum; deviation from an artistic standard.—**License**, *v.t.*—**licensed**, *licensing*. To permit or empower by licence; to grant a licence to.—**Licensed**, *lí'sens't*, *p.* and *a.* Having a licence; permitted by authority.—**Licensee**, *lí-sen-sé'*, *n.* One to whom a licence is granted.

—**Licentiate**, *lí-sen'shí-át*, *n.* One who has a licence to practise some profession; a person licensed in medicine or theology; in Scottish Church, one licensed but not ordained to a charge; a probationer: corresponding largely to the French *abbé*.—**Licentious**, *lí-sen'shús*, *a.* [*L. licentiosus*.] Characterized by licence; overpassing due bounds; loose in behaviour; profligate; dissolute; libidinous.

**Lichen**, *lí'ken* or *lich'en*, *n.* [*Gr.*

*leichēn*, the plant, the disease, from *leichō*, I lick.] *Bot.* One of an order of cryptogamic plants without stem and leaves, growing on the bark of trees, on rocks, &c., and including rock-moss, tree-moss, &c.; *med.* an eruption of small pimples, of a red or white colour, clustered together or spread over the surface of the skin.

**Lich-gate**, *lich'gát*, *n.* [*Lit.* corpse-gate, from *A.Sax. lic*, a corpse.] A church-yard gate, with a porch under which a bier might stand while the introductory part of the service was read.

**Lick**, *lík*, *v.t.* [*A.Sax. liccian*.] To pass over or draw the tongue over the surface of; to lap; to take in by the tongue; to flog, beat, or conquer [colloq.].—*n.* A rubbing or drawing of the tongue over anything; a slight smear or coat, as of paint; a blow or stroke [colloq.].

**Lictor**, *lík'tor*, *n.* [*L.*, from *ligare*, to bind.] An officer among the Romans who bore an axe and fasces as ensigns of his office, and whose duty was to attend the chief magistrates when they appeared in public, to apprehend and punish criminals, &c.

**Lid**, *líd*, *n.* [*A.Sax. hlid*.] A movable cover for the opening of a vessel, box, &c.; the cover of the eye; the eyelid.

**Lie**, *lí*, *v.i.*—**lied**, *lying*. [*A.Sax. ledgan*.] To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive; knowingly to utter untruth.—*n.* [*A.Sax. lige*.] A falsehood uttered for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth.—**Liar**, *lí'ér*, *n.* One who lies or tells lies; a person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who declares to be a fact what he knows is not.

**Lie**, *lí*, *v.t.*—**pret. lay**; *pp. lain* (*lien*, obsolete); *ppr. lying*. [*A.Sax. ligcan*, to lie (of which *legcan*, to lay, is a causative.)] To occupy a horizontal or nearly horizontal position; to rest lengthwise, or be flat upon the surface of anything; to be placed and remain without motion; to lay or place oneself in a horizontal or nearly horizontal position: often with *down*; to be in bed; to sleep or pass the night; to lean or recline; to be situated; to have place or position (Ireland *lies* west of England); to be posted or encamped, as an army; to remain or be in some condition: with words denoting the particular condition (*to lie* waste, *to lie* fallow, *to lie* open, *to lie* hid, &c.); to be present or contained; to be found; to exist; to depend (it does not *lie* in my power; success *lies* in vigilance); to weigh or press; to be sustainable in law; to be capable of being maintained (an action will not *lie*). [The trans. verb *to lay* is often erroneously used for *to lie*. This is a gross blunder which should be carefully avoided, and may easily be so by attending to the meaning and con-

jugation of the two verbs. *To lay* is always transitive, and has for its preterite *laid*; as, he told me to *lay* it down, and I *laid* it down. Hence it is utterly wrong to say, we must know how the land *lays*; I went and *laid* down for a little. —*n.* The relative position of one object with regard to another or to a point of the compass; general bearing or direction; position or state of an affair; *geol.* the manner in which strata are disposed.

**Lief**, lēf, *a.* [A.Sax. *lēof*, loved.] Dear; beloved; pleasing; agreeable. [Now only poet.] —*adv.* Gladly; willingly; readily (used in such phrases as, I had as *lief* go as not).

**Liege**, lēj, *a.* [Fr. *lige*, Pr. *lie*, It. *ligio*, L.L. *ligius*, *legius*; origin uncertain.] Connected by loyalty or duty; bound by or resting on feudal ties (a *liege* lord, *liege* vassalage). —*n.* A vassal or person owing duties to his feudal lord; a lord or superior; a sovereign; a law-abiding citizen or citizen in general (in this sense usually in the pl.). — (**Liege**man, lēj'man, *n.* A vassal; a *liege*).

**Lien**, lē'en, lēn, li'en, *n.* [Fr. *lien*, from L. *ligamen*, from *ligo*, I bind.] Law, a legal claim; a right in one man to retain the property of another until some claim of the former is paid or satisfied.

**Lieu**, lū, *n.* [Fr., from L. *locus*, place.] Place; room; stead; preceded by *in* (to give goods in *lieu* of wares).

**Lieutenant**, lef-ten'ant, *n.* [Fr., composed of *lieu*, L. *locus*, place, and *tenant*, L. *tenens*, holding.] An officer, civil or military, who supplies the place of a superior in his absence; a commissioned officer in the army who is next in rank below a captain; a commissioned officer in the navy, next in rank below a lieutenant-commander. — **Lieutenancy**, lef-ten'an-si, *n.* The office or commission of a lieutenant. — **Lieutenant-colonel**, *n.* An army officer next in rank below a colonel. — **Lieutenant-commander**, *n.* A naval officer immediately below the rank of commander, and corresponding in rank to a major in the army. — **Lieutenant-general**, *n.* An army officer next in rank below a general. — **Lieutenant-governor**, *n.* An officer (as in some British colonies) ranking next below a governor or governor-general. — **Lieutenanthip**, lef-ten'ant-ship, *n.* A lieutenancy.

**Lieve**, lēv, *a.* Same as *Lief*.

**Life**, lif, *n.* pl. *Lives*, livz. [A.Sax. *lif*, Icel. *líf*, Dan. *liv*, D. *lijf*, Goth. *libains*, life.] That state of an animal or a plant in which its organs are capable of performing their functions, or in which the performance of functions has not permanently ceased; animate existence; vitality; the time during which such a state continues; the mundane existence of a human being; the period

from birth to death; period during which anything continues to exist; outward manifestation of life; a person's condition or circumstances; mode, manner, or course of living, as morally good or bad; social surroundings and characteristics (high or low *life*); that which makes alive; animating or inspiring principle; animation; vivacity; energy; the living form, or nature itself, in opposition to a copy or imitation; a living person (many *lives* were sacrificed); collectively, human beings in any number (a great loss of *life*); animated beings in the aggregate (the abundance of *life* on the globe); narrative of a person's life; a biography or memoir; human affairs; course of things in the world; happiness in the favour of God; eternal felicity.

—**Life-belt**, *n.* A belt made of pieces of cork fastened together, or of india-rubber hollow and inflated, used to support the body in the water. — **Life-blood**, *n.* The blood necessary to life; vital blood; that which is essential to existence or strength. — **Life-boat**, *n.* A boat for saving persons from drowning, constructed with great strength, and at the same time possessing sufficient buoyancy to enable it to float though loaded with men and filled with water. — **Life-guard**, *n.* A soldier that guards the person of a prince; a bodyguard; in the British army, the *Life-guards* are two cavalry regiments of the Household Brigade. — **Lifeless**, lif'les, *a.* Deprived of life; dead; inanimate; inorganic; destitute of life or spirit; spiritless; dull; heavy; inactive. — **Lifelike**, lif'lik, *a.* Like a living person; true to the life.

— **Life-preserver**, *n.* One who or that which preserves life; a life-belt; a short stick with a loaded head, used for defence against assailants. — **Life-rent**, *n.* A right which entitles a person to use and enjoy property during life. — **Life-time**, lif'tim, *n.* The time that life continues; duration of life.

**Lift**, lif't, *v.t.* [From O.E. *lift*, A. Sax. *lyft*, Icel. *lyft*, Dan. *lyft*, I. *lyft*, to bring from a lower to a higher position or place; to raise, elevate, upheave; to elevate, exalt, or improve, as in fortune, estimation, dignity, or rank; to elate: often with *up*; to take and carry away; to remove by stealing (to *lift* cattle); to collect when due (to *lift* rents, to *lift* accounts). — *v.i.* To raise or try to raise; to rise, or be raised or elevated (the fog *lifts*). — *n.* The act or manner of raising or lifting; elevation; a weight to be raised; assistance in lifting; hence, assistance or aid in general; a device for raising persons or goods from a lower flat or story of a house to a higher one; an elevator; *naut.* a rope from the cap and masthead to the extremity of a yard for supporting or raising it. — **Lift-pump**, *n.* A pump in which the piston raises the water

by lifting it without atmospheric pressure.

**Ligament**, lig'a-ment, *n.* [L. *ligamentum*, from *ligo*, I bind.] What ties or unites one thing or part to another; a band; a bond; a strong flexible fastening; *anat.* a strong, compact, tendinous substance, serving to bind one bone to another.

**Ligan**, li'gan, *n.* [Contr. for *ligamen*, a band, from *ligo*, I bind.] Goods sunk in the sea, but having something buoyant attached to mark their position.

**Ligature**, lig'a-tūr, *n.* [L. *ligatura*.] Something that binds; a cord, thong, band, or bandage; a ligament; the act of binding; *mus.* a line connecting notes; *printing*, a type consisting of two or more letters or characters cast on the same body, as *fi*, *ff*; *surg.* a cord or string for tying blood-vessels to prevent hemorrhage; a thread or wire to remove tumours, &c., by strangulation.

**Light**, lit, *n.* [A.Sax. *lēht*.] That agent or force by the action of which upon the organs of sight objects from which it proceeds are rendered visible; that from which this agent or force emanates, or is supposed to emanate; a radiant body, as the sun, the moon, a candle, &c.; mental or spiritual illumination; knowledge; information; a person who is conspicuous or eminent in any study; a model or example; the phenomena constituting day; hence, open view, public observation, publicity; a compartment of a window; the illuminated part of an object or picture; the point of view or position in which or from which anything is looked at or considered; aspect. — *Northern lights*, the aurora borealis. See under **AURORA**. — *a.* Bright; clear; not dark or obscure; white or whitish; not intense or deep, as a colour; not dark in hue. — *v.t.* — *pret.* & *pp.* *lighted*, sometimes *lit*. To set fire to; to kindle; to ignite; to set burning; to give light to; to fill or spread over with light; to show the way to by means of a light; to illuminate. — **Light-due**, *n.* A duty or toll levied on ships for the maintenance of lighthouses, &c. — **Lighten**, li'tn, *v.i.* To exhibit the phenomenon of lightning; to give out flashes; to flash; to become lighter; to become less dark or gloomy; to clear. — *v.t.* To make light or clear; to dissipate darkness from; to illuminate; to enlighten. — **Lighter**, li'ter, *n.* One who or that which lights. — **Lighthouse**, li'thous, *n.* A tower or other lofty structure with a powerful light at top, erected as a guide or warning of danger to navigators at night; a pharos. — **Lightness**, li'tnes, *n.* Want of darkness or intensity; clearness. — **Lightning**, li'tning, *n.* [From verb to *lighten*.] A flash of light the result of a dis-

charge of atmospheric electricity.—**Lightning-conductor**, **Lightning-rod**, *n.* A metallic rod attached to buildings or vessels to protect them from lightning by conducting it into the earth or water.—**Light-ship**, *n.* A ship anchored and hoisting a strong light to serve as a lighthouse.

**Light**, *lit*, *a.* [A.Sax. *lēht*.] Not heavy; having little weight; not burdensome; easy to be lifted, borne, or carried; not oppressive; easy to be suffered or endured; easy to be performed; not difficult; easy to be digested; not oppressive to the stomach; not heavily armed, or armed with light weapons; swift; nimble; not dense or gross; not strong; not copious or vehement (a *light* rain); inconsiderable; easily influenced by trifling considerations; unsteady; volatile; trifling; gay; airy; wanton; unchaste; not of legal weight (*light* coin); loose; sandy; easily pulverized (a *light* soil); having a sensation of giddiness; employed in light work (a *light* porter).—**Lighten**, *li'tn*, *v.t.* To make lighter or less heavy; to relieve of a certain amount of weight; to make less burdensome or oppressive; to alleviate.—**Lighter**, *li'ter*, *n.* A large open flat-bottomed barge, often used in lightening or unloading and loading ships.—**Light-fingered**, *a.* Thievish; addicted to petty thefts; often applied to pickpockets.—**Light-footed**, *a.* Nimble in running or dancing; active.—**Light-headed**, *a.* Having dizziness or giddiness in the head; dizzy; delirious; thoughtless; heedless; weak; volatile; unsteady.—**Light-hearted**, *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.—**Light-horse**, *n.* Light-armed cavalry.—**Light-horseman**, *n.* A light-armed cavalry soldier.—**Light-infantry**, *n.* Infantry selected and trained for rapid evolutions.—**Lightly**, *li'tli*, *adv.* In a light manner; with little weight; nimbly; airily; easily; slightly; cheerfully; gaily.—**Lightness**, *li'tnes*, *n.* The condition or quality of being light; the opposite of heaviness; agility; briskness; levity.—**Lights**, *lits*, *n.pl.* The lungs. [Colloq.]

**Light-weight**, *n.* Sporting, a boxer not weighing more than 9 st. 9 lb.—**Light year**, *n.* A unit of distance used in astronomy, being the distance which light can travel in a year, or about 65,000 times the distance from the earth to the sun.

**Light**, *lit*, *v.i.* — pret. & pp. *lighted*, sometimes *lit*. [A.Sax. *līhtan*, to descend.] To descend, as from a horse or carriage (with *down*, *off*, *from*); to fly or fall and settle; to come to rest; to fall or come by chance; to happen to find; with *on* or *upon*.

**Light-aloof**, *lin'al'ōz*, *n.* [*Light* is from *L. lignum*, wood.] Aloes-wood or agallochum.

**Ligneous**, *li'g'nē-us*, *a.* [*L. ligneus*, from *lignum*, wood.] Made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood; woody; wooden.—**Lignite**, *li'g'nit*, *n.* Fossil-wood, wood-coal, or brown coal, a combustible substance mineralized to a certain degree, but retaining distinctly its woody texture.—**Lignum-vitæ**, *li'g-num-vi'tē*, *n.* [*L.*, wood of life, from its hardness and durability.] The popular name of a small West Indian and South American tree, the wood of which is valued for its extreme hardness.

**Figure**, *li'gūr*, *n.* [*Gr. linggourion*, *ligurion*.] A kind of precious stone. [O.T.]

**Ligurite**, *li'gū-rīt*, *n.* [From *Liguria*.] A kind of gem of an apple-green colour, occasionally speckled.

**Like**, *lik*, *a.* [A.Sax. *lic*, *gelic*.] Equal; exactly corresponding; of the same kind; similar; resembling (*like* passions); probable; likely (*it is like* he will); feeling equal or disposed to.—*Had like*, was like; had nearly; came little short of. *Like* is frequently suffixed to nouns to form adjectives denoting resemblance, as *childlike*, &c.—*n.* Some person or thing resembling another; an exact counterpart.—*adv.* In the same or a similar manner; similarly; likely; probably.—**Likelihood**, *lik'li-hud*, *n.* Likelihood; probability.—**Likeliness**, *lik'li-nes*, *n.* The condition or quality of being likely.—**Likely**, *lik'li*, *a.* Like the truth; credible; probable (a *likely* story); giving a probability of something (*I am likely* to be from home to-morrow); suitable, well adapted, or convenient for some purpose.—*adv.* Probably; as may be expected or reasonably thought.—**Liken**, *li'kn*, *v.t.* To make like; to cause to resemble; to compare; to represent as resembling.—**Likeness**, *lik'nes*, *n.* The condition or quality of being like; similarity; what exactly resembles something else; especially, a portrait.—**Likewise**, *lik'wiz*, *conj.* and *adv.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

**Like**, *lik*, *v.t.*—*liked*, *liking*. [A.Sax. *lician*, *gelician*, to please.] To please or suit: used impersonally; to be pleased with in a moderate degree; to approve; to take satisfaction in; to enjoy.—*v.i.* To be pleased; to choose.—*n.* A liking; a fancy: used chiefly in the phrase *likes and dislikes*.—**Likeable**, *lik'abl*, *a.* Such as to attract liking; lovable.—**Liking**, *lik'ing*, *n.* Inclination; desire; satisfaction: often with *for* or *to* (an amusement to your *liking*).

**Lilac**, *li'lak*, *n.* [*Sp. lilac*, *Ar. lilak*, *lilac*; *Per. lilaj*; from a word meaning *blue*.] A beautiful flowering shrub with flowers generally bluish or white, originally a native of Persia.

**Lilliputian**, *lil-i-pū'shan*, *n.* A member of the diminutive race of beings described in Swift's *imagi-*

nary kingdom of *Lilliput* in *Gulliver's Travels*; a person of very small size.—*a.* Very small; diminutive.

**Lilt**, *lilt*, *v.t.* and *i.* [Akin to *lull*.] To sing, especially in a cheerful manner; to give musical or harmonious utterance. [*Tenn.*]—*n.* A song; a tune.

**Lily**, *lil'i*, *n.* [A.Sax. *lilie*, from *L. lilium*, *Gr. leirion*.] The popular name of many bulbous plants with showy and fragrant flowers, as the white lily, orange-lily, tiger-lily, scarlet lily, &c.

**Limb**, *lim*, *n.* [A.Sax. *lim*.] One of the jointed members of the human body or of any animal; an arm or leg, more especially the latter; a pretty large or main branch of a tree.—*v.t.* To supply with limbs; to dismember; to tear the limbs from.

**Limb**, *lim*, *n.* [*L. limbus*, a border, edging, or fringe.] *Astron.* the border or outermost edge of the sun or moon; the graduated edge of a circle or other astronomical or surveying instrument, &c.

**Limber**, *lim'bēr*, *a.* [Closely allied to *limp*.] Easily bent; flexible; pliant.

**Limber**, *lim'bēr*, *n.* [Really a plural form from *Icel. limar*, limbs, branches of a tree; akin to *limb*.] *Artill.* a carriage on two wheels with the ammunition boxes and shafts for the horses, attached to the gun-carriage, properly so called, of a field gun or cannon.

**Limbo**, *lim'bō*, *n.* [It., from *L. limbus*, a hem or edge.] A region beyond this world in which, as was believed by some, the souls of those who have not offended by personal acts are detained till the final judgment.

**Lime**, *lim*, *n.* [A.Sax. *hlm*, glue, cement.] A viscous substance for catching birds; bird-lime; a most useful caustic earth, obtained from chalk and other kinds of limestones, used in the manufacture of mortar and other cements, and as a manure to fertilize land; also mortar made with lime.—*v.t.*—*limed*, *liming*. To smear with bird-lime; to entangle; to ensnare; to manure with lime; to cement or glue [*Shak.*].—**Lime-kiln**, *lim'kil*, *n.* A kiln in which limestone is exposed to a strong heat and reduced to lime.—**Lime-light**, *n.* A very powerful light produced by turning an oxyhydrogen flame on a ball of lime.—**Lime-stone**, *lim'stōn*, *n.* A kind of stone consisting of varieties of carbonate of lime.

**Lime**, *lim*, *n.* [Formerly *lime*, from A.Sax. *līnd*, D. and G. *linde*, Dan. Sw. *līel*, *lind*, the tree.] The linden tree.

**Lime**, *lim*, *n.* [Fr. *lime*, from *Per. limā*, *limān*, whence also *lemon*.] A species of tree cultivated in the south of Europe, and producing an inferior sort of lemon, used for flavouring punch, sherbet, &c.—**Lime-juice**, *n.* The juice of the lime, used, among other purposes, as a specific against scurvy.



**Limerick**, lim'er-ik, *n.* A nonsense verse form of five lines, popularized by Edward Lear (1812-88) in his *Book of Nonsense*, 1840.

**Limit**, lim'it, *n.* [Fr. *limite*, from *L. limes*, *limitis*, a bound or limit; allied to *limen*, a threshold; akin *lintel*, *eliminate*.] That which terminates, circumscribes, or confines; bound, border, utmost extent; *math.* a determinate quantity to which a variable one continually approaches.—*v.t.* To set limits or bounds to; to bound; to confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain; to narrow or confine the signification of; to apply exclusively (words or conceptions).—**Limitation**, lim-i-tā'shon, *n.* The act of limiting, bounding, or circumscribing; the condition of being so limited; that which limits; limiting circumstances; restriction; qualification.—**Limited**, lim'it-ed, *p.* and *a.* Confined within limits; narrow; circumscribed.—**Limited liability**, such liability as that of a company whose partners or shareholders are liable only for the amount of the shares subscribed.

**Limn**, lim, *v.t.* [Fr. *enluminer*, from *L. illuminare*, I illuminate.] To draw or paint; to make a portrait or likeness of.—**Limner**, lim'nér, *n.* One who limns; a painter of portraits or miniatures.

**Limp**, limp, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *limp-halt*, *lemp-hælt*, limping-halt.] To halt or walk lamely.—*n.* The act of limping; a halt in one's gait.

**Limp**, limp, *a.* [Akin to *limp*, the verb, and to *limber*; comp. Skr. *lamb*, to hang.] Easily bent; flexible; pliant; lacking stiffness; flaccid.

**Limpet**, lim'pet, *n.* [O.Fr. *limpîne*, a limpet; comp. Gr. *lepas*, *lepas*, a limpet.] A univalve mollusc with a conical shell, found adhering to rocks.

**Limpid**, lim'pid, *a.* [*L. limpidus*; allied to Gr. *lampô*, I shine, hence akin to *lamp*.] Characterized by clearness or transparency; clear and bright; translucent; transparent; said of water.—**Limpidity**, lim-pid'i-ti, *n.* The state of being limpid.

**Linch-pin**, linsh, *n.* [Lit. axle-pin, from A.Sax. *lynis*, an axle-tree.] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage or other vehicle from sliding off the axle-tree; an axle-pin.

**Linden**, lin'den, *n.* [An adj. form from A.Sax. *lcel*. Sw. and Dan. *lind*, D. and G. *linde*, the linden.] The lime-tree.

**Line**, lin, *n.* [A.Sax. *line*, a cord or line, from *L. linea*, a linen thread, a string, a line.] A small rope or cord; a thread-like marking, as with a pen, pencil, &c.; a stroke or score; a marking or furrow upon the hands or face; a mark traced or imagined to show latitude, longitude, temperature, or the like, on a map or the globe: *the line*

being specifically the equator; a row of things; a straight row of soldiers drawn up with an extended front; a similar disposition of ships in preparation for an engagement; a straight row of words or figures between two margins (a page of thirty lines); the words which form a certain number of poetical feet; a verse; an outline, contour, lineament (a ship of fine lines); a short epistle, one as it were consisting of only a line of writing; course of thought, conduct, occupation, policy, or the like, conceived as directed toward an end or object; a continuous or connected series, as of descendants from a common progenitor; a series of public conveyances, as buses, steamers, and the like, passing between places with regularity (a line of ships to New Zealand); *fort. (pl.)* works made to cover extended positions, and presenting a front in only one direction to the enemy; as a measure, the twelfth part of an inch.—*v.t.*—**lined**, *lin'ing*. To draw lines upon; to mark with lines or thread-like strokes.—**Liner**, li'nér, *n.* A ship of the line; also one of a line of ocean-going ships. — **Linesman**, linz'man, *n.* *Football and lawn tennis*, an official who assists the referee or umpire, especially by noting when and where the ball goes out of play.

**Line**, lin, *v.t.*—**lined**, *lin'ing*. [O.E. *line*, flax or linen, the original meaning being to double a garment with linen; ultimate origin same as that of preceding word.] To cover on the inside; to protect by a layer on the inside (to line a garment); to put in the inside of (to line one's purse).—**Lining**, lin'ing, *n.* The covering of the inner surface of anything; a substance of some kind forming an inside and strengthening layer.

**Lineage**, lin'é-ā, *n.* [Fr. *lignage*, from *ligne*, *L. linea*, a line.] Descendants in a line from a common progenitor; line of descent from an ancestor; race; progeny.—**Lineal**, lin'é-al, *a.* [*L. linealis*.] Composed of lines; in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; pertaining to or ascertained by a line or lines (*lineal* measure).—**Lineament**, lin'é-a-ment, *n.* [*L. lineamentum*.] The outline or contour of a body or figure, particularly of the face; a line of form or feature.—**Linear**, lin'é-ér, *a.* [*L. linearis*.] Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; lineal.

**Linen**, lin'en, *n.* [Properly an adj. signifying made of flax, from A.Sax. *lin*, flax, *L. linum*, Gr. *linon*, flax; comp. Armor. *lin*, W. *llin*, flax.] Cloth made of flax; a flaxen fabric or material; underclothing in general, because chiefly made of linen or similar materials.—*a.* Made of flax, or yarn from flax.—**Linen-draper**, *n.* A person who sells linen goods by retail.

**Ling**, ling, *n.* [D. *ling*; Dan. and *N. lange*; G. *leng*, *langfisch*; so

named from being long.] A fish of the cod family, rather long in proportion to its thickness, abounding in the British seas, and salted and dried in great numbers.

**Ling**, ling, *n.* [Icel. and Dan. *lyng*, heather.] Common heather.

**Lingam**, ling'gam, *n.* [Skr.] A conventional symbol of the male organ of generation, held sacred among the Hindus.

**Linger**, ling'ér, *v.i.* [From A.Sax. *lengra*, compar. of *lang*, long; comp. the verb *lower*, from compar. of *low*.] To delay; to loiter; to lag or hang behind; to be slow to move or act; to hesitate; to remain long (the disease *lingers*).—**Lingering**, *p.* and *a.* Remaining or continuing long; protracted (a *lingering* disease).

**Lingerie**, lin'jer-i, *n.* [Fr.] Stock of linen articles; women's underclothing.

**Lingo**, ling'gō, *n.* [*L. lingua*, the tongue.] Language; speech; a contemptuous term for language one does not understand. [Vulgar.]

**Lingua Franca**. A compound or mongrel language in the Levant, made up of words from French, Italian, Spanish, and modern Greek, serving as a common medium of communication.

**Lingual**, ling'gwal, *a.* [*L. lingua*, the tongue.] Pertaining to the tongue; pronounced chiefly by means of the tongue.—*n.* A letter pronounced chiefly by means of the tongue, as *l*, *r*.—**Linguiform**, ling'gwi-form, *n.* Having the form or shape of a tongue.—**Linguist**, ling'gwist, *n.* A person skilled in languages; one who knows several languages.—**Linguistic**, ling'gwis'tik, *a.* Relating to language or to the affinities of language; philological.—**Linguistics**, ling'gwis'tiks, *n.* The science of language, or of the origin, significations, affinities, and application of words; comparative philology.

**Linhay**, lin'hā, *n.* [Possibly from *lin*, to lean, and A.S. *haga*, enclosure.] A kind of open shed, forming part of farm buildings.

**Liniment**, lin'i-ment, *n.* [*L. lini-mentum*, from *linio*, I anoint.] *Med.* a species of oily liquid, of a stimulating or soothing character, to be rubbed into the skin.

**Link**, link, *n.* [A.Sax. *hlence*.] A single ring or division of a chain; anything doubled and closed like a link; something that serves to connect one thing or part with another; any constituent part of a connected series; *land-measuring*, a division of Gunter's chain, having a length of 7-92 inches; *mach*, any straight rod connecting two rotating pieces by flexible joints.—*v.t.* To connect by, or as if by, a link or links; to unite or join.—*v.i.* To be joined or connected; with *together* or *in*.

**Link**, link, *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps equivalent to *lint*, the first part of *linstock*.] A torch made of tow or other materials, with tar or

**pitch**.—**Link-boy**, **Link-man**, *n.* A boy or man that carries a link to light passengers.

**Links**, *link*s, *n. pl.* [A.Sax. *hlinc*, rising ground.] A stretch of flat or slightly undulating ground on the sea-shore lying uncultivated. [Scottish.]

**Linn**, *lin*, *n.* [Fr. *linn*, W. *llyn*, a pool.] A cataract or waterfall; the pool below a fall.

**Linnet**, *lin*'et, *n.* [A.Sax. *linet*; Fr. *linet*, *linotte*, from *L. linum*, flax.] One of the commonest of British singing birds, frequenting open heaths and commons.

**Linoleum**, *lin*-nô'lé-um, *n.* [L. *linum*, flax, and *oleum*, oil.] A preparation of linseed-oil with chloride of sulphur, which when mixed with ground cork and pressed upon canvas forms floor-cloth; the floor-cloth thus produced.

**Linotype**, *n.* [A 'line o' type'.] In printing, a machine for setting and casting lines of type by the operation of a keyboard.

**Linseed**, *lin*'séd, *n.* [O.E. *lin*, flax. *LINE*.] The seed of flax.—**Linseed-oil**, *n.* An oil procured by pressure from the seed of flax.—**Linsey-woolsey**, *lin*'si-wûl-si, *n.* A fabric made of linen and wool; an incongruous mixture [Shak.].—*a.* Made of linen and wool mixed; of different and unsuitable ingredients.

**Linstock**, *lin*'stok, *n.* [For *linstock*, *linstock* from *D. lont*, Dan. *lunte*, a match, and *stock*, a stick.] A staff with a croch or fork at one end to hold a lighted match, formerly used in firing cannon.

**Lint**, *lint*, *n.* [A.Sax. *linet*, *L. linteus*, from *linum*, flax.] Flax; linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

**Lintel**, *lin*'tel, *n.* [O.Fr. *lintel*.] The horizontal piece of timber or stone over a door, window, or similar opening.

**Lion**, *li*'on, *n.* [Fr. *lion*, from *L. leo*, *leonis*, a lion; Gr. *leôn*.] A well-known carnivorous animal, of a tawny colour, having a full-flowing mane in the male, and a tufted tail; a sign of the zodiac; Leo; an object of interest and curiosity (the *lion* of the day; to visit the *lions* of the place): a usage derived from the time when the lions kept in the Tower of London were one of the chief sights to which strangers were taken.—*Lion's share*, the whole or a very disproportionate share in advantages.—**Lioness**, *li*'on-es, *n.* The female of the lion.—**Lion-hearted**, *a.* Having a lion's courage; brave and magnanimous.—**Lionize**, *li*'on-iz, *v.t.* To treat as a lion or object of curiosity and interest.

**Lip**, *lip*, *n.* [A.Sax. *lippe*.] The name of the two fleshy or muscular parts (upper and lower) covering the front teeth in man and many other animals; something similar; the edge or border of something hollow (as a vessel, a wound);

brink or margin.—*v.t.* To touch, as with the lip; to kiss.—**Lip-language**, *n.* Oral or articulate language, in contradistinction to the language of signs.—**Lip-reading**, *n.* Understanding what one says from the movement of his lips: used in regard to the deaf and dumb.

—**Lip-service**, *n.* A mere verbal profession of service.—**Lip-stick**, *n.* A cosmetic used by women for heightening the colour of the lips.

**Lippitude**, *lip*'i-tûd, *n.* [L. *lippitudo*, from *lippus*, bleared-eyed.] Soreness of eyes; blearedness.

**Liquate**, *lik*'wât, *v.i.* and *t.*—*li-quoted*, *liquat*ing. [L. *liquo*, *liquatum*.] To melt; to liquefy; *metal*. To separate from a less fusible metal, by applying just sufficient heat to melt the more easily liquefiable.—**Lique-facient**, *lik*-wê-fâ'shi-ent, *n.* That which causes to melt.—**Lique-faction**, *lik*-wê-fâk'shon, *n.* [L. *lique*, to be fluid, and *facio*, I make.] The act or operation of melting or dissolving; a becoming liquid; the state of being melted.—

**Liquefy**, *lik*'wê-fi, *v.t.*—*liquefied*, *liquefy*ing. To convert from a solid form to that of a liquid; to melt by heat.—*v.i.* To be melted; to become liquid.—**Liquescent**, *lik*-wê'sent, *a.* [L. *liquescere*, to melt.] Melting; becoming fluid.

**Liqueur**, *lik*-kûr' or *lik*-kêr', *n.* [Fr., *liq. liquor*.] A beverage composed of alcohol, sugar, and some infusion or extract from fruits, spices, and various aromatic substances.

**Liquid**, *lik*'wid, *a.* [L. *liquidus*, from *liquo*, I melt.] Composed of particles that move freely among each other on the slightest pressure; fluid; not solid; flowing smoothly or easily to the ear; devoid of harshness; pronounced with a slight contact of the organs of articulation; smooth in sound (*a liquid letter*).—*n.* A liquid; matter in the form of water, wine, milk, &c.; a non-elastic fluid; a letter or sound pronounced with a smooth flowing sound, as *l* and *r*.—**Liquidambar**, *lik*'wid-am-bar, *n.* [That is, *liquid amber*.] A kind of fragrant gum or resin from several trees.—

**Liquidate**, *lik*'wi-dât, *v.t.*—*liquidated*, *liquidat*ing. [Fr. *liquider*, *L. liquido*.] To make liquid; to ascertain or reduce to precision in amount; to adjust; to dissolve or clear off (debts or liabilities); to pay; *com.* to wind up, as the affairs of a firm or company, by settling with its debtors and creditors, apportioning the amount of profit and loss of each partner or shareholder, &c.—**Liquidation**, *lik*-wi-dâ'shon, *n.* The act of liquidating.—**Liquidator**, *lik*-wi-dâ'tér, *n.* One who liquidates; a person appointed to conduct the winding up of the affairs of a firm or company.—

**Liquor**, *lik*'ér, *n.* [L. *liquor*, from *liquo*, I melt.] A liquid or fluid substance; often specifically, an intoxicating beverage; drink.

**Liquorice**, *lik*'ér-is, *n.* [Fr. *liqueric*,

*L. L. liquiritia*, from Gr. *glykorrhiza*—*glyks*, sweet, and *rhiza*, root.] A perennial plant of the bean family, the roots of which supply a well-known sweet juice.

**Lira**, *lê*'ra, *n. pl.* **Lire**, *lê*'râ. [From *L. libra*, a pound, whence also Fr. *livre*.] An Italian silver coin equivalent to a franc, or 100. nearly (nominally).

**Lisp**, *lisp*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *wlisp*.] To pronounce the sibilant letters *s* and *z* imperfectly, as by giving the sound of *th* or *dh*; to speak imperfectly, as a child.—*v.t.* To pronounce with a lisp or imperfectly.—*n.* The habit or act of lipping; the habitual utterance of *th* for *s*.

**Lissom**, **Lissome**, *lis*'um, *a.* [For *lithesome*.] Supple; flexible; lithe; nimble; active.

**List**, *list*, *n.* [A.Sax. *list*, selvedge.] The edge or selvedge woven on cloth; a strip of cloth; a fillet; a limit or boundary; a line enclosing a field of combat or tournament ground; hence, *pl.* the ground or field enclosed for a combat or competition; a roll or catalogue (*a list of names*).—*v.t.* To enrol; to enlist; to fit or cover with list.—*v.i.* To enlist, as in the army.

**List**, *list*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *lystan*, to wish (used imperis.), from *lust*, pleasure.] To desire or choose; to be disposed; to please. [Sometimes imperis. with dative of a pronoun.]—*n.* *Naut.* an inclination to one side (the ship has a *list* to port).

**List**, *list*, *v.i.* [Original form of *listen*, which is a lengthened form from A.Sax. *hlystan*, to listen.] To hearken; to attend; to listen.—*v.t.* To listen to.—**Listen**, *lis*'n, *v.i.* To attend closely with a view to hear; to give ear; to hearken.—**Listener**, *lis*'n-ér, *n.* One who listens; a hearer.—**Listening-in**, *n.* *Wireless tel.* listening to speech or music transmitted by broadcasting.—**Listening-post**, *n.* A position or post in front of an army's lines, occupied by a sentry or sentries charged with the duty of detecting enemy movements by hearing.

**Listerism**, *lis*'tér-izm, *n.* [From Sir Joseph Lister.] The antiseptic system in surgery, the object of which is to exclude living germs from wounds.

**Listless**, *lis*'tles, *a.* [O.E. *list*, A.Sax. *lyst*, desire, pleasure.] Indifferent to or taking no pleasure in what is passing; languid and indifferent; uninterested; vacant.

**Litany**, *lit*'â-ni, *n.* [Fr. *litanie*; Gr. *litaneia*, from *litaneō*, I pray, *litē*, a prayer.] A solemn supplication used in public worship; a collection of short supplications in the *Book of Common Prayer*, uttered by the priest and people alternately.

**Litchi**, *lich*'i, *n.* A delicious fruit yielded by a tree belonging to China and the Malayan Archipelago.

**Literal**, *lit*'ér-al, *a.* [L. *literalis*, from *littera*, a letter. *LETTER*.] According to the letter or verbal expression;



not figurative or metaphorical; following the letter or exact words; not free (a literal translation); consisting of or expressed by letters. —*n.* *Print.* misprint. —**Literalism**, lit'ér-al-izm, *n.* The act of adhering to the letter; a mode of interpreting literally. —**Literalist**, lit'ér-al-ist, *n.* One who practises literalism; an interpreter according to the letter. —**Literally**, lit'ér-al-lí, *adv.* In a literal manner or sense; according to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively. —**Literary**, lit'ér-a-ri, *a.* [L. *literarius*.] Pertaining to letters or literature; treating of or dealing with learning or learned men; engaged in literature; consisting in written or printed compositions (*literary property*). —**Literatim**, lit'ér-a'tim, *adv.* [L.] Letter for letter. —**Literature**, lit'ér-a-túr, *n.* [L. *literatura*.] Learning; literary knowledge; literary productions collectively; the literary productions upon a given subject, or a particular branch of knowledge; the collective writings of a country or period; the class of writings in which beauty of style is a characteristic feature; belles-lettres; the literary profession; the calling of authors of books, &c. **Lith**, lith, *n.* [A.Sax. *lith* = D. *lid*, Dan. *led*, Icel. *líthr*, Goth. *litrus*, limb, joint.] A limb; a joint; a symmetrical part or division; a member. **Litharge**, lith'árj, *n.* [Gr. *lithargyros*—*lithos*, stone, *argyros*, silver.] An oxide of lead, much used in assaying as a flux, and entering into the composition of the glaze of common earthenware. **Lithe**, líth, *a.* [A.Sax. *lithe*, gentle.] That may be easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber. —**Litheness**, líth'í-nes, *n.* Pliancy; flexibility; limberness. —**Lithesome**, líth'í-sum, *a.* Pliant; lissom. **Lithia**, lith'í-a, *n.* [From Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] The oxide of the metal lithium, of a white colour, acrid and caustic; *med.* the formation of stone, gravel, or concretions in the human body. —**Lithium**, lith'í-um, *n.* The metallic base of lithia, of a silver-white lustre, the lightest of all known solids. **Litholyphics**, lith'ó-glif-iks, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *glyphō*, I engrave.] The art of engraving on precious stones, &c. **Lithograph**, lith'ó-gráf, *v.t.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *graphō*, I write.] To engrave or trace on stone and transfer to paper, &c., by printing. —*n.* A print from a drawing on stone. —**Lithographer**, lith'ó-grá-fér, *n.* One who practises lithography. —**Lithographic**, **Lithographical**, lith'ó-gráf'ík, lith'ó-gráf'í-kal, *a.* Pertaining to lithography; engraved upon or printed from stone. —**Lithographic stone**, **Lithographic slate**, a slaty compact limestone, of a yellowish colour and fine grain, used for receiving the

designs in lithography. —**Lithography**, lith'ó-grá-fí, *n.* The art of writing or drawing with special pigments on a peculiar kind of stone, and of producing impressions from it on paper.

**Lithology**, lith'ó-l'ó-jí, *n.* The science or natural history of stones; the study of the mineral structure of rocks.

**Lithophotography**, lith'ó-fó-tog'-ra-fí, *n.* The art of producing prints from lithographic stones by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface.

**Lithotint**, lith'ó-tint, *n.* A tinted picture produced by lithography.

**Lithotomy**, lith'ó-t'ó-mí, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *temno*, I cut.] The operation, art, or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

**Lithotypy**, lith'ó-t'í-pl, *n.* A peculiar process of stereotyping by pressing into a mould taken from a form of type a composition which hardens into a stony substance. —**Lithotype**, lith'ó-t'íp, *n.* A kind of stereotype plate produced by lithotypy.

**Litigate**, lit'í-gát, *v.t.* —**Litigated**, **litigating**. [L. *litigo*, *litigatum*—*lis*, *lis*, strife, dispute, and *ago*, I carry on.] To make the subject of a lawsuit; to bring before a court of law for decision. —*v.i.* To carry on a suit by judicial process. —**Litigant**, lit'í-gant, *a.* Disposed to litigate; contending in law; engaged in a lawsuit. —*n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit. —**Litigation**, lit'í-gá'shon, *n.* The act or process of litigating; the proceedings in a suit at law; a lawsuit. —**Litigious**, lit'í-j'us, *a.* [L. *litigiosus*, from *litigium*, a dispute.] Inclined to go to law; fond of litigation; given to bringing lawsuits; contentious.

**Litmus**, lit'mus, *n.* [From G. *lakmus*, D. *lakmoes*—*lack*, *lacker*, and *mus*, *moss*, pulp, pap.] A colouring matter procured from certain lichens, used as a test for acids, paper tinged blue with it turning red with acids, and blue again with alkalis.

**Litotes**, lit'ó-téz, *n.* [Gr. *litotēs*, plainness, simplicity.] *Rhet.* a figure which expresses less than what is intended to be conveyed. Thus, 'a citizen of no mean city', means, 'of an illustrious or important city'. **Litre**, l'è-tr, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *litra*, a pound.] The French standard measure of capacity, equal to 61·028 cubic inches; the English imperial gallon being fully 4½ litres.

**Litter**, lit'ér, *n.* [Fr. *litière*, from L.L. *lectaria*, from L. *lectus*, a bed.] A kind of frame for supporting a bed, in which a person may be borne by men or by a horse; straw, hay, or other soft substance, used as a bed for horses and other animals; articles scattered in a slovenly manner; scattered rubbish; a condition of disorder. —*v.t.* To furnish (animals) with litter or bedding; to spread straw, &c., for;

to scatter in a careless or slovenly manner.

**Litter**, lit'ér, *n.* [Comp. Icel. *litr*, the place where animals lay their young.] The young produced at a birth by a quadruped which brings forth several at a birth; a birth or bringing forth, as of pigs, kittens, rabbits, puppies, &c. —*v.t.* To bring forth or give birth to: said of such quadrupeds as the sow, cat, rabbit. —*v.i.* To bring forth a litter.

**Litterateur**, lit'ér-a-tér, *n.* [Fr. *littérateur*.] A literary man; one who adopts literature as a profession.

**Little**, lit'l, *a.*—comparative *less*, superlative *least* (both from a different root); superlative very rarely *littlest*. [A.Sax. *lytel*.] Small in size or extent; not great or large; short in duration; small in quantity or amount; of small dignity, power, or importance; of small force or weight; slight; inconsiderable; small in mind; petty; mean; narrow. —*n.* That which is little; a small quantity, space, &c.; small degree or scale; miniature. —*A little*, somewhat; to or in a small degree; to a limited extent. —*By little and little*, by slow degrees; gradually. —*adv.* In a small quantity or degree. —**Little-go**, lit'l-gó, *n.* The first examination necessary for the B.A. degree at Cambridge University, officially known as the Previous Examination. —**Littleness**, lit'l-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being little.

**Litoral**, lit'ó-ral, *a.* [L. *littoralis*, from *litus*, *lituris*, the shore.] Pertaining to a shore; inhabiting the sea-shore. —**Litoral zone**, the interval or zone on a sea-coast between high and low water mark; a coast strip or district (the Red Sea *littoral*).

**Liturg**, lit'ér-jí, *n.* [Gr. *leitourgia*—*leitōs*, public, from *laos*, *leōs*, the people, and *ergon*, work.] The ritual or established formulas for public worship in those churches which use prescribed forms. —**Liturgic**, **Liturgical**, lit'ér-jík lit'ér-jík-al, *a.* Pertaining to liturgy or to public prayer and worship. —**Liturgics**, lit'ér-jíks, *n.* The doctrine or theory of liturgies. —**Liturgiology**, lit'ér-jí-ol'ó-jí, *n.* The science or system of public ecclesiastical ceremonies. —**Liturgist**, lit'ér-jíst, *n.* One who favours or adheres to a liturgy.

**Live**, lív, *v.i.*—*lived*, *living*. [A.Sax. *lifian*.] To have life; to be capable of performing the vital functions; to continue; to remain still effective; not to perish; to pass or spend life in a particular manner; to conduct oneself in life; to regulate one's life; to abide, dwell, reside; to feed, subsist, be nourished and supported (to *live* on grass or insects); to acquire a livelihood; *Scrip.* to be exempt from spiritual death. —*v.t.* To pass or spend (to *live* a life of ease). —**Living**, lív'ing, *p.* and *a.* Having life; not dead;



producing action, animation, and vigour; quickening.—*n.* Means of subsistence; livelihood; power of continuing life; manner of life; the beneficence of a clergyman.

**Live**, liv, *a.* [Short for *alive*, that is, 'in life'.] Having life; alive; not dead (a *live* ox; a *live* plant); ignited, not extinct (a *live* coal); vivid; as colour.—**Lived**, livd, *a.* Having a life; existing; used in composition (long-lived, short-lived).—**Livelhood**, liv'li-hyd, *n.* [Corrupted from O.E. *lifode*, *livelode*, A. Sax. *lif-lode*, lit. life-leading, lead or course of life.] Means of maintaining life; support of life; maintenance.—**Livelong**, liv'long, *a.* That endures long; lasting; durable.—**Livelong day**, day throughout its whole length; entire day; with undercurrent of joy or lassitude; originally *life* (LIEF) long.—**Lively**, liv'li, *a.* Brisk; vivacious; active; animated; spirited; living; life-like; strong, energetic, keen (a *lively* faith or hope); fresh; bright; said of colours.—*adv.* In a lively manner.—**Live-oak**, *n.* A species of oak of the United States yielding very valuable timber.

**Liver**, liv'ér, *n.* [A. Sax. *lifer*.] The glandular organ which in animals secretes the bile; in man placed in the right upper side and towards the front of the abdominal cavity.—**Liverwort**, liv'ér-wért, *n.* [From the appearance of the plants.] One of an order of cryptogamic plants, closely allied to the mosses.

**Livery**, liv'ér-i, *n.* [Fr. *livrée*, a giving out, something given out or delivered over, from *livré*, pp. of *livrer*, to deliver.] An allowance of food steadily given out, as to a family, to servants, to horses, &c.; hence, the state of a horse that is kept and fed at a certain rate (to keep horses at *livery*); a distinctive dress in which the male servants of some person of position are clad; a distinctive garb worn by any body or association of persons; the body or association of persons wearing such a garb; characteristic covering or outward appearance (the *livery* of May, of grief).—**Livery-company**, *n.* A company of London liverymen.—**Liveryman**, liv'ér-i-man, *n.* One who wears a livery; a member of one of the free guilds or companies of the city of London.—**Livery-stable**, *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire.

**Livid**, liv'id, *a.* [L. *lividus*, from *livère*, to be black and blue.] Black and blue; of a lead colour; discoloured, as flesh by contusion.

**Livre**, lê-vr, *n.* [Fr., from L. *libra*, a pound.] An old French money of account, superseded by the franc.

**Lixivial**, **Lixivius**, lik-siv'i-al, lik-siv'i-us, *a.* [L. *lixivius*, made into lye, *lixivium*, lye, from *lix*, ashes.] Pertaining to lye.—**Lixivate**, lik-siv'i-át, *v.t.* To subject to the process of lixiviation.—**Lixivation**, lik-siv'i-át-shon, *n.* The process of extracting alkaline salts from ashes

by pouring water on them, the water passing through them taking up the salts and thus forming lye.—**Lixivium**, lik-siv'i-um, *n.* Lye.

**Lizard**, liz'ér-d, *n.* [Fr. *lézard*, from L. *lacerta*, a lizard.] The popular name of many four-footed, tailed reptiles; *naut.* a piece of rope with one or more iron thimbles in it for ropes to lead through.

**Llama**, lá'má, *n.* [A Peruvian word.] A hoofed ruminating quadruped of South America, allied to the camel, but smaller and not having a hump.

**Llanos**, lan'öz or lyá'nöz, *n.pl.* [Sp., from L. *planus*, level.] Vast and almost entirely level grassy plains in the northern part of South America.

**Lloyd's**, loidz, *n.* [Because the headquarters of the underwriters were originally (from 1716) Lloyd's coffee-house.] A society of underwriters and others in London for the collection and diffusion of maritime intelligence, the insurance, classification, and certification of vessels, and the transaction of business of various kinds connected with shipping.—**Lloyd's List**, a London daily publication, containing information on shipping matters.—**Lloyd's Register**, a register of British and foreign shipping, published yearly.

**Lo**, lô, *exclam.* [A. Sax. *lô*.] Look; see; behold; observe.

**Loach**, lôch, *n.* [Fr. *loche*, a loach; origin unknown.] A small fish inhabiting clear streams in England, and esteemed dainty food.

**Load**, lôd, *n.* [O.E. *lode*, a load, from A. Sax. *hladan*, to load.] What is laid on or put in anything for conveyance; a burden; as much as can be carried at one time by any conveyance; a grievous weight; an encumbrance; something that burdens or oppresses the mind or spirits; in building construction, the external forces acting upon a structure and the weight of the structure itself.—**Load line**, a line drawn on the side of a vessel to show the depth to which she may safely sink in the water.—*v.t.* To charge with a load; to lay a burden on; to weigh down, oppress, encumber; to bestow or confer in great abundance; to fill; to stuff; to make heavier for some purpose by adding special weight; to charge, as a gun with cartridges.

**Loadstar**, **Lodestar**, lôd'star, *n.* [*Lode*, *load* is from A. Sax. *lôd*, course, way (the termination of *livelihood*), from *lithan*, to go (akin to *lead*).] A star that leads or serves to guide; especially the pole-star.—**Loadstone**, **Lodestone**, lôd'stôn, *n.* An ore of iron; the magnetic oxide of iron, which possesses the property of attracting iron, and the power of communicating this property to iron and steel, thus forming artificial magnets; hence, a magnet.

**Loaf**, lôf, *n. pl.* **Loaves**, lôvz. [A. Sax. *hlôf*; Icel. *hleifr*, Goth. *hlaifs*, *hlaifs*, O.H.G. *hlaib*, G. *laib*, *leib*, allied to Rus. *chljeb*, Pol. *chleb*,

bread, loaf. This word forms part of *lord*, *lady*, and *iammas*.] A regularly shaped or moulded mass of bread of some size; a conical lump of sugar.

**Loaf**, lôf, *v.i.* [The verb is from the noun *loafer*, G. *läufer*, D. *looper*, one that runs or gads about. Akin *leap*.] To lounge; to idle away one's time.—*v.t.* To pass or spend in idleness, as time; to spend lazily.—**Loafer**, lôf'ér, *n.* A lazy or disreputable lounge; a lazy fellow who picks up a living anyhow.

**Loam**, lôm, *n.* [A. Sax. *lôdm*.] A rich soil compounded of sand, clay, vegetable mould, &c.; a mixture of sand, clay, &c., used for moulding in iron-founding.—*v.t.* To cover with loam; to clay.

**Loan**, lôn, *n.* [A. Sax. *lân*.] The act of lending or condition of being lent; a lending; that which is lent; especially, a sum of money lent at interest.—*v.t.* and *i.* To lend.

**Loath**, lôth, *a.* [A. Sax. *lôth*, hateful.] Filled with disgust or aversion; unwilling; reluctant; averse.—**Loathe**, lôth, *v.t.*—*loathed*, *loathing*. [A. Sax. *lôthian*, to hate.] To feel disgust at; to have an extreme aversion of the appetite towards; to dislike greatly; to abhor.—*v.i.* To feel nausea, disgust, or abhorrence.—**Loathing**, lôth'ing, *n.* Extreme disgust, nausea, or aversion; abhorrence; detestation.—**Loathly**, lôth'li, *a.* Loathsome.—**Loathness**, lôth'nes, *n.* The state of being loath.—**Loathsome**, lôth'sum, *a.* Causing to loathe; exciting disgust; disgusting; odious; detestable.

**Lobby**, lob'li, *n.* [L.L. *lobia*, *lobium*, &c., a portico.] An enclosed space surrounding or communicating with one or more apartments; also, a small hall or waiting-room; an entrance-hall; that part of a hall of legislation not appropriated to the official use of the assembly.—**Division lobby**, lobby in Parliament where members record their votes on a division.—*v.t.* To interview or influence a member in the lobby of the House.

**Lobe**, lôb, *n.* [Fr. *lobe*, L.L. *lobus*, from Gr. *lobos*, a lobe.] A round projecting part of an organ, as of the liver, lungs, brain, &c.; the lower soft part of the ear; *bot.* a rounded projection or division of a leaf.—**Lobate**, **Lobated**, lô'bát, lô'bâted, *a.* Consisting of or having lobes; applied to the foot of a bird furnished at the side with a broad-lobed membrane.—**Lobed**, lôbd, *a.* Lobate.—**Lobe-foot**, *n.* A lobe-footed bird; a lobiped.—**Lobe-footed**, *a.* Having the toes lobate or bordered with membranes, as the grebes.

**LOBELIA**, lô-bê'li-a, *n.* [From Matthew *Lobel*, physician and botanist to James I.] A genus of beautiful plants belonging to the bell-flower family, a blue species being common in gardens.

**LOBSCOUSE**, lob'skous, *n.* [Origin

obscure.] *Naut.* a hash of meat, biscuit, &c., baked.

**Loberster**, lób'stér, *n.* [A.Sax. *loppe-stere*, *lopystre*, corrupted from *L. locusta*, a lobster, a locust.] The name of certain longtailed (macrurous), ten-footed crustaceans with large claws, allied to the crabs, and used for food.

**Lobworm**, lób'wérn, *n.* The lugworm.

**Local**, ló'kal, *a.* [From *localis*, from *locus*, a place.] Pertaining to a particular place; limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district; *med.* confined to a particular part or organ.—*Local option*, the principle by which the inhabitants of a locality vote directly on the sale there of intoxicants.—*n.* A local item of news; a local railway train. [Colloq.]—**Locale**, ló-kál', *n.* [Fr. *local*, a locality, the *e* being erroneous, as in *morale*.] A locality.

—**Locality**, ló-kál'-tí, *n.* Position; situation; place; district; geographical place or situation.—

**Localization**, ló-kál-i-zá'shón, *n.* The act of localizing.—**Localize**, ló-kál-iz, *v.t.*—*localized*, *localizing*. To fix in or assign to a particular place; to discover or detect the place of.—**Locally**, ló-kál-lí, *adv.* With respect to place; in place.—

**Locate**, ló-kát, *v.t.*—*located*, *locating*. [L. *loco*, *locatum*.] To set in a particular spot or position; to place; to settle.—*v.i.* To reside; to adopt a fixed residence.—**Location**, ló-ká'shón, *n.* The act of locating; situation with respect to place; place.—**Locative**, ló-ka-tív, *a.* *Gram.* indicating place (a *locative* adjective; a *locative* case).—*n.* The locative case; a case expressing position.

**Loch**, lóch, *n.* [Gael.; allied to *lake*.] A lake; an arm of the sea running into the land, especially if narrow or to some extent landlocked.

**Lock**, lók, *n.* [A.Sax. *loca*, *loc*.] An appliance used for fastening doors, chests, drawers, &c., its main feature being a bolt moved with a key; the mechanism by which a firearm is discharged; a fastening together; a state of being closely entangled; a grapple in wrestling; an enclosure in a canal, with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another.—*v.t.* To fasten with a lock and key; to fasten so as to impede motion (to *lock* a wheel); to shut up or confine with, or as with, a lock, or in an enclosed place; to close fast; to seal; to join or unite firmly, as by intertwining or infolding; to embrace closely.—*To lock out*, to close the doors of an industrial establishment against the operatives; to throw out of employment, so as to bring workmen to the master's terms.—*v.i.* To become fast; to unite closely by mutual insertion of parts.—**Lockage**, lók'áj, *n.* Works which form the locks on a canal; toll paid for

passing the locks.—**Locker**, lók'ér, *n.* A closed receptacle, as a drawer or small cupboard in a ship, that may be closed with a lock.—**Locket**, lók'et, *n.* [Dim. from *lock*.] A little case worn as an ornament, often pendent to a necklace or watchguard.—

**Lock-jaw**, *n.* *Med.* a form of tetanus consisting in spasmodic rigidity of the under jaw, so that the mouth cannot be opened, resulting from cold or a wound.—**Lock-keeper**, *n.* One who attends the locks of a canal.—

**Lock-out**, *n.* The closing of a place of work against the workmen on the part of the masters, in order to bring the men to their terms as to hours, wages, &c.—**Locksmith**, lók'smith, *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make locks.—

**Lock-up**, *n.* A room or place in which persons under arrest are temporarily confined.

**Lock**, lók, *n.* [A.Sax. *locc*.] A tuft of hair or wool; a tress; a ringlet; a tuft of hay or other like substance.

**Locomotion**, ló-kó-mó'shón, *n.* [L. *locus*, place, and *motio*, motion.] The act or power of moving from place to place.—**Locomotive**, ló-kó-mó'tív, *a.* Pertaining to locomotion; moving from place to place.—*n.* A steam-engine used for drawing carriages on a railway; a steam-engine that runs on a road.

**Locum-tenens**, ló-kum-té'nénz, *n.* [L.] One who temporarily acts for another; a deputy or substitute, especially of a doctor or clergyman.

**Locus**, ló'kus, *n.* pl. **Locí**, ló'sí. [L.] A place; specifically, *geom.* the line traversed by a point which is constrained to move in accordance with certain determinate conditions.—*Locus classicus*, the classical or all-important passage in an author or book dealing with a specific point.—*Locus standi*, recognized place or position; the right of a party to appear and be heard on the question before any tribunal.

**Locust**, ló'kust, *n.* [L. *locusta* (whence *lobster*).] The name of several large insects allied to the grasshoppers and crickets, some of which appear in immense multitudes and eat up every green thing.—**Locution**, ló-kú'shón, *n.* [L. *locutio*, *locutionis*, from *loquor*, I speak.] A mode of speech; a phrase.

**Lode**, lód, *n.* [A.Sax. *lôd*, a way, a course, same as *load* in *loadstar*, *loadstone*.] An open ditch; a straight water channel; *mining*, a metallic vein, or any regular mineral vein.

**Lodestar**, *n.* Same as *Loadstar*.

**Lodestone**, *n.* Same as *Loadstone*.

**Lodge**, lój, *n.* [Fr. *loge*, *It. loggia*, from L.L. *lobia*.] A small house in a park, forest, or domain; a small country residence; a temporary habitation; a hut; a small house connected with a larger (a porter's *lodge*); a place where a society or branch of a society, as freemasons, holds its meetings; the body of

members who meet at such a place.—*v.t.*—*lodged*, *lodging*. To furnish with temporary house accommodation; to provide with a temporary place of abode; to set, lay, or deposit for keeping (to *lodge* money in a bank); to plant, fix, or settle (to *lodge* an arrow in one's breast).—*v.i.* To have a temporary abode; to dwell at someone else's house; to be deposited or fixed; to settle; to reside; to dwell or have a fixed position.—**Lodger**, lój'ér, *n.* One who lodges; especially, one who lives in a hired room or rooms in the house of another.—

**Lodging**, lój'ing, *n.* A place of temporary rest or residence; a room or rooms hired for residence by a person in the house of another; often in this sense spoken of as plural.—**Lodging-house**, *n.* A house in which lodgers are accommodated.—

**Lodgment**, lój'mént, *n.* The act of lodging; accumulation of something deposited; deposition; *milit.* the occupation of a position, as in a siege, by the besieging party.

**Loft**, lóft, *n.* [Dan. *loft*, a ceiling.] The room or space between a ceiling or flooring and the roof immediately above it; the space below and between the rafters; also a gallery raised within a larger apartment, as in a church, hall, &c.—

**Lofty**, lóft'í, *a.* [From *loft*, *aloft*.] Much elevated in place; high; tall; elevated in condition or character; dignified; indicative of pride or haughtiness; proud; haughty; elevated in language or style; sublime; stately.

**Log**, lóg, *n.* [Icel. *lág*, a felled tree; Dan. and G. *log*, the nautical log; akin *lie*, *law*.] A bulky piece of timber unhewn; a large lump or piece of wood not shaped for any purpose; *naut.* a contrivance for measuring the rate of a ship's velocity through the water, consisting usually of a rotator in the water connected by a long log-line to a registering apparatus on board or a valve fitted in the bottom of the ship through which water runs and works a propeller operating a transmitting mechanism; the record of a ship's progress; a log-book.—

**Log-book**, *n.* *Naut.* a book in which are entered all particulars relating to the weather, winds, courses, &c., with any other matters relating to the vessel's voyage that are considered worthy of being registered; a book for memoranda kept by a public teacher.—**Log-cabin**, **Log-house**, **Log-hut**, *n.* A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other.—**Log-line**, *n.* *Naut.* the line fastened to the log, and wound on a reel, by means of which the rate of sailing is ascertained, from the *knots* into which it is divided (see *KNOT*).—**Log-roller**, *n.* A lumberman who, in rolling a log down a declivity, and finding it stick, rolls another on to it to give



both the necessary impulse; the union of politicians or authors to praise or puff each other's work [colloq.].

**Logan, Loggan, log'an, n.** A rocking-stone; a large stone or rock so balanced as to be easily moved.

**Logan-berry, lō'gan-bē'ri, n.** A cross between a blackberry and a raspberry.

**Logarithm, log'a-rithm, n.** [Gr. *logos*, ratio, and *arithmos*, number.] *Math.* the exponent of the power to which a given invariable number (or base) must be raised in order to produce another given number. Thus, in the common system of logarithms, in which the base is 10, the logarithm of 1000 is 3, because 10 raised to the third power is 1000.

**Loggerhead, log'ēr-hed, n.** [From *log* and *head*; comp. *blockhead*.] A blockhead; a dunce; a dolt.

**Loggia, loj'ā, n. pl. Loggie, loj'e.** [It.] *Italian arch.* a term applied to a gallery or arcade in a building running along the front or part of the front and open on one side to the air, on which side are a series of pillars or slender piers.

**Logic, loj'ik, n.** [Fr. *logique*; L. *logica*; Gr. *logikē* (*technē*, art, understood), from *logos*, reason.] The science of reasoning; the science of the operations of the understanding subservient to the estimation of evidence; the science whose chief end is to ascertain the principles on which all valid reasoning depends, and which may be applied to test the legitimacy of every conclusion that is drawn from premises; the art or practice of reasoning.—**Logical, loj'ikal, a.** Pertaining to logic; used in logic; according to the rules or principles of logic; skilled in logic; discriminating.—**Logician, lō-jish'an, n.** A person skilled in logic.

**Logomachy, lō-gom'a-ki, n.** [Gr. *logos*, word, and *machē*, contest.] A contention about words; a war of words.

**Logos, log'os, n.** [Gr., word, speech, reason, from *legō*, I speak.] The Word; the Divine Word; Christ.

**Logwood, log'wud, n.** [From being imported in logs.] A dark-red dye-wood, /imported from Central America and the West Indies, much employed in dyeing and in calico-printing to give a black or brown colour.

**Loin, loin, n.** [O.Fr. *logne* (Fr. *longe*), from L. *lumbus*, the loin.] The part of an animal on either side the haunch-bone; the part on either side of the trunk from the ribs to the lower limbs.

**Loiter, loi'ter, v.i.** [Allied to D. *leuteren*, to waggle or waver; perhaps to *late*, like Icel. *lǫtra*, to linger, from *latr*, late; comp. E. *linger*, from *long*.] To be slow in moving; to delay; to spend time idly; to hang about.—*v.t.* To consume in trifles; to waste carelessly;

used with *away*.—**Loiterer, loi'tēr-er, n.** One who loiters.

**Loll, lol, v.i.** [Akin to Icel. *lulla*, to loll.] To lie at ease; to lie in a careless attitude; to recline; to hang extended from the mouth, as the tongue of a dog when heated with exertion.—*v.t.* To suffer to hang out, as the tongue.

**Lollard, lol'ard, n.** [L.G. and D. *lollen, lullen*, to sing, from the practice of the original Lollards of singing dirges at funerals.] A member of a society for the care of the sick and the burial of the dead, originating at Antwerp about 1300, and blamed for holding heretical opinions; one of the followers of Wyclif in England.—**Lollardism, Lollardy, lol'ard-izm, lol'ard-i, n.** The principles of the Lollards.

**Lollipop, lol'i-pop, n.** [From *loll*, to protrude the tongue, and *pop*, probably same as *pap*, infants' food.] A kind of sugar confectionery which dissolves easily in the mouth.

**Lombard, lom'bārd, n.** [L.L. *Longobardi*, lit. 'long beards', being a latinized form of the German words for *long* and *beard*.] A native of Lombardy in Italy; an old name for a banker or money-lender.

**Londoner, lun'dun-ēr, n.** A native or citizen of London.—**London-clay, n.** *Geol.* the most considerable of the eocene tertiary formations of Britain: so called from being found under and around the metropolis.—**London-pride, n.** A pretty British plant, common in cottage gardens.

**Lone, lōn, a.** [A contr. from *alone*.] Solitary; retired; unfrequented; without any companion or fellow; not having others near; single; unmarried, or in widowhood.—**Loneliness, lōn'li-nēs, n.** The condition of being lonely.—**Lonely, lōn'li, a.** Unfrequented by men; retired; sequestered; not having others near; apart from fellows or companions; sad from want of companionship or sympathy.—**Lonesome, lōn'sum, a.** Dreary from want of company or animation; lonely.

**Long, long, a.** [A.Sax. *lang*.] Drawn out in a line or in the direction of length: opposed to *short*, and contradistinguished from *broad* or *wide*; drawn out or extended in time; lasting during a considerable time; continued or protracted; extended to any specified measure; having certain linear extent (a yard long; a mile long); occurring after a protracted interval; late; containing much verbal matter (a long speech or book).—*adv.* To a great extent in time; at a time far distant, either prior or posterior (not long before or after); throughout; without intermission (in such phrases as all my life long, forty years long).—**Long-ago, n.** A time long or far past. [Poet.]—**Long-boat, n.** The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.—**Long-bow, n.** The old English archer's weapon, mea-

suring about 6 feet long, the arrow being usually half the length of the bow.—*To draw the long-bow*, to exaggerate; to tell improbable stories.

—**Long-hand, long'hand, n.** Ordinary written characters, as contradistinguished from *shorthand*, *phonography*, or *stenography*.—**Long-headed, a.** Having a long head; dolichocephalic; shrewd; far-seeing; discerning.—**Long-measure, n.** Measure of length; lineal measure.—**Long-sighted, a.** Able to see at a great distance; far-seeing; sagacious; of acute intellect.—**Long-suffering, a.** Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; patient; not easily provoked.—*n.* Long endurance; patience of offence.—**Longways, Longwise, long'wāz, long'wīz, adv. In the direction of length; lengthwise.—**Long-winded, a.** Having the power of retaining the breath for a long time; tedious in speaking, argument, or narration.**

**Long, long, v.i.** [A.Sax. *langian*.] To desire earnestly or eagerly: usually followed by the infinitive, or *for* or *after*; to have an eager appetite; to have a morbid craving: usually followed by *for*.—**Longing, long'ing, n.** An eager desire; a craving or morbid appetite.

**Longevity, lon-jev'i-ti, n.** [L. *longævitas*.] Length or duration of life; more generally, great length of life.

**Longicorn, lon'ji-korn, a.** [L. *longus*, long, and *cornu*, a horn.] Longhorned: applied to certain insects of the beetle family, from the length of their antennæ.

**Longirostral, lon-ji-ro'stral, a.** [L. *longus*, long, *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a long bill: applied to wading birds with long, slender, soft bills, such as the snipes, sand-pipers, &c.

**Longitude, lon'ji-tūd, n.** [L. *longitudo*, from *longus*, long.] Length; measure along the longest line; *geog.* distance (in degrees, minutes, and seconds, or in miles) on the surface of the globe measured on an arc of the equator or a parallel of latitude, the meridian of Greenwich being selected as a starting-point, and called the first meridian, and longitude being called *east* or *west* accordingly; *astron.* distance measured on the ecliptic from the first point of Aries.—**Longitudinal, lon-ji-tū'di-nal, a.** Pertaining to longitude; running lengthwise, as distinguished from *transverse* or across.

**Loo, lō, n.** [Originally called *lanterloo*.] An old game at cards.

**Looby, lō'bi, n.** [Allied to *lob*, *lubber*, *W. llabi*, a looby; *llab*, a blockhead.] An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lubber.

**Loofah, lō'fa, n.** [Ar. name.] The dried fibrous interior of a kind of gourd grown in Egypt and elsewhere, used as a flesh-brush in washing or bathing.

**Look, luk, v.i.** [A.Sax. *lōcian*, to look.] To direct the eye toward an object; to gaze; to apply the



mind or understanding; to consider; to have expectation or anticipation; to expect; to take heed or care; to mind; to have a particular direction or situation; to face; to front; to appear; to have a particular aspect; to give certain indications; to have or assume any air or manner.—*v.t.* To express or manifest by a look.—*n.* Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect; the act of looking or seeing.—**Looking-for**, *n.* Anticipation; expectation.—**Looking-glass**, *n.* A glass silvered on the back and intended to show by reflection the person looking on it; a mirror.—**Look-out**, *n.* A careful looking or watching for any object or event; a place from which such observation is made; the person or party watching.

**Loom**, lôm, *n.* [O.E. *lome*, A.Sax. *lōma*, tool utensil, vessel; connexions unknown. Hence *heirloom*.] A frame or machine by means of which thread is worked into cloth, being either driven by the person weaving (a *hand-loom*) or driven and worked by steam or other motive-power (a *power-loom*); that part of an oar which is within the boat when used in rowing.

**Loom**, lôm, *v.i.* [Icel. *ljóma*, to shine, *ljómi*, a ray; A.Sax. *lōmian*, *lōma*, a ray or beam.] To appear larger than the real dimensions and indistinctly; to show large in darkness or fog; said of distant objects; to appear to the mind faintly or as at a distance.—**Looming**, lôm'ing, *n.* The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects in particular states of the atmosphere.

**Loon**, lôn, *n.* [Same word as O.D. *loen*, a stupid man.] A sorry fellow; a rogue; a rascal; a worthless fellow. [*Shak.*]

**Loon**, lôn, *n.* [O.E. *loom*, Dan. *loom*, Icel. *lóm*, G. *lohme*, *lomme*, a loon.] A bird, the great northern diver; also loosely applied to several other aquatic birds.

**Loop**, lōp, *n.* [Ir. *lup*, Gael. *luib*, *luib*, loop, noose, thong, &c.] The doubled part of a string, rope, chain, &c.; a noose; a bight; anything resembling a loop, as the bend of a river; *phys.* in vibratory or wave motion, a point where the disturbance considered (e.g. displacement, pressure) is a maximum.—*v.t.* To form into a loop or loops; to furnish or fasten with a loop or loops.—**Loop the loop**, to make a complete circle vertically in the air, the aeronaut and his machine being temporarily upside down.—**Loop-line**, *n.* A line of railway running out of the main line and returning to it again.

**Loophole**, lōp'hōl, *n.* [D. *luipen*, to peep.] A small aperture in the wall of a fortification through which small arms are fired at an enemy; a hole that gives a passage or the means of escape; *fig.* an underhand or unfair method of escape or evasion.

**Loose**, lōs, *a.* [A.Sax. *lēds*.] Not attached together or to something fixed; untied; not fastened or confined; *fig.* free from ties; not tight or close (a *loose* garment); not dense, close, or compact (*loose* texture); not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate; lax; careless; unconnected; rambling; having lax bowels; dissolute; unchaste.—*v.t.*—**loosed**, **loosing**. [Partly from the *adj.*, partly from the allied A.Sax. *losian*, to set free.] To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening; to set free; to liberate; to relax; to loosen; to free from obligation, burden, or the like.—**Loose-box**, *n.* A roomy stall in a stable for a horse that is not tied.—**Loosely**, lōs'li, *adv.* In a loose manner; laxly; slackly; carelessly; negligently; dissolutely.—**Loosen**, lōs'n, *v.t.* To make loose; to untie; to unfix or unsettle; to free from restraint, tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness.—*v.i.* To become loose.—**Looseness**, lōs'nes, *n.* The state of being loose or relaxed; slackness; laxity; dissoluteness.

**Loot**, lōt, *n.* [Hind. *lūt*, plunder.] Booty; plunder: especially such as is taken in a sacked city.—*v.t.* To plunder, as a sacked city; to ransack in search of plunder.

**Lop**, lop, *v.t.*—**lopped**, **lopping**. [Akin O.D. *luppen*, to maim.] To cut off, as the top or extreme part of anything or superfluous parts; to trim by cutting.—*n.* The act of lopping; that which is lopped off.

**Lop**, lop, *v.i.* [Allied to *lap*.] To be pendulous, as the ears of some varieties of rabbits.—**Lop-eared**, *a.* Having pendulous ears.—**Lop-sided**, *a.* Heavier at one side than the other; lying or inclining to one side.

**Loquacious**, lo-kwā'shus, *a.* [L. *loquax*, *loquaci*, from *loquor*, I speak.] Talkative; given to continual talking; prating.—**Loquaciousness**, **Loquacity**, lo-kwā'shus-nes, lo-kwas'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being loquacious; talkativeness.

**Loquat**, lō'kwat, *a.* A Chinese and Japanese evergreen tree of the apple family, yielding a fruit the size of a large gooseberry, with the flavour of an apple.

**Lorcha**, lor'cha, *n.* A light Chinese sailing vessel, carrying guns, and built after the European model, but rigged like a junk.

**Lord**, lord, *n.* [O.E. *laverd*, *loved*, &c., A.Sax. *hliford*, a lord, from *hlif*, bread, a loaf, and *weard*, E. *ward*, that is, *bread-ward*. *Lady* also has *loaf* as first element.] A master; a person possessing supreme power and authority; a lady's husband; a ruler, governor, monarch; the proprietor of a manor; a nobleman; a title in Britain given to those who are noble by birth or creation, being thus applied to peers of the realm (dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons), and by courtesy to the sons of dukes and marquises,

and to the eldest sons of earls; an honorary title of certain official personages, generally as part of a designation (*Lord* chancellor, *Lord-mayor*, *Lord-provost*). Also, and in this usage always with a capital letter, a designation of the Supreme Being; Jehovah; or applied to Christ, especially in the expression *our Lord*.—*The Lord's Supper*, the sacrament of the eucharist.—*Lords of Session*, the judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.—*Lords temporal*, those lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords.—*Lords spiritual*, the archbishops and bishops who have seats in the House of Lords.—*House of Lords*, that branch of the British legislature which consists of the lords spiritual and temporal assembled in one house.—*v.i.* To domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway: often followed by *over* and an indefinite it (to *lord it over* us).—**Lord-lieutenant**, *n.* An official of high rank representing the sovereign, the principal official in a county.—**Lordly**, lord'li, *a.* Pertaining to, befitting, or suitable for a lord; large; liberal; haughty; imperious.—*adv.* Proudly; imperiously; despotically.—**Lord's-day**, *n.* The first day of the week; Sunday.—**Lordship**, lord'ship, *n.* The state or quality of being a lord; (with *his*, *your*, *their*), a title given to a lord; a title used in addressing judges and certain other persons in authority and office; dominion; sovereignty; the territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction.

**Lore**, lōr, *n.* [A.Sax. *lār*, from stem of *laeran*, to teach.] The store of knowledge which exists regarding anything; learning; erudition; knowledge.

**Lorgnette**, lor-nyet, *n.* [Fr., from *lorgner*, to spy or peep.] Eyeglass, especially one with a long handle.

**Lorikeet**, lor'i-kēt, *n.* [A dim. of *lory*, formed on the type of *parakeet*.] The name of certain small Australian birds belonging to the parrot tribe.

**Loriot**, lor'i-ot, *n.* [Fr. *loriot*, *forliot*, *Porliot*, from L. *aureolus*, golden, from *aurum*, gold.] The golden oriole of Europe.

**Loris**, lō'ris, *n.* [Native name.] A quadrumanous mammal allied to the lemurs.

**Lorn**, lorn, *a.* [An old or poetic pp. of *loss*.] Undone; forsaken; forlorn.

**Lorry**, lor'i, *n.* [Comp. Prov.E. *lurry*, to pull or drag.] A small cart or wagon such as is used on tramways in mines; a long wagon without sides, and with four wheels, for carrying goods.

**Lory**, lō'ri, *n.* [Malay *luri*.] A name of certain Oriental birds of the parrot family with brilliant plumage.

**Lose**, lōz, *v.t.*—**lost** (pret. & pp.), **losing**. [A.Sax. *losian*, to become loose, to lose, from *los*, loss, also *lēdsan*, to lose.] To cease to have

in possession, as through accident; to become dispossessed or rid of unintentionally; to cease to possess; to forfeit, as by unsuccessful contest; not to gain or win; to wander from and not be able to find; to miss; to cease to perceive, as from distance or darkness; to cease or fail to see or hear.—*v.i.* To forfeit anything in contest; to fail in a competition; not to win; to suffer by comparison.—**Loser**, lō'zér, *n.* One who loses, or is deprived of anything by defeat, forfeiture, or the like.—**Losing**, lō'zing, *a.* Causing or incurring loss.—**Loss**, los, *n.* [A.Sax. *los*, damage.] The act of losing something; privation from something being lost; deprivation; forfeiture; failure to win or gain; that which is lost; quantity or amount lost; defeat; overthrow; ruin; misuse; failure to utilize (*loss of time*).—*To be at a loss*, to be puzzled; to be unable to determine; to be in a state of uncertainty.—**Lost**, lost, *p.* and *a.* Parted with; not to be found; no longer held or possessed; missing (*a lost book or sheep*); forfeited, as in an unsuccessful contest; not gained (*a lost prize, a lost battle*); not employed or enjoyed; mispent; squandered; wasted; having wandered from the way; bewildered; perplexed; ruined; quite undone; wrecked or drowned at sea; hardened beyond sensibility or recovery (*lost to shame*); no longer perceptible to the senses; not visible (*a person lost in a crowd*).

**Lot**, lot, *n.* [A.Sax. *hlōt*, from *hleotan*, to get by lot.] Something selected by or falling to a person by chance, and adopted to determine his fate, portion, or conduct; the part, fate, or fortune which falls to one by chance; part in life allotted to a person; a distinct portion or parcel (*a lot of goods*); a large or considerable quantity or number (*a lot of people*); often in plural in same sense (*he has lots of money*).—*v.t.*—*lotted, lotting*. To allot; to assign; to distribute; to sort; to catalogue; to portion.

**Loth**, lōth, *a.* Unwilling; not inclined; reluctant; loath.

**Lothario**, lō-thā'ri-ō, *n.* [From *Lothario*, one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*.] A gay libertine; a seducer of female virtue.

**Lotion**, lō'shon, *n.* [L. *lotio*, from *lavo*, I wash.] A wash or fluid preparation for improving the complexion, &c.; a fluid applied externally in cutaneous diseases to relieve pain, and the like.

**Lottery**, lot'èr-i, *n.* [Fr. *loterie*.] Allotment or distribution by lots or chance; a procedure or scheme for the distribution of prizes by lot; the drawing of lots.

**Lotus**, **Lotos**, lō'tus, lō'tōs, *n.* [Gr. *lōtos*.] A name vaguely applied to a number of different plants famous in mythology and tradition; especially, a tree, the fruit of which was

fabled among the ancient Greeks to have the property of making people forget their country and friends and to remain idle in the lotus-land; a name also applied to the Egyptian water-lily and other plants.—**Lotophagi**, lō-tō'f-a-jī, *n. pl.* [Lit. *lotus-eaters*.] The name of a mythological people who lived on the fruit of the lotus-tree.—**Lotus-eater**, **Lotos-eater**, *n.* One of the Lotophagi.—**Lotus-land**, **Lotos-land**, *n.* The country of the lotus-eaters.

**Loud**, loud, *a.* [A.Sax. *hlūd*.] Strong or powerful in sound; high-sounding; making use of high words; clamorous; vehement; flashy; showy; colloquially applied to dress or manner.—*adv.* Loudly.—**Loudspeaker**, a device, used especially in wireless broadcasting and in talking pictures, whereby electrical energy is converted into sound energy, the sound being of sufficient intensity to be audible at a distance.

—**Loudly**, loud'li, *adv.* In a loud manner; with great sound or noise; noisily; clamorously; vehemently.—**Loudness**, loud'nes, *n.* The quality of being loud; noise; clamour.

**Lough**, loch, *n.* The Irish form of *Loch*.

**Louis-d'or**, lō-ē-dor, *n.* [Fr., a *Louis of gold*.] A gold coin of France, first struck in 1640.

**Lounge**, lounj, *v.i.*—*loungeed, lounging*. [O.E. *lungis*, an awkward, slow-moving fellow, from O.Fr. *longis*, *longin*, a lout, from *long*, *L. longus*, *long*.] To dawdle or loiter; to spend the time in idly moving about; to recline in a lazy manner; to loiter.—*n.* A sauntering or strolling; the act of reclining at ease or loitering; apartment in hotel, club, or private house used for smoking, conversation, &c.; a kind of couch or sofa.—**Lounging**, loun'j-ing, *a.* Pertaining to a louter; loitering.

**Louse**, lous, *n. pl.* **Lice**, lis. [A.Sax. *lūs*, *pl. lys*.] The common name of various wingless insects, parasitic on man and other animals.—*v.t.* (*louz*)—*loused, lousing*. To clean from lice.—**Lousiness**, lou'zi-nes, *n.* The state of being lousy.—**Lousy**, lou'zi, *a.* Swarming with lice; infested with lice.

**Lout**, lout, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *lutan*, to bow or stoop.] To bend, bow, or stoop down.—*n.* A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.

**Louvre**, lō'vèr, *n.* [Fr. *lover*, *lovier*, a louver; a word of which the origin is unknown.] A dome or turret rising out of the roof of a hall or other apartment, formerly open at the sides, and intended to allow the smoke to escape.—**Louvre window**, a window partially closed by sloping boards or bars called *louvre boards* (corrupted into *luffer* or *lever boards*), placed across so as to admit air, but exclude rain.

**Lovage**, lov'āj, *n.* [By corruption from *L. ligusticum*, lovage, from

*Ligusticus*, Ligurian.] A name of certain stout, umbelliferous plants of Europe, one of them specially known as Scottish lovage.

**Love**, luv, *v.t.*—*loved, loving*. [A.Sax. *lufian*, from *lufu*, love.] To regard with a strong feeling of affection; to have a devoted attachment to; to regard with the characteristic feelings of one sex towards the other; to like; to be pleased with; to delight in.—*v.i.* To be in love; to love each other; to be tenderly attached.—*n.* A strong feeling of affection; devoted attachment to a person; especially, devoted attachment to a person of the opposite sex; courtship (as in the phrase to *make love to*, that is, to court, to woo); fondness; strong liking (*love of home, of art, &c.*); the object beloved; a sweetheart; a representation or personification of love; a Cupid; (*lawn tennis*), no score, nothing.—**Lovable**, **Loveable**, luv'a-bl, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable.—**Love-apple**, *n.* The tomato.—**Love-bird**, *n.* A name of a diminutive bird belonging to the parrot family, so called from the great attachment shown to each other by the male and female.—**Love-child**, *n.* An illegitimate child.—**Loveliness**, luv'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lovely; great beauty.—**Love-lock**, *n.* A particular curl or lock of hair hanging by itself or so as to appear prominently.—**Lovely**, luv'li, *a.* Fitted to attract or excite love; exciting admiration through beauty; extremely beautiful.—**Lover**, luv'èr, *n.* One who loves or is attached to another; a person in love; a man who loves a woman; one who likes or has a fondness for anything (*a lover of books*).—**Loving**, luv'ing, *p. and a.* Fond; affectionate; expressing love or kindness.—**Loving-cup**, *n.* A large cup containing liquor passed from guest to guest at banquets, especially those of a ceremonious character.—**Lovingkindness**, luv'ing-kind-nes, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favour: a scriptural word.

**Low**, lō, *a.* [O.E. *law*, *lagh*, &c.] Not rising to any great elevation; of little height: the opposite of *high*; not of the usual height; much below the adjacent ground; not much above sea-level; below the usual rate or amount (*low wages; a low estimate*); not loud; grave; depressed in the scale of sounds; indicative of a numerical smallness (*a low number*); near or not very distant from the equator (*a low latitude*, as opposed to *a high latitude*); dejected; depressed; humble in rank; in a mean condition; mean; vulgar; grovelling; base; dishonourable; feeble; having little vital energy (*a low pulse; a low state of health*); not excessive or intense; not violent (*a low temperature*); plain; not rich, high-seasoned, or nourishing (*a low diet*).—**Low Church**, the party in the Ch.



of Eng. which is opposed to the High Church Party.—*Low water, low tide*, the lowest point of the ebb or receding tide.—*adv.* Not aloft or on high; near the ground; under the usual price; in a mean condition: in composition (a low-born fellow); with a depressed voice; not loudly.—**Lower-case**, *n.* *Printing*, the case of boxes that contains the small letters of printing-type; hence, small letters of printing-type, in contradistinction to capitals.—**Lower-class**, *a.* Pertaining to persons of the humbler ranks.—**Lower House**, House of Commons.—**Lowland**, lō'land, *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighbouring country; a low or level country.—*The Lowlands*, the southern parts of Scotland.—**Lowlander**, lō'land-er, *n.* An inhabitant of the Lowlands, especially of Scotland.—**Lowly**, lō'li, *a.* Low or humble in position of life; not lofty or exalted; meek; free from pride.—*adv.* In a low manner or condition.—**Lowness**, lō'nes, *n.* The state of being low; want of elevation; depression; dejection; meanness.—**Low-spirited**, *a.* Cast down in spirit; dejected; depressed.

**Low**, lō, *v.i.* [*A.Sax. hlowan*.] To bellow, as an ox or cow.—*n.* The sound uttered by a bovine animal, as a bull, ox, cow; a moo.—**Lowling**, lō'ing, *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.

**Lower**, lō'ér, *v.t.* [From *lower*, compar. of *low*; comp. *linger*, from *long*, *adj.*] To make lower in position; to let down; to take or bring down; to reduce or humble; to make less high or haughty; to reduce, as value or amount.

**Lower**, lō'ér, *v.i.* [Same word as *D. loeren*, to frown.] To frown; to look sullen; to appear dark or gloomy; to be clouded; to threaten a storm.—**Lowering**, lō'ér-ing, *p.* and *a.* Threatening a storm; cloudy; overcast.

**Loxodromic**, lok-so-drom'ik, *a.* [*Gr. loxos*, oblique, and *dromos*, a course.] Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb.—*Loxodromic curve*, or *line*, or *spiral*, the path of a ship when her course is directed constantly towards the same point of the compass, in a direction oblique to the equator, so as to cut all the meridians at equal angles.

**Loyal**, lō'al, *a.* [*Fr. loyal*, *O.Fr. loial*, *leial*, *leal*, from *L. legalis*, legal, from *lex*, *legis*, a law.] True or faithful in allegiance; faithful to the lawful government; to a prince or superior; true to plighted faith, duty, or love; not treacherous; constant.—**Loyalist**, lō'al-ist, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign or to constituted authority.—**Loyally**, lō'al-li, *adv.* In a loyal manner; faithfully.—**Loyalties**, lō'al-nes, lō'al-izm, *n.* Loyalty.—**Loyalty**, lō'al-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being loyal; fidelity; constancy.

**Lozenge**, loz'en, *n.* [*Fr. losange*, probably from *Sp. losa*, a slate or flat stone for paving.] A rectilinear figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles: called also a *diamond*; a small cake of sugar, &c., originally in the form of a lozenge, but now variously shaped; a small diamond-shaped pane of glass in a window.

**Lubber**, lub'ér, *n.* [Allied to *looby*, *lob*, *W. llob*, *lhabi*, a lubber.] A clumsy or awkward fellow; a term applied by sailors to one who does not know seamanship.—**Lubberly**, lub'ér-li, *a.* Like a lubber; clumsy; clownish.

**Lubra**, lū'bra, *n.* Australian name for a female of aboriginal race.

**Lubricate**, lū'bri-kāt, *v.t.*—*lubricated*, *lubricating*. [*L. lubrico*, from *lubricus*, slippery.] To soften with an emollient or mucilaginous substance; to rub or supply with an oily or greasy substance, for diminishing friction.—**Lubricant**, lū'bri-kant, *a.* Lubricating.—*n.* That which lubricates.—**Lubrication**, lū'bri-kā'shon, *n.* The act of lubricating.—**Lubricator**, lū'bri-kā-tér, *n.* One who or that which lubricates; an oil-cup attached to a machine.—**Lubricity**, lū'bris-i'ti, *n.* Smoothness or slipperiness; instability; shiftiness; lasciviousness.

**Lucerne**, lū'sérn, *n.* [*Fr. luzerne*, *luserne*; origin unknown.] A leguminous plant valuable as fodder.

**Lucid**, lū'sid, *a.* [*L. lucidus*, from *luceo*, I shine.] Shining; bright; resplendent; clear; transparent; bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened or confused by delirium; easily understood; clearly expressed in words.—**Lucidity**, lucidness, lū'sid-i'ti, lū'sid-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lucid; clearness; intelligibility.

**Lucifer**, lū'si-fér, *n.* [*L. lux*, *lucis*, light, and *fero*, I bring.] The morning-star; Satan (from an erroneous interpretation of the term as applied by Isaiah); a person of Satanic attributes; a match ignitable by friction: called also *Lucifer-match*.

**Luck**, luk, *n.* [*O.Fris. luk*, *D. luk*, *geluk*, *G. glück*, fortune, prosperity; allied to *D. lokken*, *Dan. lokke*, *G. locken*, to entice.] What is regarded as happening by chance; what chance or fortune sends; fortune; chance; accident; hap; good fortune; success.—**Luckiness**, luk'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lucky.—**Luckless**, luk'les, *a.* Without luck; ill-fated; unfortunate.—**Lucky**, luk'li, *a.* Favoured by luck; fortunate; meeting with good success; sent by good luck; favourable; auspicious.

**Lucrative**, lū'kra-tiv, *a.* [*Fr. lucratif*, from *L. lucratus*, from *lucror*, I profit, from *lucrum*, gain; same root as *G. lohn*, reward.] Yielding lucre or gain; gainful; profitable.

**Lucre**, lū'kér, *n.* [*Fr. lucre*, *L. lucrum*.] Gain in money; profit; pelf: often in sense of base or unworthy gain.

**Lucubrate**, lū'kū-brāt, *v.i.* [*L. lucubro*, *lucubratum*, to study by candle-light.] To study by candle-light or a lamp; to study by night.—*v.t.* To elaborate, as by laborious night-study.—**Lucubration**, lū'kū-brā'shon, *n.* Nocturnal study; what is composed, or supposed to be composed, by night; a literary composition of any kind.

**Luddite**, lud'it, *n.* One of the band, claiming to be under Captain Ludd, who in 1811-16 raised riots for the destruction of machinery as tending to diminish the demand for hand-labour.

**Ludicrous**, lū'dik-rus, *a.* [*L. ludicrus*, from *ludus*, sport or game.] Adapted to raise good-humoured laughter; very ridiculous; comical; droll.

**Luff**, luf, *n.* [Formerly *loof*, from *D. loef*, *Dan. luv*, *G. luf*, weather-gauge; akin to *A.Sax. lyft*, the air, to the verb to *lift*, and to *loft*.] *Naut.* the weather-gauge; the weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, or the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached.—*v.i.* To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail near the wind.

**Lug**, lug, *v.t.*—*lugged*, *lugging*. [*A.Sax. gellugian*, to lug; *Sw. lugga*, to draw, to haul, *lugg*, *N. lug*, the forelock or hair of the head; comp. *A.Sax. lyccan*, *Dan. luge*, to pluck.] To haul; to drag; to pull along or carry, as something heavy and moved with difficulty.—*n.* The ear; a projecting part of an object resembling the human ear, as the handle of a vessel.—**Luggage**, lug'-āj, *n.* Anything cumbersome and heavy to be carried; a traveller's packages or baggage.—**Luggage-van**, *n.* A wagon or carriage for holding luggage.—**Lugger**, lug'ér, *n.* [A vessel having lug-sails; *Dan. lugger*, *D. logger*.] A vessel carrying either two or three masts with lug-sails and a running bowsprit.—**Lug-sail**, *n.* [Perhaps from the upper corner of the sail forming a kind of *lug*.] A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast at one-third of its length.

**Lugubrious**, lū-gū'brī-us, *a.* [*L. lugubris*, mournful, from *lugeo*, I weep; akin *Gr. lygros*, sad.] Mournful; indicating or expressive of sorrow; doleful.

**Lugworm**, lug'wérn, *n.* [*Sw. lugg*, tuft of hair, the forelock; it has tufts and bristles along its sides.] An annelid or worm which burrows in the muddy sand of the shore, and is much esteemed for bait. Also called *Lob-worm*.

**Lukewarm**, lūk'wärm, *a.* [*O.E. luke*, lukewarm, *D. leuk*, *A.Sax. wlaec*, lukewarm; *O.E. lewe*, *G. lau*, lukewarm.] Moderately warm; tepid; not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent.

**Lull**, lul, *v.t.* [*Dan. lulle*, *Sw. lulla*, *G. lullen*, to sing to sleep, *D. lollen*, to sing badly; probably an imitation of the sound; comp. *L. lallare*, to sing lullaby.] To sing in order to



induce to sleep; to cause to rest by gentle, soothing means; to quiet; to compose.—*v.i.* To subside; to cease; to become calm (the wind *lulls*).—*n.* A season of temporary quiet after storm, tumult, or confusion.—**Lullaby**, lū'-ā-bī, *n.* A song to lull or quiet babes; that which quiets.

**Lumbago**, lum-bā'gō, *n.* [L., from *lumbus*, loin.] Rheumatism or rheumatic pains affecting the region of the loins.

**Lumber**, lum'bēr, *n.* [Originally a pawnbroking establishment, the place where pawned goods were kept, hence such goods themselves, from the *Lombards*, who were formerly renowned as pawnbrokers or money-lenders.] Things bulky and thrown aside as of no use; old furniture, discarded utensils, or the like; in America, timber sawed or split for use as beams, boards, planks, &c.—*v.t.* To heap together in disorder; to fill with lumber.—*v.i.* To move heavily, as a vehicle; in America, to cut timber in the forest and prepare it for the market.

—**Lumberer**, lum'bēr-ēr, *n.* A person employed in cutting lumber.

**Luminary**, lū-mi-nā-ri, *n.* [Fr. *luminaire*, *L. luminare*, from *lumen*, *luminis*, light.] Any body that gives light, but chiefly one of the heavenly bodies; a person who is a source of intellectual light; a person that enlightens mankind.—**Luminescence**, lū-min-es'ens, *n.* Emission of light due to some other cause than incandescence, e.g. the glow of the firefly, the glow in electric discharge tubes, fluorescence, and phosphorescence.—**Luminosity**, **Luminousness**, lū-mi-nos'itī, lū-mi-nus-nes, *n.* The quality of being luminous; brightness; clearness.—**Luminous**, lū-mi-nus, *a.* [L. *luminosus*.] Shining; emitting light; bright; brilliant; giving mental light; clear (a luminous essay or argument).

**Lump**, lump, *n.* [O.D. *lompe*, Sw. *lump*, *N. lump*, piece, mass; allied to *lubber*, *lunch*.] A small mass of matter, of no definite shape; a mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction.—*v.t.* To throw into a mass; to take in the gross.—**Lumper**, lump'ēr, *n.* A labourer employed to load and unload vessels when in harbour.—**Lumpfish**, **Lumpsucker**, lump'fish, lump'suk-ēr, *n.* A fish of the northern seas, having the ventral fins modified into a sucker, by means of which it adheres to bodies.—**Lumpish**, lump'ish, *a.* Like a lump; heavy; dull; inactive.—**Lump-sugar**, *n.* Loaf-sugar in small lumps or pieces.—**Lumpy**, lump'y, *a.* Full of lumps or small compact masses.

**Lunacy**, lū'nā-si, *n.* [From *L. lunaticus*, *lunatic*, moon-struck, from *luna*, the moon (lunatics being at one time supposed to be affected by the moon).] The state or quality of being lunatic; insanity; properly,

the kind of insanity which is broken by intervals of reason; the height of folly.—**Lunatic**, lū'nā-tik, *a.* Affected by lunacy; mad; insane.—*n.* A person affected by lunacy; an insane person.

**Lunar**, lū'nēr, *a.* [L. *lunaris*, from *luna*, the moon.] Pertaining to the moon; measured by the revolutions of the moon (lunar days or years).—**Lunation**, lū'nā'shon, *n.* The time from one new moon to the following.

**Lunch**, lunsh, *n.* [A form of *lump*, as *hunch* of *hump*, *bunch* of *bump*.] A luncheon.—*v.i.* To take a lunch.—**Luncheon**, lunsh'on, *n.* [A longer form of *lunch*, perhaps for *lunching*.] A slight repast or meal between breakfast and dinner.—*v.i.* To take lunch or luncheon.

**Lune**, lūn, *n.* [L. *luna*, the moon.] Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon; a geometrical figure in shape of a crescent.— **Lunette**, lū-net', *n.* [Fr. *lunette*, dim. from *L. luna*.] Fort. a work in the form of a redan with flanks, used as an advanced work; *arch.* an aperture for the admission of light in a concave ceiling; *archæol.* a crescent-shaped ornament for the neck.

**Lung**, lung, *n.* [A.Sax. *lunga*.] One of the two organs of respiration in air-breathing animals, light and spongy and full of air-cells.—**Lungwort**, lung'wört, *n.* A common garden flower, having leaves speckled like lungs; also a kind of lichen used in diseases of the lungs.

**Lunge**, lunj, *n.* [Formerly *longe*, *allonge*, from Fr. *alonger*, to lengthen, to thrust.—*L. ad*, to, *longus*, long.] A sudden thrust or pass, as with a sword.—*v.i.*—*lunged*, *lunging*. To make a thrust or pass, as with a sword or rapier.—*v.t.* To exercise (a horse) by making him run round in a ring while held by a long rein.

**Lupercalia**, lū-pēr-kā'-i-a, *n.* An ancient Roman feast in honour of Pan.

**Lupine**, lū'pin, *a.* [L. *lupus*, a wolf; cog. with *E. wolf*.] Like a wolf; wolfish; ravenous.—**Lupine**, lū'pin, *n.* [Fr. *lupin*; *L. lupinus*, in allusion to its destroying or exhausting land.] The name of various leguminous plants, some of which are commonly cultivated in gardens for the sake of their gaily-coloured flowers.

**Lupus**, lū'pus, *n.* [L., a wolf.] A disease which eats away the flesh, producing ragged ulcerations of the nose, cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips.

**Lurch**, lérch, *n.* [O.Fr. *lourche*, It. *lurcio*, G. *lurz*, *lursch*, a lurch at cribbage.] A term in the game of cribbage, denoting the position of a player who has not made his thirty-first hole when his opponent has pegged his sixty-first. Hence, to leave in the lurch, to leave in a difficult situation or in embarrassment; to leave in a forlorn state or without help.

**Lurch**, lérch, *v.i.* [A form of *lurk*, as *church* of *kirk*, *birch* of *birk*, &c.] To lie in ambush or in secret; to lie close; to lurk; to shift or to play tricks [Shak.]; to roll suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea; to stagger to one side, as a tipsy man.—*n.* A sudden roll of a ship; a roll or stagger of a person.—**Lurcher**, lérch'ér, *n.* One that lies in wait or lurks; a mongrel dog, often half collie and half greyhound, frequently used by poachers.

**Lure**, lūr, *n.* [Fr. *leurre*, from M.H.G. *luodar*, a lure, G. *Juder*, carrion, a bait for wild beasts.] An object somewhat resembling a bird thrown into the air to recall a trained hawk; any enticement; that which invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure.—*v.t.*—*lured*, *luring*. To attract by a lure or to a lure; to entice; to attract; to invite.

**Lurid**, lū'rid, *a.* [L. *luridus*.] Pale yellow, as flame; ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal.

**Lurk**, lérk, *v.i.* [Akin to *N. luska*, Dan. *luske*, to lurk, to skulk; Dan. *lur*, G. *lauer*, an ambush or watching.] To lie hid; to lie in wait; to lie concealed or unperceived.—**Lurking-place**, *n.* A place in which one lurks; a hiding-place; a den.

**Luscious**, lush'us, *a.* Very sweet; delicious; delightful; sweet to excess; hence, unctuous; fulsome.—**Lush**, lush, *a.* [Shortened from *luscious*.] Fresh, luxuriant, and juicy; succulent.

**Lust**, lust, *n.* [A.Sax. *D. G.* and Sw. *lust*.] Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; depraved affection or desire; more especially, sexual appetite; unlawful desire of sexual pleasure; concupiscence.—*v.i.* To desire eagerly; to long; to have carnal desire; with *after*.—**Lustful**, lust'fūl, *a.* Inspired by lust or the sexual appetite; provoking to sensuality.

**Lustral**, lus'tral, *a.* [L. *lustralis*, from *lustrum*, I purify, from *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice, from stem of *luo*, *lavo*, I wash.] Used in purification; pertaining to purification.—**Lustrate**, lus'trát, *v.t.* [L. *lustrum*, *lustratum*, to cleanse.] To purify as by water.—**Lustration**, lus-trā'shon, *n.* A cleansing or purifying.—**Lustrum**, lus'trum, *n.* pl. **Lustrums** or **Lustra**, lus'trumz, lus'tra. [L.] In ancient Rome, the purification of the whole people performed at the end of every five years; hence, a period of five years.

**Lustre**, lus'tēr, *n.* [Fr. *lustre*, from L. *lustrum*, a purificatory sacrifice (see entry above).] Brightness; splendour; brilliance; sheen; *mineral*. a variation in the nature of the reflecting surface of minerals; the splendour of birth, of deeds, or of fame; renown; distinction; a branched chandelier ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass; a fabric for ladies' dresses, com-

sisting of cotton warp and woollen weft.—**Lustring**, lūs'tring, *n.* A species of glossy silk cloth.—**Lustrous**, lus'trus, *a.* Characterized by lustre; bright; shining; luminous.

**Lusty**, lus'tī, *a.* [From *lust* = *D.* and *G. lustig*.] Characterized by life, spirit, vigour, health, or the like; stout; vigorous; robust; healthful; bulky; large; lustful; hot-blooded.

**Lute**, lūt, *n.* [Fr. *luth*, *lut*, Sp. *laud*, from Ar. *al ūd*, the wood (*al* being the definite article).] A stringed musical instrument of the guitar kind, formerly very popular in Europe.

**Lute, Luting**, lūt, lūt'ing, *n.* [L. *lutum*, mud, clay, from *luo*, I wash.] *Chem.* a composition of clay or other substance used for stopping the juncture of vessels so closely as to prevent the escape or entrance of air, or applied as a coating to glass retorts in order that they may support a high temperature.—**Lute**, *v.t.*—*luted, luting*. To close or coat with lute.—**Lutation**, lū-tā'shon, *n.* The act of luting.

**Lutheran**, lū'thēr-an, *a.* Pertaining to Martin Luther, the reformer.—*n.* A disciple or follower of Luther; one who adheres to the doctrines of Luther.

**Luxate**, luk'sāt, *v.t.*—*luxated, luxating*. [L. *luxo*, *luxatum*, from *luxus*, dislocated, Gr. *loxos*, slanting.] To put out of joint, as a limb; to dislocate.—**Luxation**, luk'sā-shon, *n.* The act of luxating; a dislocation.

**Luxuriant**, luk-zū'ri-ant, *a.* [L. *luxurians*, from *luxurio*, I luxuriate, from *luxuria*, luxury, *luxus*, excess.] Exuberant in growth; rank; abundant; growing to excess; excessive or superfluous.—**Luxuriance**, luk-zū'ri-ans, *n.* The state of being luxuriant.—**Luxuriate**, luk-zū'ri-āt, *v.i.*—*luxuriated, luxuriating*. [L. *luxuriāre*, to be rank or luxurious, to be wanton.] To grow rankly or exuberantly; to feed or live luxuriously; *fig.* to indulge or revel without restraint.—**Luxurious**, luk-zū'ri-us, *a.* [L. *luxurius*.] Characterized by indulgence in

luxury; given to luxury; voluptuous; administering to luxury; furnished with luxuries.—**Luxury**, luk'zū-ri, *n.* [L. *luxuria*.] A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the table, or in costly dress and equipage; that which is delightful to the senses, the feelings, &c.; that which gratifies a nice and fastidious appetite; anything not necessary, but used for personal gratification.

**Lycanthrope**, li'kan-thrōp, *n.* [Gr. *lykos*, a wolf, and *anthrōpos*, a man.] Formerly a man believed to be transformed into a wolf; a werewolf; now, a person affected with lycanthropy.—**Lycanthropy**, li-kan'thro-pi, *n.* A kind of insanity in which the patient supposes himself to be a wolf.

**Lycée**, lē-sā, *n.* [Fr.] Higher or secondary school in France.

**Lyceum**, li-sē'um, *n.* [L. *Lyceum*, Gr. *Lykeion*, from a temple dedicated to Apollo *lykelos*, Apollo the wolf-slayer, from *lykos*, a wolf.] A building at ancient Athens where Aristotle taught; hence, a building appropriated to instruction by lectures; a literary institute; a school preparatory to the university.

**Lyddite**, lid'it, *n.* [From *Lydd*, in Kent.] An explosive prepared from picric acid.

**Lydian**, lid'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Lydia in Asia Minor; a term applied to one of the ancient Greek modes of music of a soft, pleasing character.

**Lye**, li, *n.* [A.Sax. *ledh*, G. *lauge*, D. *loog*, *lye*; allied to Icel. *laug*, a bath, and probably L. *lavo*, I wash.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from the ashes of wood; a solution of an alkali used for cleaning purposes.

**Lye**, li, *n.* [Probably from *lie*, to rest.] A siding on a railway in which a train may stand for a time, wagons remain for loading, &c.

**Lying**, li'ing, *ppr.* of *lie*, to recline. Being prostrate.—**Lying-in**, *n.* The act of bearing a child; *inlying*.—*ppr.* or *a.* Being in childbirth; pertaining to childbirth (*a lying-in hospital*).

**Lying**, li'ing, *ppr.* of *lie*, to utter falsehood.—**Lyingly**, li'ing-li, *adv.* In a lying manner; falsely; by telling lies.

**Lymph**, limf, *n.* [Fr. *lymphe*, L. *lymph*, allied to *limpidus*, clear, *limpid*.] Water, or a clear transparent fluid like water; a fluid in animal bodies contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*, which differs from the blood in its corpuscles being all of the colourless kind.—**Lymphatic**, lim-fat'ik, *a.* Pertaining to lymph; phlegmatic; sluggish.—*n.* A vessel or duct in an animal body containing lymph.

**Lynch**, linsh, *v.t.* [Said to be from a Virginian farmer of the name of Lynch, noted for taking the law into his own hand.] To inflict punishment upon, without the forms of law, as by a mob or by unauthorized persons.—**Lynch-law**, *n.* The practice of punishing men by unauthorized persons without a legal trial.

**Lynx**, lingks, *n.* [L. and Gr. *lynx*; same root as in L. *lux*, light, from its bright eyes.] A name given to several carnivorous mammals of the cat family, long famed for their sharp sight.—**Lynx-eyed**, *a.* Having extremely acute sight.

**Lyon King-of-arms**, *n.* The official in Scotland who has the chief supervision of coats of arms and other heraldic matters.

**Lyre**, lir, *n.* [Fr. *lyre*, L. and Gr. *lyra*; etymology uncertain.] One of the most ancient stringed instruments of music, used by the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Greeks.—**Lyre-bird**, *n.* An Australian bird somewhat smaller than a pheasant, having erect tail-feathers in form resembling an ancient lyre.—**Lyric**, lyrical, lir'ik, lir'i-kal, *a.* [L. *lyricus*.] Pertaining to a lyre or harp.—**Lyric poetry**, poetry for the lyre; in modern usage, songs and short poems having reference to the poet's own thoughts and feelings.

—**Lyric**, *n.* A lyric poem.—**Lyricism**, lir'i-sizm, *n.* Lyric composition; a lyrical form of language.—**Lyrist**, lir'ist, *n.* A musician who plays on the lyre.

## M

**M** is the thirteenth letter and tenth consonant of the English alphabet, representing a labial and nasal articulation.

**Ma**, mā, *n.* A childish or shorter form of *Mama*.

**Ma'am**, mām, *n.* A colloquial contraction for *Madam*.

**Mac**, mak. A Gaelic word signifying son, and prefixed to many surnames, as *Mac Donald*, *Mac Gregor*, &c.

**Macabre**, mak-a'br, *a.* [Fr.] Gruesome; terrible.

**Macadamize**, mak-ad'am-iz, *v.t.*—*macadamized, macadamizing*. [From

*Macadam*, the inventor.] To cover, as a road, with small broken stones, which, when consolidated, form a firm surface.

**Macaroni**, mak-a-rō'ni, *n.* [Fr. and Prov. It. *macaroni*, It. *maccheroni*, originally a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter.] A dough of fine wheat flour made into a tubular or pipe form, a favourite food among the Italians; a medley; a sort of droll or fool; a name formerly given to fops or dandies.—**Macaronic**, mak-a-rō'nik, *a.* Pertaining to the food macaroni; pertaining to or like a macaroni;

applied to a species of burlesque verse, consisting of a mixture or jumble of ill-formed or ill-connected words, as of vulgar words latinized or Latin words modernized.—*n.* A confused mixture of several things; a macaronic verse or poem.—**Macaroon**, mak-a-rōn', *n.* A small sweetcake, with almonds in it.

**Macassar-oil**, ma-kas'ar, *n.* An oil used for promoting the growth of the hair, named from *Macasar*, in Celebes, from which it was originally procured; also a perfumed mixture of castor-oil and olive-oil.

**Macaw**, ma-ka', *n.* [Native name in the Antilles.] One of a genus of beautiful birds of the parrot tribe, having cheeks destitute of feathers, and long tail-feathers.—**Macaw-tree**, *n.* A name for several species of palm-trees, natives of tropical America.

**Mace**, mäs, *n.* [O.Fr. *mace*, Fr. *masse*, It. *mazza*, a club; from L. *matea* (only found in the dim. *mateola*), a kind of mallet.] An ancient weapon of war consisting of a staff with a heavy metal head frequently in the form of a spiked ball; an ornamental staff of metal borne before magistrates and other persons in authority; a rod formerly used in place of a cue in billiards.—**Mace-bearer**, *n.* A person who carries a mace before public functionaries.—**Macer**, mas'er, *n.* A mace-bearer; an officer attending on several courts of Scotland.

**Mace**, mäs, *n.* [Fr. *macis*, It. *mace*, L. *macis*, *macir*, Gr. *maker*, an Indian spice.] A spice, the dried aril or covering of the seed of the nutmeg, chiefly used in cooking or in pickles.

**Macerate**, mas'er-ät, *v.t.*—*macerated*, *macerating*. [L. *macero*, *maceratum*, to make soft; same root as *mass*, a lump.] To steep almost to solution; to soften and separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid, or by the digestive process.—**Maceration**, mas'er-ä'shon, *n.* The act of macerating; state of being macerated.

**Machete**, mä-chä'tä, *n.* [Sp.] A kind of large knife or cutlass used by Spanish Americans as a tool and as a weapon.

**Machiavellian**, mak'i-a-vē'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Machiavel* (Niccolò *Machiavelli*), an Italian writer, secretary and historiographer to the Republic of Florence (died 1527); in conformity with *Machiavel's* principles; cunning in political management; crafty.—*n.* One who adopts the principles of *Machiavel*.—**Machiavellianism**, mak'i-a-vē'li-an-izm, *n.* The principles or system of statesmanship of *Machiavel*, who inculcated the systematic subordination of right to expediency; political cunning and artifice.

**Machicolation**, mach-ik'o-lä'shon, *n.* [Fr. *mâchicoulis*, *mâcheoulis*; orig. doubtful.] *Milit. arch.* a vertical opening in the floor of a projecting gallery, parapet, &c., for hurling missiles or pouring boiling lead, pitch, &c., upon the enemy; a part thus projecting, as at the top of a tower, without any such opening.

**Machinate**, mak'i-nät, *v.t.* and *i.*—*machinated*, *machinating*. [L. *machinor*, *machinatus*, from *machina*.] To plan; to contrive; to form, as a plot or scheme.—**Machination**, mak-i-nä'shon, *n.* The act of machinating; a plot; an artful design or scheme formed with deliberation.

**Machine**, ma-shēn', *n.* [Fr. *machine*,

L. *machina*, from Gr. *mēchanē*, machine, device, contrivance.] Any contrivance or appliance which serves to increase or regulate the effect of a given force or to produce motion (*simple machines* or mechanical powers being such as the lever, pulley, &c.); a complex structure, consisting of a combination or peculiar modification of the mechanical powers; a term of contempt applied to a person whose actions do not appear to be under his own control, but to be directed by some external agency; one who is entirely under the control of another; a mere tool or creature; a term sometimes applied to a public coach; in Scotland, any sort of light vehicle.—*v.t.* To apply machinery to; to produce by machinery.

—**Machine-gun**, *n.* A small-calibre firearm arranged to fire from a stand, carriage, or tripod, and provided with mechanical devices calculated to produce a very rapid rate of fire, e.g. the *Vickers-Maxim*, the *Hotchkiss*, and the *Bren gun*.—**Machinery**, ma-shēn'ēr-i, *n.* A complicated apparatus, or combination of mechanical powers, designed to increase, regulate, or apply motion and force; machines in general; any complex system of means and appliances designed to carry on any particular work or effect a specific purpose.—**Machine-shop**, *n.* A workshop in which machines are made.—**Machine-tool**, *n.* An adjustable machine for cutting metals into any required shape.—**Machinist**, ma-shēn'ist, *n.* A constructor of machines; one who tends or works a machine.

**Mackerel**, mak'er-el, *n.* [O.Fr. *maquerel*, Fr. *maquereau*, D. *makreel*, G. *makrele*, Dan. *makrel*, from L.L. *macarellus*, from L. *macula*, a spot—in allusion to the blue blotches on it.] An excellent table fish, well known by its graceful shape and brilliant colours.

**Mackintosh**, mak'in-tosh, *n.* A term applied, from the name of the inventor, to a garment, particularly an overcoat, rendered waterproof by a solution of india-rubber.

**Macle**, mak'l, *n.* [Fr.; L. *macula*, a spot, the mesh of a net.] A mineral, a variety of andalusite; *pl.* a term applied to twin-crystals united by simple contact, by interpenetration, or by incorporation.

**Macrocephalus**, mak-ro-sef'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, *kephalē*, the head.] Having a long or large head.

—**Macrocosm**, mak'ro-kozm, *n.* [Gr. *kosmos*, world.] The great world; the universe, regarded as analogous to the *microcosm*, or little world constituted by man.—**Macrolology**, mak-ro'l'o-ji, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, discourse.] Long and tedious talk; superfluity of words.—**Macron**, mak'rōn, *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long.] A mark placed over a vowel to show that it is long, as *fâte*, *mô*, *nôte*, *tûbe*.—**Macropod**, mak'-ro-pod, *n.* [Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

An individual belonging to the kangaroo family.—**Macropterous**, mak-rop'tēr-us, *a.* [Gr. *pteron*, a wing.] Zool. having long wings or fins.—**Macrospore**, mak'rō-spōr, *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, *sporos*, seed.] Bot. a large (female) spore.

**Macrura**, **Macrouira**, mak-ry'ra, mak-ro'u'ra, *n.pl.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *oura*, a tail.] A family of stalk-eyed decapod crustaceans, including the lobster, prawn, shrimp, so called in contrast to the *Brachyura* (crabs), because their flexible abdomen extends straight backward, and is used in swimming.

**Macula**, mak'û-la, *n.pl.* **Macule**, mak'û-lē. [L. *macula*, a spot; hence, *mackerel*, *mail* (armour).] A spot, as on the skin.—**Maculate**, mak'û-lät, *v.t.* [L. *maculo*.] To spot; to stain; to blur.

**Mad**, mad, *a.* [O.E. *maad*, A.Sax. *mað*, *gemaed*.] Disordered in intellect; deprived of reason; distracted; crazy; insane; beside oneself; frantic; furious; wildly frolicsome; infatuated; furious from disease or otherwise: said of animals.—*v.t.*—*madded*, *madding*. To make mad; to madden.—**Madcap**, mad'kap, *n.* A person of wild or eccentric behaviour; a flighty or hare-brained person; one who indulges in frolics.—*a.* Pertaining to a madcap.—**Madden**, mad'n, *v.t.* To make mad; to craze; to excite with violent passion; to enrage.—*v.i.* To become mad; to act as if

raging.—**Madding**, mad'ing, *a.* Raging; furious; wild.—**Madhouse**, mad'hous, *n.* A house where insane persons are confined; a lunatic asylum.—**Madly**, mad'li, *adv.* In a mad or frenzied manner; frantically; furiously.—**Madman**, mad'man, *n.* A lunatic; a crazy person; one inflamed with extravagant passion, and acting contrary to reason.—**Madness**, mad'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being mad; lunacy; insanity; frenzy; extreme folly.

**Madam**, mad'am, *n.pl.* **Mesdames**, mä'damz. [Fr. *ma*, my, and *dame*, lady, from L. *mea domina*, in same sense.] *Lit.* my lady: a term of compliment used in address to ladies, chiefly to married and elderly ladies: sometimes used with a slight shade of disrespect (a proud *madam*).

**Madder**, mad'er, *n.* [A.Sax. *mædere*.] A climbing perennial plant, largely cultivated in Southern Europe, the root of which furnishes several valuable dyes and pigments, such as *madder-red*, *madder-lake*, *madder-yellow*.

**Madeira**, ma-dē'ra, *n.* A rich wine made in the island of *Madeira*.

**Mademoiselle**, mad-mwä-zel, *n.* [Fr. *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, damsel.] The title given to an unmarried lady in France; miss.

**Madid**, mad'id, *a.* [L. *madidus*, wet, from *madere*, to be wet.] Wet; moist.

**Madonna**, ma-don'a, *n.* [It. *ma-*



*donna*, from *L. mea domina*, my lady.] An Italian form of address equivalent to *Madam*; the Virgin Mary, and hence pictures representing the Virgin are called *madonnas*.

**Madrepore**, mad-rè-pòr, *n.* [Fr. *madrepore*, from *It. madrepora*, from *madre*, mother, and *Gr. pòros*, a kind of stone.] A common variety of reef-coral, of a stony hardness and of a spreading or branching form; the coral-building polyp itself.

**Madrigal**, mad-rì-gal, *n.* [Fr. *madrigal*; *It. madrigale*, older *It. mandriale*, from *L. and Gr. mandra*, a sheepfold; originally a shepherd's song.] A little poem, containing some tender and delicate thought; a vocal composition, now commonly of two or more movements, and in five or six parts.

**Mæcenas**, mè-sè-nas, *n.* A munificent patron of art or literature, from the name of Horace's and Virgil's friend.

**Maelstrom**, mäl'strom, *n.* [Dutch *malen*, to grind, *stroom*, a stream.] A great whirlpool off the coast of Norway; hence, *fig.* a vortex or gulf; some dangerous movement or current in social life.

**Mænad**, mè-nad, *n.* [Gr. *mainas*, *mainados*, from *mainomai*, I rave.] A votress of Bacchus; hence, a raving, frenzied woman.

**Maestoso**, mã-s-ô-zô, *n.* [It., majestic.] A direction in music to play with grandeur and strength.

**Maestro**, mã-s-ô-trô, *n.* [It., from *L. magister*, a master.] A master of any art; specifically, a master in music; a musical composer.

**Maffick**, maf'ik, *v.i.* To behave riotously, as of persons celebrating in the streets the news of the relief of Mafeking in the Boer War.

**Magazine**, mag-a-zên, *n.* [Fr. *magasin*, a storehouse, Sp. *magacen*, *al-magacen*, from Ar. *al-makhzen*, a warehouse.] A receptacle in which anything is stored; a warehouse; a storehouse; a building or chamber constructed for storing in security large quantities of gunpowder or other explosive substances; a publication issued in a series of numbers or parts and containing papers of an entertaining or instructive character.—*Magazine-rifle*, a rifle with an attached magazine or chamber, containing a number of cartridges that can be fired off in rapid succession by special mechanism.

**Magdalen**, mag-da-len, *n.* [From Mary *Magdalene*, erroneously supposed to be the woman mentioned in St. Luke, vii, 36-50.] A reformed prostitute.

**Magenta**, ma-jen'ta, *n.* [Discovered in 1859, the year of the battle of Magenta.] A brilliant blue-red colour derived from coal-tar.

**Maggot**, mag'ot, *n.* [W. *magiad*, a maggot or grub, from *magu*, to breed.] The larva of a fly or other insect; a grub; a whim; an odd fancy; a crotchety.

**Magi**, mã'ji, *n.pl.* [L. *magus*, from

Gr. *magos*, a Magian, from Per. *mag*, a priest, same root as *L. magus*, great.] The caste of priests among the ancient Medes and Persians; hence, holy men or sages of the East.—**Magian**, mã'ji-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Magi.—*n.* One of the Magi; a priest of the Zoroastrian religion.

**Magic**, maj'ik, *n.* [L. *magicus*, pertaining to sorcery, from *magia*, Gr. *mageia*, the theology of the Magians, *magic*.] The art of producing effects by superhuman means, as by spiritual beings or the occult powers of nature; sorcery; enchantment; necromancy; power or influence similar to that of enchantment.—*Natural magic*, the art of applying natural causes, whose operation is secret, to produce surprising effects.

—*a.* Pertaining to magic; used in magic; working or worked by or as if by magic.—*Magic lantern*, a kind of lantern by means of which small pictures are represented on the wall of a dark room, or on a white sheet, magnified to any size at pleasure.—**Magical**, maj'ik-kal, *a.* Pertaining to magic; proceeding from magic; having supernatural qualities; acting or produced as if by magic.—**Magician**, ma-jish'an, *n.* One skilled in magic; an enchanter; a necromancer.

**Magilp**, ma-gilp', *n.* A mixture of linseed-oil and mastic varnish used by artists as a vehicle for colours.

**Magisterial**, maj-is-tè-ri-al, *a.* [L. *magisterius*, from *magister*, a master.] Belonging to a master or ruler; pertaining to a magistrate or his office; authoritative; arrogant; imperious; domineering.

**Magistrate**, maj'is-trät, *n.* [L. *magistratus*, a magistrate, from *magister*, a master.] A public civil officer invested with the executive government or some branch of it; a justice of the peace; a person who dispenses justice in police courts, &c.—**Magistracy**, maj'is-tra-si, *n.* The office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

**Magma**, mag'ma, *n.* [Gr., a mass, dregs, from *massô*, I knead.] A mixture of mineral or other matters in a pasty state; a thick residuum separated from a fluid.

**Magnanimous**, mag-nan'i-mus, *a.* [L. *magnanimus*—*magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind.] Great of mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous; said of persons; exhibiting nobleness of soul; said of actions, &c.—**Magnanimity**, mag-na-nim'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind; elevation, nobility, or dignity of soul; lofty generosity.

**Magnate**, mag'nät, *n.* [L. *magnates* (pl.), powerful persons, the great, from *magnus*, great.] A person of rank; a noble or grandee; a person of note or distinction in any sphere.

**Magnesia**, mag-nè'shi-a, *n.* [From

*Magnesia* in Asia Minor, whence also *magnet*.] Oxide of magnesium, a white tasteless earthy substance, possessing alkaline properties.

**Magnesium**, mag-nè'shi-um, *n.* The metallic base of magnesia, a white malleable metal, obtained by decomposing chloride of magnesium by means of potassium.

**Magnet**, mag'net, *n.* [L. *magnes*, *magnētis*, from Gr. *magñēs*, from *Magnesia* in Asia Minor, whence the stone was first brought.] The loadstone; also a bar or mass of iron or steel to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted, either by contact or by other means.—**Magnetic**, magnet'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the magnet or magnetism; possessing the properties of the magnet, or corresponding properties; pertaining to the earth's magnetism; attractive, as if magnetic.—*Magnetic battery*, a kind of battery formed of several magnets (usually horse-shoe magnets) combined together with all their poles similarly disposed.—*Magnetic intensity*, the force exerted on a positive unit magnetic pole in a given magnetic field.—*Magnetic needle*, any small magnetized iron or steel rod turning on a pivot, such as the needle of the mariner's compass.—*Magnetic north*, that point of the horizon which is indicated by the direction of the magnetic needle.—*Magnetic pole*, either of the ends of a thin bar magnet, at which the attractive or repulsive force of the magnet may be regarded as concentrated.—*Magnetic poles*, nearly opposite points on the earth's surface where the dip of the needle is 90°, at some distance from the earth's poles.—*Magnetic storm*, a violent disturbance in the earth's magnetism; a sudden alteration in the magnetic elements of a place.—**Magnetics**, mag-net'iks, *n.* The science or principles of magnetism.—**Magnetism**, mag'net-izm, *n.* A peculiar property possessed by certain bodies, whereby, under certain circumstances, they naturally attract or repel one another according to determinate laws; that branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, and magnetic phenomena in general; power of attraction.—*Animal magnetism*, mesmerism.—*Terrestrial magnetism*, the magnetic force exerted by the earth.—**Magnetite**, mag'net-it, *n.* A black oxide of iron, which sometimes possesses polarity, and is highly magnetic; magnetic iron ore.—**Magnetization**, mag'net-i-za'shon, *n.* The act of magnetizing, or state of being magnetized.—**Magnetize**, mag'net-iz, *v.t.*—*magnetized*, *magnetizing*. To communicate magnetic properties to; to attract as if by a magnet; to put under the influence of animal magnetism.—**Magnetizer**, mag'net-i-zér, *n.* One who or that which communicates magnetism.—**Mag-neto**, mag-nè'to, *n.* A type of

combined dynamo and transformer used in internal-combustion engines to generate electrical pressures sufficient to cause a spark across the gap of a sparking plug.—**Magneto-electricity**, *n.* Electricity evolved by the action of magnets.—**Magnetometer**, *mag-net-om'et-ér*, *n.* An instrument for measuring any of the terrestrial magnetic elements, as the dip, inclination, and intensity, especially the latter.

**Magnificat**, *mag-nif'í-kat*, *n.* Canticle of the Virgin Mary in Luke, 1, 46-55: 'My soul doth magnify (L. *magnificat*) the Lord'.

**Magnificent**, *mag-nif'í-sent*, *a.* [L. *magnificens*—*magnus*, great, *facio*, I make.] Grand in appearance; splendid; fond of splendour; showy; stately.—**Magnifiable**, *mag-ní-fi-a-bl*, *a.* Capable or worthy of being magnified.—**Magnific**, **Magnifical**, *mag-nif'ík*, *mag-nif'í-kal*, *a.* [L. *magnificus*, noble, splendid.] Grand; splendid; illustrious.—**Magnificence**, *mag-nif'í-sens*, *n.* [L. *magnificentia*.] The condition or quality of being magnificent.—**Magnifico**, *mag-nif'í-kó*, *n.* pl. **Magnificoes**. A grandee; a magnate.—**Magnifier**, *mag-ní-fi-ér*, *n.* One who or that which magnifies.—**Magnify**, *mag-ní-fi*, *v.t.*—*magnified*, *magnifying*. [Fr. *magnifier*, L. *magnificare*.] To make great or greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of; to enlarge; to augment; to increase the power or glory of; to sound the praises of; to extol; to exalt; to represent as greater than reality; to exaggerate.—*v.i.* To possess the quality of causing objects to appear larger than reality; to increase the apparent dimensions of objects.

**Magniloquence**, *mag-ní'l-o-kvens*, *n.* [L. *magniloquentia*—*magnus*, great, and *loquens*, speaking.] A lofty manner of speaking or writing; tumid, pompous words or style; grandiloquence; bombast.—**Magniloquent**, *mag-ní'l'o-kwent*, *a.* Big in words; speaking loftily or pompously; tumid; grandiloquent.

**Magnitude**, *mag-ní-túd*, *n.* [L. *magnitudo*, from *magnus*, great.] Greatness; the comparative extent, bulk, size, quantity, or amount of anything that can be measured; any quantity that can be expressed in terms of a quantity of the same kind taken as a unit; *geom.* that which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness; importance; consequence (an affair of *magnitude*).

**Magnolia**, *mag-nó'lí-a*, *n.* [After Pierre Magnol, professor of botany at Montpellier.] A genus of trees and shrubs, chiefly natives of North America, India, China, Japan, &c., much admired for their flowers and foliage.

**Magnum**, *mag'num*, *n.* [L., a large thing.] A bottle holding two English quarts.

**Magot**, *mag'ot*, *n.* [Fr.] The Barbary ape.

**Magpie**, *mag'pí*, *n.* [*Mag*, for *Margaret*, and *pie*, a magpie, from L. *pica*, a pie or magpie; comp. *Jenny-wren*, *Robin-redbreast*, &c.] A well-known bird of the crow family, about 18 inches in length, plumage black and white, tail very long; a shot on the target, between an inner and an outer.

**Magyar**, *mag'yár*; Hung. pron. *mod-yor'*, *n.* A Hungarian of Asiatic race, allied to the Turks and Finns; the language of the Hungarians, belonging to the Turanian class of tongues.

**Maharajah**, *ma-há-rá'ja*, *n.* [Skr. *mahā*, great, and *rājā*, a prince or king.] The title assumed by some Indian princes ruling over a considerable extent of territory.

**Mahatma**, *ma-hát'ma*, *n.* [Skr. *mahā*, great, *ātmā*, mind, soul.] An Indian adept, supposed to possess special occult powers.

**Mahdi**, *mā'dé*, *n.* [Ar., the director.] A name assumed by some of the successors of Mohammed; a descendant of Mohammed who is to arise and at the head of the faithful spread Mohammedanism over the world.

**Mahl-stick**, *mal'stik*, *n.* MAUL-STICK.

**Mahogany**, *ma-hog'an-i*, *n.* [*Mahagoni*, native American name.] A valuable timber-tree, the wood of which is of a reddish colour, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish; a dinner-table or table in general (over the *mahogany*).

**Mahomedan**, **Mahometan**, &c., *ma-hom'e-dan*, *ma-hom'e-tan*. MOHAMMEDAN, &c.

**Mahound**, *ma-hound'*, *n.* An old corruption of Mohammed; also applied to the devil or other evil spirit.

**Mahout**, *ma-hout'*, *n.* [Hind.] In the East Indies, an elephant driver or keeper.

**Mahratta**, *ma-rat'ta*, *n.* One of a race of Hindus inhabiting Central India.

**Maid**, *mād*, *n.* [Short for *maiden*, A.Sax. *mægen*, dim. of *mægeth*, a maiden.] A young unmarried woman; a virgin; an unmarried woman who has preserved her chastity; a female servant.—*Maid of all work*, a female servant who does house-work of every kind.—**Maiden**, *mā'dn*, *n.* A young unmarried woman; a virgin or maid; an instrument of capital punishment formerly used in Scotland resembling the guillotine.—*a.* Pertaining to a maiden or virgin; consisting of virgins; like a maiden; fresh; unpolluted; unused.—*Maiden asize*, an assize at which there are no criminal cases.—*Maiden fortress*, one hitherto impregnable to assaults from the enemy; uncaptured.—*Maiden over (cricket)*, one during whose delivery no runs are made.—*Maiden speech*, the first public speech made by a person, especially in parliament.—*Maiden sword*, a sword hitherto unused and unstained with

blood.—**Maidenhair**, *mā'dn-hār*, *n.* A fern found growing on rocks and walls.—**Maidenhead**, *mā'dn-hed*, *n.* [*Maiden*, and term, *-head*.] Virgin purity; virginity.—**Maidenhood**, *mā'dn-hūd*, *n.* The state of being a maid or maiden; the state of an unmarried female; virginity.—**Maidenliness**, *mā'dn-línes*, *n.* Behaviour that becomes a maid; modesty.—**Maidenly**, *mā'dn-lí*, *a.* and *adv.* Like a maid; modest.—**Maid-servant**, *n.* A female servant; a female domestic.

**Maieutic**, *mā-ú'tík*, *a.* [Gr. *maieutikos*, pertaining to midwifery, from *maia*, a midwife.] Serving to assist or accelerate childbirth; pertaining to the obstetric art; aiding in bringing forth, in a metaphorical sense.

**Mail**, *māl*, *n.* [Fr. *maille*, the mesh of a net, a link of mail; from L. *macula*, a spot, a mesh.] Armour; a defensive covering for warriors, and sometimes their steeds; any defensive covering, as the shell of a lobster; *weaving*, a glass or metal ring or eye through which the warp thread passes.—*v.t.* To put on mail or armour; to arm defensively.

**Mail**, *māl*, *n.* [Fr. *malle*.] Originally a bag; hence, a bag for the conveyance of letters and papers; the letters, papers, &c., conveyed in such a bag; the person or conveyance by which the mail is conveyed.—*v.t.* To put in the mail; to post.—**Mailable**, *mal'a-bl*, *a.* Capable of being carried in the mail.—**Mail-bag**, *n.* A bag in which the public mail is carried.—**Mail-boat**, *n.* A boat which carries the public mail.—**Mail-train**, *n.* A railway train that conveys the mails.

**Mail**, *māl*, *n.* [Icel. *mdl*, stipulation, agreement; *mæla*, to stipulate.] A term in Scots law for a rent or sum payable regularly.

**Maim**, *mām*, *v.t.* [O.E. *main*; origin doubtful.] To deprive of the use of a limb; to mutilate; to cripple; to disable.—*n.* An injury by which a person is maimed or mutilated.

**Main**, *mān*, *a.* [A.Sax. *mægn*, *mægen*, power, strength; same root as *may*, *might*.] Principal, chief, or most important among other things; most to be regarded or considered; first in size, rank, importance, &c. (the *main* branch of a river, the *main* timbers of an edifice, the *main* consideration); mighty; vast (the *main* ocean); directly applied; used with all one's might (*main* strength).—*Main body*, the part of an army which marches between the advance and rear guard.—*n.* All one's strength; violent effort (in the phrase 'with might and *main*'); the chief or main portion; the gross, bulk, greater part; the ocean, the great sea, the high sea; a principal gas or water pipe in a street, as distinguished from the smaller ones supplied by it.—*In the main*, for the most part; speaking generally.—



**Mainland**, mǎn'land, *n.* The continent; territory of great extent as compared with an island near it.—**Mainly**, mǎn'li, *adv.* In the main; chiefly; principally.—**Main-mast**, *n.* *Naut.* the principal mast in a ship or other vessel; the middle lower mast of a ship.—**Main-sail**, *n.* *Naut.* the principal sail in a ship; the chief sail on the main-mast bent on the main-yard.—**Main-sheet**, *n.* *Naut.* a rope at one or both of the lower corners of a main-sail to keep it properly extended.—**Mainspring**, mǎn'spring, *n.* The principal spring of any piece of mechanism, as in a watch; *fig.* the main cause of any action.—**Main-stay**, *n.* *Naut.* the stay extending from the top of the main-mast to the deck; hence, *fig.* chief support.—**Main-top**, *n.* *Naut.* a platform placed at the head of the main-mast.—**Main-yard**, *n.* *Naut.* the yard on which the main-sail is extended.

**Main**, mǎn, *n.* [Fr. *main*, L. *manus*, hand.] A hand at dice; a match at cock-fighting.

**Maintain**, mǎin-tān', *v.t.* [Fr. *maintenir*—*main*, L. *manus*, the hand, and Fr. *tenir*, L. *tenere*, I hold.] To preserve or keep in any particular state or condition; to keep up or in action or operation; to support; to keep possession of; not to lose or surrender; to continue (a conversation); to support with food, clothing, &c.; to uphold; to vindicate or justify (one's right or cause); to assert, as a tenet or opinion; to allege.—**Maintenance**, mǎin'ten-ans, *n.* The act of maintaining, upholding, or keeping up; support; vindication; that which maintains or supports; means of support; *law*, intermeddling in a suit in which the person has no interest, by assisting either party with money or means to prosecute or defend it.—*Cap of maintenance*, a cap of dignity carried before the sovereigns of England at their coronation.

**Maize**, mǎz, *n.* [Sp. *maiz*, from Haitian *mahiz*, the native name.] Indian corn.

**Majesty**, maj'es-ti, *n.* [L. *majestas*, from *majus*, compar. of *magnus*, great.] Grandeur or dignity of rank, character, or manner; imposing loftiness of person or mien; stateliness; dignity or elevation of literary style; sublimity; a title of emperors, kings, and queens: generally with a possessive pronoun (may it please your majesty).—**Majestic**, maj-es'tik, *a.* Possessing majesty; having dignity of appearance; august; splendid; grand; sublime; stately.—**Majestical**, maj-es'ti-kal, *a.* Majestic.

**Majolica**, ma-jol'i-ka, *n.* [It. *Maiolica* or *Maliorica*, for *Majorica*, whence the first specimens came.] A kind of earth used for making dishes, vases, &c.; afterwards applied to the ware itself, which resembles porcelain.

**Major**, mǎj'ér, *a.* [L., compar. of *magnus*, great.] The greater in number, quantity, extent, or dignity; the more important; *music*, applied to the modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note, and to intervals consisting of four semitones.—*n.* An officer in the army next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel; the lowest field-officer; *law*, a person of full age to manage his own concerns, which both in male and female is twenty-one years complete; *logic*, the first proposition of a regular syllogism, containing the major term.—**Major-domo**, mā-jér-dō-mō, *n.* [It. *maggiordomo*—L. *major*, greater, and *domus*, a house.] A man who takes charge of the management of a large household; a steward; a chief minister or great officer of a palace.—**Major-general**, *n.* A military officer the next in rank below a lieutenant-general.—**Majority**, maj-or'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *majorité*.] The state of being major or greater; the greater number; more than half; the number by which one quantity which can be counted exceeds another; full age; the age at which the law permits a young person to manage his own affairs; the office, rank, or commission of a major.—*To join the majority*, to pass over to the dead.

**Majuscule**, ma-jus'kūl, *n.* [L. *majuscula* (*littera*, letter, understood), from *majusculus*, somewhat great, dim. from *major*, *majus*, greater.] A capital letter: opposed to *minuscule*.

**Make**, māk, *v.t.* pret. & pp. *made*; ppr. *making*. [A.Sax. *maclan*.] To cause to exist as a distinct thing; to create, frame, fashion, fabricate; to produce or effect, as agent or cause (money makes friends); to cause to be or to become: with words expressive of the result or condition of the object (to make a matter public; to make a man king); to constrain, compel, cause, occasion: with infinitives after the object (to make a person laugh: to, the sign of the infinitive, being omitted); to gain, acquire (money, profit, &c.); to get or ascertain, as the result of computation or calculation; to pass over in sailing or travelling; to put in a desired or desirable position or condition; to prepare for use (a bed, a fire); to compose, as parts united in a whole; to constitute; to serve or answer for (she makes a good wife); to complete, as by being added to a sum; *naut.* to arrive at; to have within sight (to make a port, land).—*Make* is often used periphrastically with substantives, the two together being thus equal to a single verb; thus to make complaint = to complain; to make answer = to answer; to make haste = to hasten, &c.—*v.i.* To act or do: often with adjectives to express the manner of acting (to make bold, &c.); to interfere; to

proceed, move, direct one's course (he made toward home; he made after the boy); to rise or flow toward land: said of the tide.—*To make away with*, to take away and put out of reach; to remove by killing; to murder secretly.—*n.* Structure; construction; shape; form (a man of slender make).—**Make-believe**, *n.* Making believe or pretending; pretence; pretext; sham.—*a.* Unreal; sham.—**Maker**, māk'ér, *n.* One who makes; the Creator; one who composes verses; a poet.—**Make-shift**, *n.* Something to serve a present purpose; a temporary substitute.—**Make-up**, *n.* Facial and other disguise for a part in a play.—**Make-weight**, *n.* That which is thrown in to make up weight; what contributes to something not sufficient of itself.

**Malachite**, mal'a-kīt, *n.* [Fr. *malachite*, from Gr. *malachē*, a mallow, from its colour resembling that of the leaves of mallow.] A mineral; a carbonate of copper found in solid masses of a beautiful green colour, the Green Carbonate of Copper, used for many ornamental purposes.

**Malacology**, mal-a-kol'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *logos*, discourse.] The branch of zoology that treats of the mollusca or soft-bodied animals.

**Malacopterygian**, **Malacopterygious**, mal-a-kop'tér-i-j'i-an, mal-a-kop'tér-i-j'i-us, *a.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *pterygion*, a fin, a little wing, from *pteryx*, a wing.] A term applied to those osseous fishes that have all the rays of the fins soft.

**Maladjustment**, mal-ad-just'ment, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] A bad or wrong adjustment.

**Maladministration**, mal-ad-min'is-trā'shon, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Faulty administration; bad management of public affairs.

**Maladroit**, mal-a-droit', *a.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Not adroit or dexterous; awkward.—**Maladroitly**, mal-a-droit'li, *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.

**Malady**, mal'a-di, *n.* [Fr. *maladie*, from *malade*, O.Fr. *malabde*, ill, from L. *male habitus*, in bad condition.] Any disease of the human body; an ailment; an indisposition; moral or mental disorder.

**Malaga**, mal'a-ga, *n.* A wine imported from Malaga, in Spain.

**Malagasy**, mal'a-gas-i, *a.* and *n.* The language of Madagascar.

**Malaise**, mal-āz, *n.* [Fr., from *mal*, bad, and *aise*, ease.] State of being ill at ease; morbid and indefinite feeling of uneasiness.

**Malapert**, mal'a-pért, *a.* [O.Fr. *malapert*, over-ready—prefix *mal*, badly, and O.Fr. *apert*, ready, prompt, from L. *apertus*, open.] Pert; saucy; impudent; forward.—*n.* A pert, saucy person.

**Malapropos**, mal-ap'rō-pō'', *a.* and *adv.* [Prefix *mal*, badly, and *apropos*.] The opposite of *apropos*; ill to the purpose.—**Malapropism**, mal'a-prop-izm, *n.* The blundering use of words characteristic of Mrs. Mala-



*prop* in Sheridan's *Rivals*, e.g. 'an allegory on the banks of the Nile'.  
**Malar**, māl'ēr, *a.* [From *L. mala*, the cheek-bone, the jaw.] Pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone.—*n. Anat.* the cheek-bone.  
**Malaria**, ma-lā'ri-a, *n.* [It. *mala aria*, bad air, from *L. malus*, bad, and *aer*, air.] An intermittent or remittent fever caused by a parasite which is communicated to the blood of man by the bite of the mosquito; the tainted air of marshy districts, formerly supposed to cause the disease; miasma.—**Malarial**, **Malarian**, **Malarious**, ma-lā'ri-al, ma-lā'ri-an, ma-lā'ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to or infected by malaria.  
**Malay**, **Malayan**, ma-lā', ma-lā'yan, *n.* A native of the *Malay* Peninsula; the language of the Malays.—*a.* Belonging to the Malays or to their country.  
**Malcontent**, mal'kon-tent, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, ill.] A discontented person; a discontented subject of a government.  
**Male**, māl, *a.* [Fr. *mâle*, O.Fr. *masle*, from *L. masculus*, male, from *mas*, *maris*, a male.] Pertaining to the sex that begets young, as distinguished from the *female*; masculine; *bot.* having fecundating organs, but not fruit-bearing.—*n.* One of the sex which begets young; *bot.* a plant which bears stamens.  
**Malediction**, mal-e-dik'shon, *n.* [*L. maledictio*, *maledicōnis*—male, evil, and *dico*, I speak.] Evil speaking; a curse or execration; an imprecation.  
**Malefactor**, mal-e-fak'tēr, *n.* [L., *evildoer*—male, ill, and *facio*, I do.] One who commits a crime; a criminal.  
**Malefic**, ma-lef'ik, *a.* [L. *maleficus*, that does ill—male, ill, and *facio*, I do.] Doing mischief.—**Maleficence**, ma-lef'i-sens, *n.* [L. *maleficientia*.] The quality of being maleficent.—**Maleficent**, ma-lef'i-sent, *a.* Doing evil; harmful.  
**Malevolent**, ma-lev'ō-lent, *a.* [L. *malevolens*, *malevolentis*—male, ill, and *volens*, willing or disposed.] Having an evil disposition towards another or others; malicious; spiteful.—**Malevolence**, ma-lev'ō-lens, *n.* [L. *malevolentia*.] The quality of being malevolent; ill-will; personal hatred.  
**Malefaisance**, mal-fē'zans, *n.* [Fr. *malefaisance*—mal, ill, and *faire*, L. *facere*, to do.] Law, doing what a person ought not to do; illegal deed.  
**Malformation**, mal-for-mā'shon, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Ill or wrong formation; a deviation from the normal structure of an organ.  
**Malic**, māl'ik, *a.* [L. *malum*, an apple.] Pertaining to apples; obtained from the juice of apples.  
**Malice**, mal'is, *n.* [Fr. *malice*, L. *malitia*, from *malus*, evil.] Enmity of heart; a disposition to injure others for mere personal gratification, or from a spirit of revenge; spite; ill-will; law, a formed design of

doing mischief to another: called also *malice prepense* or *aforethought*.—**Malicious**, ma-lish'us, *a.* [L. *malitiosus*.] Indulging malice; harbouring ill-will without provocation; proceeding from ill-will; dictated by malice.  
**Malign**, ma-lin', *a.* [L. *malignus* for *maligenus*, of an evil nature—*malus*, bad, and *genus*, kind.] Of an evil nature, disposition, or character; malicious; pernicious; tending to injure or produce evil effects.—*v.t.* To speak evil of; to traduce, defame, vilify.—**Malignance**, **Malignancy**, ma-lig'nans, ma-lig'nansi, *n.* The quality of being malignant; extreme malevolence; bitter enmity; *med.* virulence.—**Malignant**, ma-lig'nant, *a.* [L. *malignans*, from *malignare*, to act maliciously.] Having extreme malevolence or enmity; virulently inimical; malicious; exerting pernicious influence; *med.* threatening a fatal issue; virulent (a malignant ulcer); extremely heinous.—*n. English history*, one of the adherents of Charles I and his son: so called by the Roundheads.—**Malignity**, ma-lig'ni-ti, *n.* [L. *malignitas*.] The state or quality of being malignant; evil disposition of heart toward another; malice without provocation; rancour; virulence.  
**Malingering**, ma-ling'gēr, *v.i.* [Fr. *malingre*, sickly, weakly; from *mal*, ill, and O.Fr. *hingre*, *heingre*, feeble, nasalized form of *L. æger*, sick.] *Milit.* to feign illness in order to avoid duty.—**Malingeringer**, ma-ling'gēr-ēr, *n.* A soldier who feigns himself ill.  
**Malison**, mal'i-zn, *n.* [O.Fr. *malison*, *malesōn*, contr. from *malediction*.] A malediction; curse; execration.  
**Mall**, mal, *n.* [Fr. *mail*, It. *maglio*, *malleo*, L. *malleus*, a hammer.] A heavy wooden beetle or hammer; (originally an alley where the game of *pall-mall* was played with *malls* and balls) a public walk; a level shaded walk.  
**Mallard**, mal'ārd, *n.* [O.Fr. *malard*, Prov.Fr. *maillard*, from *maille* (L. *macula*), a spot on a bird's feather, from the iridescent spot on the wing.] The common wild duck.  
**Malleable**, mal'lē-a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *malleable*, from L.L. *malleāre*, to beat with a hammer, from L. *malleus*, a hammer (akin *mallet*, *maul*).] Capable of being shaped or extended by beating with the hammer: said of metals.—**Malleability**, **Malleableness**, mal'lē-a-bil'i-ti, mal'lē-a-bl-ness, *n.* The quality of being malleable.  
**Malleolus**, mal'lē-ō-lus, *n.* [L., dim. of *malleus*, a hammer.] One of the two projections of the leg-bones at the ankle.  
**Mallet**, mal'et, *n.* [Dim. of *mall*.] A wooden hammer, used chiefly by stone-cutters, joiners, &c.  
**Mallow**, mal'ō, *n.* [A.Sax. *malwe*, G. *malve*, from L. *malva*, mallow, allied to Gr. *malachē*, mallow, *mala-*

*kos*, soft—from its emollient properties.] The common name of a number of plants, chiefly herbaceous or annual, some of them valuable for medicinal properties.  
**Malm**, mām, *n.* [A.Sax. *mealml*.] A soil in the south-eastern counties of England, rich in lime, phosphoric acid, and potash, and especially suited for the growth of hops.  
**Malmsey**, mām'zi, *n.* [O.E. *malvesie*, Fr. *malvoisie*; from Napoli *di Malvasia*, in the Morea, the white and red wines produced at which first received the name.] A kind of grape; a strong, sweet white wine made in Madeira.  
**Malodour**, mal-ō'dēr, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad, A. An offensive odour.—**Malodorous**, mal-ō'dēr-us, *a.* Having a bad or offensive odour.  
**Malpractice**, mal-prak'tis, *n.* [Prefix *mal*, bad.] Evil practice; misbehaviour.  
**Malt**, māl't, *n.* [A.Sax. *mealt*.] Grain, usually barley, steeped in water and made to germinate, the starch of the grain being thus converted into saccharine matter, after which it is dried in a kiln, and then used in brewing and distilling; liquor produced from malt; beer.—*v.t.* To make into malt.—*v.i.* To be converted into malt.—**Malt-drink**, **Malt-liquor**, *n.* A beverage prepared from malt.—**Malt-kiln**, *n.* A heated chamber in which malt is dried.—**Maltman**, **Maltster**, māl't-man, māl't'stēr, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make malt.—**Malt-vinegar**, *n.* Vinegar made from an infusion of malt.—**Malt-worm**, māl't-wēr'm, *n.* A person fond of beer or other liquor; a tippler.  
**Maltess**, māl'tēs, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of *Malta*.—*a.* Belonging to *Malta*.  
**Malthusian**, mal-thū'zi-an, *a.* Relating to the theory of the Rev. T. R. *Malthus*, that population, when unchecked, goes on increasing in a higher ratio than the means of subsistence can be made to increase; and hence, that early marriages and unrestricted child-bearing should be discouraged.—*n.* One who holds the doctrines of *Malthus*.  
**Maltese**, māl'tē'z, *n.* [From *malt*.] Malt sugar.  
**Maltreat**, mal-trēt', *v.t.* [Prefix *mal*, badly.] To treat ill.—**Maltreatment**, mal-trēt'ment, *n.* The act of maltreating; ill-usage.  
**Malvaceous**, mal-vā'shus, *a.* [L. *malva*, mallow.] Pertaining to the plants of the mallow family.  
**Malversation**, mal-vēr-sā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *malversation*—L. *male*, badly, and *versari*, to occupy oneself, from *verto*, *versum*, to turn.] Evil conduct; fraudulent tricks; misbehaviour in an office or employment, as fraud, breach of trust, &c.  
**Mamelon**, mam'e-lon, *n.* [Fr., a nipple, from L. *mamma*, a breast.] A small hill or mound with a rounded top.  
**Mameluke**, mam'e-lūk, *n.* [Ar.

*mamlúk*, that which is possessed, a slave, from *malak*, to possess.) One of the former mounted soldiery of Egypt, a powerful body broken up and massacred in 1811.

**Mamma**, ma-mă', *n.* [A repetition of the infantile utterance *ma*, *ma*.] Mother; a word of tenderness and familiarity, used chiefly by young persons.

**Mamma**, mam'mat, *n.* An animal of the class Mammalia.—**Mammalia**, mam-mā'lī-a, *n.pl.* [Lit. breast-animals.] The highest class in the animal kingdom, whose distinctive characteristic is that the female suckles the young.—**Mammalian**, mam-mā'lī-an, *a.* Pertaining to the mammals.—**Mammary**, mam'ma-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the female breasts or paps.—**Mamillary**, mam'mil'a-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a nipple or pap; *anat.* applied to two small protuberances like nipples in the brain; *mineral*, studded with mamiform protuberances.

**Mammee**, mam-mě', *n.* An American tree yielding a large and nourishing fruit.

**Mammon**, mam'mon, *n.* [*L. mammona*, *Gr. mammōnas*, mammon, riches, from *Chal. mammōn, māmōn.*] The Syrian god of riches, mentioned in the New Testament as a personification of worldliness; hence, riches: wealth.

**Mammoth**, mam'moth, *n.* [Rus. *mamant*, *mamont*, from Tart. *mamma*, the earth, because their remains being found in the earth the natives believed that they burrowed like moles.] An extinct species of elephant of enormous size and covered with dense, shaggy hair, the remains of which are found in Siberia and elsewhere. — *a.* Resembling the mammoth in size; very large; gigantic.

**Man**, *mā*, *n.* **pl.** **Men**, *mēn*. [A. Sax. *man*, *mānn*, *man*, person = D. O.H.G. and Sw. *man*, G. *mann*, Icel. *maðr*, *mannr*, Dan. *mand*, Goth. *manna*; from root *man*, to think.] A human being; a person; particularly, a male adult of the human race; the human race; mankind; in this sense without article or plural (*man* is born to trouble); a male servant; an adult male in some person's employment or under his direction; a piece with which a game, as chess or draughts, is played,—*v.t.*—*manned*, *manning*. To supply with men; to furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men; to infuse courage into.—**Man-at-arms**, *n.* A term applied to a fully equipped or heavily armed soldier of the middle ages.—**Man-eater**, *n.* A cannibal; one of those tigers which have acquired a special preference for human flesh.—**Manful**, *man'fūl*, *a.* Manly; bold; brave.—**Manhole**, *man'hōl*, *n.* A hole through which a man may creep into a drain, cess-pool, steam-boiler, &c., for cleaning or repairing.—**Manhood**,

**Manacle**, man'a-kl, *n.* [Fr. *manicle*, L. *manicula*, dim. of *manica*, a mantle, *acle*, from *manus*, the hand.] An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; handcuff; shackle: generally in plural.—*v. t.*—*manacled*, *manacled*. To put handcuffs or other fastening upon; to shackle.

**Manager**, man'āj, *v.t.*—*managed*, *managing*. [Fr. *manège*, the management of a horse, *maneggiare*, to guide in general; It. *maneggiare*, to handle, to manage; from L. *manus*, the hand.] To have under control and direction; to conduct; to carry on, guide, administer; to make tractable, or get under due control; to wield; to move or use in the manner desired (tools or the like); to treat (a person) with caution or judgment; to govern with address.—*v.i.* To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.—**Manageable**, man'āj-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being managed; easily made subservient to one's views or designs.—**Management**, man'āj-ment, *n.* The act of managing; the manner of treating, directing, carrying on, or using for a purpose; conduct; administration; cautious handling or treatment; the body of directors or managers of any undertaking, concern, or interest collectively.—**Manager**, man'āj-ēr, *n.* One who manages; one who has the guidance or direction of anything; one who is directly at the head of an undertaking.—**Managerial**, man-a-jē'r-i-al, *a.* Of or belonging to a manager.—**Managership**, man'āj-ēr-ship, *n.* The office of a manager.

**Manakin**, man'a-kin, *n.* [Dim. of *man*, as applied to birds, originally the name of a species with a beard-like tuft of feathers on the chin.] A manikin; a name for certain small tropical American birds.

**Manatee**, man-a-tē', *n.* [Haitian.] The sea-cow, an aquatic herbivorous mammal allied to the cetaceans, and found on the coasts of South America, Africa, and Australia.

**Manchet**, man'shet, *n.* [Comp. Fr. *miche*, *michette*, a manchet or small loaf.] A small loaf of fine bread; fine white bread.

**Manchineel**, man-chi-nēl', n. [*It. mancinello*.] A tree of the West Indies and Central America, abounding in acrid and highly poisonous juice, the wood being valuable for cabinet work.

**Manchu**, man-chö', n. A native of *Manchuria*, or one of the same race; one of the reigning dynasty in China.

**Manciple**, man'si-pl, n. [O.Fr. *mancipe*, L. *manceps*, one who purchases anything at a public sale—*manus*, the hand, and *capio*, I take.] A steward; a purveyor, particularly of a college or inn of court.

**Mandamus**, man-dā'mus, *n.* [L., lit. we command.] *Law*, a command or writ issuing from a superior court, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court, requiring them to do some specified act.

**Mandarin**, man-da-rēn', *n.* [Pg. *mandarin*, from Skr. *mantrin*, a counsellor.] The general name given by Europeans to Chinese magistrates or public officials, whether civil or military.

**Mandāt**, *man'dāt*, *n.* [*L. mandatum*, an order, from *mando*, I command (from *manus*, the hand, and *do*, I give).] A command; an order, precept, or injunction; written authority by one person to another to act for him.—**Mandatory**, *man'dā-to-ri*, *man'dā-ta-ri*, *n.* [*Fr. mandataire*.] Person or state to whom a mandate or charge is given; one who receives special written authority to act for another.—**Mandatory**, *a.* Containing a command; directory.

**Mandible**, man'di-bl, *n.* [*L. mandibulum*, the jaw, from *mando*, I chew.] An animal's jaw, particularly, the under jaw of a mammal; the upper or lower jaw of a bird; one of the upper or anterior pair of jaws of an insect or other articulate animal.

**Mandoline, Mandolin**, man'dô-lin, *n.* [*Fr. mandoline*, from *It. mandola, mandora, pandora*, a species of lute.] A musical instrument of the guitar kind.

**Mandragora**, man-drag'o-ra, *n.* [L. and Gr. *mandragoras*, the mandrake.] The genus of plants popularly called mandrakes; a medicinal prepara-

tion obtained from the mandrake [*Shak.*].—**Mandrake**, man'drāk, m. [From *mandragora*.] A plant of the Mediterranean region, with large, thick roots, and possessing strong purgative and narcotic properties, formerly the subject of various superstitions.

**Mandrel, Mandril, man'drel, man'dril, n.** [Fr. *mandrin*, from Gr. *mandra*, an enclosed space, the bed in which the stone of a ring is set.] A bar of iron on which an article is fitted to be turned on a lathe; any straight bar upon which a tube or ring is welded.



**Mandrill**, man'dril, *n.* [Fr. *mandrille*, from the West African name.] The great blue-faced or rib-nosed baboon, the largest and most hideous of the baboons.

**Mane**, măn, *n.* [O.D. *mane*, D. *manen*, Dan. *man*, Icel. *mön*, O.H.G. *mana*, G. *mähne*; allied to W. *mwng*, a mane, *mw*, the neck.] The long hair on the upper side of the neck of some animals, as the horse, lion, &c., usually hanging down on one side.

**Manège**, ma-nezh', *n.* [Fr. *manège*, from It. *maneggio*, management.] A school for training horses and teaching horsemanship; the art of breaking, training, and riding horses; the art of horsemanship.

**Manes**, mā-nēz, *n.pl.* [L., from O.L. *monus*, good, benevolent.] Among the Romans, the ghosts, shades, or souls of deceased persons; the deified shades of the dead.

**Manganese**, man'ga-nēz, *n.* [By metathesis from *magnesium*, the name first given to it.] A metal of a dusky white or whitish-grey colour, very hard and difficult to fuse, not known native, on account of its powerful affinity for oxygen, but having ores of considerable value in the industrial arts.—**Manganite**, man'gan-it, *n.* One of the ores of manganese, used in the manufacture of glass.

**Mange**, măn, *n.* [O.Fr. *mangeson*, Fr. *démangeaison*, an itching, from *manger*, L. *manduco*, I eat.] A cutaneous disease very similar to itch, and to which horses, cattle, dogs, and other beasts are subject.—**Mangy**, măn'jī, *a.* Infected with the mange; scabby; mean.

**Mangel-wurzel**, mang'gl-wēr'zī, *n.* [G., lit. want-root, but the proper form is *mangold-wurzel*—G. *mangold*, beet, and *wurzel*, root = beet-root.] A variety of beet, extensively cultivated as food for cattle.

**Manger**, măn'jēr, *n.* [Fr. *mangeoire*, from *manger*, from L. *manducare*, to eat.] A trough or box in which fodder is laid for horses or cattle; the receptacle from which horses or cattle eat in a stable or cow-house.

**Mangle**, mang'gl, *v.t.*—*mangled*, *mangling*. [Perhaps from L. *mancus*, maimed.] To cut by repeated blows, making a ragged or torn wound, or covering with wounds; to cut in a bungling manner; to hack; to lacerate; applied chiefly to the cutting of flesh; *fig.* to destroy the symmetry or completeness; to mutilate.—**Mangler**, mang'glēr, *n.* One who mangles; one who mutilates.

**Mangle**, mang'gl, *n.* [D. and G. *mangel*, from O.Fr. *mangonel*, Gr. *manganon*, a war engine, the axis of a pulley.] A well-known machine for smoothing table-cloths, sheets, and other articles of linen or cotton.—*v.t.* To smooth cloth with a mangle.—**Mangler**, mang'glēr, *n.* One who uses a mangle.

**Mango**, mang'gō, *n.* [Malay.] The

fruit of the mango-tree, a native of tropical Asia, but widely cultivated throughout the tropics; a fruit highly valued for dessert.

**Mangold-wurzel**, mang'gōld-wēr'zī, *n.* MANGEL-WURZEL.

**Mangonel**, mang'gō-nel, *n.* [O.Fr. *mangonel*, It. *manganello*, *mangano*, from Gr. *manganon*. MANGLE, *n.*] An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.

**Mangosteen**, mang'gō-stēn, *n.* [Malay *mangusta*.] A tree of the East Indies, the fruit of which is about the size of an orange, and most delicious.

**Mangrove**, man'grōv, *n.* [Malay *manggi-manggi*.] A tropical tree growing on the banks of rivers and on the sea-coast, remarkable for giving off adventitious roots from the stem and branches.

**Mania**, mā'nī-a, *n.* [L., from Gr.; allied to Gr. *menos*, the mind.] Madness; also rage or eager desire for anything; insane or morbid craving.—**Maniac**, mā'nī-ak, *a.* [L. *maniacus*.] Raving with madness; proceeding from disordered intellect; mad.—*n.* One raving with madness; a madman.—**Maniacal**, mā'nī-a-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with madness.

**Manichean**, **Manichee**, **Manicheist**, man-i-kē'an, man'i-kē, man'i-kē-ist, *n.* [From the founder *Manes* or *Manichæus*, who lived in the third century.] One of a sect in Persia who maintained that there are two supreme principles, the one good, the other evil, which produce all the happiness and calamities of the world.

**Manicure**, man'i-kūr, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, *cura*, care.] The trimming, &c., of the nails.—*v.t.* To pare, clean, and polish the nails.—**Manicurist**, man'i-kūr-ist, *n.* A person who practises manicure as a profession.

**Manifest**, man'i-fest, *a.* [L. *manifestus*, lit. that may be laid hold of by the hand—*manus*, the hand, and root seen in obs. *fendere*, to dash against (as in *offend*).] Clearly visible to the eye or obvious to the understanding; not obscure or difficult to be seen or understood; evident; plain.—*n.* A document signed by the master of a vessel at the place of lading, to be exhibited at the custom-house, containing a description of the ship and her cargo, the destination of the ship and the goods, &c.—*v.t.* To disclose to the eye or to the understanding; to show plainly; to display; to exhibit.—**Manifestation**, man'i-fes-tā'shon, *n.* The act of manifesting; a making evident to the eye or to the understanding; the exhibition of anything by clear evidence; display; what is the means of displaying.—**Manifestly**, man'i-fest-lī, *adv.* In a manifest manner; clearly; evidently; plainly.—**Manifesto**, man-i-fes'tō, *n.* [It.] A public declaration, usually of a sovereign or government.

**Manifold**, man'i-fōld, *a.* [Many and fold.] Numerous and various in kind or quality; many in number; multiplied (*manifold* mercies); exhibiting or embracing many points, features, or characteristics (the *manifold* wisdom of God).—*adv.* Many times, or by many times.

**Manilla**, ma-nī'lā, *n.* A kind of cheroot manufactured in *Manilla*, the capital of the Philippine Islands.

—**Manilla hemp**, *n.* A fibrous material from a plant which grows in the Philippine Islands, &c.—

**Manilla paper**, *n.* A paper of strong fibre made from manilla hemp.

**Manioc**, man'i-ok, *n.* [Pg. and Brazil. *mandioca*.] A plant cultivated in tropical America and the West Indies, from the large fleshy root of which tapioca and cassava are prepared.

**Manipule**, man'i-pl, *n.* [L. *manipulus*, *manipulus*, a handful.] *Rom. antiq.* a company of soldiers consisting of sixty common soldiers, two centurions, and a standard-bearer; in the Latin Ch., originally a handkerchief, now only a symbolical ornament attached to the left arm of the celebrant at mass.—**Manipulate**, ma-nip'ū-lāt, *v.t.*—*manipulated*, *manipulating*. [L.L. *manipulo*, *manipulatum*.] To handle or operate on with the hands, as in artistic or mechanical operations; to subject to certain processes; to operate upon for the purpose of giving a false appearance to (to *manipulate* accounts).—*v.i.* To use the hands, as in artistic processes, mechanical operations, or the like.—**Manipulation**, ma-nip'ū-lā'shon, *n.* The art or mode of manipulating or working by hand; the act of operating upon skillfully, for the purpose of giving a false appearance to.—

**Manipulative**, **Manipulatory**, ma-nip'ū-lā-tiv, ma-nip'ū-la-to-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or performed by manipulation.

**Manito**, **Manitou**, man'i-tō, man'i-tō, *n.* Among North American Indians, a good or evil spirit or a fetish.

**Manna**, man'na, *n.* [Generally derived from the Heb. *man hu*, what is it?] A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness of Arabia; the sweet solidified juice which is obtained by incisions made in the stem of a species of ash.

**Mannequin**, man'ē-kin, *n.* [The French form of *manikin*.] A dress-maker's assistant who wears dresses which are for sale in order to display them before prospective purchasers.

**Manner**, man'ēr, *n.* [From Fr. *manière*, manner, O.Fr. *manier*, belonging to the hand.] The mode in which anything is done; the way of performing or effecting anything; a person's peculiar or habitual way of carriage; bearing or conduct; deportment; *pl.* carriage or behaviour, considered as decorous or



indecorous, polite or unpolite, pleasing or displeasing; ceremonious behaviour; polite or becoming deportment (he has no *manners*); sort; kind; in this use having often the sense of a plural = sorts, kinds (all *manner* of things).—**Mannered**, man'êrd, *a.* Having manners of this or that kind; exhibiting the peculiar style of an author or artist, more particularly in its objectionable form.—**Mannerism**, man'êr-izm, *n.* Excessive adherence to a characteristic mode or manner of action or treatment; a personal and prominent peculiarity of style, as in a writer or an artist.—**Man-nerly**, man'êr-ly, *a.* Showing good manners; correct in deportment; polite; not rude or vulgar.

**Manœuvre**, ma-nô'ver, or ma-nû'ver, *n.* [Fr. *manœuvre*—*main*, *L. manus*, the hand, and *œuvre*, *L. opera*, work.] A regulated dexterous movement, particularly in an army or navy; any movement of troops, ships, &c., for attack on or defence against an enemy; management with address or artful design; an adroit procedure; intrigue; stratagem.—*v.i.*—*manœuvred*, *manœuvring*. To perform manœuvres, especially military or naval manœuvres; to employ intrigue or stratagem to effect a purpose.—*v.t.* To make to perform manœuvres or evolutions.

**Manometer**, **Manoscope**, ma-nom'et-êr, man'ô-skôp, *n.* [Gr. *manos*, rare, not dense.] An instrument to measure the pressure of gases or vapours.

**Manor**, man'or, *n.* [O.Fr. *manoir*, *manoir*, *maner*, *L.L. manerium*, a dwelling-place, a mansion, from *L. maneo*, I stay, dwell.] The land belonging to a lord or nobleman, or so much land as a lord formerly kept in his own hands for the use and subsistence of his family; a residence with a certain portion of land annexed to it.—**Manor-house**, *n.* The mansion belonging to a manor.—**Manorial**, ma-nô'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a manor.

**Mansard-roof**, *n.* [From François *Mansard*, a French architect, the inventor, who died in 1666.] A curb-roof.

**Manse**, mans, *n.* [*L.L. mansus*, *mansum*, a residence, from *L. maneo*, *mansum*, to stay, to dwell.] In Scotland, properly the dwelling-house of a parochial clergyman; also the dwelling-house reserved for the minister of any Presbyterian church.

**Mansion**, man'shon, *n.* [*L. mansio*, *mansionis*, from *maneo*, *mansum*, to dwell (seen also in *manor*, *menial*, *remain*, *remnant*, &c.).] A dwelling or residence, especially one of considerable size and pretension; a habitation; an abode.—**Mansion-house**, *n.* A mansion; a manor-house.—*The Mansion-house*, the official residence of the Lord-mayor of London.

**Mantel**, **Mantel-piece**, man'tel, *n.* [O.Fr. *mantel*, Fr. *manteau*—same as *mantle*.] The ornamental work above

a fireplace; a narrow shelf or slab there.—**Mantel-shelf**, *n.* The shelf above the lintel of a fireplace.  
**Mantilla**, man-till'la, *n.* [Sp.; same origin as *mantle*.] A hood; a Spanish head-covering for women, which falls down upon the shoulders and may be used as a veil; formerly, a light cloak thrown over the dress of a lady.

**Mantis**, man'tis, *n.* [Gr., a prophet, the *mantis*.] A genus of orthopterous insects, frequently resembling twigs and leaves, the praying-mantis being so called from the position of the anterior legs resembling that of a person's hands at prayer.

**Mantissa**, man-tis'a, *n.* [*L.*, addition, increase.] The decimal part of a logarithm following the integral part.

**Mantle**, man'tl, *n.* [O.Fr. *mantel*, Fr. *manteau*.] A kind of cloak or loose garment to be worn over other garments; a covering; something that covers and conceals; zool. the external fold of the skin in most molluscs.—*Mantle*, *incandescent*, a network hood for a Welsbach burner, of cotton, artificial silk, or other fabric, saturated with the nitrates of thorium and cerium in definite proportions, and giving off a bright, white light when heated to a high temperature.—*v.t.*—*mantled*, *mantling*. To cloak or cover.—*v.i.* To be expanded or spread out like a mantle; to become covered with a coating, as a liquid; to send up froth or scum; to cream; to display superficial changes of hue.

**Mantlet**, mant'let, *n.* [Dim. of *mantle*.] *Fort.* a kind of movable parapet or penthouse set on wheels for protecting sappers from musketry fire.

**Mantua**, man-tû-a, *n.* [Either a corruption of Fr. *manteau*, a mantle, or from *Mantua* in Italy.] A lady's gown.

**Manual**, man'û-al, *a.* [*L. manualis*, pertaining to the hand.] Performed or done by the hand; such as to require bodily exertion (*manual labour*); used or made by the hand.—*n.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand or conveniently handled; the service-book of the Roman Catholic Church; the keyboard of an organ or the like.—**Manually**, man'û-al-ly, *adv.* By hand.

**Manufactory**, man-û-fak'tô-ri, *n.* [*L. manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making, from *facio*, I make.] A building in which goods are manufactured; a factory.—**Manufacture**, man-û-fak'tûr, *n.* The operation of making wares of any kind; the operation of reducing raw materials into a form suitable for use, by more or less complicated operations; something made from raw materials.—*v.t.*—*manufactured*, *manufacturing*. To make or fabricate from raw materials, and work into forms convenient for use, especially by more or less complicated

processes.—*v.i.* To be occupied in manufactures.—**Manufacturer**, man-û-fak'tû-rer, *n.* One who manufactures; one who employs workmen for manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory.

**Manumit**, man-û-mit', *v.t.*—*manumitted*, *manumitting*. [*L. manumitto*—*manus*, hand, and *mitto*, I send.] To release from slavery; to free, as a slave; to emancipate.—**Manumission**, man-û-mish'on, *n.* [*L. manumissio*.] The act of manumitting; emancipation.

**Manure**, ma-nûr', *v.t.*—*manured*, *manuring*. [Originally to work by manual labour or by the hand, the same word as *manœuvre*.] To cultivate by manual labour; to enrich (soils) with fertilizing substances; to treat with manure.—*n.* Any matter or substance added to the soil with the view of fertilizing it, or of accelerating vegetation and increasing the production of the crops, such as guano, dung, bone-dust, the drainage from a dung-heap (liquid *manure*), &c.

**Manuscript**, man'û-skript, *n.* [*L. manuscriptum*, written with the hand—*manus*, the hand, and *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.] A book or paper written with the hand or pen; a writing of any kind, in contradistinction to what is printed: often contracted to *MS.*, pl. *MSS.*—*a.* Written with the hand; not printed.

**Manx**, mangks, *n.* The native language of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man; pl. the natives of Man.—*a.* Belonging to the Isle of Man or its language.

**Many**, men'i, *a.* [A.Sax. *manig*.] Numerous; forming or comprising a great number (*many men*): always followed by *an* or *a* before a noun in the singular number (*many a man*), and then with more of a distributive force.

**Maori**, mâ'ô-ri, *n.* [A New Zealand word signifying native or indigenous.] One of the native inhabitants of New Zealand.—*a.* Of or belonging to the native inhabitants of New Zealand.

**Map**, map, *n.* [*L. mappa*, a napkin—*mappa mundi* (Fr. *mappemonde*, It. *mappamondo*), a map of the world.] A representation of the surface of the earth or of any part of it, or of the whole or any part of the celestial sphere, usually on paper or other material.—*v.t.*—*mapped*, *mapping*. To delineate in a map, as the figure of any portion of land.

**Maple**, mǎ'pl, *n.* [A.Sax. *mæpel*.] The name given to a genus of trees of the sycamore kind, the wood of which is valuable.—*Sugar maple*, a maple of North America, the juice of which, obtained in early spring by tapping, is converted into sugar.

**Mar**, mǎr, *v.t.*—*married*, *marring*. [A.Sax. *myrran*.] To injure in any way; to spoil, impair, deface, deform.—**Marplot**, mǎr'plot, *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or defeats a design or plot.

**Marabou**, mar'a-bū, *n.* The name of two large storks, the delicate white feathers beneath the wing and tail of which form the marabou-feathers imported.

**Marabout**, mā-rā-bōt', *n.* In Northern Africa, one of a kind of saints who are held in high estimation.

**Maraschino**, mar-as-kē'nō, *n.* [It., from *marasca*, *amarasca*, a kind of sour cherry, from *L. amarus*, bitter.] A kind of liqueur made in Dalmatia from cherries.

**Maraud**, ma-rād', *v.i.* [Fr. *marauder*, to beg, play the rogue, from *maraud*, a rogue; perhaps from stem of *mar*.] To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty.—*n.* Spoilation by marauders.—**Marauder**, ma-rā-dēr, *n.* One who marauds; a rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer.

**Maravedi**, mar-a-vā-dē, *n.* [Sp., from *Marabūtin*, an Arabian dynasty which reigned in Spain.] A very small copper coin formerly used in Spain.

**Marble**, mār'bl, *n.* [Fr. *marbre*, from *L. marmor*, marble, Gr. *mar-maros*, any stone or rock which sparkles in the light, from *mar-marēin*, to flash, to gleam.] The popular name of any species of calcareous stone, of a compact texture and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish; a column, tablet, or the like, of marble, remarkable for some inscription or sculpture; a little ball of marble, of other stone, or of baked clay, used by children in play.—*a.* Composed of marble; stained or veined like marble; *fig.* hard or insensible like marble (*marble-hearted*, *marble-breasted*).—*v.t.*—*marbled*, *marbling*. To give an appearance of marble to; to stain or vein like marble.—**Marble-edged**, *a.* Having the edges marbled, as a book.

**Marcasite**, mār'ka-sit, *n.* [Fr. *marcasite*, a word of Arabic origin.] Iron pyrites or bisulphide of iron.

**March**, mārč, *n.* [A.Sax. *mearc*, a mark, sign, boundary.] A frontier or boundary of a territory: most common in pl., and especially applied to the boundaries or confines of political divisions; in Scotland, the boundary line of conterminous estates or lands, whether large or small.—*v.i.* To be contiguous; to be situated next, with a boundary line between.

**March**, mārč, *v.i.* [Fr. *marcher*; It. *marciare*; either from Fr. *marcher*, a boundary (MARCH, a frontier), through such usages as in 'aller de marche en marche', to wander from boundary to boundary; or from *L. marcus*, a hammer, through *L.L. marcere*, to beat the ground with the feet, to march.] To move by steps and in order, as soldiers; to move in a military manner; to walk with a steady regular tread.—*v.t.* To cause to march.—*n.* The measured and uniform walk of a body of men, as soldiers, moving simultaneously and in order; stately and deliberate

walk; steady or laboured progression; an advance of soldiers from one halting-place to another; the distance passed over; progressive advancement; progress (the *march* of intellect); a musical composition designed to accompany and regulate the movement of troops or other bodies of men.—*March past*, a march past the reviewing officer or some high dignitary on parade.

**March**, mārč, *n.* [O.Fr. *march*, from *L. Martius*, pertaining to Mars, the god of war; *Martius mensis*, Mars' month.] The third month of the year.

**Marchioness**, mār'shun-es, *n.* [A fem. from *L.L. marchio*, a marquis. MARQUIS.] The wife or widow of a marquis; a woman having the rank of a marquis.

**Marchpane**, mārč'pān, *n.* [O.Fr. *marcepain*, It. *marzapane*, *L. Gr. maza*, a barley-cake, and *L. panis*, bread.] A kind of thick paste of ground almonds and sugar.

**Marconigram**, mār-kō'ni-gram, *n.* A message sent by Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

**Mare**, mār, *n.* [A.Sax. *mere*.] The female of the horse.—*Mare's nest*, a discovery that is no discovery, and that a person merely fancies he has made.—**Mare's-tail**, *n.* A common marsh plant somewhat resembling in appearance the equisetum or horse-tail, but quite distinct.

**Margarine**, mār'ga-rēn (popularly mār'ja-rēn), *n.* A peculiar pearl-like substance, a mixture of palmitin and stearin; the name in Britain is now by law attached to butterine or other imitation of butter, which is not allowed to be sold unless distinctly so marked.

**Margay**, mār'gā, *n.* A Brazilian carnivorous animal about the size of a cat.

**Margin**, mār'jin, *n.*; poetically **Marge**, mārj. [Formerly *margin*, or *margent*, Fr. *marge*, It. *margin*, from *L. margo*, *marginis*, a brink, a margin.] A border; edge; brink; verge (of a river, &c.); the edge of the leaf or page of a book, left blank or partly occupied by notes; a sum or quantity reserved to meet contingencies in addition to what is known to be necessary; the difference between the cost of an article and its selling price; *fig.* a certain latitude to go and come upon.—**Marginal**, mār'ji-nal, *a.* Pertaining to a margin; written or printed in the margin of a page.—**Marginalia**, mār-ji-nāl'i-a, *n.pl.* Notes written on the margins of books.

**Margrave**, mār'grāv, *n.* [Fr. *mar-grave*, from *D. markgraaf*, *G. mark-graf*—*mark*, a march or border, and *graf*, an earl or count.] Originally, like marquis, a lord or keeper of the marches or borders; a title of nobility in Germany, &c.

**Margold**, mār'i-gōld, *n.* [*Mary*, that is, the Virgin Mary, and *gold*.] The popular name applied to several composite plants bearing bright yellow flowers.

**Marine**, ma-rēn', *a.* [*L. marinus*, from *mare*, the sea.] Pertaining to or in some way connected with the sea; found or formed in the sea; inhabiting the sea (*marine forms of life*); used at sea; suited for use at sea (*a marine engine*); naval; maritime (*a marine officer*; *marine forces*).—*n.* The whole navy of a kingdom or state; the collective shipping of a country.—*Marines*, *Royal*, soldiers who serve in British war-ships, and also at dockyards and elsewhere on shore in certain circumstances.—**Mariner**, mār'i-nēr, *n.* [Fr. *marinier*.] A seaman or sailor; one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships.—**Marinestore**, *n.* A place where old ships' materials are bought and sold, as canvas, junk, iron, &c.

**Mariolatry**, mār'i-ol'a-tri, *n.* [*L. Maria*, Mary, the Virgin Mary, and *Gr. latreia*, service, worship.] The adoration of the Virgin Mary.

**Marionette**, mār'i-o-net', *n.* [Fr., for *Mariolette*, a dim. of *Mariole*, a little figure of the Virgin Mary.] A puppet moved by strings.

**Marischal**, mār'shal. MARSHAL. **Marital**, mār'i-tal, mār'-tal, *a.* [*L. maritalis*, from *maritus*, a husband.] Pertaining to a husband.

**Maritime**, mār'i-tim, *a.* [*L. maritimus*, from *mare*, the sea.] Relating or pertaining to navigation or commerce by sea; connected or belonging to shipping; naval; having a navy and commerce by sea (*maritime powers*); bordering on the sea; situated near the sea (*a maritime town*).

**Marjoram**, mār'jo-ram, *n.* [*G. marjoran*, It. *marjorana*, *L.L. marjoraca*, from *L. amarus*, Gr. *amarakos*, marjoram.] A perennial plant of the mint family, of several species; the sweet marjoram is aromatic and fragrant, and used in cookery.

**Mark**, mārč, *n.* [A.Sax. *mearc*, mark, sign, limit, boundary.] A visible sign or impression on something, as a dot, line, streak, stamp, figure, or the like; any sign by which a thing can be distinguished; a certain sign which a merchant puts upon his goods in order to distinguish them from others; a trade-mark; an indication, visible token, or evidence; pre-eminence, distinction, importance, eminent position (*a man of mark*); respectful attention or regard; heed; anything to which a missile may be directed; the point to be reached; the proper standard; the extreme estimate or allowance (below or within the *mark*); a character, generally in the form of a cross, made by a person who cannot write his name, and intended as a substitute for it; an old English coin of the value of 13s. 4d.; a German coin of nearly the value, nominally, of the English shilling; the district of land held in possession by a Teutonic village community.—*v.t.* To make a mark on; to single out, point out, stamp, or characterize; to denote (often



with out; to take particular observation of; to take note of; to regard, observe, heed.—*To mark time, milit.* to lift and bring down the feet alternately at the same rate as in marching.—*v.i.* To note; to observe critically; to take particular notice; to remark.—**Marker**, mār'kēr, *n.* One who marks; one who marks the score at games, as at billiards; a counter used in card-playing.—**Marking**, mār'k'ing, *n.* The act of impressing a mark; a mark or series of marks upon something; characteristic arrangement of natural colouring (the *markings* on a bird's egg).—**Marking-ink**, *n.* An indelible ink used for marking line, &c.—**Marksmen**, mārks'mān, *n.* One that is skilful to hit a mark; one who shoots well.

**Market**, mār'ket, *n.* [O.Fr. *markiet*, It. *mercato*, L. *mercatus*, from *merco*, I buy.] An occasion on which goods are publicly exposed for sale and buyers assemble to purchase; a fair; a public place in a city or town where goods are exposed for sale, whether a building or an open space; country or place of sale (the British *market*, the foreign *market*); purchase or sale, or rate of purchase and sale; demand for commodities.—*v.i.* To deal in a market; to make bargains for provisions or goods.—*v.t.* To offer for sale in a market; to vend; to sell.—**Marketable**, mār'ket-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being sold; saleable; fit for the market; current in the market.—**Market-cross**, *n.* A cross or small architectural structure set up where a market is held, sometimes of a very elaborate construction.—**Market-garden**, *n.* A garden in which vegetables and fruits are raised for the market.—**Market-gardener**, *n.* One who raises vegetables and fruits for sale.—**Market-town**, *n.* A town in which markets are held, by privilege, at stated times.

**Marl**, mārī, *n.* [O.Fr. *marle*, D. *Dan*. Sw. and G. *mergel*, L.L. *marigala*, from L. *marga*, marl—a word of Celtic origin.] A mixture of calcareous and argillaceous earth found at various depths under the soil, and extensively used for the improvement of land, there being several varieties of it, as clay-marl, shell-marl, &c.

**Marline**, mār'lin, *n.* [D. *marling*, *marlin*—*marren*, to tie, to moor, and *lijn*, a line, a cord.] *Naut.* A small line composed of two strands little twisted, used for winding round ropes to prevent their being chafed.—**Marlinespike**, *Marlin-spike*, mār'lin-spik, *n.* A sort of iron spike with an eye or hole on one end, used to separate the strands of a rope in splicing.

**Marmalade**, mār'ma-lād, *n.* [Fr. *marmelade*; Pg. *marmelada*, from *marmelo*, a quince; from L. *melimelum*, Gr. *melimelon*, lit. a sweet apple—*meli*, honey, and *mēlon*, an apple, peach, orange.] A name ap-

plied to preserves made from various fruits, especially bitter and acid fruits, such as the orange, lemon, &c.

**Marmoreal**, **Marmorean**, mār-mō-rē-al, mār-mō-rē-an, *a.* Pertaining to marble; made of marble.

**Marmoset**, mār'mō-zet, *n.* [O.Fr. *marmoset*, Fr. *marmoset*, originally a small grotesque figure, from L.L. *marmoretum*, a small marble figure, from L. *marmor*, marble.] A beautiful American monkey with long tail, long fur, and tufted ears.

**Marmot**, mār'mot, *n.* [Fr. *marmotte*; It. *marmotta*, *marmontana*, from L. *mus* (*muris*) *montanus*, mountain mouse.] A rodent quadruped, an inhabitant of northern latitudes, living in colonies, in extensive burrows, and hibernating in winter.

**Maroon**, ma-rōn', *n.* [Fr. *marron*, runaway, from Sp. *cimarron*, wild, unruly, from *cima*, the top of a hill; *negro cimarron*, and simply *cimarron*, in Cuba, a fugitive negro.] A name given to fugitive slaves living on the mountains in the West Indian Islands and Guiana.—*v.t.* To put ashore and leave on a desolate island, by way of punishment, as was done by the buccaneers, &c.

**Maroon**, ma-rōn', *a.* [Fr. *marron*, It. *marrone*, a chestnut.] Brownish-crimson; of a colour resembling claret.—*n.* A brownish-crimson or claret colour.

**Maroon**, ma-rōn', *n.* A rocket having the case bound round with tarred twine, so that it explodes with a great noise.

**Marque**, mār'k, *n.* [Fr. *marque*, a boundary; letters of marque originally empowered the receivers to cross the boundaries or marches of an enemy.] A licence granted to a private vessel to make attacks on the ships or belongings of a public enemy, usually in the phrase *letters of marque* or *letters of marque and reprisal*, which constitute a vessel a *privateer*.

**Marquee**, mār-kē', *n.* [Fr. *marquise*, a marchioness, a marquisee.] An officer's field tent; a large tent erected for a temporary purpose.

**Marquess**, *n.* MARQUIS.

**Marquetry**, mār'ket-ri, *n.* [Fr. *marqueterie*, from *marqueter*, to spot, to inlay.] Inlaid work, often consisting of thin pieces of fine woods of different colours, arranged on a ground so as to form various patterns.

**Marquis**, **Marquess**, mār'kwis, mār'kwes, *n.* [Fr. *marquis*, It. *marchese*, L.L. *marchisus*, *marchensis*, a prefect of the *marches* or border territories.] A title of dignity in Britain next in rank to that of duke, and hence the second of the five orders of English nobility.—**Marquisate**, mār'kwis-āt, *n.* The dignity of a marquis.

**Marriage**, mar'ij, *n.* [Fr. *mariage*, L.L. *maritaticum*, marriage, from L. *maritus*, a husband.] The act of marrying; the legal union of a man and woman for life; the ceremony

by which they are so united; a wedding.—**Marriageable**, mar'ij-a-bl, *a.* Of an age suitable for marriage.—**Marriage-licence**, *n.* A licence for dispensing with proclamation of banns, granted by such as have episcopal authority.—**Marry**, mar'ī, *v.t.*—*married*, *marrying*. [Fr. *mari-er*, L. *maritare*, to marry, from *maritus*, a husband.] To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to constitute man and wife (the clergyman *marries* a couple); to dispose of in wedlock (as a father his daughter); to take for husband or wife; to wed; *fig.* to unite by some close bond of connexion.—*v.i.* To enter into a conjugal state; to take a husband or a wife.

**Marrow**, mar'ō, *n.* [A.Sax. *meargh*, *mearg*.] The fat contained in the osseous tubes and cells of the bones; *fig.* the essence; the best part; a kind of gourd yielding an oblong fruit used as a vegetable, also called *vegetable marrow*.—**Spinal marrow**, the spinal cord or cord of nervous matter extending through the spine.

—**Marrow-bone**, *n.* A bone containing marrow.—**Marrow-fat**, *n.* A kind of rich pea.

**Marry**, mar'ī, *interj.* Indeed; forsooth: a term of asseveration derived from the practice of swearing by the Virgin Mary.

**Mars**, mār'z, *n.* A Latin deity, the god of war, identified at an early period by the Latins themselves with the Greek Arēs; the planet which comes next to the earth in the order of distance from the sun.

**Marsala**, mār-sā'la, *n.* A wine resembling sherry, from Marsala in Sicily.

**Marseillaise**, mār-sā-yāz, *n.* The national song of the French Republic, dating from the first revolution, being written in 1792, and first sung in Paris by revolutionaries from Marseille.

**Marsh**, mārsh, *n.* [A.Sax. *mersc*.] A tract of low and very wet land; a fen, swamp, morass.—*a.* Pertaining to marshes or swampy places; applied to various plants (*marsh-mallow*, *marsh-marigold*).—**Marsh-gas**, Same as *Fire-damp*.—**Marsh-harrier**, *n.* A British bird of prey frequenting marshes, and living on water-birds, mice, frogs, fish, &c.—**Marsh-marigold**, *n.* A marsh plant of the ranunculus family with a bright yellow flower.—**Marshy**, mārsh'ī, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a marsh or swamp; swampy; fenny; produced in marshes.

**Marshal**, mār'shal, *n.* [O.F. *mareschal*, Fr. *maréchal*, L.L. *mariscalcus*, from O.H.G. *marahscalc*—O.G. *marah*, a horse, and *scal* (Mod.G. *schalk*), a servant.] Formerly an officer whose duty was to regulate tournaments or combats in the lists; one who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like; in France, the highest rank of military officer; in other countries of Europe, a



military officer of high rank, called in full *field-marshal*; in America, a civil officer in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of an English county.—*Earl marshal*, an officer of state in England, an honorary title hereditary in the family of the Dukes of Norfolk.—*v.t.*—*marshalled*, *marshalling*. To dispose in due order (an army, troops); to arrange in a suitable or most effective order (arguments, evidence, &c.).

**Marshmallow**, *n.* A plant of the hollyhock genus, growing naturally in marshes, and possessed of valuable demulcent properties.

**Marsupial**, *mār-sū'pī-al*, *a.* [*L. marsupium*, Gr. *marسیون*, a pouch.] Having an external abdominal pouch; belonging to the order of marsupials.—*n.* One of an extensive group of mammalia characterized by the absence of a placenta, and the consequent premature production of the fetus, which immediately on its birth is placed by the mother in an external abdominal pouch, in which are the teats, and there nurtured until fully developed.—*Marsupium*, *mār-sū'pī-um*, *n.* The pouch of the marsupials.

**Mart**, *märt*, *n.* [Contr. from *market*.] A place of sale or traffic; an emporium.

**Martello-tower**, *mār-tel'lo-tou-ēr*, *n.* [From *Mortella* in Corsica, where a tower of this kind made a strong resistance to an English naval force in 1794.] A small circular-shaped fort, with very thick walls, chiefly built to defend the seaboard.

**Marten**, *mār'ten*, *n.* [Older *marten*, Fr. *martre*, from D. *marter*, G. *marker*, a marten.] A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, very destructive to game, poultry, and eggs.

**Martial**, *mār'shal*, *a.* [*L. martialis*, from *Mars*, *Martis*, the god of war.] Pertaining to war; suited to war; military; given to war; warlike.—*Martial law*, an arbitrary kind of law, proceeding directly from the military power, and proclaimed in times of war, insurrection, rebellion, or other great emergency.

**Martin**, *mār'tin*, *n.* [From the proper name *Martin*; comp. *robin-redbreast*, &c.] A general name applied to various species of swallows, the one best known being the house-martin.

**Martinet**, *mār'ti-net*, *n.* [From General *Martinet*, a very strict French officer in the reign of Louis XIV.] A military or naval officer who is an excessively strict disciplinarian; one who lays stress on a rigid adherence to the details of discipline, dress, &c.

**Martingale**, *mār'tin-gäl*, *n.* [*Fr. martingale*, Sp. *martingala*, a martingale, old kind of breeches; from *Martigal*, an inhabitant of *Martigues*, in Provence.] A strap from a horse's head to the girth under his belly and passing between the fore-legs, to prevent him from rearing.

**Martini-Henry**, *mār-tē'nē-hen'ri*, *n.* A rifle the breech of which was the invention of *Martini*, and the barrel that of Mr. Alex. Henry of Edinburgh, formerly used in the British army.

**Martinmas**, *mār'tin-mas*, *n.* [*Martin* and *mass*.] The feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November, a Scottish term-day.

**Martyr**, *mār'tēr*, *n.* [*Gr. martyr*, a martyr, a form of *martys*, a witness.] One who by his death bears witness to the truth; one who suffers death rather than renounce his religious opinions; one who suffers death or persecution in defence of any cause.—*v.t.* To persecute as a martyr; to torment or torture.—**Martyrdom**, *mār'tēr-dom*, *n.* The state of being a martyr; the death of a martyr.—**Martyrology**, *mār'tēr-o'lo-jī*, *n.* A history or account of martyrs with their sufferings; a register of martyrs.

**Marvel**, *mār'vel*, *n.* [*Fr. merveille*; It. *maraviglia*; from *L. mirabilia*, wonderful things.] A wonder; an object of great astonishment.—*v.i.*— *marvelled*, *marvelling*. To be struck with surprise or astonishment; to wonder.—**Marvellous**, *mār'vel-us*, *a.* Exciting wonder; wonderful; strange; astonishing; surpassing credit; partaking of the miraculous or supernatural.

**Marxian**, *mārks'i-an*, *a.* Of the socialistic theories of the German writer Karl Marx.

**Marpizan**, *mār'zi-pan*, *n.* [*G.*] Same as *Marchpane* (which see).

**Mascot**, *mas'kot*, *n.* [*Fr. mascotte*.] A thing or person supposed to bring good luck.

**Masculine**, *mas'kü-lin*, *a.* [*L. masculinus*, from *masculus*, male, from *mas*, *maris*, a male.] Of the male sex; not female; strong; robust; powerful; manly; not soft or effeminate; (said of a woman) coarse, bold, forward, or unwomanly (her manners are rough and *masculine*); *gram.* denoting or pertaining to the gender of words which are especially applied to male beings or things regarded grammatically as male.—*n.* *Gram.* the masculine gender; a word of this gender.—**Masculinity**, *mas'kü-lin'ti*, *n.* The quality or state of being masculine.

**Mash**, *mask*, *n.* [Akin to Dan. *mask*.] A mixture of ingredients beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner; especially, a mixture for feeding horses; *brewing*, a mixture of ground malt and warm water yielding wort.—*v.t.* To beat into a confused mass; to crush by beating or pressure; to mix (malt) and steep in warm water for brewing.

**Mashle**, *mask'i*, *n.* A kind of golf-club, with a lofted iron head, mostly used for approach shots.

**Mask**, *mask*, *n.* [*Fr. masque*, from Sp. and Pg. *mascara*, a mask, from Ar. *maskharat*, a buffoon, jeer, laugh, from *sakhira*, to ridicule.]

A cover for the face, often intended to conceal identity; a disguise, pretence, or subterfuge; a masquerade; a piece of mummery; a sort of play or histrionic spectacle, much patronized during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.—*v.t.* To cover the face with a mask; to disguise for concealment.—

**Masker**, *mas'kér*, *n.* One that wears a mask; one that plays in a mask or masquerade.

**Masochism**, *mas'ô-kism*, *n.* [After *Masoch*, Austrian novelist.] Pathological sexual condition, in which pleasure is derived from cruel treatment by the associate.

**Mason**, *mā'sn*, *n.* [*Fr. maçon*; *L.L. macio*, *machio*, *machionis*, from root seen in *L. maceria*, a wall.] A builder in stone or brick; one who constructs the walls of buildings, &c.; a member of the fraternity of freemasons.—**Masonic**, *mā-son'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of freemasons.—**Masonry**, *mā'sn-ri*, *n.* [*Fr. maçonnerie*.] The art or occupation of a mason; the work produced by a mason; a mason; the mysteries, principles, and practices of freemasons.

**Masque**, *mask*, *n.* A kind of theatrical spectacle. **MASK**.—**Masquerade**, *mas'kér-ād*, *n.* [*Fr. masquerade*.] An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with various diversions, as dancing, walking in procession, &c.; a disguise.—*v.i.*—*masqueraded*, *masquerading*. To wear a mask; to take part in a masquerade; to go in disguise.

**Mass**, *mas*, *n.* [*Fr. masse*, *L. massa*, a lump.] A body of matter collected into a lump; a lump; a collective body of fluid matter; a great quantity collected; an assemblage (a *mass* of foliage); bulk; magnitude; the main body of things collectively; the generality; the bulk (the *mass* of the people); *physics*, the quantity of matter in any body, or the sum of all the material particles of a body, always proportional to the weight, whatever the bulk or figure.—*The masses*, the great body of the people, more especially of the working-class and lower orders; the populace.—*v.t.* To form into a mass; to collect into masses; to assemble in crowds.—**Massive**, *mas'iv*, *a.* [*Fr. massif*.] Forming or consisting of a large mass; having great size and weight; ponderous; *mineral*, having a crystalline structure, but not a regular form as a whole.—**Mass-meeting**, *n.* A large or general meeting called for some specific purpose.—**Massy**, *mas'i*, *a.* Possessing great mass or bulk; massive.

**Mass**, *mas*, *n.* [*A.Sax. mæsse*, Fr. *messe*, Dan. and G. *messe*, *L.L. missa*, mass, from the proclamation—*ite; missa est*: 'Go; the assembly is dismissed' (*L. missus*, pp. of *mitto*, I send)—made in the ancient churches when the catechumens

were dismissed after a portion of the service, whereupon followed the communion.] The service of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches; the Roman Catholic communion service; the elaborate musical setting of certain portions of the service of the mass.

—*High mass*, a mass performed on solemn occasions, by a priest or prelate, attended by a deacon and subdeacon, with choral music.—*Low mass*, the ordinary mass performed by the priest, assisted by one altar-servant only.

**Massacre**, mas'a-kér, *n.* [Fr. *massacre*, probably from such a German word as L.G. *matsken*, *matschkern*, to cut in pieces, or G. *metzger*, a butcher, *metzeln*, to cut to pieces; O.G. *meizan*, to cut down.] The indiscriminate killing of human beings, especially without authority or necessity, and without forms civil or military; a great slaughter.—*v.t.*—*massacred*, *massacring*. To kill with indiscriminate violence; to butcher; to slaughter; usually of killing human beings.

**Massage**, ma-sáz'h, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *massô*, I knead.] The process of kneading, rubbing, pressing, slapping, &c., parts of a person's body, suffering from neuralgic or certain other ailments, in order to bring relief or effect a cure. Also used as *v.t.*—**Masseur**, mas-ér, *n.* A man who practises massage.—**Masseuse**, mas-öz, *n.* A woman who practises massage.

**Mast**, mast, *n.* [A.Sax. *mæst*=D. G. Sw. and Dan. *mast*, a mast.] A long, round piece of timber or a hollow pillar of iron or steel standing upright in a vessel, and supporting the yards, sails, and rigging in general.—*v.t.* To fix a mast or masts in; to erect the masts of.—**Mast-head**, *v.t.* To send to the top of a mast and cause to remain there for a time by way of punishment.

**Mast**, mast, *n.* (no pl.). [A.Sax. *mæst*, G. *mast*, mast; akin to *meat*.] The fruit of the oak and beech or other forest trees; nuts; acorns.

**Master**, mas'tér, *n.* [O.E. *maister*, *maistre*, O.Fr. *maistre*, from L. *magister*.] One who rules, governs, or directs; one who has others under his immediate control; an employer; correlative to *slave*, *servant*, &c. (often in compounds, as, *master-printer*, *master-builder*, &c.); one who has possession and the power of controlling or using at pleasure; the owner; proprietor; a chief, principal, head, leader; the person intrusted with the care and navigation of a merchant ship: otherwise the *captain*; in the navy, formerly an officer who navigated the ship under the direction of the captain; the head of or a teacher in a school; a man eminently skilled in any pursuit, accomplishment, art, or science; a proficient or adept (a *master* of the violin; a

*master* of sarcasm); a civil or respectful title of address used before a person's name, and when the person is grown up always pronounced mis'tér and written Mr. (Mr. John Smith): when applied to a boy or young gentleman, however, written in full and pronounced mas'tér; a title of dignity; a degree in colleges and universities (*Master* of Arts); the title of the head of some societies or corporations; the title of certain high legal or other functionaries (*Master* of the Rolls; a *master* in chancery).

—*The old masters*, ancient painters of eminence.—*Master* of the horse, officer in the English royal household.—*Master* of the mint, formerly an English government official at the head of the mint.—*Master* of the Rolls, one of the judges of chancery in England, keeper of the rolls of patents and grants that pass the great seal.—*To be master of oneself*, to have the command or control of one's own passions.—*v.t.* To become the master of; to overpower; to subdue; to make oneself master of; to master or overcome the difficulties of.—*a.* Belonging to a master; chief; principal: often used as the first element in a compound word; as, *master-piece*, *master-mind*, &c.—**Masterful**, mas'tér-ful, *a.* Inclined to exercise mastery; imperious; arbitrary; headstrong.—**Master-hand**, *n.* The hand of a person extremely skilful; a person eminently skilful.

—**Master-key**, *n.* The key that opens many locks; *fig.* a general clue to lead out of many difficulties.—**Masterly**, mas'tér-li, *a.* Formed or executed with superior skill; suitable to a master; most able or skilful (a *masterly* design or performance).—**Master-mariner**, *n.* The captain of a merchant-vessel.—**Master-passion**, *n.* A predominant or ruling passion.—**Master-piece**, *n.* Something superior to any other performance of the same person; anything done or made with superior skill.—**Mastery**, mas'tér-i, *n.* The act of mastering; dominion or command over something; superiority in competition; pre-eminence; victory in war; eminent skill.

**Mastic**, Mastic, mas'tik, *n.* [Fr. *mastic*, L. *mastiche*, *masticum*, Gr. *masticê*, from *mastax*, the jaws; so named because chewed in the East.] A resin exuding from a tree of Southern Europe, &c., yielding a varnish; the tree itself; a kind of mortar or cement for plastering walls.

**Masticate**, mas'ti-kât, *v.t.* [L. *masticco*.] To grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion; to chew.—**Mastication**, mas-ti-ka'shon, *n.* The act of masticating.

**Mastiff**, mas'tif, *n.* [From a hypothetical Fr. *mastif*, from G. *masten*, to fatten, O.H.G. *mastjan*, to feed, from *mast*, food, mast (acorns,

&c.).] A variety of dog of old English breed, large and very stoutly built, and with deep and pendulous lips.

**Mastodon**, mas'tô-don, *n.* [Gr. *mastos*, breast, nipple, and *odous*, a tooth.] A genus of extinct fossil quadrupeds resembling the elephant, but larger, named from the mamillary processes on its teeth.

—**Mastoid**, mas'toid, *a.* Resembling a nipple or breast; a term applied to a process or projection of certain bones and to parts connected therewith.

**Mat**, mat, *n.* [A.Sax. *meatta*.] An article of interwoven rushes, straw, cocoa-nut fibre, twine, or other material to be laid down for cleaning the boots and shoes of those who enter a house, or to keep the feet from the bare floor; some kind of coarse fabric used for packing, or for covering floors, &c.; an article of various materials, flat and of little thickness, put below dishes on the table; anything growing thickly or closely interwoven so as to resemble a mat in form or texture (a *mat* of hair).

**Mat**, Matt, mat, *a.* [G. *mat*, dull.] Without lustre; dull in surface; lustreless.

**Matador**, mat'a-dör, *n.* [Sp., lit. a killer, from *matar*, L. *macrare*, to kill, to sacrifice.] The man appointed to kill the bull in bull-fights.

**Match**, mach, *n.* [Fr. *mèche*, Pr. *mecha*, from L. *myxus*, a wick, Gr. *myxa*, the nozzle of a lamp.] A small body that catches fire readily, and is used for conveying and communicating fire; a small slip of wood with a composition on one end that ignites with friction; a lucifer.—**Matchlock**, mach'lok, *n.* Originally, the lock of a musket containing a match for firing; hence, a musket fired by means of a match.

**Match**, mach, *n.* [O.E. *make*, a mate.] A person equal to another; one who is able to mate or cope with another; an equal; a mate; the coming together of two parties suited to one another, as for a trial of strength or skill, or the like; a contest; union by marriage; one to be married or gained in marriage.—*v.t.* To be a match or mate for; to be able to compete with; to equal; to show an equal to; to place in competition or comparison with; to oppose as equal; to suit; to make to correspond; to marry; to give in marriage; to join in any way, combine, couple.—*v.i.* To be united in marriage; to be of equal size or quality; to tally, suit, correspond.—**Matchless**, mach'les, *a.* Having no match or equal; unequalled; unrivalled.—**Match-maker**, *n.* One who contrives or effects a union by marriage.

**Mate**, mät, *n.* [A form of old *make*, a mate, and also of *match* (an equal).] One who customarily associates with another; a companion; an



equal; a match; an officer in a ship whose duty is to assist the master or commander; a husband or wife; one of a pair of animals which associate for propagation and the care of their young.—*v.t.*—*mated, mating.* To match; to marry; to match oneself against; to cope with; to equal.

**Maté**, ma-tá, *n.* [Sp.] Paraguay tea, a shrub whose leaves are used in South America as a substitute for tea.

**Material**, ma-té-ri-al, *a.* [L. *materialis*.] Pertaining to matter; consisting of matter; not spiritual; not mental; pertaining to the physical nature of man, or to the bodily wants, interests, and comforts; important; weighty; momentous; more or less necessary; *logic*, pertaining to the matter of a thing and not to the form.—*n.* What is composed of matter; the substance or matter of which anything is made.—*Raw material*, unmanufactured material; material in its natural state.—**Materialism**, ma-té-ri-al-izm, *n.* The doctrine which denies the existence of spirit or anything but matter; due care of our material nature.—**Materialist**, ma-té-ri-al-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of materialism.—**Materialistic**, ma-té-ri-al-is-tik, *a.* Relating to or partaking of materialism.—**Materialization**, ma-té-ri-al-i-zá-shon, *n.* The act of materializing; among spiritualists, the alleged assumption by a spirit of a material or bodily form.—**Materialize**, ma-té-ri-al-iz, *v.t.*—*materialized, materializing.* To invest with matter; to make material; to regard as matter; to explain by the laws appropriate to matter.—*v.i.* To become fact; to be realized.—**Materially**, ma-té-ri-al-i, *adv.* In a material manner; in the state of matter; substantially; in an important manner or degree; essentially.

**Maternal**, ma-tér-nal, *a.* [L. *maternus*, from *mater*, mother (which is cog. with *E. mother*); akin *matrimony, matriculate, matron*, &c.] Pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; motherly.—**Maternity**, ma-tér-ni-ti, *n.* The state, character, or relation of a mother.

**Mathematics**, math-é-mat'iks, *n.* [L. *mathematica*, Gr. *mathematiké* (*techné*, art, understood), from stem of *manthanō*, *mathēsomai*, to learn.] The science that treats of the properties and relations of quantities, comprising *pure mathematics*, which considers quantity abstractly, as arithmetic, geometry, algebra, trigonometry; and *applied*, which treats of magnitude as subsisting in material bodies, and is consequently interwoven with physical considerations (astronomy, optics, &c.).—**Mathematical**, **Mathematic**, math-é-mat'i-kal, math-é-mat'ik, *a.* [L. *mathematicus*.] Pertaining to mathematics; according to the

principles of mathematics.—**Mathematician**, math-é-ma-tish'i'an, *n.* One versed in mathematics.  
**Matins**, mat'inz, *n.pl.* Morning worship or service; morning prayers or songs; time of morning service; the first canonical hour in the Roman Church.—**Matinée**, mat-i-ná, *n.* [Fr.] An afternoon performance at a theatre.  
**Matrarchy**, má-tri-ár-ki, *n.* [Gr. *matēr*, mother, *archē*, rule.] The rule or predominance of the mother in a family; the principle of determining descent and inheritance on the mother's side and not on the father's, as is done by certain primitive tribes.  
**Matricide**, mat'ri-sid, *n.* [L. *matricidium*, the crime, *matricida*, the perpetrator.] The killing or murder of one's mother; the killer or murderer of his mother.  
**Matriculate**, ma-trik'ü-lát, *v.t.* [L. *matricula*, a public register.] To enter in a register; to enrol; especially, to admit to membership in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register.—*v.i.* To be entered as a member of a society.—*a.* Matriculated; enrolled.—*n.* One who is matriculated.—**Matriculation**, ma-trik'ü-lá'shon, *n.* The act of matriculating.  
**Matrimony**, mat'ri-mo-ni, *n.* [L. *matrimonium*.] Marriage; the nuptial state.—**Matrimonial**, mat-ri-mō-ni-al, *a.* [L. *matrimonialis*.] Pertaining to matrimony or marriage; connubial.  
**Matrix**, má'triks, *n. pl. Matrices*, má'tri-séz. [L. *matrix*, from *mater*, mother.] The womb; that which encloses anything or gives origin to anything, like a womb; the form or mould in which something is shaped; the rock or main substance in which a crystal, mineral, or fossil is embedded; *maths.* a rectangular, usually square, array of symbols, regarded as having an individuality akin to that of a single quantity, so that algebraical operations can be applied to matrices.  
**Matron**, má'tron, *n.* [Fr. *matrone*, L. *matrona*, from *mater*, mother.] A married woman, especially an elderly married woman; the mother of a family; a head nurse in a hospital; the female head or superintendent of an institution.—**Matronly**, má'tron-li, *a.* Becoming a wife or matron; resembling a matron or what belongs to her; sedate.  
**Matte**, **Matt**, mat, *n.* [Fr. *matte*, from G. *matt*, dull, dim.] Metal imperfectly smelted or purified.  
**Matter**, mat'er, *n.* [O.Fr. *matere*, Fr. *matière*, from L. *materia*.] That which occupies space and which becomes known to us by our senses; that of which the whole sensible universe is composed; body; substance; not mind; the substance of any speech or writing; the ideas or facts as distinct from the words; the meaning; *logic* and

*metaph.* that which forms the subject of any mental operation, as distinguished from the *form*; good sense; substance, as opposed to empty verbosity or frivolous jesting; thing treated; that about which we think, write, or speak; affair or business (thus the *matter* ended); cause or occasion of trouble, disturbance, &c. (as in the phrase, what is the *matter*?); import; consequence; moment (as in 'no *matter* which'); indefinite amount or quantity (a *matter* of 7 miles); substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is discharged in a tumour, boil, or abscess; pus.—*v.i.* To be of importance; to signify (in such phrases as, it does not *matter*; what does it *matter*?).—**Matter-of-fact**, *a.* Treating of facts or realities; not fanciful, imaginative, or ideal; adhering to facts; not given to wander beyond realities; prosaic.—**Mattery**, mat'éri, *a.* Purulent; generating pus.

**Mattock**, mat'ok, *n.* [A.Sax. *mat-toc*, a mattock.] A pick-axe with one or both of its ends broad instead of pointed.

**Mattress**, mat'tres, *n.* [O.Fr. *materas*.] A quilted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, wool, or other soft material, and quilted.

**Mature**, ma-tür, *a.* [L. *maturus*, ripe.] Ripe; perfected by time or natural growth; brought by natural process to a complete state of development; ripe or ready to be put in action; *med.* in a state of perfect suppuration; *com.* become payable; having reached the time fixed for payment.—*v.t.*—*matured, maturing.* [L. *maturō*.] To make mature; to ripen; to make ripe or ready for any special use.—*v.i.* To advance towards ripeness; to become mature or ripe; *com.* to reach the time fixed for payment.—**Maturely**, ma-tür'li, *adv.* In a mature manner; with ripeness; with full deliberation.—**Matureness**, ma-tür'nes, *n.* The state of being mature; maturity.—**Maturity**, ma-tür'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being mature; ripeness; a state of perfection or completeness; *com.* the time when a note or bill of exchange becomes due.

**Matutinal**, mat-ü-ti-nal, *a.* [L. *matutinus*, pertaining to the morning.] Pertaining to the morning; early in the day.

**Maudlin**, mad'lin, *a.* [From *Maudlin*, Mary Magdalen, who is drawn by painters with eyes swelled and red with weeping.] Tearful; approaching to intoxication; overemotional; sickly sentimental.

**Maul**, mal, *n.* [Same as *Mall*.] A kind of large hammer or mallet.—*v.t.* To beat with a maul, or as with a maul; to maltreat severely.

**Maul-stick**, mal'stik, *n.* [G. and D. *malen*, to paint, and *E. stick*.] A stick used by painters to steady and support the hand in working.

**Maund**, mand, *n.* [A.Sax. *mand*,



mond, D. *mand*, a basket.] A hand-basket. [*Shak.*]—**Mauder**, *man'dér*, *v.i.* [From old *maunder*, a beggar, one who carries a *maund*.] To speak with a beggar's whine; to grumble; to wander in talking like a drunk or silly old person; to drivel.—**Mauderer**, *man'dér-ér*, *n.* One who maunders.

**Maundy-Thursdays**, *man'di*, *n.* [O.E. *maundæ*, a command, Fr. *mandé*, from L. *mandatum*—the first word used in the Vulgate to render the words of our Saviour, when, after supper, he washed his apostles' feet: '*Mandatum novum do vobis*'), a new commandment I give unto you.] The Thursday before Good Friday, on which the sovereign of England distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall.—*Maundy money*, small silver coins (including twopenny and penny pieces) struck for this distribution.

**Mausier**, *mou'zer*, *n.* [Inventor's name.] A kind of rifle or automatic pistol.

**Mausoleum**, *ma-sô-lé'um*, *n.* [Gr. *mausoleion*, from *Mausolos*, king of Caria, to whom Artemisia, his widow, erected a stately monument so called.] A magnificent tomb or stately sepulchral monument.

**Mauve**, *môv*, *n.* [Fr., mallow, L. *malva*, a mallow—its petals having purple markings.] One of the coal-tar colours, a purple dye obtained from aniline.

**Mavis**, *má'vis*, *n.* [Fr. *mauvais*, Sp. *malvis*, from the Celtic; comp. *Armor. milvid*, a mavis.] The thrush or song-thrush.

**Maw**, *ma*, *n.* [A.Sax. *maga* = D. *maag*, Icel. *magi*, O.H.G. *mago*, G. *magen*, the stomach.] The stomach of brutes: applied to the stomach of human beings in contempt or humour; the crop of fowls.

**Mawkish**, *mak'ish*, *a.* [From old *mawk*, *mauk*, a maggot; Icel. *mathkr*, *N. makk*.] Apt to cause satiety or loathing; sickly; nauseous.

**Maxillar**, **Maxillary**, *mak-sil'lar*, *mak-sil'la-ri*, *a.* Pertaining to the jaw or the maxilla (the maxillary bones or glands).

**Maxim**, *mak'sim*, *n.* [Fr. *maxime*, from L. *maxima* (*sententia*, opinion, understood), the greatest or chief opinion.] An established principle; a principle or formula embodying a rule of conduct.—**Maximum**, *mak'si-mum*, *n.* [L., from *maximus*, the greatest.] The greatest quantity or degree attainable or attained in any given case, as opposed to *minimum*, the smallest.

**Maxim gun**, *mak'sim*, *n.* A quick-firing machine-gun, single-barrelled, with water-casing to keep the parts cool, so called from Sir Hiram Maxim, the inventor.

**May**, *mā*, *n.* [Fr. *mai*, Pr. *mai*, May, from L. *Maïus*, from the goddess *Maia*.] The fifth month of the year; *fig.* the early part of life; hawthorn blossom, so named because the

hawthorn blooms in this month.—*v.i.* To celebrate the festivities of May-day: used only as a participial noun in such phrases as *to go a maying*, &c.—**May-day**, *n.* The first day of May, on which various festivities were, and in some places still are observed.—**May-fly**, *n.* A neuropterous insect that appears first in May.—**May meetings**, *n.* The meetings of religious or charitable associations held in London during the month of May.—**May-pole**, *n.* A pole wreathed with flowers and set up to be danced round on May-day.—**May-queen**, *n.* A young woman honoured as queen at the games held on May-day.

**May**, *mā*, *verb auxiliary*; pret. *might*. Used similarly to *can*, *could*. [A.Sax. *nugan*, *magan*.] Formerly often used in sense of *can*, implying personal power or ability; now to imply possibility with contingency (it may be so, the king may be killed); opportunity; moral power; permission granted (you may now go); desire, as in prayer, aspiration, imprecation, benediction, &c. (*may he perish miserably*); frequently used to form the compound tenses of the potential mood (you might have gone had you pleased).—**Maybe**, *mā'bē*, *adv.* [That is, 'it may be'.] Perhaps; possibly; probably. [Colloq.]—*n.* A possibility; a probability.—**Mayhap**, *mā'hap*, *adv.* Peradventure; it may happen; perhaps.

**Mayhem**, *mā'hēm*, *n.* Law, the act of maiming a man.

**Mayonnaise**, *mā-on-āz*, *n.* [Fr.] A dish composed of yolks of eggs and salad-oil beat together, used as a sauce to lobster, salmon, &c.

**Mayor**, *mā'ér*, *n.* [Fr. *maire*, Sp. *mayor*, from L. *major*, greater.] The chief magistrate of an English or other city or borough; the chief officer of a municipal corporation.—**Mayoralty**, *mā'ér-al-ti*, *n.* The office of a mayor, and the time of his service.—**Mayoress**, *mā'ér-es*, *n.* The wife of a mayor.—**Mayorship**, *mā'ér-ship*, *n.* The office or dignity of a mayor.

**Mazarine**, *mā-a-rēn'*, *n.* [After Cardinal Mazarin.] A deep blue colour.

**Maze**, *māz*, *n.* [Akin to Prov.E. *mazle*, to wander as if stupefied; Icel. *masa*, to chatter or prattle; Dan. *mase*, to have trouble; comp. also W. *masu*, to swoon. *Amaze* is from this.] A confusing net-work of paths or passages; a winding and turning; an intricacy; a labyrinth; confusion of thought; perplexity.—*v.t.*—*mazed*, *mazing*. To confound; to stupefy; to bewilder.—**Mazy**, *mā'zi*, *a.* Having the character of a maze; intricate; perplexed.

**Mazurka**, **Mazourka**, *ma-zur'ka*, *n.* A lively Polish round dance in 3-8 or 3-4 time; the music written for this dance.

**Me**, *mē*, *pron. pers.* [A.Sax. *mē*.]

The objective or accusative, as also the dative, of *I*, the pronoun of the first person. It stands as a dative in *methinks*; *woe is me*; *give me a drink*, and the like.

**Mead**, *mēd*, *n.* [A.Sax. *medu*.] A fermented liquor made from honey and water flavoured with spices.

**Meadow**, *med'ô*, *n.*; poetical, **Mead**, *mēd*. [A.Sax. *maedu*.] A low, level tract of land under grass, and generally mown annually or oftener for hay; a piece of grass-land in general.—*a.* Belonging to or growing in a meadow.

**Meadow-grass**, *n.* A name of several British species of grass.—**Meadow-sweet**, *n.* A common British herbaceous plant with coryms of white and fragrant flowers; queen-of-the-meadow.

**Meagre**, *mē'gér*, *a.* [Fr. *maigre*, from L. *macer*, lean; same root as Gr. *mikros*, *smikros*, little; G. *schmähen*, to despise.] Having little flesh; thin; lean; wanting richness, fertility, strength, &c.; small; scanty; *mineral*. dry and harsh to the touch, as chalk.—**Meagrely**, *mē'gér-li*, *adv.* Poorly; thinly; sparsely; feebly.

**Meal**, *mēl*, *n.* [A.Sax. *mael*, time, portion, repast.] A portion of food taken at one of the regular times for eating; occasion of taking food; a repast.

**Meal**, *mēl*, *n.* [A.Sax. *melu*, *melo*.] The edible part of wheat, oats, rye, barley, &c., ground into flour or a powdery state.—**Mealles**, *mē-lēz*, *n.pl.* A name given in South Africa to maize or Indian corn.—**Mealy**, *mē'li*, *a.* Having the qualities of meal, or resembling meal; powdery like meal; overspread with something that resembles meal.—**Mealy-mouthed**, *a.* Unwilling or hesitating to tell the truth in plain language; inclined to speak of anything in softer terms than the truth will warrant.

**Mean**, *mēn*, *a.* [A.Sax. *maene*.] Low in rank or birth; ignoble; humble; low-minded; base; spiritless; of little value; contemptible; despicable.—**Meanly**, *mēn'li*, *adv.* In a mean manner; in a low condition; poorly; sordidly.—**Mean-ness**, *mēn'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being mean; want of dignity or rank; want of spirit or honour; mean or base conduct or action.

**Mean**, *mēn*, *a.* [O.Fr. *meien*, *möien*, Fr. *moyen*.] Occupying a middle position; middle; midway between extremes; intermediate; *math.* having an intermediate value between two extremes (*mean distance*, *mean motion*).—*Mean time*, the time according to an ordinary clock, which makes every day of exactly the same length, though if days are measured by the sun they are not so.—*n.* What is midway or intermediate between two extremes; the middle or average rate or degree; *math.* a quantity having an intermediate

value between several others, the simple average formed by adding the quantities together and dividing by their number being called an *arithmetical mean*, while a *geometrical mean* is the square root of the product of the quantities; *pl.* the medium or what is used to effect an object; measure or measures adopted; agency; instrumentality (though *pl.* in form generally used as *sing.*; by this *means*, *a means* to an end); income, revenue, resources, estate (his *means* were large).—**Meantime**, mēn'tim, *adv.* During the interval; in the interval between one specified period and another.—*n.* The interval between one specified period and another.—**Meanwhile**, mēn'whil, *adv.* and *n.* Meantime.

**Mean**, mēn, *v.t.*—*pret.* & *pp.* *meant* (ment). [A.Sax. *maenan.*] To have in the mind, view, or contemplation; to intend; to purpose; to design; to signify or be intended to signify (what does the word *mean*?). to import; to denote.—*v.i.* To be minded or disposed; to have such and such intentions (he *means* well).—**Meaning**, mēn'ing, *p.* and *a.* Significant; intended to convey some idea (a *meaning* look).—*n.* That which a person means; aim or purpose; intent; what is to be understood, whether by act or language; the sense of words; signification; import; force.

**Meander**, mē'an-dēr, *n.* [L. *Mæander*, Gr. *Maíandros*, a river in Phrygia proverbial for its windings.] The winding of a river; a winding course; a maze; a labyrinth; a kind of ornamental or decorative design having a labyrinthine character.—*v.t.* To wind or flow over.—*v.i.* To wind or turn; to have an intricate or winding course.

**Mease**, mēz, *n.* [From *measure*.] The quantity of 500 (a *mease* of herrings).

**Measles**, mē'zls, *n.* [Lit. the spots or spotted sickness.] A contagious disease of the human body, usually characterized by a crimson rash upon the skin; rubeola.

**Measure**, mezh'ūr, *n.* [Fr. *mesure*, from L. *mensura*.] The extent of a thing in length, breadth, and thickness, in circumference, capacity, or in any other respect; a standard of measurement; a fixed unit of capacity or extent; the instrument by which extent or capacity is ascertained; a measuring rod or line; a certain definite quantity (a *measure* of wine); that which is allotted or dealt out to one; moderation; just degree; in such phrases as, beyond *measure*, within *measure*; indefinite quantity or degree (in some *measure* erroneous); action or proceeding directed to an end; something done with a view to the accomplishment of purpose; *music*, that division by which the time of dwelling on each note is regulated; musical time; *poetry*, the metrical

arrangement of the syllables in each line with respect to quantity or accent; a grave solemn dance with slow and measured steps, like the minuet; *geol.* beds; strata: used in the term *coal-measures*.—*Greatest common measure of numbers*, the greatest number which divides them all without a remainder.—*v.t.*—*measured, measuring.* To ascertain the extent, dimensions, or capacity of; to judge of the greatness of; to appreciate; to value; to pass through or over; to proportion; to allot or distribute by measure (often with *out*).—*v.i.* To take a measurement or measurements; to result or turn out on being measured; to be in extent.—**Measurable**, mezh'ūr-a-bl, *a.* That may be measured; not beyond measure; moderate.—**Measurably**, mezh'ūr-a-bl, *adv.* In a measurable manner or degree; moderately.—**Measured**, mezh'ūr-d, *p.* and *a.* Deliberate and uniform; slow and steady; stately; formal; restricted; within bounds; moderate.—**Measureless**, mezh'ūr-less, *a.* Immeasurable; without measure.—**Measurement**, mezh'ūr-ment, *n.* The act of measuring; the amount ascertained by measuring.—**Measurer**, mezh'ūr-ēr, *n.* One who measures; one whose occupation or duty is to measure work or commodities.

**Meat**, mēt, *n.* [A.Sax. *mete*.] Food in general; anything eaten as nourishment; the flesh of animals used as food; the edible portion of something (the *meat* of an egg).—**Meaty**, mēt'i, *n.* Abounding in meat; resembling meat.

**Meatus**, mē-ā'tus, *n.* [L., from *meo*, I go.] A passage: applied to various ducts and passages of the body; as, *meatus auditorius*, the passage of the ear.

**Mechanic**, me-kan'ik, *n.* [L. *mechanicus*, Gr. *mēchanikos*, from *mēchanē*, a machine.] An artisan; an artificer; one who follows a handicraft for his living: sometimes restricted to those employed in making and repairing machinery.—**Mechanical**, me-kan'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or in accordance with the laws of mechanics; resembling a machine; hence, acting without thought or independence of judgment; done as if by a machine, that is, by the mere force of habit (a *mechanical* motion of the hand); pertaining to artisans or mechanics or their employments; acting by or resulting from weight or momentum (*mechanical* pressure); physical; opposed to *chemical* (a *mechanical* mixture, that is, one in which the ingredients do not lose their identity).—*Mechanical powers*, the simple elements of which every machine, however complicated, must be constructed; they are the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw.—**Mechanically**, me-kan'i-kal-li, *adv.* In a mechanical manner;

without thought or intelligence; by the mere force of habit.—**Mechanician**, mek-an-ish'an, *n.* One skilled in mechanics.—**Mechanics**, me-kan'iks, *n.* The science which treats of motion and force: often divided into—*statics*, embracing the principles which apply to bodies at rest; and *dynamics*, the principles of equilibrium and action of bodies in a state of motion.—**Mechanism**, mek'an-izm, *n.* The parts collectively, or the arrangement and relation of the parts of a machine, contrivance, or instrument; mechanical construction; machinery.—**Mechanist**, mek'an-ist, *n.* A maker of machines, or one skilled in machinery.—**Mechanize**, mek'-an-iz, *v.t.*—*mechanized, mechanizing.* To subject to contrivance; to form mechanically.

**Mechlin**, mek'lin, *n.* A species of fine lace made at *Mechlin* or Malines, in Belgium.

**Medal**, med'al, *n.* [Fr. *médaille*, It. *medaglia*, from L. *metallum*, Gr. *metallon*, metal.] A coin, or a piece of metal in the form of a coin, stamped with some figure or device, often issued to commemorate a noteworthy event or as a reward of merit.—**Medallion**, mē-dal'-yun, *n.* [Fr. *médailion*.] A large antique medal, usually of gold or silver; anything resembling such a piece of metal, as a circular or oval tablet, bearing on it objects represented in relief.—**Medallist**, *Medalist*, med'al-ist, *n.* An engraver, stamper, or moulder of medals; a person skilled in medals; one who has gained a medal as the reward of merit.

**Meddle**, med'l, *v.i.* [O.E. *medlen*, to mix, from O.Fr. *medler*, *mesler* (Fr. *mêler*), to mix, *se mesler* *de*, to mix oneself up with.] To mix oneself; to deal, treat, tamper (followed by *with*); to interfere; to take part in another person's affairs in an officious, impertinent, or offensive manner (often followed by *with* or *in*).—**Meddler**, med'lēr, *n.* One that meddles; a busybody.—**Meddlesome**, med'l-sum, *a.* Given to meddling; officiously intrusive.—**Meddling**, med'l'ing, *p.* and *a.* Given to meddle; officious; officiously interposing or interfering in other men's affairs.

**Mediæval**, *Medieval*, med-i-ē'val, *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, and *ævum*, age.] Relating to the middle ages or the period between the eighth and the middle of the fifteenth century, A.D.—**Mediævalism**, *Medievalism*, med-i-ē'val-izm, *n.* The spirit or principles of the middle ages.

**Medial**, med'i-al, *a.* [L. *medialis*.] Mean; pertaining to a mean or average.—**Median**, med'i-an, *a.* [L. *medianus*.] Situated in the middle; passing through or along the middle; a line from an angular point of a triangle to the mid point of the opposite side.—*Median line*, *anat.* a vertical line, supposed to



divide the body longitudinally into two equal parts.—**Mediant**, mē'di-ant, *n.* [It. *mediante*.] *Mus*, an appellation given to the third above the key-note.

**Mediate**, mē'di-āt, *a.* [L. *medio*, *mediatus*, to be in the middle, from *medius*, middle.] Being between two extremes; middle; acting as a means or medium; not direct or immediately; effected by the intervention of a medium.—*v.t.*—*mediated*, *mediating*. To interpose between parties as the equal friend of each; to negotiate between persons at variance with a view to reconciliation.—*v.t.* To effect by mediation or interposition between parties (to mediate a peace).—**Mediation**, mē-di-ā'shon, *n.* The act of mediating; entreaty for another; intercession; interposition; intervention.—**Mediative**, mē'di-ā-tiv, *a.* Of or belonging to a mediator; mediatorial.—**Mediator**, mē'di-ā-tēr, *n.* One that mediates or interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them; by way of eminence, Christ is called The Mediator, being our intercessor with God.

**Medic**, **Medick**, mē'dik, *n.* [Gr. *medikē*, lit. a plant of *Medea*.] A name of certain leguminous plants yielding fodder and allied to clover; lucerne.

**Medical**, med'i-kal, *a.* [L. *medicālis*, from L. *medicus*, medical, *medeor*, I heal.] Pertaining to or connected with medicine or the art of healing diseases; medicinal; tending to cure; intended or instituted to teach medical science.—**Medicament**, me-dik'a-ment, *n.* [L. *medicamentum*.] Anything used for healing diseases or wounds; a healing application.—**Medicate**, med'i-kāt, *v.t.*—*medicated*, *medicating*. [L. *medico*, *medicatum*.] To imbue with healing substances.—**Medication**, med-i-kā'shon, *n.* The act or process of medicating.—**Medicative**, med'i-kā-tiv, *a.* Tending to cure or heal.—**Medicinal**, me-dis'i-nal, *a.* [L. *medicinalis*.] Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease; containing healing ingredients (*medicinal springs*); pertaining to medicine.—**Medicine**, med'sin or med'i-sin, *n.* Any substance used as a remedy for disease; a drug; physic; the science and art of preventing, curing, or alleviating the diseases of the human body; the healing art.—**Medicine-man**, *n.* Among the American Indians and other savage tribes, any man whom they suppose to possess mysterious or supernatural powers.

**Medieval**, &c. **MEDÆVAL**, &c. **Mediocre**, mē'di-ō-kēr, *a.* [Fr. *mediocre*, from L. *mediocris*, middling.] Of moderate degree or quality; of middle rate; middling.—**Mediocrity**, mē-di-ok'ri-ti, *n.* [L. *mediocritas*.] The quality or state of being mediocre; a middle

state or degree; a person of mediocre talents or abilities of any kind.

**Meditate**, med'i-tāt, *v.i.*—*meditated*, *meditating*. [L. *meditor*, *meditatus*, to meditate.] To dwell on anything in thought; to cogitate; to turn or revolve any subject in the mind.—*v.t.* To plan by revolving in the mind; to intend; to think on.—**Meditation**, med-i-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *meditatio*.] The act of meditating; close or continued thought; the revolving of a subject in the mind.—**Meditative**, med'i-tā-tiv, *a.* Addicted to meditation; pertaining to meditation.

**Mediterranean**, med'i-te-rā'nē-an, *a.* [L. *mediterraneus*—*medius*, middle, and *terra*, land.] Surrounded by or in the midst of land; inland: now applied exclusively to the *Mediterranean Sea* between Europe and Africa; pertaining to, situated on or near the Mediterranean Sea.

**Medium**, mē'di-um, *n. pl. Medium* or **Mediums**, mē'di-a, mē'di-umz. [L. *medium*, the middle, midst, a means.] Something placed or ranked between other things; a mean between two extremes; a state of moderation; something serving as a means of transmission or communication; necessary means of motion or action; agency of transmission; that by or through which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on; agency; instrumentality; a person through whom spiritual manifestations are claimed to be made by believers in spiritualism, or who is said to be capable of holding intercourse with the spirits of the deceased; the liquid vehicle with which dry colours are ground and prepared for painting.—*a.* Middle; middling.

**Medlar**, med'lēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *meslier*, *mesler*, *medler*, from L. *mespilus*, Gr. *mespilōn*, medlar.] A tree found wild in Central Europe, and cultivated in gardens for its fruit, which resembles a pear.

**Medley**, med'li, *n.* [O.Fr. *mêlée*, *meslée* (Fr. *mêlée*), from *medler*, *mesler*, to mix.] A mingled and confused mass of ingredients; a jumble; a hodge-podge; a kind of song made up of scraps of different songs.

**Medulla**, me-du'la, *a.* [L., marrow, from *medius*, middle.] *Anat.* The fat substance or marrow which fills the cavity of the bones; *bot.* pith.

**Medusa**, me-dū'sa, *n.* [Gr. *Medousa*, originally the fem. of *medōn*, a ruler.] *Myth.* One of the three Gorgons who had her hair changed into serpents by Athene; *zool.* (*pl.* *Medusæ*), in zoophytes, a free-swimming sexual stage (jelly-fish).—**Medusidæ**, me-dū'si-dē, *n. pl.* [From their tentacles being compared to Medusa's snaky locks.] The jelly-fishes or sea-nettles, the latter name derived from the property which some of them have of stinging.

**Meed**, mēd, *n.* [A.Sax. *mēd*, *meord*.] That which is bestowed in consideration of merit; reward; recompense; a gift.

**Meek**, mēk, *a.* [Same as Sw. *miuk*, Icel. *mjúkr*, soft, meek; Dan. *myg*, pliant, supple; Goth. *mukis*, soft, meek.] Mild of temper; gentle; submissive; not easily provoked or irritated; marked by meekness.—**Meekly**, mēk'li, *adv.* In a meek manner; gently; submissively.—**Meekness**, mēk'nes, *n.* The quality of being meek; mildness; gentleness; forbearance under injuries and provocations.

**Meerschaum**, mē'r'shum, *n.* [G., lit. sea-foam—*meer*, the sea, and *schaum*, foam: from having been found on the sea-shore in lumps resembling petrified sea-foam.] A silicate of magnesium occurring as a fine white clay, and largely made into tobacco-pipes; a tobacco-pipe made of meerschaum.

**Meet**, mēt, *a.* [A.Sax. *gemet*, fit, proper, from *metan*, to measure; Icel. *metr*, meet, worthy.] Fit; suitable; proper; appropriate.

**Meet**, mēt, *v.t.*—*pret.* & *pp.* *met*. [A.Sax. *metan*.] To come face to face with; to come in contact with; to come to be in company with; to come in hostile contact with; to encounter; to join battle with; to find; to light on; to get, gain, or receive; to satisfy, gratify, answer (to *meet* a demand, one's views or wishes).—*v.i.* To come together by mutual approach; to come together in hostility; to encounter; to assemble; to come together by being extended; to join.—*n.* A meeting as of huntsmen.—**Meeting**, mēt'ing, *n.* A coming together; an interview; an assembly; a congregation; a collection of people; a hostile encounter; a duel.—**Meeting-house**, *n.* A place of worship; specifically, in England, a house of public worship for Dissenters.

**Megalith**, meg-a-lith, *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, *lithos*, stone.] A huge stone, such as those in cromlechs, dolmens, the Cyclopean architecture of the Greeks, &c.—**Megalithic**, meg-a-lith'ik, *a.* Pertaining to such stones or structures.

**Megalomania**, meg-a-lō-mā'ni-a, [Gr. *megale*, great.] A form of mental abnormality, the victims of which have grandiose ideas about themselves.

**Megaphone**, meg'a-fōn, *n.* A large speaking-trumpet, used to make the voice travel a considerable distance.

**Megapode**, meg'a-pōd, *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] The Australian jungle-fowl.

**Megatherium**, meg-a-thēr'i-um, *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *thērion*, a wild beast.] A fossil genus of very large mammals, allied to the sloths, but having feet adapted for walking on the ground.

**Megohm**, meg'ōm, *n.* *Elect.* a large unit of electrical resistance, equal to a million ohms.

**Megrim**, mē'grim, *n.* [Fr. *migraine*, corrupted from Gr. *hemicrania*, half



**Memorable**, mem'or-a-bil'-i-a, *n. pl.* [L.] Things remarkable and worthy of remembrance or record.—**Memorable**, mem'or-a-bil', *q.* [L. *memo-*

*rabills.*] Worthy to be remembered; illustrious; remarkable; distinguished.—**Memorably**, mem'-or-a-bly, *adv.* In a manner worthy to be remembered.—**Memorandum**, mem-or-an'dum, *n.* pl. **Memoranda**, mem-or-an'da, less commonly now **Memorandums**. [*L.*, something to be remembered.] A note to help the memory; a brief entry in a diary; *diplomacy*, a summary of the state of a question, or a justification of a decision adopted.—**Memorial**, me-mo'-ri-al, *a.* [*L. memorialis.*] Preservative of memory; serving as a memorial; contained in the memory.—*n.* That which serves to perpetuate the memory of something; a monument; a written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body or to some person; a species of informal state paper much used in diplomatic negotiations.—**Memoriter**, me-mor-it-er, *adv.* [*L.*] From memory; by heart.—**Memorize**, mem'-or-iz, *v.t.*—*memorized*, *memorizing*. To cause to be remembered; to record; to hand down to memory by writing.—**Memory**, mem'-o-ri, *n.* [*L. memoria*, memory, from *memor*, mindful.] The power, capacity, or faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events or ideas; that faculty which enables us to treasure up and preserve for future use the knowledge which we acquire; remembrance; the state of being remembered; that which is remembered about a person or event; the time within which a person may remember what is past.

**Menace**, men'as, *v.t.* [*Fr. menacer*, from *L. minax*, threatening.] To threaten; to show a disposition to inflict punishment or other evil on; followed by *with* before the evil threatened (*menaced him with death*); to hold out threats of.—*n.* A threat or threatening; the indication of a probable evil or catastrophe to come.

**Menage**, men'azh, *n.* [*Fr. ménage*, a household; *O.Fr. message*, *L.L. mansionaticum*, from *L. mansio*, a dwelling.] A household; house-keeping; household management.—**Menagerie**, me-naj'-er-i, *n.* [*Fr. ménagerie.*] A collection of wild animals, especially of wild or foreign animals kept for exhibition.

**Mend**, mend, *v.t.* [Shorter form of *amend*.] To repair, as something broken, rent, decayed, or the like; to restore to a sound state; to patch up; to alter for the better; to improve (to *mend one's manners*); to better; to improve upon (to *mend one's pace*).—*v.i.* To advance to a better state; to improve; to act or behave better.

**Mendacious**, men-dā'shus, *a.* [*L. mendax*, *mendacis*, lying, from stem of *mentiri*, to lie: same root as *mens*, mind (whence *mental*).] Lying; false; given to telling untruths.—**Mendacity**, men-das'i-ti, *n.* The

quality of being mendacious; lying; falsehood; a lie.

**Mendelism**, men'del-izm, *n.* [From *Mendel*, an Austrian biologist.] A system of numerical laws of inheritance, determined by crossing allied plants or animals differing in some easily recognized character, and by observing the distribution of the character among the offspring of several generations.

**Mendicant**, men'di-kant, *a.* [*L. mendicans*, *mendicantis*, ppr. of *mendico*, I beg.] Practising beggary; poor to a state of beggary; begging as part of religious discipline (*a mendicant friar*).—*n.* A beggar; a member of a begging order or fraternity; a begging friar.—**Mendicancy**, men'di-kans-i, *n.* Beggary; a state of begging.—**Mendicity**, men-dis'i-ti, *n.* [*L. mendicitas.*] The state or practice of begging; the life of a beggar.

**Menhaden**, men-hā'den, *n.* [American Indian.] A salt-water fish of the herring family, abounding on the shores of New England.

**Menhir**, men'hîr, *n.* [*W. maen*, a stone, and *hir*, long.] A name for tall, rude, or sculptured stones of unknown antiquity, standing singly or in groups.

**Menial**, mé'ni-al, *a.* [*O.E. meynæl*, &c., *O.Fr. meignail*, from *meignee*, *maignee*, a household.] Pertaining to household or domestic servants; servile.—*n.* A domestic servant; especially, one of a train of servants.

**Meningitis**, men-in-jî'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

**Menopause**, men'o-paz, *n.* [*Gr. mēn*, month, *pausis*, a stopping.] The cessation of menstruation at the change of life in woman.

**Menses**, men'sez, *n.pl.* The catamenial or monthly discharge of a woman.—**Menstruate**, men'strō-āt, *v.i.*—*menstruated*, *menstruating*.

To discharge the menses.—**Menstruation**, men'strō-ā'shon, *n.* The act of menstruating; the period of menstruating.

**Menstruum**, men'strō-um, *n.* [From *L. menstruus*, monthly.] Any fluid which dissolves a solid; a solvent.

**Mensurable**, men'shu-ra-bl, *a.* [*L. mensurabilis*, from *mensuro*, I measure, from *mensura*, measure.] Capable of being measured; measurable.—**Mensuration**, men-shu-rā'shon, *n.* The act or art of measuring or taking the dimensions of anything; the process of finding any dimension of a figure, or its area or solid content, by means of the most simple measurements possible.

**Mental**, men'tal, *a.* [*Fr. mental*, from *L. mens*, *mentis*, mind.] Pertaining to the mind or intellect; wholly depending on the mind; intellectual.—**Mentality**, men-tal'i-ti, *n.* The state of being mental; mental cast or habit.—**Mentally**, men'tal-i, *adv.* By or in the mind or intellect; intellectually; in thought.

**Menthol**, men'thol, *n.* [*L. mentha*, mint, *oleum*, oil.] A white crystalline substance obtained from oil of peppermint, used externally in cases of nervous headache.

**Mention**, men'shon, *n.* [*L. mentio*, *mentio*, from same root as *mens*, mind.] A brief notice or remark in regard to something; a cursory speaking of anything; often in the phrase to *make mention of*, to name or say something in regard to.—*v.t.* To make mention of.—**Mentionable**, men'shon-a-bl, *a.* That can or may be mentioned.

**Mentor**, men'tor, *n.* [From *Mentor*, the counsellor of Telemachus, according to Homer.] A wise or faithful adviser or monitor.

**Menu**, mè-nû, *n.* [*Fr.*, lit. minute or detailed list, from *L. minutus*, minute.] A list of the dishes, &c., to be served at a dinner, supper, or the like; a bill of fare.

**Mephistophelean**, mef'i-stof-i-lē'-an, *a.* Resembling the character of Mephistopheles, the diabolic spirit of Goethe's *Faust* and the Faust legend generally; diabolical; sardonic.

**Mephitic**, Mephitism, me-fî'tis, mef'i-tizm, *n.* [*L. mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation.] Noxious exhalations from decomposing substances, filth, or other source.—**Mephitic**, Mephitical, me-fit'ik, me-fit'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to mephitic; offensive to the smell; noxious; pestilential.

**Mercantile**, mēr'kan-tîl, *a.* [*Fr. mercantile*, from *L. mercans*, *mercantis*. **MERCHANT.**] Pertaining to merchants, or their traffic; pertaining to trade or commerce; commercial.

**Mercator's Chart**, Mercator's Projection, mēr-kā'ter. [From Gerard Mercator, a Flemish geographer.] A projection or map of the earth's surface, with the meridians and parallels of latitude all straight lines.

**Mercenary**, mēr'se-na-ri, *a.* [*Fr. mercenaire*; *L. mercenarius*, from *merces*, reward, wages.] Hired; obtained by hire (services, troops); that may be hired; moved by the love of money; greedy of gain; venal; sordid; entered into from motives of gain (*a mercenary marriage*).—*n.* One who is hired; a soldier that is hired into foreign service.

**Mercer**, mēr'ser, *n.* [*Fr. mercier*, from *L. merx*, *mercis*, wares, commodities. **MERCHANT.**] One who has a shop for silks, woollens, linens, cottons, &c.—**Mercery**, mēr'ser-i, *n.* The commodities or goods in which a mercer deals; the trade or business of a mercer.

**Mercerize**, mēr'ser-iz, *v.t.* [From John Mercer, the originator.] To subject to treatment with certain chemical agents, as caustic soda, sulphuric acid, zinc chloride, &c., in order to produce desired results on textile fabrics, especially cotton goods.

**Merchant**, mēr'chant, *n.* [*O.Fr.*



*marchant*, from *L. mercans, mercantis*, ppr. of *mercor, mercatus*, to barter, to deal.] One who carries on trade on a large scale; especially, a man who exports and imports goods and sells them by wholesale.—*a.* Relating to trade or commerce; commercial.—**Merchantable**, *mèr'-chant-a-bl*, *a.* Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market.—**Merchantman**, *Merchant-ship*, *mèr'-chant-man*, *n.* A ship engaged in commerce, as distinguished from a ship of war; a trading vessel.—**Merchant-prince**, *n.* A great merchant; a merchant of great wealth.—**Merchant-seaman**, *n.* A seaman employed in a merchant-ship.—**Merchant-service**, *n.* The mercantile marine or trading ships of a country.—**Merchandise**, *mèr'-chan-diz*, *n.* [*Fr. marchandise*, from *marchand*, a merchant.] The objects of commerce; wares; goods; commodities.

**Mercury**, *mèr'-kū-ri*, *n.* [*L. Mercurius*, from root of *merces*, wares.] The name of a Roman divinity, identified in later times with the Greek *Hermès*; quicksilver, one of the heavier metals and the only metal that is liquid at common temperatures; *astron.* the planet that revolves round the sun within the orbit of the planet Venus and next to it; a newspaper; a messenger; an intelligence.—**Mercurial**, *mèr'-kū-ri-al*, *a.* [*L. mercurialis*.] Like the god Mercury or what belongs to him; light-hearted; gay; sprightly; flighty; fickle; pertaining to quicksilver; containing or consisting of quicksilver or mercury.

**Mercy**, *mèr'-si*, *n.* [*Fr. merci*, from *L. merces, mercedis*, pay, recompense.] That benevolence, mildness, or tenderness of heart which disposes a person to overlook injuries; the disposition that tempers justice and leads to the infliction of a lighter punishment than law or justice will warrant; clemency; an act or exercise of mercy or favour; a blessing; compassion; pity; unrestrained exercise of will or authority: often in the phrase *at one's mercy*, that is, completely in one's power.—**Merciful**, *mèr'-si-ful*, *a.* Full of mercy; unwilling to punish for injuries; compassionate; tender; not cruel.—**Merciless**, *mèr'-si-less*, *a.* Destitute of mercy; pitiless; hard-hearted.

**Mere**, *mèr*, *a.* [*O.Fr. mîer, L. merus*, pure, unmixed.] This or that and nothing else; simple; absolute, entire, utter (*mere* folly).—**Merely**, *mèr'-li*, *adv.* Solely; simply; only; for this and no other purpose.

**Mere**, *mèr*, *n.* [*A.Sax. mere*.] A pool or small lake.

**Mere**, *mèr*, *n.* [*A.Sax. maere, gemære*.] A boundary; a boundary-stone.—**Merestead**, *mèr'-sted*, *n.* The land within the mere or boundary of a farm; a farm.—**Mere-stone**, *n.* A stone to mark a boundary.

**Meretricious**, *mer-è-trish'-us*, *a.* [*L. meretricius*, from *meretrix, meretricis*, a prostitute.] Pertaining to prostitutes; alluring by false show; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; showy, but in bad taste.

**Merganser**, *mèr'-gan-sér*, *n.* [*L. mergo*, I dive, and *anser*, a goose.] An arctic water-fowl, a not uncommon visitor to Britain; a goosander.

**Merge** *mèrj*, *v.t.*—*merged, merging*. [*L. mergo*, I dip, dive.] To cause to be swallowed up, absorbed, or incorporated; to sink; to bury: chiefly figurative (the smaller grief was merged in the greater).—*v.i.* To be sunk, swallowed, incorporated, or absorbed.

**Merger**, *mèr'-jér*, *n.* Law, absorption of one estate, contract, action, &c., in another; commercial, a form of amalgamation of two or more companies by the issue of a controlling amount of stock of another company in place of stock of the original companies.

**Mericaip**, *mer'-i-käp*, *n.* [*Gr. meros*, a part, and *karpós*, fruit.] Bot. one of the halves of the double fruits or seeds of umbelliferous plants.

**Meridian**, *me-rid'-i-an*, *a.* [*L. meridianus*, from *meridies*, for *medidies*, midday—*medius*, middle, and *dies*, day.] Pertaining to midday or noon, when the sun is on the meridian.—*Meridian altitude of the sun or stars*, their altitude when on the meridian of the place where they are observed.—*N.* Midday; noon; *fig.* the culmination; the point of greatest splendour; one of the innumerable imaginary circles or lines on the surface of the earth passing through both poles, and through any other given place, and used in denoting the longitudes of places; a similar imaginary line in the heavens passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of any place (often called a *celestial meridian*), noon therefore occurring at all places directly under this line when the sun is on it.—*First meridian*, that from which all the others are counted eastward and westward, and from which longitudes are reckoned, usually the meridian of Greenwich.—*Magnetic meridian*, one of the great circles which pass through the magnetic poles.—**Meridional**, *me-rid'-i-on-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the meridian; hence, southern; having a southern aspect.—*Meridional distance, navig.* the distance or departure from the meridian; the easting or westing.

**Merino**, *me-ré-nó*, *a.* [*Sp. merino*, moving from pasture to pasture, from *merino*, an inspector of sheep-walks, from *L.L. majorinus*, from *L. major*, greater.] Belonging to a variety of sheep from Spain with long and fine wool; made of the wool of the merino sheep.—*N.* A merino sheep; a stuff, twilled on both sides, manufactured from merino wool.

**Meristem**, *me-ris'-tem*, *n.* [*Gr. merizō*, I divide.] Bot. embryonic tissue.

**Merit**, *mer'-it*, *n.* [*Fr. mérite, L. meritum*, what is deserved, from *mereo*, I earn or deserve.] Desert of good or evil; excellence entitling to honour or reward; worth; reward deserved or merited; *pl.* the rights of a case or question; the essential points or circumstances.—*v.t.* To deserve, in a good sense; to have a right to claim, as a reward, regard, honour; to deserve, in a bad sense; to incur.—**Meritorious**, *mer-i-tó-ri-us*, *a.* [*L. meritorius*.] Possessing merit; deserving reward or praise; praiseworthy.

**Merk**, *mèrk*, *n.* An old Scottish silver coin, value thirteen shillings and fourpence Scots, or thirteen pence and one-third of a penny sterling.

**Merle**, *mèrl*, *n.* [*Fr. merle, It. merla, L. merula*, a blackbird.] The blackbird.—**Merlin**, *mèr'-lin*, *n.* [*Fr. émerillon*, from *L. merula*, a blackbird, meaning blackbird hawk.] A species of hawk about the size of a blackbird.

**Mermaid**, *mèr'-mād*, *n.* [*Mer* is same as *mere*, a lake.] A fabled marine creature, having the upper part like a woman and the lower like a fish.—**Merman**, *mèr'-man*, *n.* The male corresponding to *mermaid*; a man of the sea, with the tail of a fish instead of legs.

**Meroblast**, *mer'-ó-blast*, *n.* [*Gr. meros*, a part, and *blastos*, a sprout.] Biol. an ovum consisting both of a protoplasmic or germinal portion and an albuminous or nutritive one, as contradistinguished from *holoblast*, an ovum entirely germinal.

**Merry**, *mer'-i*, *a.* [*O.E. myrie, murie, A.Sax. merg, mirig*, perhaps from root of *mearo*, tender, soft, delicate; or from the Celtic; comp. *Ir. and Gael. maer, Gael. mir, merry*.] Pleasant; causing cheerfulness; gay and noisy; in overflowing good spirits; hilarious; mirthful; sportive.—*To make merry*, to be jovial; to indulge in hilarity; to feast with mirth.—**Merriment**, *mer'-i-ment*, *n.* Gaiety with laughter or noise; mirth; hilarity.

—**Merriness**, *mer'-i-ness*, *n.* The state or quality of being merry.—**Merry-andrew**, *n.* One whose business is to make sport for others; a buffoon.—**Merry-go-round**, *n.* A circular frame, made to revolve, and on which children are treated to a ride.—**Merry-making**, *n.* A convivial entertainment; a festival.—**Merry-man**, *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a clown.—**Merry-thought**, *n.* The furcula or forked bone of a fowl's breast.

**Meseems**, *mè-sènz*, *v. impersonal*—pret. *meseemed*. [Not properly a simple verb, being really an impersonal verb preceded by a pronoun in the dative—it seems to me. Comp. *methinks*.] It seems to me.

**Mesh**, *mesh*, *n.* [*A.Sax. masc, max*, a noose.] The opening or space



between the threads of a net.—*v.t.* To catch in a net; to ensnare.

**Mesial**, mē'zi'al, *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle.] Middle; median.

**Mesmerism**, mez-mēr-izm, *n.* [After Mesmer, a German physician, who propounded the doctrine in 1778.] The doctrine that one person can exercise influence over the will and nervous system of another by virtue of a supposed emanation proceeding from him, or simply by the domination of his will over that of the person operated on; the influence itself; animal magnetism.—**Mesmeric**, mez-mēr'ik, *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism.—**Mesmerist**, mez-mēr-ist, *n.* One who practises or believes in mesmerism.—**Mesmerize**, mez-mēr-iz, *v.t.*—*mesmerized*, *mesmerizing*. To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.

**Mesne**, mēn, *a.* [Norm. *mesne*, middle, from L. *medius*, middle.] Law, middle, intervening: as, a *mesne* lord, i.e. a lord who holds land of a superior but grants a part of it to another person.

**Mesoblast**, mes'ō-blast, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *blastos*, a bud.] *Physiol.* the layer between the epiblast and hypoblast, the two primary layers of the embryo.

**Mesocarp**, mes'ō-kārp, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *karpōs*, fruit.] Bot. the middle part or layer of the pericarp, immediately under the epicarp.

**Mesogastric**, mes-o-gas'trik, *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, *gaster*, the belly.] Anat. applied to the membrane which sustains the stomach, and by which it is attached to the abdomen.

**Mesozoic**, mes-o-zō'ik, *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *zōē*, life.] Geol. pertaining to the secondary age, between the palæozoic and cainozoic.

**Mesquite**, mes'kēt, *n.* [Sp. *mezquite*; probably of American origin.] A leguminous tree or shrub of America, with edible pods.

**Mess**, mes, *n.* [O.Fr. *mes*, a dish, a course of dishes at table; It. *messo*; properly that which is sent, from L. *missus*, pp. of *mitto*, I send.] A dish or quantity of food set on a table at one time; food for a person at one meal; a number of persons who eat together at the same table, especially in the army or navy.—*v.i.* To take meals in common with others, as one of a mess; to associate at the same table.—**Messmate**, *n.* A regular associate in taking meals; a fellow-sailor.

**Mess**, mes, *n.* [Formerly *mesh*, which is same as *mesh*, lit. a mixture.] A disorderly mixture; a state of dirt and disorder; fig. a situation of confusion or embarrassment; a muddle.

**Message**, mes'āj, *n.* [Fr. *message*, It. *messaggio*, L.L. *missaticum*, message, from L. *mitto*, *missum*, to send.] Any communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another; an official communication

delivered by a messenger.—**Messenger**, mes'en-jēr, *n.* [O.E. *mes-sager*, Fr. *messager*.] One has intruded as in *passenger*.] The one who bears a message; one who conveys despatches from one prince or court to another; one who or that which foreshows; a harbinger.—*King's messenger*, an officer in England employed under the secretaries of state, to carry despatches both at home and abroad.

**Messiah**, mes-si'a, *n.* [Heb. *māshīach*, anointed, from *māshach*, to anoint.] Christ, the Anointed; the Saviour of the world.—**Messianic**, mes-si-an'ik, *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

**Messieurs**, mes'yēz, *n.* [Fr., pl. of *Monsieur* (which see).] Sirs; gentlemen; the plural of *Mr.*, employed in addressing firms or companies of several persons, and generally contracted into *Messrs*.

**Message**, mes'wāj, *n.* [O.Fr. *message*, *message*, L.L. *messagium*, mansionaticum, from L. *mansio*, a dwelling.] Law, a dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings, &c., appropriated to the use of the household; a manor-house.

**Mestee**, mes-tē', *n.* [MESTIZO.] The offspring of a white and a quadroon.

**Mestizo**, mes-tē'zō, *n.* [Sp. *mestizo*, from L. *mixtus*, pp. of *miscere*, I mix.] The offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an American Indian.

**Metabolic**, met-a-bol'ik, *a.* [Gr. *metabolē*, change.] Pertaining to change of food into living tissues or to excretion of waste.—**Metabolism**, met-tab'ō-lizm, *n.* [Gr. *metabolē*, change.] *Physiol.* the final process by which nutritive matter is absorbed into the substance of cells or is prepared for excretion.—**Metabolize**, met-tab'ō-liz, *v.t.* To subject to metabolism.

**Metacarpus**, met-a-kār'pus, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, *karpōs*, the wrist.] Anat. the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.—**Metacarpal**, met-a-kār'pal, *a.* Pertaining to the metacarpus.

**Metacentre**, met-a-sen'tēr, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *kentron*, centre.] *Physics*, that point in a floating body on the position of which its stability depends, and which must be above the centre of gravity in order that the body do not turn over.

**Metagenesis**, met-a-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, change, and *genesis*.] Zool. the changes of form which the representative of a species undergoes in passing, by a series of successively generated individuals, from the ovum or egg to the perfect state; alternation of generation.

**Metal**, met'al, *n.* [L. *metallum*, from Gr. *metallon*, a mine, a metal.] A name given to certain elementary substances of which gold, silver, iron, lead are examples, having a peculiar lustre and generally fusible by heat; the name given by workers in glass, pottery, &c., to the material on which they operate when in

a state of fusion; *pl.* the rails of a railway.—*Road metal*, stones broken small, used in macadamized roads.—*v.t.*—*metalled*, *metalling*. To put metal on; to cover, as roads, with broken stones or metal.—**Metallic**, me-tal'ik, *a.* [L. *metallicus*.] Pertaining to metals; consisting of metal; like a metal.—**Metallist**, met'al-ist, *n.* A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals.—**Metalize**, met'al-iz, *v.t.*—*metallized*, *metallizing*. To form into metal; to give its proper metallic properties to (an ore).—**Metallography**, met-al'og-ra-fi, *n.* A branch of metallurgy, dealing with the microscopic structure and physical properties of metals and alloys.—**Metalloid**, met'al-oid, *n.* A metallic base of a fixed alkali or alkaline earth; any non-metallic elementary substance.—*a.* Like metal; having the form or appearance of a metal.—**Metallurgy**, met'al-ēr-jī, *n.* [Gr. *ergon*, work.] The art of working metals; the process of separating them from other matters in the ore, smelting, refining, &c.—**Metallurgic**, **Metallurgical**, met-al-ēr'jik, met-al-ēr'ji-kal, *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy.—**Metallurgist**, met'al-ēr-jist, *n.* One engaged in metallurgy.

**Metamerism**, me-tam'er-izm, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, *meros*, a part.] Chem. the character in certain compound bodies, differing in chemical properties, of having the same elements combined in the same proportion and with the same molecular weight.

**Metamorphosis**, met-a-mor'fō-sis, *n.* [Gr. *metamorphōsis*—*meta*, denoting change, and *morphē*, form, shape.] Change of form, shape, or structure; transformation; zool. the alterations which an animal undergoes after its exclusion from the egg, and which alter extensively the general form and life of the individual; such changes as those from the caterpillar to the perfect butterfly.—**Metamorphic**, met-a-mor'fik, *a.* Pertaining to or producing metamorphosis.—*Metamorphic rocks*, *geol.* stratified rocks of any age whose texture has been rendered less or more crystalline by subterranean heat, pressure, or chemical agency; the lowest and non-fossiliferous stratified rocks, originally deposited from water and crystallized by subsequent agencies.—**Metamorphism**, met-a-mor'fiz-m, *n.* The process of metamorphosing; the change undergone by stratified rocks under the influence of heat and chemical or mechanical agents.—**Metamorphosed**, met-a-mor'fōs, *v.t.*—*metamorphosed*, *metamorphosing*. To change into a different form; to change the shape or character of; to transform.

**Metaphor**, met'a-fēr, *n.* [Gr. *metaphora*, from *metaphērō*, I transfer—*meta*, over, and *pherō*, I carry.] A figure of speech founded on resemblance, by which a word is trans-

ferred from an object to which it properly belongs to another in such a manner that a comparison is implied, though not formally expressed. Thus, 'that man is a fox', is a metaphor; but 'that man is like a fox', is a simile or comparison.

**Metaphoric, Metaphorical**, *met-a-for'ik*, *met-a-for-i'kal*, *a.* Pertaining to metaphor; comprising a metaphor; not literal; figurative. — **Metaphorically**, *met-a-for-i'kal-i*, *adv.* In a metaphorical manner; not literally.

**Metaphrase, Metaphrasis**, *met-a-frāz*, *me-taf-rā-zis*, *n.* [Gr. *metaphrasis*—*meta*, according to or with, and *phrasis*, phrase.] A verbal translation of one language into another, word for word: opposed to *paraphrase*. — **Metaphrast**, *met-a-fras't*, *n.* A literal translator. — **Metaphrastic, Metaphrastical**, *met-a-fras'tik*, *met-a-fras'ti-kal*, *a.* Close or literal in translation.

**Metaphysics**, *met-a-fiz'iks*, *n.* [L. *metaphysica*, pl. neut. from Gr. *meta*, after, and *physica*, physics, because, in Aristotle's *Works*, his writings on this subject immediately followed his *Physics*.] That science which seeks to trace the branches of human knowledge to their first principles in the constitution of our nature, or to find what is the nature of the human mind and its relations to the external world; the science that seeks to know the ultimate grounds of being or what it is that really exists, embracing both psychology and ontology. — **Metaphysic**, *met-a-fiz'ik*, *n.* Metaphysics. — **Metaphysic, Metaphysical**, *met-a-fiz'i-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to metaphysics; according to rules or principles of metaphysics. — **Metaphysician**, *met-a-fi-zish'an*, *n.* One who is versed in metaphysics.

**Metatarsus**, *met-a-tār'sus*, *n.* [Gr. *metas*, beyond, and *tarsos*, tarsus.] The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes. — **Metatarsal**, *met-a-tār'sal*, *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus. — *n.* A bone of the metatarsus.

**Metathesis**, *me-tath'ē-sis*, *n.* [Gr. *metathesis*—*meta*, over, and *tithēmi*, I set.] Gram. transposition of the letters, sounds, or syllables of a word.

**Metayer**, *me-tā'yēr*, *n.* [Fr. *métayer*, L.L. *mediatarius*, from L. *mediatus*, middle state, from *medius*, middle.] A cultivator who tills the soil for a land-holder on condition of receiving a share, generally a half, of its produce, the owner furnishing the whole or part of the stock, tools, &c.

**Mete**, *mēt*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *metan*.] To measure; to ascertain the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of by any rule or standard.

**Metempsychosis**, *me-tem'si-kō'sis*, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, denoting change, *en*, in, and *psychē*, soul.] Transmigration; the passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body.

**Meteor**, *mē'tē-ēr*, *n.* [From Gr. *meteōros*, raised on high—*meta*, beyond, and *eirō*, I raise.] A transient luminous body seen in the atmosphere; an aerolite, a shooting-star; *fig.* something that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder.

**Meteoric**, *mē-tē-or'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to a meteor or meteors; *fig.* transiently or irregularly brilliant. — **Meteoric iron**, iron as found in meteoric stones. — **Meteoric stones**, those aerolites which fall from the heavens on the surface of the earth, and usually consist of metallic iron and certain silicates. — **Meteoric showers**, showers of shooting-stars occurring periodically. — **Meteorite**, *mē-tē-ēr-it*, *n.* A meteorolite. — **Meteorolite**, *mē'tē-ēr-ol-it*, *n.* [Gr. *meteōros*, and *lithos*, a stone.] A meteoric stone; an aerolite. — **Meteorology**, *mē'tē-ēr-ol'o-jī*, *n.* [Gr. *meteōrologia*.] The science which treats of atmospheric phenomena, more especially as connected with or in relation to weather and climate.

**Meteorologic, Meteorological**, *mē'tē-ēr-ol-ōj'ik*, *mē'tē-ēr-ol-ōj'i-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to meteorology or to the atmosphere and its phenomena. — **Meteorologist**, *mē'tē-ēr-ol'o-jist*, *n.* A person skilled in meteorology.

**Meter**, *mē'tēr*, *n.* [From *mete*.] One who or that which measures; an instrument that measures and records automatically, as a gas-meter, water-meter, &c.

**Methane**, *mē'thān*, *n.* Marsh gas (CH<sub>4</sub>), the simplest hydrocarbon.

**Methglin**, *mē-theg'lin*, *n.* [W. *meddyglyn*—*medd*, mead, and *lyn*, liquor.] A Welsh variety of the liquor mead.

**Methinks**, *mē-things'*, *v. impers.*—*methought*. [A.Sax. *mē*, dat. of first pers. pronoun, and *thyncan*, to seem, to appear; comp. *meseems*.] It seems to me; I think.

**Method**, *mē'thōd*, *n.* [Fr. *méthode*, L. *methodus*, from Gr. *methodos*—*meta*, after, and *hodos*, a way.] A way or mode by which we proceed to the attainment of some aim; mode or manner of procedure; logical or scientific arrangement or mode of acting; systematic or orderly procedure; system; *nat. hist.* principle of classification (the Linnaean method). — **Methodic, Methodical**, *meth-od'ik*, *meth-od'i-kal*, *a.* Characterized by method; systematic; orderly. — **Methodics**, *meth-od'iks*, *n.* The science of method. — **Methodism**, *meth-od-izm*, *n.* The doctrines and worship of the Methodists. — **Methodist**, *meth-od-ist*, *n.* One characterized by strict adherence to method; one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley, so called from the regularity of their lives and the strictness of their observance of religious duties. — **Methodistic, Methodistical**, *meth-o-dis'tik*, *meth-od-is'ti-kal*, *a.* Relating to method or the Methodists. — **Methodize**,

*meth-od-iz*, *v.t.*—*methodized*, *methodizing*. To reduce to method; to dispose in due order.

**Methyl**, *meth'il*, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, with, and *hylē*, wood.] A univalent hydrocarbon radical (CH<sub>3</sub>). — **Methylamine**, *me-thil'a-min*, *n.* A colourless gas having a strong ammoniacal odour, and resembling ammonia in many of its reactions. — **Methylated**, *meth'i-lā-ted*, *a.* Impregnated or mixed with methyl. — **Methylated spirit**, spirit of wine containing 10 per cent of wood naphtha, which renders it unfit for drinking.

**Meticulous**, *me-tik'ū-lus*, *a.* [Fr. *méticuleux*, L. *metus*, fear.] Timidly scrupulous; too careful or fastidious.

**Métier**, *mā-tē-ā*, *n.* [Fr.] Profession; specialty; role.

**Metis**, *mē'tis*, *n.* [Fr., on analogy of *mestizo* (q.v.).] The children of whites and American Indians in Canada.

**Metonic**, *mē-ton'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to Meton, an ancient astronomer. — **Metonic cycle**, the cycle or period of nineteen years, in which the phases of the moon return to the same days of the month.

**Metonymy**, *me-ton'i-mi*, *n.* [Gr. *metonymia*—*meta*, denoting change, and *onoma*, a name.] *Rhet.* a figure by which one word is put for another on account of some actual relation between the things signified, as when we say, 'We read Virgil', that is, his poems or writings.

**Metope**, *met'o-pē*, *n.* [Gr. *metopē*—*meta*, between, and *opē*, an aperture.] *Arch.* the space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze.

**Metre**, *mē'tēr*, *n.* [Fr. *mètre*, L. *metrum*, metre, Gr. *metron*, metre, a measure; same root as in measure, *mete*.] Rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, strophes, &c.; rhythm; measure; verse. — **Metric, Metrical**, *met'rik*, *met'ri-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to rhythm or metre; consisting of verse. — **Metrist**, *me'trist*, *n.* A composer of verses.

**Metre, Mètre**, *mē'tēr*; Fr. pron. *mā-tr*, *n.* [Fr. *mètre*, from Gr. *metron*, a measure. See above.] A French measure of length, equal to 39.37 English inches, the standard of linear measure. — **Metric**, *met'rik*, *a.* Pertaining to a system of weights, measures, and moneys, first adopted in France—the decimal system. Under DECIMAL. — **Metrical**, *met'ri-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to or employed in measuring. — **Metrology**, *mē-trol'o-jī*, *n.* An account of weights and measures; the art and science of mensuration. — **Metronome**, *met'rō-nōm*, *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, a law.] An instrument, consisting of a pendulum set in motion by clockwork, that determines the quickness or slowness of musical compositions.

**Metropolis**, *me-trop'o-lis*, *n.* [Gr. *mētropolis*—*mētēr*, *mētros*, a mother,



and *polis*, a city, properly a mother-city in relation to its colonies.] The chief city or capital of a kingdom, state, or country; the see or seat of a metropolitan bishop.—**Metropolitan**, met-rō-pol'i-tan, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis; *eccles.* having the authority of a metropolitan; proceeding from a metropolitan.—*n.* *Eccles.* a bishop having authority over the other bishops of a province; an archbishop; *Greek Ch.* a dignitary intermediate between patriarchs and archbishops.

**Mettle**, met'l, *n.* [Merely an altered spelling of *metal*, which was formerly used in the same sense.] Moral or physical constitution; stuff or material (to try what *mettle* he is made of); temper; spirit; constitutional ardour; courage; fire.—*To put a man on to his mettle*, to stimulate a man to do his uttermost; to put him where he must do his utmost.—**Mettled**, met'ld, *a.* Full of mettle; high-spirited; ardent; full of fire.—**Mettle-some**, met'l-sūm, *a.* Full of mettle or spirit; brisk; fiery.

**Mew**, mū, *n.* [A.Sax. *maew*.] A sea-mew; a gull.

**Mew**, mū, *n.* [Fr. *mue*, a moulting, a mew or cage, from L.L. *muta*, a mew, from L. *mutare*, to change.] The moulting of a hawk; a cage for hawks or other birds while moulting; a coop for fowls; a place of confinement in general.—*v.t.* To shed or cast; to moult; to shut up, enclose, confine, as in a cage or other enclosure.—*v.i.* To cast the feathers; to moult.—**Mews**, mūz, *n.pl.* The royal stables in London, so called because built where the king's hawks were once *mewed* or confined; hence (with verbs, &c., in *sing.*), a place where carriage-horses were kept in large towns; a lane or alley in which stables or mews are situated.

**Mew**, mū, *v.i.* [Imitative.] To cry as a cat.—*n.* The cry of a cat.

**Mezereon**, me-zē'rō-n, *n.* [Fr. *mézereon*, Sp. *mezereon*, from Ar. and Per. *māzariyūn*, the camella.] A common garden shrub.

**Mezzo**, med'zō or met'zō, *a.* [It., from L. *medius*, middle.] *Mus.* middle; mean.—**Mezzo soprano**, a treble voice of medium range, lower than soprano and higher than contralto.—**Mezzotint**, **Mezzotinto**, med'zō-tint, med-zō-tin'tō, *n.* [It. *mezzo*, middle, *tinto*, tint.] A manner of engraving on copper or steel in imitation of drawing in Indian ink, the lights being scraped and burnished out of a prepared dark ground.

**Mi**, mē, *n.* The third note in the musical scale, between *re* and *fa*.

**Miasma**, mi-az'ma, *n. pl.* **Miasmata**, mi-az'ma-ta. [Gr. *miasma*, *miasmato*, from *malainein*, to stain, sully.] The effluvia or fine particles of any putrefying bodies, rising and floating in the atmosphere, and considered to be noxious to health; noxious emanation; malaria.

**Mica**, mi'ka, *n.* [L. *micare*, to glitter.] A mineral of a foliated structure, consisting of thin flexible laminae or scales, having a shining and almost metallic lustre.—*Mica schist*, *mica slate*, a metamorphic rock composed of mica and quartz, highly fissile and passing by insensible gradations into clay-slate.—**Micaceous**, mi-kā'shūs, *a.* Pertaining to or containing mica; resembling mica or partaking of its properties.

**Michaelmas**, mik'el-mas, *n.* [*Michael*, and *mass*, a feast.] The feast of St. Michael, the archangel, which falls on the 29th of September, and is one of the regular terms in England.

**Mickle**, mik'l, *a.* [A.Sax. *micel*, *mycel* = Icel. *mikill*.] Much; great.

**Microbe**, mi'krōb, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, *bios*, life.] A microscopic organism such as a bacillus or bacterium.

**Micrococcus**, mi-krō-kok'ūs, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *kokkos*, a berry.] Zool. a microscopic organism of a round form.

**Microcosm**, mi'krō-kōzm, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *kosmos*, world.] *Lit.* a little world or cosmos, applied to man, as supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world (the *macrocosm*).

**Micrometer**, mi-krom'et-ēr, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *metron*, a measure.] An instrument or appliance fitted to a telescope or microscope, for measuring very small distances, or the apparent diameters of objects which subtend very small angles.—**Micrometric**, **Micrometrical**, mi-krō-met'rik, mi-krō-met'ri-kal, *a.* Belonging to the micrometer.—**Micrometry**, mi-krom'et-ri, *n.* The art of measuring with a micrometer.

**Millimetre** or **Micron** (μ), mi'krō-mil'li-mē-ter, mi'kron, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *millimetre*.] 1/1000 millimetre; the unit of microscopical measurement.

**Micro-organism**, mi'krō-or-gan-izm, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *E. organism*.] A microscopic organism, as a bacterium or bacillus.

**Microphone**, mi'krō-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *phōnē*, sound.] An instrument to augment small sounds by means of electricity; a component of the transmitting apparatus of a telephone, and of a wireless broadcasting installation.

**Microphotography**, mi'krō-fō-tog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *E. photography*.] A photographic representation of microscopic size; the photography of microscopic objects.

**Microscope**, mi'krō-skōp, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *skopēō*, I view.] An optical instrument consisting of a lens or combination of lenses for rendering minute objects distinctly visible.—**Microscopic**, **Microscopical**, mi-krō-skop'ik, mi-krō-skop'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the microscope; made by the aid of a microscope (*microscopic* observa-

tions; resembling a microscope; capable of seeing small objects; visible only by the aid of a microscope.—**Microscopist**, mi'krō-skō-pist or mi-krōs'ko-pist, *n.* One skilled or versed in microscopy.—**Microscopy**, mi-krōs'ko-pl, *n.* The use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope.

**Microtome**, mi'krō-tōm, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *tomos*, a cutting.] An instrument for making very fine sections or slices of objects for the microscope.

**Microzoa**, **Microzoaria**, mi-krō-zō'a, mi'krō-zō-ā'ri-a, *n.pl.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *zōa*, animals.] A name given to very minute animals, such as the infusoria.

**Microzyme**, mi'krō-zīm, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *zymē*, yeast.] One of a class of extremely small organic particles, existing in the atmosphere, and furnishing the germs from which many epidemic diseases arise; a disease germ.

**Micturition**, mik-tū-rish'on, *n.* [L. *micturire*, to desire to make water.] The desire of making water; a morbid frequency in the passage of urine.

**Mid**, mid, *a.*; no compar.; superl. *midmost*. [A.Sax. *mid*, mid, in the middle; Goth. *midjis*, Icel. *midr* (*mithr*); cog. L. *medius*; Gr. *mesos*, Skr. *madhyas*, middle.] Middle; at equal distance from extremes; intervening.—**Mid-air**, *n.* The middle of the air; a lofty position in the air.—**Midday**, *n.* The middle of the day; noon.—*a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.—**Mid-heaven**, *n.* The middle of the sky or heaven; *astron.* the point of the ecliptic which is on the meridian at any given moment.—**Midland**, mid'land, *a.* Being in the interior country; distant from the coast or seashore; inland.—*n.* The interior of a country.—**Midmost**, mid'mōst, *a.* In the very middle; middlemost.—**Midnight**, mid'nit, *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.—*a.* Being or occurring in the middle of the night; dark as midnight; very dark.

**Midrib**, mid'rib, *n.* Bot. a continuation of the petiole extending from the base to the apex of the lamina of a leaf.—**Midship**, mid'ship, *a.* Being or belonging to the middle of a ship.—**Midshipman**, mid'ship-man, *n.* [From his quarters formerly having been amidships.] In the navy, a rank intermediate between naval cadet and sub-lieutenant.—**Midstream**, mid'strēm, *n.* The middle of the stream.—**Midsummer**, mid'sum-ēr, *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice, about the 21st of June.—**Midway**, mid'wā, *n.* A middle way or the middle of the way.—*a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance.—*adv.* In the middle of the way or distance; half-way.—**Midwinter**, *n.* The middle of winter, or the winter solstice, December 21.



**Midden**, mid'n, *n.* [A.Sax. *midding*, same word as Dan. *mödding*, *mög-dyng*, from *mög*, dung, and *dyng*, a heap.] A dung-hill. [Prov.E. and Scot.]

**Middle**, mid'l, *a.*; no compar.; superl. *middlemost*. [From mid; A.Sax. *D.* and Dan. *middel*, *G.* *mitel*, middle.] Equally distant from the extremes; forming a mean; intermediate; intervening.—*Middle Ages*, the period extending from the decline of the Roman Empire till the revival of letters in Europe, or from the eighth to the middle of the fifteenth century of the Christian era.—*n.* The point or part equally distant from the extremities; an intervening point or part in space, time, or order; something intermediate; a mean.—**Middle-aged**, *a.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man.—**Middle-class**, *n.* The class of people holding a social position between the working classes and the aristocracy.—*a.* Of or relating to the middle-classes.—**Middleman**, *n.* An agent or intermediary between two parties; one who hires land in large tracts and lets it again in smaller portions.—**Middlemost**, mid'l-möst, *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the middle, of a number of things that are near the middle.—**Middling**, mid'ling, *a.* Of middle state, size, or quality; moderate; mediocre.—**Middlings**, mid'lingz, *n.pl.* The coarser part of flour, intermediate between fine flour and bran.

**Midge**, mij, *n.* [A.Sax. *micge*, *D.* *mug*, Dan. *myg*, *G.* *mücke*; allied to Gr. *myia*, a fly.] The common name of numerous minute species of gnats or flies.—**Midget**, mij'et, *n.* [Dim. of *midge*.] A very small creature.

**Midriff**, mid'rif, *n.* [A.Sax. *midhrif* —*mid*, and *hrif*, the belly.] The diaphragm; the muscular wall dividing the cavity of the thorax from that of the abdomen.

**Midst**, midst, *n.* [From old *middles* (with *t* appended, as in *against*, *amongst*), the genit. of *mid*, middle, afterwards converted into a noun.] The middle.

**Midwife**, mid'wif, *n.* [From O.E. and A.Sax. *mid*, with, together with (*G.* *mit*), and *wife*.] A woman that assists other women in child-birth; a female practitioner of the obstetric art.—**Midwifery**, mid'wif-ri, *n.* The art or practice of a midwife; obstetrics.

**Mien**, mën, *n.* [Fr. *mine*.] External air or manner of a person; look; bearing; appearance; carriage.

**Might**, mit, *n.* [A.Sax. *mihit*.] Strength; force; power; often bodily strength or physical power; but also mental power; power of will; political power.—*With might and main*, with the utmost strength or bodily exertion.—**Mighty**, mit'i, *a.* [A.Sax. *mihitig*.] Having great power or dominion; strong; powerful: often an epithet of

honour (most mighty prince); very great; vast; eminent in intellect or acquirements; displaying great power; performed with great power (*mighty works*).

**Mignonette**, min'yön-et, *n.* [Fr. *mignonnette*, a dim. of *mignon*, darling.] An annual plant, a native of Egypt, but universally cultivated in gardens on account of the sweet scent of its flowers.

**Migraine**, mē-grän', *n.* MEGRIM.  
**Migrate**, mi'grät, *v.i.* [L. *migro*.] To remove from one place of residence to another at a distance, especially from one country to another.—**Migration**, mi-grä'shon, *n.* [L. *migratio*.] The act of migrating; *zool.* transit of a species of animals from one locality or latitude to another.—**Migratory**, mi'gra-to-ri, *a.* Given to migration; migrating at certain seasons (as birds); roving or wandering in one's mode of life; unsettled.

**Mikado**, mi-kä'dō, *n.* [Japanese, lit. the Exalted Gate.] The emperor of Japan.

**Milch**, mish, *a.* [A.Sax. *melc*.] Giving milk; applied only to beasts (a *milch cow*).

**Mild**, mild, *a.* [A.Sax. *milde*.] Tender and gentle in temper or disposition; not severe or cruel; not fierce, rough, or angry; placid; not stern; not frowning; gently and pleasantly affecting the senses; not violent; soft; bland; gentle (a *mild temperature*); not acrid, pungent, corrosive, or drastic; moderately sweet or pleasant to the taste (*mild fruit*).—**Mildness**, mild'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being mild; gentleness; softness; clemency; blandness.

**Mildew**, mil'dū, *n.* [A.Sax. *mil-dēdw*.] Decay produced in living and dead vegetable matter, and in some manufactured products of vegetable matter, by very minute parasitical fungi; a sort of blight; the minute fungi causing this condition.—*v.t.* To affect with mildew.—*v.i.* To become affected with mildew.

**Mile**, mil, *n.* [A.Sax. *mil*, like *D.* *mijl*, Dan. *mil*, *G.* *meile*, a mile, from *L.* *mille*, a thousand, used shortly for *mille passus* (or *passuum*), a thousand paces, a Roman mile.] A measure of length or distance, used as an itinerary measure in almost all countries of Europe; the English statute mile being 1760 yards or 5280 feet; the ancient Scottish mile, 1984 yards; the Irish, 2240 yards; the German, 461 English miles.—*Geographical or nautical mile*, the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude, or 6080 feet nearly.—**Mileage**, mil'aj, *n.* A fee or allowance paid for travel by the mile; the aggregate of miles in a railway, canal, &c.; aggregate of miles gone over by vehicles such as those of a railway, tramway, &c.—**Milestone**, mil'stön, *n.* A stone or post set up on the side of a road or highway to mark the miles.

**Milesian**, mi-lē'zhi-an, *n.* A native of Ireland, whose inhabitants, according to Irish legend, are descended from *Milesius*, a king of Spain.—*a.* Pertaining to the ancient Irish race.

**Milfoil**, mil'fōi, *n.* [Fr. *millefeuille*, from *L.* *millefolium*, lit. thousand-leaf.] A common plant in Britain with finely divided leaves, and small, white, or sometimes rose-coloured flowers; yarrow.

**Miliary**, mil'i-a-ri, *a.* [L. *miliaris*, from *miliun*, millet.] Resembling millet-seeds; accompanied with an eruption like millet-seeds (a *miliary fever*).

**Militant**, mil'i-tant, *a.* [L. *milicans*, *milantis*, ppr. of *milito*, I fight, from *miles*, *militis*, a soldier.] Fighting; serving as a soldier.—*Church militant*, the Christian church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in constant warfare and struggle: as distinguished from the *church triumphant*, or in heaven.—**Militancy**, mil'i-tan-si, *n.* Warfare; militarism.—**Militarism**, mil'i-ta-rizm, *n.* [Fr. *militarisme*.] The system that leads a nation to pay excessive attention to military affairs; the keeping up of great armies.—**Militarist**, mil'i-ta-rist, *n.* One who favours a warlike policy.—**Military**, mil'i-ta-ri, *a.* [L. *militaris*.] Pertaining to soldiers or the profession of a soldier; becoming the profession of a soldier; pertaining to war; warlike; martial.—**Military Cross** (*M.C.*), a decoration instituted in 1914, and awarded to captains, lieutenants, and warrant officers in the army and the Indian and Colonial forces.—**Military law**, the body of regulations which governs the soldier, both in peace and in war.—**Military Medal** (*M.M.*), a medal instituted in 1916, and awarded to non-commissioned officers, men, and, in exceptional circumstances, women, for bravery and devotion under fire.—*n.* A collective name of soldiers generally; soldiery; the army.—**Militate**, mil'i-tät, *v.i.* [L. *milito*, *militatum*, to fight.] To stand opposed; to have weight or influence on the opposite side: said of arguments, considerations, &c., and followed by *against* (another fact *militated against* that theory).—**Militia**, mil-ish'a, *n.* [L., military service, soldiery.] A body of men enrolled and trained as military for the defence of a country, but not permanently organized in time of peace, or, in general, liable to serve out of the country in time of war.—**Militiaman**, *n.* One who belongs to the militia.

**Milk**, milk, *n.* [A.Sax. *meolc*.] A whitish fluid secreted by the mammary glands of females of the class Mammalia, including the human species, and drawn from the breasts for the nourishment of their young; the white juice of certain plants; an emulsion of which juice expressed from seeds is one of the

constituents (the *millk* of almonds).—*v.t.* To draw milk from the breasts or udder of the hand (to *millk* a cow).—**Milk-and-water**, *a.* Tasteless; insipid; characterless; wishy-washy. [Colloq.]—**Milker**, *mil'k'ér*, *n.* One who or that which milks; a cow or other animal giving milk.—**Milk-fever**, *n.* A fever which sometimes accompanies the first secretion of milk in females after child-birth.—**Milk-maid**, *mil'k'mād*, *n.* A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy.—**Milkman**, *mil'k'man*, *n.* A man that sells milk or carries milk to market.—**Milk-punch**, *n.* A drink made by mixing milk with spirits and sweetening it.—**Milk-sop**, *mil'k'sop*, *n.* A piece of bread soaked in milk; a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man; one devoid of manliness.—**Milky**, *mil'k'ī*, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing milk; yielding milk; soft; timorous [Shak.].—**Milky-way**, *n.* GALAXY.

**Mill**, *mil*, *n.* [O.E. *miln*, A.Sax. *mylen*, *myln*, from L. *molina*, a mill, from *mola*, a mill or millstone, from *molo*, I grind.] A machine for grinding and reducing to fine particles grain, fruit, or other substance; applied also to many machines for grinding or polishing by circular motion, or to complicated machinery for working up raw material, &c.; the building where grinding or some process of manufacturing is carried on; *calico-printing*, a copper printing cylinder; a pugilistic contest; a fight with the fists [slang].—*v.t.* To grind in a mill; to pass through a mill; to stamp in a coining-press; especially, to stamp so as to make a transversely grooved edge round; to throw, as silk; to full, as cloth.—**Mill-board**, *a.* A stout kind of pasteboard made in a paper-mill.—**Mill-dam**, *n.* A dam crossing a water-course and raising the water to a height sufficient to turn a mill-wheel; in Scotland, a mill-pond.—**Milled**, *mild*, *p.* and *a.* Having undergone the operation of a mill; having the edge transversely grooved, as a shilling or the head of a screw that is to be turned by the fingers; fulled, as cloth.—**Milling**, *mil'ing*, *n.* The process of passing through a mill; the grooves on the edge of a coin.—**Miller**, *mil'ér*, *n.* One who keeps or attends a mill, especially a flour-mill.—**Miller's-thumb**, *n.* A small fish found in streams; the bull-head.—**Mill-race**, *n.* The stream of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the channel in which it runs.—**Millstone**, *mil'stōn*, *n.* One of the stones for grinding the grain in a mill; stone or rock from which such stones are made.—**Mill-wheel**, *n.* A wheel used to drive a mill; a water-wheel.

**Millenary**, *mil'le-na-ri*, *n.* The space of a thousand years; a thousandth anniversary.—**Millennial**, *mil-len'i-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the

millennium, or to a thousand years.—**Millennium**, *mil-len'i-um*, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, year.] An aggregate of a thousand years; the thousand years mentioned in Rev. xx, 1-5, during which millenarians believe Christ will reign on earth with his saints.

**Milleped**, *Milliped*, *mil'le-ped*, *mil'li-ped*, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A name common to worm-like articulated animals from the number of their feet; a myriapod.

**Millepor**, *mil'le-pōr*, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *porus*, a pore.] One of the reef-building corals, so named from their numerous minute cells or pores.

**Millet**, *mil'et*, *n.* [Fr. *millet*, dim. of *mil*, from L. *millum*, millet; from root meaning to grind as in *mill*.] A common name for various species of small grain cultivated largely in many parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa as food for men; a British woodland grass.

**Milliard**, *mil-yārd*, *n.* [Fr.] A thousand millions.—**Milligramme**, *mil'ī-gram*, *n.* [Fr.] The thousandth part of a gramme; equal to a cubic millimetre of water or .0154 of an English grain.—**Millilitre**, *mil-lī-lē'tér*, *n.* [Fr.] A measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a litre; equal to .06103 cubic inch.—**Millimetre**, *mil-i-mē'tér*, *n.* [Fr.] A lineal measure containing the thousandth part of a metre; equal to .03937 of an inch.

**Millibar**, *mil'ī-bar*, *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, Gr. *baros*, weight.] *Meteor.* a pressure of 1000 dynes per sq. cm.

**Milliner**, *mil'ī-nér*, *n.* [Supposed to be for *Milaner*, from *Milan*, in Italy, famous for its silks and ribbons.] A person, now usually a woman, who makes and sells head-dresses, hats, or bonnets, &c., for females.—**Millinery**, *mil'ī-nér-ī*, *n.* The business or occupation of a milliner; the articles made or sold by milliners.

**Million**, *mil'yōn*, *n.* [Fr. *million*, from L. *mille*, a thousand.] The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand; with the definite article, the great body of the people; the multitude; the public; the masses.—**Millionaire**, *mil'yōn-ār*, *n.* [Fr. *millionnaire*.] A man worth a million of money; a man of great wealth.—**Millionth**, *mil'yōnth*, *a.* Ten hundred thousand; constituting one of a million.—*n.* One of a million parts; a ten hundred thousandth part.

**Milreis**, *mil'rēs*, *n.* [Pg. *mil*, a thousand, and *reis*, pl. of *real*, a small denomination of money.] A Portuguese coin worth about 4s. 4½d.

**Milt**, *mil't*, *n.* [A.Sax. *milte*.] The spleen of an animal; the soft roe of fishes, or the spermatoc organ of the males.—**Milter**, *mil'tér*, *n.* [D. *milter*.] A male fish, or one having a milt.

**Milvine**, *mil'vīn*, *a.* [L. *milvus*, a

kite.] Belonging to or resembling birds of the kite family.

**Mime**, *mīm*, *n.* [L. *imicus*, from Gr. *mimos*, an actor, a mime.] A species of ancient dramatic entertainment in which gestures and mimicry predominated; an actor in such performances.—**Mimetic**, *mi-met'ik*, *a.* Apt to imitate; given to aping or mimicking; *nat. hist.* characterized by mimicry.—**Mimic**, *mim'ik*, *mim'ī-kal*, *a.* [L. *mimicus*, Gr. *mimikos*.] Imitative; inclined to imitate or ape; imitating; consisting of or made in imitation (*mimic* gestures).—**Mimic**, *n.* One who imitates or mimics; one who attempts to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking in the manner of another.—*v.t.*—**mimicked**, *mim'ick'ing*. To imitate or ape, especially for sport; to ridicule by imitation; to act or speak like intentionally.—**Mimicry**, *mim'ik-ri*, *n.* Imitation, often ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule; *nat. hist.* the close resemblance presented by certain plants and animals to certain other plants or animals, or to the natural objects among which they live, this resemblance serving for protection.

**Mimosa**, *mi-mō'sa*, *n.* [From Gr. *mimos*, a mimic, from their sensitive leaves.] A genus of plants, some of which are remarkable for the irritability of their leaves, hence their name *sensitive-plants*.

**Mimulus**, *mim'ū-lus*, *n.* [Dim. of L. *limus*, an actor, from corolla resembling a mask.] A genus of plants with showy flowers, many grown for ornament.

**Mina**, *mī'na*, *n.* Among the Greeks, a weight of 100 drachmæ; also, a piece of money valued at 100 drachmæ.

**Mina**, *mī'na*, *n.* [Ind. name.] An Indian bird of the starling family that can be taught to speak, and is often kept in cages in Europe and America.

**Minaret**, *min'a-ret*, *n.* [Fr. *minaret*, Sp. *minarete*, from Ar. *menārā*, a lighthouse, a minaret, from *nār*, to shine.] A slender lofty turret rising by different stages or stories, surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, common in mosques in Mohammedan countries, and used for summoning the people to prayers.

**Minatory**, *min'a-to-ri*, *a.* [L. *minatorius*, from *minator*, a threatener, *mina*, a threat.] Threatening; menacing.

**Mince**, *mins*, *v.t.*—**minced**, *mincing*. [A.Sax. *minsian*, from *min*, small.] To cut or chop into very small pieces (to *mince* meat); to diminish in speaking; to extenuate; to palliate (to *mince* the matter, to *mince* matters); to pronounce with affected elegance; not to utter the full sound of.—*v.i.* To walk with short steps; to affect delicacy in manner; to speak with affected elegance.—**Mince-meat**, *n.* Meat chopped small.—**Mince-pie**, *n.* A



pie made with minced meat and other ingredients, baked in paste.—**Mincer**, mins'ér, *n.* One who or that which minces.—**Mincing**, mins'ing, *p.* and *a.* Speaking or walking affectedly; affectedly elegant.

**Mind**, mînd, *n.* [A.Sax. *mynd*, *gemynd*.] The intellectual power in man; the understanding (not in one's right mind); cast of thought and feeling; opinion (of the same mind); intention; purpose; memory; remembrance (to call to mind, to keep in mind).—*To be in two minds* about a thing, to be in doubt.—*v.t.* To attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to heed; to notice; to pay attention to; to attend with submission; to obey.—**Mindful**, mind'ful, *a.* Attentive; bearing in mind; heedful.—**Mindless**, mind'les, *a.* Destitute of mind; stupid; unthinking; inattentive; heedless; careless: with *of*.

**Mine**, min, *pronomin. adjective*. [A.Sax. *min*, genit. or adj. corresponding to *me*.] My; belonging to me.

**Mine**, min, *n.* [Fr. *mine*, a mine, *miner*, to form a mine, from *L. minare*, to drive, to conduct, originally to drive (animals) with threats, from *mina*, a threat.] A pit or excavation in the earth, from which coal, metallic ores, or other mineral substances are taken by digging; a contrivance floating on, or near, the surface of the sea to destroy ships by explosion; *milit.* an underground gallery or passage dug under a fortification, in which a quantity of powder or other explosive may be lodged for blowing up the works; *fig.* a rich source or store of wealth or anything highly valued.—*v.i.*—*mined*, *mining*. To dig a mine; to burrow.—*v.t.* To dig away the foundation from; to undermine; to sap.—**Minelaying**, *n.* The laying or dropping into the sea of mines intended to act against an enemy's vessels, such mines having a weight attached by way of anchor.—**Mine-sweeping**, *n.* The 'sweeping' of the sea to clear an area of hostile mines.—**Mining**, min'ing, *p.* and *a.* Of burrowing habits; insidious.

**Miner**, min'ér, *n.* One who mines; one who digs or works in a mine for metals or other minerals.

**Mineral**, min'ér-al, *n.* [Fr. *minéral*, from *miner*, to mine.] Any ingredient in the earth's crust; an inorganic body with a definite chemical composition, and which naturally exists within the earth or at its surface.—*a.* Pertaining to minerals; consisting of minerals; impregnated with minerals or mineral matter (*mineral waters*).—*Mineral waters*, a term applied to certain waters, either naturally or artificially impregnated with gases, carbonates, sulphates, iron, &c.—**Mineralize**, min'ér-al-iz, *v.t.*—*mineralized*, *mineralizing*. To convert into a mineral; to impregnate with mineral substance.—**Mineralogy**, min'ér-al-ô-jî, *n.* The science which treats of

the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish, and classify them according to their properties.—**Mineralogist**, min'ér-al-ô-jist, *n.* One versed in the science of minerals.

**Minerva**, ml-nér'va, *n.* [L.] One of the chief divinities of the Romans, a daughter of Jupiter; in later times identified with the Greek goddess Athênê, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts.

**Mingle**, ming'gl, *v.t.*—*mingled*, *mingling*. [From A.Sax. *mengan*, to mix.] To mix up together so as to form one whole; to blend; to join in mutual intercourse or in society; to debase by mixture.—*v.i.* To become mixed; to become united in the same whole; to join (to *mingle with* or *in* a crowd).

**Miniature**, min'i-tûr, *n.* [It. *miniatura*, originally a design such as drawn on the margins of old manuscripts, from *miniare*, to write with minium or red-lead, this pigment being much used in the ornamenting of old manuscripts.] A painting of very small dimensions, usually executed in water-colours, on ivory, vellum, &c.; anything represented on a greatly reduced scale; a small scale (shown in *miniature*).—*a.* On a small scale.

**Minim**, min'im, *n.* [Fr. *minime*, *L. minimus*, least, superlative corresponding to *minor*, small.] A note in music, equal in time to half a semibreve or two crotchets; the smallest liquid measure, generally regarded as about equal to one drop, the fluid drachm being divided into sixty minims.—**Minimum**, min'i-mum, *n.* [L.] The smallest amount or degree; least quantity assignable in a given case: opposed to *maximum*.—**Minimize**, min'i-mîz, *v.t.* To reduce to a minimum, or the smallest possible proportion or part.

**Minion**, min'yôn, *n.* [Fr. *mignon*.] A darling; an unworthy favourite; a servile dependant; one who is the creature of another; a small kind of printing type.

**Minister**, min'is-tér, *n.* [L. *minister*.] One who acts under the authority of another; a servant; an attendant; one to whom a sovereign intrusts the direction of affairs of state; one engaged in the administration of government; an ambassador; the pastor of a church.—*v.t.* To give; to supply.—*v.i.* To act as a minister or attendant; to perform service; to afford supplies; to give things needful; to supply the means of relief; to furnish (to *minister to* one's necessities).—**Ministerial**, min-is-tér-i-al, *a.* Pertaining to ministry or the performance of service; pertaining to a ministry or to ministers of state; pertaining to ministers of the gospel.—**Ministerialist**, min-is-tér-i-al-ist, *n.* *Politics*, a supporter of the ministry in office.—**Ministering**, min'is-tér-ing, *p.* and *a.* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent.—**Ministration**, min-is-trá-shôn, *n.* [L. *mini-*

*stratio*.] The act of ministering or performing service; service or attendance given; ecclesiastical function.—**Ministry**, min'is-trî, *n.* [L. *ministerium*.] The act of ministering; service; aid; instrumentality; the office or functions of a minister of the gospel; the body of ministers of state or the chief officials of the executive government; duration of the office of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical.

**Minium**, min'i-um, *n.* [L. Hence *miniature*.] Red oxide of lead; red-lead.

**Miniver**, min'i-vér, *n.* [O.Fr. *menuveir*, *menuvair*, a greyish fur—*menu* (*L. minutus*), small, and *vair*, fur.] The fur of the Siberian squirrel; a fine white fur.

**Mink**, mingk, *n.* An American and European quadruped, allied to the polecat and weasel, yielding a fur of some value.

**Minnesinger**, min'ne-sing-ér, *n.* [O.G. *minne*, love, and *singer*, a singer.] One of a class of German lyric poets of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, so called from love being their chief theme.

**Minnow**, min'ô, *n.* [A.Sax. *myne*, a minnow, from root *min*, small.] A very small British fish inhabiting fresh-water streams.

**Minor**, min'ôr, *a.* [L. *minor*, smaller.] Lesser; smaller: used relatively, and opposed to *major*; absolutely small; petty; *music*, less by a lesser semitone, as applied to an interval; having a tone and semitone between the key-note and its third: applied to a scale.—*n.* A person of either sex under full age (not yet twenty-one years); one under the authority of his parents or guardians; *logic*, the minor term or premiss; *music*, the minor key.—**Minorite**, min'ôr-it, *n.* A Franciscan friar.—**Minority**, ml-nôr'î-tî, *n.* [Fr. *minorité*.] The state of being a minor or not come of age; the period or interval before one is of full age, generally the period from birth until twenty-one years of age; the smaller number out of a whole divided into two: opposed to *majority*.

**Minster**, min'stér, *n.* [A.Sax. *myr-ster*.] A cathedral church.

**Minstrel**, min'strel, *n.* [O.Fr. *mene-strel*.] A singer or musical performer; in the middle ages, one of a class of men who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp or other instrument verses composed by themselves or others.—**Minstrely**, min'strel-sî, *n.* The art or occupation of minstrels; music; song, especially song accompanied by instruments; a body of songs or ballads.

**Mint**, mint, *n.* [A.Sax. *mynet*, from *L. moneta*, the mint, money, from *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined.] The place where money is coined by public authority; a great supply or store that may be drawn on (a *mint of reasons*).—*v.t.* To coin; to make



and stamp into money; to invent; to fabricate.

**Mint**, mint, *n.* [A.Sax. *minre*, from *L. mentha*.] The name of several herbaceous aromatic plants which partake largely of the tonic properties found in all labiate plants.

**Mint-sauce**, *n.* Mint chopped up with vinegar and sugar, used as a sauce for lamb.

**Minuet**, min'ü-et, *n.* [Fr. *menuet*, from *menu*, small, from *L. minutus*, minute—on account of the small steps of the dance.] A slow graceful dance and the tune or air for it.

**Minus**, mi'nus, *a.* [Neut. of *L. minor*, less.] Less; *alg.* applied to the negative or subtractive sign —, which, when placed between two quantities, signifies that the latter is to be taken from the former.

**Minute**, mi-nüt', *a.* [*L. minutus*.] Very small; characterized by attention to small things or details; precise; attentive to the smallest particulars.—**Minutely**, mi-nüt'li, *adv.* With minuteness; exactly; nicely.—**Minuteness**, mi-nüt'nes, *n.* Extreme smallness; critical exactness.

**Minute**, min'it, *n.* [Fr. *minute*, from *L. minuta*, a minute portion.] A small portion of time, strictly the sixtieth part of an hour; sixty seconds; *geom.* the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle; *arch.* the sixtieth part of the diameter of a column at the base; a short sketch of any agreement or other subject, taken in writing; a note to preserve the memory of anything.—*v.t.*—*minuted*, *minuting*. To set down in a short sketch or note.—**Minute-book**, *n.* A book in which minutes are recorded.—**Minute-gun**, *n.* A gun discharged at intervals of a minute as a signal from a vessel in distress.

**Minutiae**, mi-nü'shi-ë, *n.* [*L.*, from *minutus*, small.] Small, minor, or unimportant particulars or details.

**Minx**, mingks, *n.* A pert, wanton girl; a hussy.

**Miocene**, mi'o-sën, *a.* [Gr. *miëon*, less, and *kainos*, recent.] *Geol.* the name given to a middle subdivision of the tertiary strata, being applied to those strata which overlie the eocene and oligocene and are below the pliocene. Spelled also *Melocene*.—*n.* *Geol.* the miocene strata.

**Miracle**, mir'a-kl, *n.* [Fr. *miracle*, from *L. miraculum*, something wonderful.] A wonder or wonderful thing; something that excites astonishment; a sensible deviation from the known laws of nature, held to be wrought by a supernatural being; a supernatural event.—

**Miracle-play**, *n.* Formerly a dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints, or other sacred subjects.—**Miraculous**, mir-a-kü-lus, *a.* Of the nature of a miracle; effected by the direct agency of almighty power; exceedingly surprising or wonderful.

**Mirage**, mi-räzh', *n.* [Fr., from *mirer*, to look; *se mirer*, to be re-

flected.] The name given to a natural optical illusion, consisting in an apparent elevation or approximation of coasts, mountains, ships, &c., accompanied by inverted images; in deserts often causing a plain to assume the appearance of a lake.

**Mire**, mir, *n.* [Same as *lcel. myrr*, *myri*, Sw. *myra*, N. *myre*, a swamp, fen; same root as *moor*, *marsh*.] Wet, clayey soil; mud.—*v.t.*—*mired*, *miring*. To fix or sink in mire (as a carriage); to soil or daub with mud.—*v.i.* To sink in mud, so as to be unable to advance.

**Mirror**, mir'ër, *n.* [Fr. *miroir*, a mirror, from *mirer*, to look at.] A looking-glass; any polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light; a pattern; an exemplar.—*v.t.* To furnish with mirrors; to reflect as in a mirror.

**Mirth**, mërth, *n.* [A.Sax. *myrðth*, *mirðth*, &c., from *mirig*, *merg*, merry. MERRY.] The feeling of being merry; merriment; noisy gaiety; glee; hilarity.—**Mirthful**, mërth'ful, *a.* Merry; jovial; causing or provoking mirth.

**Misadventure**, mis-ad-ven'tür, *n.* A mischance; ill luck; an unlucky accident.

**Misalliance**, mis-al-li'ans, *n.* Any improper alliance or association; specifically, an improper connexion by marriage.

**Misanthrope**, **Misanthropist**, mis'an-thröp, mis'an-thröp-ist, *n.* [Gr. *misanthröpos*—*misëo*, I hate, and *anthröpos*, man.] A hater of mankind.—**Misanthropic**, **Misanthropical**, mis-an-thröp'ik, mis-an-thröp-i-ka, *a.* Pertaining to a misanthrope; hating mankind.—**Misanthropy**, mis-an-thrö-pi, *n.* Hatred or dislike to mankind.

**Misapply**, mis-ap-pli', *v.t.* To apply to a wrong purpose.—**Misapplication**, mis-ap'pli-kä'shon, *n.* The act of misapplying.

**Misapprehend**, mis-ap'prë-hend, *v.t.* To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense.—**Misapprehension**, mis-ap'prë-hen'shon, *n.* A mistaking; wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.

**Misappropriate**, mis-ap-prö'pri-ät, *v.t.* To appropriate wrongly; to put to a wrong purpose.—**Misappropriation**, mis-ap-prö'pri-ä'shon, *n.* Wrong appropriation.

**Misbecome**, mis-bë-kum', *v.t.*—*pret.* *misbecame*, *ppr.* *misbecoming*, *pp.* *misbecome* or *misbecomed*. Not to become; to suit ill; not to befit.

**Misbegot**, **Misbegotten**, mis-bë-got', mis-bë-got'n, *p.* and *a.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten: used also as a general epithet of opprobrium.

**Misbehave**, mis-bë-häv', *v.i.* To behave ill; to conduct oneself improperly: often used with the reflexive pronouns.—**Misbehaviour**, mis-bë-häv'yër, *n.* Improper, rude, or uncivil behaviour.

**Miscalculate**, mis-kal'kü-lät, *v.t.* To calculate erroneously; to make a wrong guess or estimate of.—

**Miscalculation**, mis-kal'kü-lä'shon, *n.* Erroneous calculation or estimate.

**Miscall**, mis-kal', *v.t.* To call by a wrong name; to name improperly; to give a bad name or character to.

**Miscarriage**, mis-kar'ij, *n.* Unfortunate issue or result of an undertaking; failure; non-success; *med.* abortion.—**Miscarry**, mis-kar'ij, *v.i.* To fail to reach its destination as a letter; to fail of the intended effect; not to succeed (the project, scheme, design, &c., *miscarried*); to bring forth young before the proper time.

**Miscellaneous**, mis-sel-lä'në-us, *a.* [*L. miscellaneus*, from *misceo*, I mix.] Consisting of several kinds or things mingled; diversified; promiscuous; producing written compositions of various sorts (a *miscellaneous* writer).—**Miscellany**, mis'-sel-a-ni, *n.* [Fr. *miscellanée*.] A mixture of various kinds; a collection of written compositions on various subjects; a collection of various kinds of compositions, treatises, or extracts.

**Mischance**, mis-chans', *n.* Ill luck; misfortune; mishap; misadventure.

**Mischief**, mis'chif, *n.* [O.Fr. *meschif*, *meschef*, mischief; from Fr. *mes*, Sp. and Pg. *menos* = *L. minus*, less, and *chef* = *L. caput*, the head.] Harm; hurt; injury; damage; evil, whether intended or not; source of vexation, trouble, or annoyance; troublesome or annoying conduct causing injury; wrongdoing.—**Mischief-maker**, *n.* One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity.—**Mischievous**, mis'chi-vus, *a.* Harmful; injurious; fond of mischief; annoying or troublesome in conduct.

**Misconceive**, mis-kon-sëv', *v.t.* or *i.* To receive a false notion or opinion of anything; to misjudge; to have an erroneous understanding of anything.—**Misconception**, mis-kon-sëp'shon, *n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; wrong notion or understanding of a thing.

**Misconduct**, mis-kon'dukt, *n.* Wrong or bad conduct; misbehaviour.—*v.t.* (mis-kon'dukt'). To conduct amiss; *refl.* to misbehave.

**Misconstrue**, mis-kon'strö, *v.t.* To construe or interpret erroneously; to take in a wrong sense; to misjudge; to misunderstand.

**Miscount**, mis-kount', *v.t.* To count erroneously; to misjudge.—*v.i.* To make a wrong reckoning.—*n.* An erroneous counting or numbering.

**Miscreant**, mis'krë-ant, *n.* [O.Fr. *mescreant*—*mes*, prefix, from *L. minus*, less, and *creant*, believing, from *L. credo*, I believe.] An infidel, or one who embraces a false faith; a vile wretch; a scoundrel; a detestable villain.

**Misdeal**, mis-dël', *n.* *Card-playing*, a wrong deal; a deal in which each player does not receive his proper

cards.—*v.t.* or *i.* To divide cards wrongly or unfairly.

**Misdeed**, mis-dēd', *n.* An evil deed; a wicked action.

**Misdeamour**, mis-dē-mē'nēr, *n.* Ill behaviour; evil conduct; a fault or transgression; *law*, an offence of a less atrocious nature than a crime.

**Misdoing**, mis-dō'ing, *n.* A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offence.

**Misemploy**, mis-em-ploi', *v.t.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose.

**Misemployment**, mis-em-ploi'ment, *n.* The act of misemploying.

**Miser**, mī'zēr, *n.* [*L. miser*, wretched.] A niggard; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty.—**Miserly**, mī'zēr-lī, *a.* Like a miser in habits; pertaining to a miser; penurious; sordid; niggardly.

**Miserable**, mīz'ēr-a-bl, *a.* [*Fr. misérable, L. miserabilis*, from *miser*, wretched.] Very unhappy; suffering misery; wretched; filled with misery; abounding in misery; causing misery; very poor or mean; worthless; despicable.—**Misery**, mīz'ēr-i, *n.* Great unhappiness; extreme distress; wretchedness; calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.

**Misceance**, mis-fē'zans, *n.* [*Fr. mes*, wrong (*L. minus*), and *faisance*, from *faire*, to do.] *Law*, a trespass; a wrong done.

**Misfit**, mis-fit', *n.* A wrong or bad fit; a bad match.—*v.t.* To make (a garment, &c.) of a wrong size; to supply with something that does not fit, or is not suitable.

**Misfortune**, mis-for'tūn, *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; calamity; some accident that prejudicially affects one's condition in life.

**Misgive**, mis-giv', *v.t.* To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail; usually with 'heart' or 'mind', &c., as subject, and a pronoun as object.—**Misgiving**, mis-giv'ing, *n.* A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust.

**Misgovern**, mis-guv'ēr'n, *v.t.* To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully.—**Misgovernment**, mis-guv'ēr'n-ment, *n.* The act of misgoverning; bad administration or management of public or private affairs; irregularity in conduct.

**Misguide**, mis-gid', *v.t.* To lead or guide into error; to direct ill; to direct to a wrong purpose or end.—**Misguided**, mis-gid'ed, *p.* and *a.* Led astray by evil counsel or wrong direction.

**Mishap**, mis-hap', *n.* Mischance; evil accident; ill luck; misfortune.

**Mishna**, mish'na, *n.* [*Heb. shanah*, to repeat.] The collection of precepts that constitute the basis of the Talmud.

**Misinform**, mis-in-form', *v.t.* To give erroneous information to; to communicate an incorrect statement of facts to.

**Misinterpret**, mis-in-tēr'pret, *v.t.* To interpret erroneously; to un-

derstand or explain in a wrong sense.—**Misinterpretation**, mis-in-tēr-pre-tā'shon, *n.* The act of interpreting erroneously.

**Misjudge**, mis-juj', *v.t.* To mistake in judging of; to judge erroneously.—*v.i.* To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions.—**Misjudgment**, mis-juj'ment, *n.* A wrong or unjust determination.

**Mislay**, mis-lā', *v.t.* To lay in a wrong place; to lay wrongly; to lay in a place not recollected.

**Mislead**, mis-lēd', *v.t.* To lead astray; to guide into error; to deceive.—**Misleading**, mis-lēd'ing, *p.* and *a.* Leading astray; leading into error; causing mistake.

**Mislike**, mis-lik', *v.t.* To dislike; to disapprove; to have aversion to.

**Misnomer**, mis-nō'mēr, *n.* [*Prefix mis*, from *Fr. prefix mes*, wrong (*L. minus*, less), and *nommer*, to name, *nom*, *L. nomen*, a name.] A mistaken or inapplicable name or designation; a misapplied term.

**Misogynist**, mi-soj'i-nist, *n.* [*Gr. misōō*, I hate, and *gynē*, woman.] A woman-hater.—**Misogyny**, mi-soj'i-nī, *n.* Hatred of the female sex.

**Misprint**, mis-print', *v.t.* To mistake in printing; to print wrong.—*n.* A mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy.

**Misprision**, mis-priz'hon, *n.* [*From Fr. prefix mes* (= *L. minus*, less), and *L. prehensio*, a taking, from *prehendo*, I take.] Mistake; misconception; *law*, any high offence under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon.—*Misprision of treason*, a bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it.

**Mispronounce**, mis-prō-'nouns', *v.t.* or *i.* To pronounce erroneously.—**Mispronunciation**, mis-prō-nun'si-ā'shon, *n.* A wrong or improper pronunciation.

**Misquote**, mis-kwōt', *v.t.* or *i.* To quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly.—**Misquotation**, mis-kwōt-ā'shon, *n.* An erroneous quotation; the act of quoting wrong.

**Misread**, mis-rēd', *v.t.* To read amiss; to mistake the sense of.

**Misrepresent**, mis-rep'rē-zent', *v.t.* To represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false or erroneous representation of.—**Misrepresentation**, mis-rep'rē-zen-tā'shon, *n.* The act of misrepresenting; a false or incorrect representation.

**Misrule**, mis-rōl', *n.* Bad rule; disorder; confusion.

**Miss**, mis, *n.* [*Contr. from mistress*.] An unmarried female; a young unmarried lady; a girl; a title or address prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman.

**Miss**, mis, *v.t.* [*A.Sax. missan*.] To fail in hitting, reaching, obtaining, finding, seeing, and the like; to discover the absence of; to feel or perceive the want of; to mourn the loss of; to omit; to let slip; to pass over.—*To miss fire*, to fail to go

off or explode from dampness or other cause (said of a gun).—*v.i.* To fail to hit or strike what is aimed at.—*n.* A failure to hit, reach, obtain, &c.; loss; want.—**Missing**, mis'ing, *a.* Absent from the place where it was expected to be found; not to be found; wanting; lost.

**Missal**, mis'al, *n.* [*L.L. missale, liber missalis*, from *missa*, the mass.] The Roman Catholic mass-book or book containing the office of the mass.

**Missel**, **Missel-thrush**, mis'el, *n.* [*From its feeding on the mistletoe*.] A common British thrush rather larger than the common thrush.

**Misshapen**, mis-shā'pn, *a.* Ill formed; deformed; malformed; distorted.

**Missile**, mis'il, *a.* [*L. missilis*, from *mitto*, *missum*, to send, to throw.] Capable of being thrown or projected from the hand or from any instrument or engine.—*n.* A weapon or projectile thrown or to be thrown with a hostile intention, as a lance, an arrow, a bullet.

**Mission**, mish'on, *n.* [*L. missio*, a sending.] A sending or delegating; duty on which one is sent; a commission; an errand; persons sent by authority to perform any service; particularly, persons sent on some political business or to propagate religion; a station of missionaries; the persons connected with such a station.—**Missionary**, mish'on-ari, *n.* One who is sent upon a religious mission; one who is sent to propagate religion.—*a.* Pertaining to missions.

**Missive**, mis'iv, *n.* [*Fr. missive*, a letter, from *L. missus*, sent.] That which is sent; a message; a letter sent.

**Misspell**, mis-spel', *v.t.* To spell wrong.—**Mispelling**, mis-spel'ing, *n.* A wrong spelling; false orthography.

**Mispend**, mis-spend', *v.t.* To spend amiss, to no purpose, or to a bad one; to waste.—**Misspent**, mis-spent', *p.* Ill-spent; wasted.

**Mistake**, mī' tāk', *v.t.* To state wrongly; to make an erroneous statement of.—**Mistatement**, mis-tāt'ment, *n.* The act of mistating; a wrong statement.

**Mist**, mist, *n.* [*A.Sax. mist*.] Visible watery vapour suspended in the atmosphere at or near the surface of the earth; aqueous vapour falling in numerous but separately almost imperceptible drops; cloudy matter; something which dims or darkens, and obscures or intercepts vision.—**Misty**, mis'ti, *a.* Accompanied or characterized by mist; overspread with mist; dim; *fig.* obscure; not perspicuous.

**Mistake**, mis-tāk', *v.t.*—*pret.* *mistook*, *pp.* *mistaken*, *ppr.* *mistaking*. To take in error; to select wrongly; to conceive or understand erroneously; to regard other than as the facts warrant; to misjudge; to take for a certain other person or

thing; to regard as one when really another.—*v.i.* To be under a misapprehension or misconception; to be in error.—*To be mistaken*, to be misunderstood or misapprehended; to make or have made a mistake; to be in error.—*n.* An error in opinion or judgment; misapprehension; misunderstanding; a slip; a fault; a wrong act done unintentionally.—**Mistaken**, mis-tă'kn, *p.* and *a.* Erroneous; incorrect; having made, or labouring under, a mistake; wrong.

**Mister**, mis'tēr, *n.* MASTER.

**Mistletoe**, miz'l-tō, mis'l-tō, *n.* [A. Sax. *misteldn.*] A European evergreen plant growing parasitically on various trees, with oblong, entire leaves, small yellowish-green flowers, and in winter small white berries.

**Mistral**, mis'tral, *n.* [Fr., from *L. magistralis*, lit. the master-wind.] A violent cold north-west wind experienced in Southern France, especially in winter.

**Mistranslate**, mis-trans-lăt', *v.t.* To translate erroneously.—**Mistranslation**, mis-trans-lă'shon, *n.* An erroneous translation or version.

**Mistress**, mis'tres, *n.* [O.Fr. *maistresse* (Fr. *maîtresse*), fem. corresponding to *maître*, *L. magister*, a master.] The female appellation corresponding to *master*; a woman who is chief or head in a certain sphere; a woman who has authority, command, ownership, &c.; the female head of some establishment, as a family, school, &c.; a woman who is well skilled in anything, or has mastered it; a woman sweetheart; a woman filling the place but without the rights of a wife; a concubine; a title of address or term of courtesy pretty nearly equivalent to *madam*: now applied only to married or matronly women, and written in the abbreviated form *Mrs.*, which is pronounced mis'is, and used before personal names.

**Mistrust**, mis-trust', *n.* Want of confidence or trust; suspicion.—*v.t.* To suspect; to doubt; to regard with jealousy or suspicion.—**Mistrustful**, mis-trust'ful, *a.* Suspicious; doubting; wanting confidence.

**Misunderstand**, mis-un'dér-stand', *v.t.* To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense.—**Misunderstanding**, mis-un'dér-stand'ing, *n.* Misconception; mistake of meaning; error; disagreement; dissension.

**Misuse**, mis-üz', *v.t.* To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose; to abuse; to maltreat.—*n.* (mis-üs'). Improper use; employment in a wrong way or to a bad purpose; abuse; ill treatment.

**Mite**, mit, *n.* [A. Sax. *mite* = *D. mijt*, *L. G. mite*, *Dan. mide*, *G. miete*—mite; from root seen in *Icel. meita*, *Goth. maita*, to cut.] A name common to numerous small, in some cases microscopic, animals,

of the class *Arachnida* (cheese-mite, sugar-mite, itch-mite, &c.).

**Mite**, mit, *n.* [D. *mijt*, a small coin; perhaps lit. something cut small, the origin being same as *mite*, a small insect.] A small coin formerly current, equal to about one-third of a farthing; anything proverbially very small; a very little particle or quantity.

**Mitigate**, mit'i-găt, *v.t.*—*mitigated*, *mitigating*. [L. *mitigo*, *mitigatum*, to mitigate, from *mitis*, mild.] To alleviate or render less painful, rigorous, intense, or severe; to assuage, lessen, abate, moderate.—**Mitigant**, mit'i-gant, *a.* Mitigating; softening; lenitive; soothing; alleviating.—**Mitigation**, mit-i-gă'shon, *n.* The act of mitigating; alleviation; abatement; diminution.

**Mitrailleuse**, me-tră-yéz, *n.* [Fr. *mitraille*, case-shot.] The first machine-gun used in the French army in 1870; any French machine-gun.

**Mitre**, mi'tēr, *n.* [Fr. *mitre*, *L. mitra*, from Gr. *mitra*, headband, turban.] The head-dress anciently worn by the inhabitants of Asia Minor; a sort of cap, pointed and cleft at the top, worn on the head by bishops and archbishops (including the pope), cardinals, and in some instances by abbots, upon solemn occasions, as also by a Jewish high-priest.—*v.t.*—*mitred*, *mitring*. To adorn with a mitre; to raise to a rank which entitles to a mitre; to unite or join by a mitre-joint.—**Mitred**, mi'těrd, *p.* and *a.* Wearing a mitre; entitled to wear a mitre; *carp.* and *masonry*, cut or jointed at an angle of 45°.—*Mitred abbot*, an abbot having episcopal authority within his own precincts.—**Mitre-joint**, *n.* *Carp.* and *masonry*, a joint connecting two pieces of wood, stone, &c., at right angles, the line of the joint making an acute angle, or an angle of 45° with both pieces.

**Mitten**, mit'n, *n.* [Fr. *mitaine*.] A covering for the hand, generally of worsted, differing from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger, the thumb only being separate; also, a covering for the hand and wrist only, and not for the fingers.

**Mix**, miks, *v.t.* [A. Sax. *miscan*.] To unite or blend promiscuously, as various ingredients, into one mass or compound; to mingle; to blend; to join; to associate; to unite with in company; to produce by blending different ingredients.—*v.i.* To become united or blended promiscuously in a mass or compound; to be joined or associated; to mingle.

**Mixture**, miks'tūr, *n.* [L. *mixtura*, from *misceo*, I mix.] The act of mixing, or state of being mixed; a mass or compound, consisting of different ingredients blended without order; a liquid medicine formed by mixing several ingredients together.

**Mizzen**, Mizen, miz'n, *n.* [Fr. *misaine*, from It. *mezzana*, *mizzen*, from *mezzano*, middle, from *mezzo*, middle: originally a large lateen sail on a middle mast.] *Naut.* a fore-and-aft sail on the mast of a ship or barque next the stern: called also *Spanker*.—*a.* *Naut.* belonging to the mizzen: applied to the mast supporting the mizzen, and the rigging and shrouds connected with it.

**Mizzle**, miz'l, *v.i.* [For *mistle*, *misle* a dim. and freq. from *mist*.] To rain in very fine drops; to drizzle.—*n.* Small rain.

**Mnemonics**, nē-mon'iks, *n.* [Gr. *mnēmōnikos*, pertaining to memory.] The art of memory; the precepts and rules intended to teach some method of assisting the memory.

**Moat**, mō'a, *n.* The native New Zealand name for the *Dinorins*.

**Moan**, mōn, *v.i.* [O.E. *mone*, *moone*, &c., A. Sax. *maenan*, to moan; perhaps an imitative word.] To utter a low dull sound under the influence of grief or pain; to make lamentations; to utter a prolonged groan; to give out a low dull noise.—*n.* A low dull sound due to grief or pain; a sound resembling that made by a person moaning.

**Moat**, mōt, *n.* [Fr. *mote*, *L. L. mota*, the mound of earth dug from a trench, a hill or mound on which a castle was built; origin unknown.] A ditch or deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place to serve as a defence, often filled with water.—*v.t.* To surround with a ditch for defence.

**Mob**, mob, *n.* [Abbreviated from *L. mobile vulgus*, the fickle crowd.] A crowd; a promiscuous multitude of people, rude and disorderly; a rabble; a riotous assembly.—*v.t.*—*mobbed*, *mobbing*. To crowd round and annoy.

**Mobile**, mō'bīl, *a.* [Fr. *mobile*, *L. mobilis*, fickle, mobile, movable, from *moveo*, I move.] Capable of being easily moved; readily liable to change (*mobile* features); changeable; fickle.—**Mobilize**, mob'il-iz, *v.t.*—*mobilized*, *mobilizing*. [Fr. *mobiliser*.] *Milit.* to put in a state of readiness for active service.—**Mobilization**, mob'il-i-ză'shon, *n.* *Milit.* the act of mobilizing, calling, or putting into active service or readiness for active service; the act of placing upon a war footing.—**Mobility**, mō-bīl'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *mobilité*, *L. mobilitas*.] The state of being mobile; susceptibility of motion; readiness to move or change; fickleness; inconstancy.

**Moccasin**, mok'a-sin, *n.* [Spelled *mawcassins* in old glossary of North American Indian words.] A kind of shoe made of deer-skin or other soft leather, without a stiff sole, worn by the North American Indians; a venomous serpent frequenting swamps in the warmer parts of America.

**Mock**, mok, *v.t.* [Fr. *moquer*, in *se moquer*, to mock, flout; origin doubtful; comp. It. *mocca*, a gri-



mace; also Gr. *mōkos*, mockery.] To imitate or mimic, especially in contempt or derision; to deride or flout; to ridicule; to fool, to tantalize, disappoint, deceive; to set at naught; to defy.—*v.t.* To use ridicule; to gibe or jeer.—*n.* Ridicule; derision; gibe; flout; sneer.—*a.* False; counterfeit; assumed; often in compounds.—**Mockery**, *mok'ēr-i*, *n.* The act of mocking; derision; ridicule; sportive insult; sport; subject of laughter; imitation; counterfeit; appearance; false show; vain effort.—**Mock-heroic**, *a.* Burlesquing the heroic in poetry, action, character, &c.—**Mocking-bird**, *n.* An American bird of the thrush family, much sought for on account of its wonderful faculty of imitating sounds.

**Mode**, *mōd*, *n.* [Fr. *mode*, from *L. modus*, mode, manner, measure, &c.] Manner; method; custom; the mode, the prevailing fashion or style; *gram.* and *logic*, same as *Mood*; *mus.* a species of scale of which modern musicians recognize only two, the *major* and the *minor* modes.—**Modal**, *mō'dal*, *a.* Relating to a mode or mode; pertaining to the mode, manner, or form, not to the essence.

**Model**, *mod'el*, *n.* [Fr. *modèle*, O. Fr. *modelle*, from It. *modello*, a model, lit. 'a little measure', dim. from *L. modus*, measure.] A pattern of something to be made; a form in miniature of something to be made on a larger scale; a copy, in miniature, of something already made or existing; an image, copy, facsimile; standard; that by which a thing is to be measured; anything serving or worthy of serving as a pattern; an example; a person, male or female, from whom a painter or sculptor studies his proportions, details, postures, &c.—*v.t.*—*modelled*, *modelling*. To plan or form after some model; to form in order to serve as a model; to mould; to shape.—*v.i.* To make a model; *sculp.* to form a work of some plastic material, as clay.—**Modeler**, *mod'el-ēr*, *n.* One who models; especially, a moulder in clay, wax, or plaster.

**Moderate**, *mod'ēr-āt*, *v.t.*—*moderated*, *moderating*. [L. *moderato* and *moderor*, *moderatus*, to limit, moderate, from *modus*, a measure.] To restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce in intensity (rage, passion, desire, joy, &c.); to qualify; to temper; to lessen; to allay.—*v.i.* To become less violent or intense; to preside as a moderator.—*a.* [L. *moderatus*.] Applied to persons, not going to extremes; temperate in opinions or views; applied to things, not extreme or excessive; not very great; mediocre.—*n.* A member of a party in the Church of Scotland which claimed the character of moderation in doctrine, discipline, and church government.—**Moderation**, *mod'ēr-ā'shon*, *n.* [L. *moderatio*.] The act of moder-

ating, tempering, or repressing; the state or quality of being moderate; the keeping of a due mean between extremes; freedom from excess; due restraint; the act of presiding as a moderator.—*Moderations*, at Oxford University, the first public examination for degrees.—**Moderator**, *mod'ēr-ā-tēr*, *n.* One who or that which moderates or restrains; the person who presides at a meeting or discussion; now chiefly applied to the chairman of meetings or courts in Presbyterian churches.

**Modern**, *mod'ēr-n*, *a.* [Fr. *moderne*, from L.L. *modernus*, modern, belonging to the present mode, from *L. modus*, mode, manner.] Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; recent; not ancient.—*n.* A person of modern times: opposed to *ancient*.—**Modernism**, *mod'ēr-n-izm*, *n.* The state of being modern; a deviation from ancient manner, practice, or mode of expression; a movement or tendency in the R.C. and other churches towards rationalistic interpretation of doctrine.—**Modernize**, *mod'ēr-n-iz*, *v.t.*—*modernized*, *modernizing*. To give a modern character to; to adapt to modern times; to cause to conform to modern ideas or style.

**Modest**, *mod'est*, *a.* [Fr. *modeste*, L. *modestus*, from *modus*, a limit.] Restrained by a sense of propriety; not forward or bold; unpretending; bashful; diffident; free from anything suggestive of sexual impurity; pure; moderate; not excessive, extreme, or extravagant.—**Modesty**, *mod'es-ti*, *n.* [L. *modestia*.] The state or quality of being modest; absence of tendency to forwardness, pretence, or presumption; bashful reserve; absence of anything suggestive of sexual impurity; chastity; moderation; freedom from excess.

**Modicum**, *mod'ī-kum*, *n.* [L., a small or moderate quantity, from *modus*, moderate, from *modus*, measure.] A little; a small quantity; a scanty allowance or allotment.

**Modify**, *mod'ī-fi*, *v.t.*—*modified*, *modifying*. [Fr. *modifier*, from L. *modifico*—*modus*, limit, manner, and *facio*, I make.] To change the external qualities of; to give a new form or external character to; to vary; to alter in some respect.—**Modification**, *mod'ī-fi-kā'shon*, *n.* The act of modifying; the state of being modified; some alteration in form, appearance, or character; a particular form or manner of being; a mode.

**Modish**, *mod'ish*, *a.* [From *mode*.] According to the mode or fashion; affectively fashionable.—**Modiste**, *mō-dēst*, *n.* [Fr.] A milliner or dressmaker.

**Modulate**, *mod'ū-lāt*, *v.t.*—*modulated*, *modulating*. [L. *modulator*, *modulus*, from *modus*, limit, measure, mode.] To proportion; to adjust;

to vary or inflect the sound of in such a manner as to give expressiveness to what is uttered; to vary (the voice) in tone; *music*, to change the key or mode of in the course of composition; to transfer from one key to another.—*v.i.* *Music*, to pass from one key into another.—**Modulation**, *mod'ū-lā'shon*, *n.* The act of modulating; adjustment; the act of inflecting the voice or any instrument musically; melodious sound; *music*, the change from one scale or mode to another in the course of a composition.—**Modulator**, *mod'ū-lā-tēr*, *n.* One who or that which modulates; in the tonic sol-fa system of music, a sort of map of musical sounds representing the relative intervals of the notes of a scale, its chromatics, and its more closely related scales.

**Modus**, *mō'dus*, *n.* Mode, manner, or method; *law*, a fixed payment by way of tithe.—*Modus operandi*, method of working.—*Modus vivendi*, lit. way of living; a temporary arrangement between parties pending the final settlement of matters in dispute.

**Mogul**, *mō-gul'*, *n.* [Per., a Mongolian.] Lit. a Mongolian or Mongol.—*The Great Mogul*, the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindustan by the Mongols under Babir in the sixteenth century, which terminated in 1806.

**Mohair**, *mō'hār*, *n.* [From Ar. *mok-hayyar*, a kind of camel or hair-cloth = Fr. *moire*.] The hair of the Angora goat; cloth made of this hair; camel; a wool-and-cotton cloth made in imitation of real mohair.

**Mohammedan**, *mō-ham'med-an*, *a.* Pertaining to *Mohammed*, or the religion founded by him.—*n.* A follower of Mohammed; one who professes Mohammedanism.—**Mohammedanism**, *mō-ham'med-an-izm*, *n.* The religion of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.

**Mohawk**, **Mohock**, *mō'hāk*, *mō'hok*, *n.* A member of a tribe of North American Indians; one of a set of London street ruffians of the early eighteenth century.

**Mohur**, *mō'hēr*, *n.* [Per. *muhur*, *muh*, a gold coin.] A British Indian gold coin, value fifteen rupees.

**Moidore**, *moi'dōr*, *n.* [Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, lit. money of gold—L. *moneta*, money, *aurum*, gold.] A gold coin of Portugal, valued at £1, 7s. sterling.

**Moiety**, *moi'ē-ti*, *n.* [Fr. *moitié*, from L. *medietas*, from *medius*, middle.] The half; one of two equal parts; a portion or share in general.

**Moll**, *moil*, *v.t.* [From O. Fr. *mouiller*, Fr. *mouiller*, to wet, to soften, from L. *mollis*, soft.] To daub; to make dirty; to labour; to toil; to work with painful efforts.

**Moire**, *mwār*, *n.* A clouded or watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics; watered silk.

**Moist**, moist, *a.* [O.Fr. *moiste*, from *L. musteus*, fresh, hence juicy, from *mustus*, fresh (whence *mustum*, must or new wine).] Moderately wet; damp; not dry; humid.—**Moisten**, mois'n, *v.t.* To make moist or damp; to wet in a small degree.—*v.i.* To become moist.—**Moistness**, moist'nes, *n.* State of being moist; a small degree of wetness.

—**Moisture**, mois'tür, *n.* Diffused and sensible wetness; damp.

**Mol**, mol, *n.* [From *molecule*.] GRAMME MOLECULE.

**Molar**, mö'lär, *a.* [*L. molaris*, from *mola*, a mill; same root as *meal*.] Serving to bruise or grind the food in eating; grinding.—*n.* A grinding tooth; a tooth having a flattened, triturating surface; a double tooth.

**Molasses**, mö-las'ez, *n.* [*Fr. melasse*, *Sp. melaza*, *L. mellaceus*, resembling honey, from *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] The uncrystallized syrup produced from sugar in the process of making.

**Mole**, möl, *n.* [Same word as *mould*, earth, being abbreviated from the fuller name *moldwarp*, *mouldwarp*, lit. earth-caster, from *mould*, and *warp*, to cast; so Icel. *möldvarpa*, *D. mol*, *molvorp*, *G. maulwurf*.] An insectivorous animal which forms burrows or roads just under the surface of the ground, throwing up the excavated soil into little hills; a kind of plough for making drains.

—**Mole-hill**, *n.* A heap of earth thrown up by a mole; something insignificant as contrasted with something important.—**Moleskin**, möl'skin, *n.* A strong twilled fustian or cotton cloth, so called from its being soft like the skin of a mole.

**Mole**, möl, *n.* [A.Sax. *mdl*, a blot, a spot = O.D. *mael*, Dan. *maal*, *G. mal*, a spot; cog. *L. macula*, a spot.] A spot, mark, or small discoloured protuberance on the human body.

**Mole**, möl, *n.* [Fr., from *L. moles*, a mass, a dam.] A mound or breakwater formed so as partially to enclose a harbour or anchorage, and protect it from the waves.

**Molecule**, möl'e-kül, *n.* [Fr. *molécule*, dim. of *L. moles*, a mass.] The smallest quantity of any substance which is capable of existing in a separate form.—**Molecular**, mölek'ü-lär, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of molecules.

**Molest**, mö-lest', *v.t.* [Fr. *molester*, from *L. molestus*, troublesome, from *molest*, trouble, a great mass.] To annoy; to disturb; to vex.—**Molestation**, möl-es-tä'shon, *n.* The act of molesting; disturbance; annoyance.

**Mollah**, mö'l'a, *n.* An honorary title in Turkey for anyone who has acquired respect from purity of life, or who exercises functions relating to religion.

**Mollify**, möl'i-fi, *v.t.*—*mollified*, *mollifying*. [O.Fr. *mollifier*, *L. mollificare*—*mollis*, soft, and *facio*, I make.] To soften; to assuage, as pain or irritation; to pacify or make less angry; to reduce in

harshness; to tone down.—**Mollification**, möl'i-fi-kä'shon, *n.* The act of mollifying; mitigation; pacification.

**Mollusc**, **Mollusk**, möl'usk, *n.* [*L. molluscus*, soft, from *mollis*, soft.] One of the mollusca.—**Mollusca**, möl-us'ka, *n.pl.* An animal subkingdom, comprising those soft-bodied animals which are usually provided with a shell, as mussels, oysters, land and sea snails, and all such animals, as well as the cuttlefishes.

**Mollycoddle**, möl'i-kod'l, *n.* [From *Molly*, as general name for a female, and *coddle*.] An effeminate person.—*v.t.* To pamper, coddle. [Slang.]

**Moloch**, mö'lök, *n.* [Heb. *molech*, king.] The chief god of the Phœnicians and of the Ammonites, whose worship consisted chiefly of human sacrifices, ordeals by fire, mutilation, &c.; a genus of lizards found in Australia of repulsive appearance.

**Molossus**, mö-lo'sus, *n.* Greek and Latin pros. a foot of three long syllables.

**Molten**, möl'tn, *p.* and *a.* Melted; made of melted metal. MELT.

**Molto**, möl'tö, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* very, as *molto allegro*, very gay and lively.

**Moly**, mö'l'i, *n.* [Gr. *moly*.] A fabulous herb of magic power spoken of by Homer.

**Molybdenum**, möl-ib-dē'num, *n.* A brittle and rare metal of a white colour.

**Moment**, mö'ment, *n.* [*L. momentum*, movement, impulse, brief space of time, importance, contr. for *momentum*, from *moveo*, I move.] A minute portion of time; an instant; importance; consequence. In *phys.* the moment (or importance) of a force round a point is the product of the magnitude of the force into the perpendicular distance of the point from its line of action; it measures its turning value with reference to the point.—**Momentary**, mö'men-ta-ri, *a.* Lasting but a moment or a very short time; fleeting.—**Momentous**, mö-men'tus, *a.* Of moment or importance; weighty; of great consequence.—**Momentum**, mö-men'tum, *n.* The force possessed by a body in motion; the product of the mass and velocity of a body; impetus.

**Momos**, mö'mus, *n.* [Gr. *mōmos*, derision.] Greek myth. the god of railery and ridicule.

**Monachal**, mön'a-kal, *a.* [*L. monachus*, Gr. *monachos*, a monk, from *monos*, alone.] Pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic.—

**Monachism**, mön'ak-izm, *n.* [Fr. *monachisme*.] The monastic life or system; monkery; monkishness.

**Monad**, mön'ad, *n.* [Gr. *monas*, *monados*, unity, from *monos*, alone.] An ultimate atom or simple substance without parts; *zool.* a microscopical organism of an extremely simple character developed in organic infusions; *chem.* a univalent element, such as hydrogen, chlo-

rine, &c.; an imaginary entity in the philosophy of Leibnitz.

**Monadelph**, mön'a-delf, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *adelphos*, brother.] *Bot.* a plant whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments; *zool.* a mammal in which the uterus is single.

**Monarch**, mön'ärk, *n.* [*L. monarcha*, from Gr. *monarchēs*, a monarch, *monarchos*, ruling alone—*monos*, alone, and *archē*, rule.] A sole ruler; the supreme governor of a state; a sovereign, as an emperor, king, queen, prince, &c.; one who is superior to others of the same kind (an oak is called the *monarch* of the forest).—**Monarchal**, mön'är'kal, *a.* Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch; sovereign.

—**Monarchic**, **Monarchical**, mön'är'k'ik, mön'är'ki-kal, *a.* Vested in a monarch or single ruler; pertaining to a monarchy.—**Monarchism**, mön'ärk-izm, *n.* The principles of monarchy; love or preference of monarchy.—**Monarchist**, mön'ärk-ist, *n.* An advocate of monarchy.

—**Monarchy**, mön'är-ki, *n.* [Gr. *monarchia*.] A state or country in which the supreme power is either actually or nominally lodged in the hands of a single person; the system of government according to which the supreme power is vested in a single person; the territory ruled over by a monarch; a kingdom; an empire.

**Monastery**, mön'as-tär-i, *n.* [*L. monasterium*, from Gr. *monastērion*, from *monastēs*, a solitary, *monazein*, to be alone, from *monos*, alone, sole.] A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns, whether an abbey, a priory, a nunnery, or convent; usually applied to the houses for monks.—**Monastic**, **Monastical**, mön-as'tik, mön-as'ti-kal, *a.* [Gr. *monastikos*.] Pertaining to monasteries; pertaining to religious or other seclusion.—**Monastic**, *n.* A member of a monastery; a monk.—**Monasticism**, mön-as'ti-sizm, *n.* Monastic life; the monastic system or condition.

**Monday**, mön'dä, *n.* [A.Sax. *mōnandæg*—*mōnan*, genit. of *mōna*, the moon, and *dæg*, day.] The second day of the week.

**Monetary**, mön'e-ta-ri, *a.* [*L. moneta*, money.] Pertaining to money or consisting in money.—**Monetary unit**, the standard of currency.—**Monetize**, mön'e-tiz, *v.t.* To form into coin or money.

**Money**, mön'ü, *n. pl.* **Moneys** or **Monies**, mön'üz. [O.F. *monete*, *monnaie*, Fr. *monnaie*, from *L. moneta*, the mint, money, originally a surname of Juno (lit. the warmer or admonisher, from *moneo*, I admonish), in whose temple at Rome money was coined; whence also *mint*.] Coin; gold, silver, or other metal, stamped by public authority and used as the medium of exchange; in a wider sense, any equivalent for commodities, and for which in-



dividuals readily exchange their goods or services; a circulating medium; wealth; affluence (a man of money). The plural is used in the sense of sums of money or denominations of money.—A *money of account*, a denomination used merely for convenience in keeping accounts, and not represented by any coin.—**Moneyed**, *mun'íd*, *a.* Rich; wealthy; affluent.—**Money-lender**, *n.* One who lends money on interest.—**Money-making**, *n.* The process of accumulating money.—*a.* Lucrative; profitable.—**Money-market**, *n.* The market or field for the investment or employment of money.—**Money-order**, *n.* An order granted upon payment of the sum and a small commission, by one post-office, and payable at another.—**Money's-worth**, *n.* Something as good as or that will bring money; full value.

**Monger**, *mung'gér*, *n.* [A.Sax. *mangere*, a dealer, from *mangian*, to traffic; Icel. *mangari*, *mang*, traffic, O.D. *mangher*, O.H.G. *mangari*, a merchant; perhaps from L. *mango*, dealer.] A trader; a dealer: now only or chiefly in composition.

**Mongol**, **Mongolian**, *mon'gól*, *mon-gó'lí-ah*, *n.* A native of *Mongolia*.—*a.* Belonging to *Mongolia*; an epithet sometimes applied to the whole Turanian tongues.—*Mongolian race*, one of the great divisions of the human family, named from the Mongols.

**Mongoose**, *mon'gó's*, *n.* A quadruped about the size of a rat, one of the ichneumons, kept in houses in India and elsewhere to rid them of vermin.

**Mongrel**, *mong'grel*, *a.* [From A. Sax. *mang*, mixture, with dim. suffix as in *cockerel*; akin *mingle*, *among*.] Of a mixed breed; of mingled origins; hybrid.—*n.* A cross between two plants or animal varieties (breeds, races). Usually fertile, e.g. crosses between varieties of apple or breeds of sheep.

**Moniliform**, *mō-níl'i'form*, *a.* [L. *monile*, a necklace.] Like a necklace; like a series or string of beads: used especially in natural history.

**Monism**, *mon'izm*, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, single.] The doctrine which holds that in the universe there is only a single element or principle from which everything is developed, this single principle being either mind (*idealistic monism*) or matter (*materialistic monism*).

**Monition**, *mō-nish'on*, *n.* [L. *monitio*, *monitionis*, from *moneo*, I admonish.] Admonition; warning; advice by way of caution; indication; intimation.—**Monitive**, *mon'tiv*, *a.* Admonitory; conveying admonition.—**Monitor**, *mon'itér*, *n.* [L.] One who admonishes or warns of faults and informs of duty; an admonisher; a senior pupil in a school with certain disciplinary powers; a prefect; a genus of large lizards, popularly

believed to give warning of the presence of crocodiles; a name for a class of shallow heavily-armed iron-clad steam-vessels sunk deeply in the water: so called from the name of the first vessel of the kind.—**Monitress**, *mon'í-tres*, *n.* A female monitor.

**Monk**, *mungk*, *n.* [A.Sax. *monec*, *munec*, from L.L. *monachus*, Gr. *monachos*, one who lives alone, from *monos*, alone.] One of a community of males inhabiting a monastery, and bound by vows to celibacy and religious exercises.—**Monk-fish**, *n.* The angel-fish.—**Monkhood**, *mungk'hud*, *n.* Character or condition of a monk.—**Monkish**, *mungk'ish*, *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic.—**Monk's-hood**, *n.* Aconite.

**Monkey**, *mung'ki*, *n.* [O.Fr. *monne*, a monkey, It. *monna*, a female ape, properly dame, mistress, a contr. of *madonna*, the term *-key* being diminutive, as in *donkey*.] A name used in its wider sense to include all the quadrupeds except the lemurs and their allies; but in a more restricted sense designating the long-tailed members of the order as distinguished from the apes and baboons; a term applied to a boy or girl either in real or pretended disapproval; a pile-driving apparatus; a sort of power-hammer; a sum of £500 [slang].—**Monkey-jacket**, *n.* A close-fitting jacket, generally of some stout material.—**Monkey-puzzle**, *n.* A name for the araucaria.—**Monkey-wrench**, *n.* A screw-key with a movable jaw, which can be adjusted by a screw.

**Monobasic**, *mon-ō-bás'ik*, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *basis*, a base.] Chem. having only one hydrogen atom, replaceable by a basic atom or radical; having one hydrogen atom replaced, of several originally replaceable.

**Monocarp**, *mon'ō-kärp*, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *karpos*, fruit.] Bot. a plant that perishes after having once borne fruit; an annual plant.—**Monocarpous**, **Monocarpic**, *mon-ō-kär'pus*, *mon-ō-kär'pik*, *a.* Bot. a term applied to annual plants.

**Monochord**, *mon'ō-kord*, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *chordē*, a chord.] Mus. a single string stretched across a sound-board, and having under it a movable bridge, used to show the lengths of string required to produce the notes of the scale, &c.

**Monochromatic**, *mon'ō-krō-mat'ik*, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *chrōma*, colour.] Consisting of one colour, or presenting rays of light of one colour only.—**Monochrome**, *mon'ō-krōm*, *n.* A painting in one colour, but relieved by light and shade.

**Monocle**, *mon'ō-kl*, *n.* A single eye-glass.

**Monoclinical**, *mon-ō-klí'nal*, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *klinō*, I bend.] Geol. applied to strata that dip for

an indefinite length in one direction.—**Monoclinic**, *mon-ō-klín'ik*, *a.* Mineral. having three unequal axes, two intersecting at an oblique angle, and cut by the third at right angles.

**Monocotyledon**, *mon'ō-kot-í-lé'odon*, *n.* A plant with one cotyledon only; a monocotyledonous plant.—**Monocotyledonous**, *mon'ō-kot-í-lé'ō-dous*, *a.* Bot. having only one seed-lobe or cotyledon, as endogenous plants have.

**Monodelphia**, *mon-ō-del'fí-a*, *n. pl.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *delphys*, womb.] The highest sub-class of the class Mammalia, including all animals having a single uterus.

**Monodrama**, *mon'ō-drā-ma*, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *drama*, a drama.] A dramatic performance by a single person.

**Monody**, *mon'ō-di*, *n.* [Gr. *monōdia*—*monos*, single, and *ōdē*, a song.] A mournful kind of song, in which a single mourner is supposed to give vent to his grief.

**Monogamist**, *mo-nog'a-mist*, *n.* One who practises or upholds monogamy, as opposed to a *bigamist* or *polygamist*.—**Monogamous**, *monog'a-mus*, *a.* Upholding or practising monogamy; *zool.* having only one mate; *bot.* monogamic.—**Monogamy**, *mo-nog'a-mí*, *n.* The practice or principle of marrying only once; the marrying of only one at a time; *zool.* the having only one mate.

**Monogenesis**, *mon-ō-jen'e-sis*, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *genesis*, origin.] Biol. direct development of an embryo from a parent similar to itself.

**Monogram**, *mon'ō-gram*, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *gramma*, letter.] A character or cipher composed of one, two, or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name, used for instance on seals, letter-paper and envelopes, &c.

**Monograph**, *mon'ō-graf*, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *graphē*, description.] An account or description of a single thing or class of things.

**Monolith**, *mon'ō-lith*, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *lithos*, a stone.] A pillar, column, and the like formed of a single stone, generally applied to such only as are noted for their magnitude.

**Monologue**, *mon'ō-log*, *n.* [Fr. *monologue*, from Gr. *monos*, sole, and *logos*, speech.] That which is spoken by one person alone; a dramatic soliloquy; a long speech or dissertation, uttered by one person in company.

**Monomania**, *mon-ō-mā'ni-a*, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *mania*, madness.] That form of mania in which the mind of the patient is absorbed by one idea, or is irrational on one subject only.—**Monomaniac**, *mon-ō-mā'ni-ak*, *n.* A person affected by monomania.—*a.* Affected with, pertaining to, or resulting from monomania.

**Monometallism**, *mon-ō-met'al-*



**izm**, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, *E. metal*.] The fact of having only one metal as a standard in the coinage of a country; the theory of a single metallic standard.

**Monomorphic**, **Monomorphous**, mon-ô-mor'fik, mon-ô-mor'fus, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *morphê*, form.] *Biol.* retaining the same form throughout the various stages of development.

**Monopetalous**, mon-ô-pet'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *petalon*.] *Bot.* having the petals united together into one piece by their edges; gamopetalous.

**Monophyllous**, mo-nof'il-us, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *phyllon*, leaf.] *Bot.* having one leaf only, or formed of one leaf.

**Monophysite**, mo-nof'i-sit, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *physis*, nature.] One who maintains that Jesus Christ had but one nature. Used also as adj.

**Monoplane**, mon'ô-plân, *n.* A flying machine with its wings or carrying surfaces arranged in nearly the same plane.

**Monopoly**, mo-nop'ô-li, *n.* [Fr. *monopole*, *L. monopolium*, Gr. *monopolion*—*monos*, single, and *pôleō*, I sell.] An exclusive trading privilege; the sole right or power of selling something, or full command over the sale of it; that which is the subject of a monopoly; the possession or assumption of anything to the exclusion of others.—**Monopolist**, **Monopolizer**, mo-nop'o-list, mo-nop'o-li-zér, *n.* One that monopolizes or possesses a monopoly.—**Monopolize**, mo-nop'o-liz, *v.t.*—*monopolized*, *monopolizing*. [Fr. *monopoliser*.] To obtain a monopoly of; to have full command of for trade purposes; to obtain or engross the whole of; to assume exclusive possession of.

**Monorail**, mon'ô-râil, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, one, and *raîl*.] A system of vehicular propulsion requiring only one rail. Balance is secured by a **GYROSTAT** (which see).

**Monosepalous**, mon-ô-sep'al-us, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, one, and *E. sepal*.] *Bot.* composed of sepals which are united by their edges; gamosepalous.

**Monosperm**, mon'ô-spér-m, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *sperma*, seed.] A plant of one seed only.—**Monospermous**, mon-ô-spér'mus, *a.* *Bot.* having one seed only.

**Monostich**, mon'ô-stik, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *stichos*, a verse.] A poem consisting of one verse only.

**Monostyle**, mon'ô-stîl, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, alone, single, and *stylos*, a pillar.] *Arch.* applied to pillars when they consist of a single shaft.

**Monosyllabic**, mon'ô-sil-ab'ik, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *syllabê*, a syllable.] Consisting of one syllable; consisting of words of one syllable.—**Monosyllable**, mon'ô-sil-a-bl, *n.* A word of one syllable.

**Monotheism**, mon'ô-thê-izm, *n.*

[Gr. *monos*, single, and *Theos*, God.] The doctrine or belief of the existence of one God only.—**Monotheist**, mon'ô-thê-ist, *n.* One who believes in one God only.—**Monotheistic**, mon'ô-thê-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to monotheism.

**Monotone**, mon'ô-tôn, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *tonos*, tone, sound.] A sameness of sound, or the utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key, without inflection or cadence; sameness of style in writing or speaking.—**Monotonous**, mo-not'ô-nus, *a.* Characterized by monotony or monotone.—**Monotony**, mo-not'ô-ni, *n.* [Gr. *monotonia*.] Uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflections of voice in speaking or reading; want of cadence or modulation; tiresome sameness; want of variety.

**Monotremata**, mon-ô-trem'a-ta, *n. pl.* [Gr. *monos*, single, *trēma*, aperture.] The lowest sub-class of mammals, oviparous, and with a single outlet for the feces and the products of the urinary and generative organs, comprising only the Ornithorhynchus and Echidna.—**Monotrematous**, mon-ô-trem'a-tus, *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the Monotremata.—**Monotreme**, mon'ô-trēm, *n.* One of the Monotremata.

**Monotype**, mon'ô-tip, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *typos*, a type.] In printing, a mechanical method of setting and casting types in single letters.

**Monroe Doctrine**. The doctrine formulated by President Monroe of the United States that any attempt at colonizing by a European power within the American area constitutes an unfriendly act, leading to war.

**Monsieur**, moñ-sen-yér, *n. pl.* **Messeigneurs**, mā-sen-yér. [Fr. *mon*, my, and *seigneur*, lord.] A French title of honour given to princes, bishops, and other high dignitaries.—**Monsieur**, mos'yè, *n. pl.* **Messieurs**, mes'yè. [Fr., contr. of *monseigneur*.] The common title of courtesy and respect in France, answering to the English *Sir* and *Mr.*; abbreviated *Mons.*, *M.*; plural *Messrs.*, *MM.*

**Monsoon**, mon-sôn', *n.* [Fr. *monsoon*, *mousson*, Sp. *monzon*, Pg. *moução*, from *Ar. mausim*, a time, a season, the favourable season for sailing to India.] The trade-wind of the Arabian and Indian seas, for six months (November to March) blowing from about N.E.; and for the next six months (April to October) from about S.W.; an alternating wind in any region.

**Monster**, mon'stér, *n.* [Fr. *monstre*, from *L. monstrum*, a marvel, a monster, from *monéo*, I admonish.] A plant or animal of abnormal structure or greatly different from the usual type; an animal exhibiting malformation in important parts; a person looked upon with horror on account of extraordinary crimes,

deformity, or power to do harm; an imaginary creature, such as the sphinx, mermaid, &c.—*a.* Of inordinate size or numbers (a monster meeting).—**Monstrosity**, monstros'i-ti, *n.* The state of being monstrous; that which is monstrous; an unnatural production.—**Monstrous**, mon'strus, *a.* [L. *monstruosus*.] Unnatural in form; out of the common course of nature; enormous; huge; extraordinary; shocking; frightful; horrible.—*adv.* Exceedingly; very much (now vulgar or colloquial.)

**Monstrance**, mon'strâns, *n.* [L.L. *monstrantia*, from *L. monstro*, I show.] *R. Cath. Ch.* the transparent or glass-faced shrine in which the consecrated host is presented for the adoration of the people.

**Montanist**, mon'tan-ist, *n.* A follower of the heresiarch Montanus, who, in the second century, pretended he was inspired by the Holy Spirit and instructed in several points not revealed to the apostles.

**Mont-de-piété**, mon-de-pê-â-tâ, *n.* [Fr., lit. mountain of piety, from *it. monte di pietà*.] On the Continent, a class of establishments for advancing money to the poor at a reasonable rate of interest; a public pawn-shop.

**Month**, munth, *n.* [A.Sax. *mōnath*, *mōnth*, from *mōna*, the moon = Icel. *mánnath*, Dan. *maaned*, D. *maand*, G. *monath*; allied to *L. mensis*, Gr. *mēn*, a month.] One of the twelve parts of the calendar year, consisting unequally of 30 or 31 days, except February, which has 28, and in leap-year 29 days; called distinctively a *calendar month*; the period between change and change of the moon, reckoned as twenty-eight days.—**Monthly**, munth'li, *a.* Continued a month or performed in a month; happening once a month, or every month.—*adv.* Once a month; in every month.—*n.* A magazine or other literary periodical published once a month.—**Month's-mind**, *n.* A celebration in remembrance of a deceased person held a month after the death.

**Monument**, mon'û-ment, *n.* [L. *monumentum*, from *monéo*, I remind.] Anything by which the memory of a person, period, or event is perpetuated; a memorial; especially something built or erected in memory of events, actions, or persons; any enduring evidence or example; a singular or notable instance.—**Monumental**, mon'û-men'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a monument; serving as a monument; memorial; preserving memory.

**Moo**, mô, *v.i.* To low, as a cow; imitated from the sound.—*n.* The low of a cow.

**Mood**, môd, *n.* [Fr. *mode*, *L. modus*; merely a different spelling of *mode*.] *Gram.* a special form of verbs expressive of certainty, contingency, possibility, or the like; *logic*, the determination of propositions according to their quantity and qual-

ity, that is, whether universal, affirmative, &c.

**Mood**, möd, *n.* [A.Sax. *mōd*, mind.] Temper of mind; state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; temporary disposition; humour; a fit of temper or sullenness.—**Moody**, möd'i, *a.* [A.Sax. *mōdig*, angry.] Subject to or indulging in moods or humours; fretful; out of humour; gloomy; sullen; melancholy.

**Moon**, mōn, *n.* [A.Sax. *mōna*.] The heavenly orb which revolves round the earth; a secondary planet or satellite of the earth; a satellite of any planet (the moons of Jupiter); the period of a revolution of the moon; a month [poetical]; something in the shape of a moon or crescent.—*v.i.* To wander or gaze idly or moodily, as if moon-struck [colloq.].—**Moon-beam**, *n.* A ray of light from the moon.—**Moon-calf**, *n.* A monster; a deformed creature; a dolt; a stupid fellow.—**Moonlight**, mōn'lit, *n.* The light afforded by the moon.—*a.* Illuminated by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight.—**Moon-lit**, *a.* Lit or illuminated by the moon.—**Moon-raker**, **Moon-sail**, *n.* A sail rigged above a skysail.—**Moonshine**, mōn'shin, *n.* The light of the moon; *fig.* show without substance or reality; pretence; empty show.—**Moon-struck**, mōn'struk, *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic.—**Moony**, **Mooney**, mōn'i, *a.* Pertaining to the moon; like a moon; moon-shaped; bewildered or silly, as if moonstruck.

**Moonshee**, mōn'shē, *n.* [Arab. *munshi*.] In Hindustan, an interpreter; a teacher of languages.

**Moor**, mōr, *n.* [A.Sax. *mōr*.] A tract of waste land, especially when partly covered with heath; a tract of hilly ground on which game is strictly preserved for sport.—**Moor-cock**, **Moor-fowl**, *n.* The red-grouse.—**Moor-hen**, *n.* The gallinule or water-hen; also the female of the red-grouse.—**Moorland**, mōr'land, *n.* A waste, barren district; a moor. Used also adjectively.—**Moorish**, **Moory**, mō'rish, mō'ri, *a.* Having the character of a moor; moorland.

**Moor**, mōr, *n.* [Fr. *Maure*, from *L. Maurus*, Gr. *Mauros*, a Moor; comp. Gr. *mauros*, black or dark-coloured.] A native of the northern coast of Africa.—**Moorish**, mō'rish, *a.* Pertaining to the Moors or Saracens.

**Moor**, mōr, *v.t.* [D. *marren*, *maren*, to tie, to moor; same word as *E. mar*, A.Sax. *merran*, to hinder, to mar, O.H.G. *marrian*, to stop.] To confine or secure (a ship) in a particular station, as by cables and anchors, or by chains; to fix firmly.—**Mooring**, mōr'ing, *n.* *Naut.* the act of one who moors; that by which a ship is moored; *pl.* the place where a ship is moored.

**Moose**, mös, *n.* [American Indian name.] The American variety of the elk.

**Moot**, möt, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *mōtian*, to meet for deliberation, to discuss, from *mōt*, a meeting, whence *mētan*, to meet.] To debate; to bring forward and discuss; to argue for and against.—*n.* Dispute; discussion; a debate on a hypothetical legal case by way of practice.—*a.* Debatable; subject to discussion; discussed or debated (a moot subject).—**Mootable**, möt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being mooted.—**Moot-hall**, *n.* A hall of meeting; a hall of judgment.—**Moot-point**, *n.* A point debated or liable to be debated.

**Mop**, mop, *n.* [A Celtic word: *W. mop*, a mop; Gael. *mop*, a tuft, tassell, mop.] A piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums or coarse yarn fastened to a long handle and used for cleaning floors, carriages, &c.—*v.t.*—*mopped*, *mopping*. To rub or wipe with a mop.

**Mop**, mop, *n.* [Comp. D. *moppen*, to pout, to make a sulky face.] A wry mouth; a grimace.

**Mope**, möp, *v.i.*—*moped*, *moping*. [Connected with *mop*, a wry mouth; D. *moppen*, to pout.] To show a dull, downcast, or listless air; to be spiritless or gloomy.—*n.* One who mopes; a low-spirited person.

**Moraine**, mō-rän', *n.* [Fr., akin to *It. mora*, a heap of stones.] An accumulation of stones or other debris on the surface of glaciers or in the valleys at their foot, a regular feature in glacier phenomena.

**Moral**, mor'al, *a.* [Fr. *moral*, from *L. moralis*, from *mos*, *moris*, manner, *mores*, manners, morals (see also in *demoralize*, *demure*, *morose*)] Relating to right and wrong as determined by duty; relating to morality or morals; ethical; capable of distinguishing between right and wrong; governed by the laws of right and wrong; appealing to man as engaged in the practical concerns of life; sufficient for practical purposes (*moral* evidence, certainty); the condition of troops, &c., with respect to discipline, spirit, &c.—*Moral philosophy*, the science which treats of the nature and grounds of moral obligation; ethics.—*n.* The practical lesson inculcated by any story; *pl.* general conduct or behaviour as right or wrong; principles and mode of life; also moral philosophy or ethics.—**Morale**, mō-räl', *n.* [An erroneous spelling of *Fr. moral*, used in same sense.] Mental condition of soldiers, &c., as regards courage, zeal, hope, confidence, and the like.—**Moralist**, mor'al-ist, *n.* One who teaches morals; a writer or lecturer on ethics; one who inculcates or practices moral duties.—**Morality**, mō-räl'-ti, *n.* [Fr. *moralité*.] The doctrine of moral duties; morals; ethics; the practice of the moral duties; virtue; moral character or quality; the quality of an action, as

estimated by a standard of right and wrong; a kind of drama among our forefathers in which the personages were abstractions or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, &c.—**Moralize**, mor'al-iz, *v.t.*—*moralized*, *moralizing*. To apply to a moral purpose; to draw a moral from.—*v.i.* To make moral reflections; to draw practical lessons from the facts of life.—**Morally**, mor'al-li, *adv.* In a moral manner; from a moral point of view; virtuously; uprightly; virtually; to all intents and purposes.

**Morass**, mō-ras', *n.* [Same as *D. moeras*, from *moer*, a moor.] A tract of low, soft, wet ground; a marsh; a swamp; a fen.

**Moratorium**, mō-ra-tō'ri-um, *n.* [*L. moratorium*, from *moor*, delay.] A special period of delay granted by law to debtors.

**Moravian**, mō-rä'vi-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Moravia* or the Moravians.—*n.* A native of Moravia; one of a religious sect, also called United Brethren, tracing its origin to John Huss, and holding evangelical principles.

**Morbid**, mor'bid, *a.* [*L. morbidus*, from *morbus*, a disease.] Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful; relating to disease.—**Morbidity**, **Morbidness**, mor-bid'-i-ti, mor'-bid-nes, *n.* The state of being morbid; diseased state.

**Mordacious**, mor-dä'shus, *a.* [*L. mordax*, *mordacis*, from *mordeo*, I bite. *MORSEL*.] Biting; sarcastic.

**Mordant**, mor'dant, *a.* [Fr. *mordant*, from *L. mordeo*, I bite.] A substance employed in the process of dyeing which serves to fix the colours; sticky matter by which gold-leaf is made to adhere.—*a.* Biting; caustic; severe.

**More**, mōr, *a.* Serving as the comparative of *much* and *many*, the superlative being *most*. [A.Sax. *mōra*.] With singular nouns (as comparative of *much*): greater in amount, extent, degree, &c. (*more* land, *more* light); with plural nouns (as comparative of *many*): greater in number; in greater numbers (*more* men); added to some former number; additional (one day *more*, or one *more* day).—*adv.* In a greater degree, extent, or quantity; in addition; besides; again (once *more*, no *more*).—*To be no more*, to be destroyed or dead; to have perished.—*n.* What is more or greater; something farther or in addition.

**Morel**, mor-el', *n.* [Fr. *morille*, from O.H.G. *morilha*, G. *morchel*, Sw. *morkla*.] A kind of edible European mushroom.

**Morello**, mor-el'lō, *n.* [*It. morello*, dark-coloured.] A kind of cherry with a dark-red skin.

**Moreover**, mōr-ō'vēr, *adv.* [*More* and *over*.] Beyond what has been said; further; besides.

**Morganatic**, **Morganatical**, mōr-ga-nat'ik, mōr-ga-nat'-i-kal, *a.* [*L.L. morganatica*, a kind of dowry paid on the morning before or after

marriage, a dowry accepted in lieu of other claims; corrupted from *G. morgen-gabe*, lit. morning gift (A. Sax. *morgen-gifu*.) Said of a kind of marriage between a monarch, or one of the highest nobility, and a lady of inferior rank: called also a *left-handed marriage*, the offspring of which do not inherit the father's rank or possessions, but are considered legitimate in most other respects.

**Morgue**, morg, *n.* [Fr. Origin unknown.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends; especially used of such places in France.

**Moribund**, mor'i-bund, *a.* [L. *moribundus*, from *mori*, I die.] In a dying state.

**Morion**, mor'i-on, *n.* [Fr. *morion*, from Sp. *morion*, a morion: origin doubtful.] A kind of helmet of iron, steel, or brass, somewhat like a hat in shape, and without beaver or visor.

**Mormon**, mor'mon, *n.* [From the Book of *Mormon*, accepted by them as of divine origin, and said to have been made known to Joseph Smith by an angel.] A member of a sect founded in the United States in 1830 by Joseph Smith, who practise polygamy, and have a complete hierarchical organization: they call themselves Latter-day Saints.

**Morn**, morn, *n.* [Contr. from O.E. *morwen*, A.Sax. *morgen*, morning, whence also *morrow*.] The first part of the day; the morning: used chiefly in poetry. — **Morning**, mor'ning, *n.* [O.E. *morwening*, from A.Sax. *morgen*.] The first part of the day, beginning at twelve o'clock at night and extending to twelve at noon; in a more limited sense, the time beginning at break of day and extending to the hour of breakfast and of beginning the labours of the day or considerably later; *fig.* the first or early part (as of life). It is often used adjectively. — **Morning-star**, *n.* The planet Venus when it rises before the sun.

**Morocco**, mo-rok'ō, *n.* A fine kind of leather made from the skins of goats, first imported from *Morocco*, and extensively used in the binding of books, upholstering furniture, making ladies' shoes, &c.

**Moron**, mo'ron, *n.* [Gr. *mōros*, foolish.] A feeble-minded or degenerate person.

**Morose**, mō-rōs', *a.* [L. *morosus*, wayward, peevish, morose, from *mos*, *moris*, a custom, habit.] Of a sour temper; severe; sullen and austere. — **Moroseness**, mō-rōs'-nes, *n.* The quality of being morose; sourness of temper; sullenness.

**Morpheus**, mor'fūs, *n.* [Gr., from *morphē*, form, from the forms he causes to appear to people in their dreams.] *Greek myth*, the god of sleep and dreams.

**Morphia**, **Morphine**, mor'fi-a, mor'fin, *n.* [Gr. *Morpheus*, the god of sleep.] The narcotic principle of

opium, a vegetable alkaloid of a bitter taste, of medicinal value as an anodyne.

**Morphiomania**, mor'fi-ō-mān'ī-a, *n.* [From *morphine*, *morphia*, *mania*.] A morbid and uncontrollable craving for morphia; the habitual practice of taking morphia, especially by subcutaneous injection. — **Morphiomaniac**, mor'fi-ō-mān'ī-ak, *n.* One given to this practice.

**Morphology**, mor-fol'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *morphē*, form, and *logos*, description.] That department of science which treats of the form and arrangement of the structures of plants and animals; the science of form in the organic world.

**Morris**, **Morrice**, mor'is, *n.* [Fr. *morisque*, from Sp. *morisco*, from *Moro*, a Moor.] A dance borrowed from the Moors, or in imitation of their dances; a fantastic dance formerly practised in England, as in the May games. — *Nine men's morris*, an old game played with nine stones, placed in holes cut in the turf, and moved alternately as at draughts. — **Morris-dance**, *n.* A Morris.

**Morris-tube**, mor'is-tüb, *n.* A tube inserted in the barrel of a service rifle to enable miniature cartridges to be fired from it.

**Morrow**, mor'ō, *n.* The day next after the present or after any day specified. — *Good morrow*, good morning, a term of salutation. — *To-morrow*, on the morrow; next day.

**Morse**, mors, *n.* [Fr., from Dan. *mar*, the sea, and *ros*, a horse.] The walrus.

**Morse-alphabet**, mors, *n.* [After its inventor, Professor *Morse*, of Massachusetts.] A system of symbols, consisting of dashes and dots, to be used in telegraphic messages; any system on the same principle, as carried out by long and short blasts of a steam-whistle, &c.

**Morsel**, mor'sel, *n.* [O. Fr. *morcel* (Fr. *morceau*), from L.L. *morcellum*, a dim. from L. *morsus*, a bite, from *morde*, *morsum*, to bite.] A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food; a fragment; a little piece in general.

**Mortal**, mor'tal, *a.* [L. *mortalis*, from *mors*, *mortis*, death.] Subject to death; destined to die; deadly; destructive to life; causing death; fatal; incurring the penalty of death or divine condemnation; not venial (*mortal sin*); human; belonging to man who is mortal. — *n.* A being subject to death; a man; a human being. — **Mortally**, mor'tal-ly, *adv.* In the manner of a mortal; in a deadly manner or manner that must cause death. — **Mortality**, mor-tal'i-ti, *n.* [L. *mortalitas*.] The state of being mortal; death; frequency of death; death of numbers in proportion to a population; humanity; human nature; the human race.

**Mortar**, mor'tēr, *n.* [From L. *mortarium*.] A vessel, usually in form of an inverted bell, in which substances are pulverized or pounded

with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance, thick and wide, used for throwing shells, &c., and named from its resemblance to the above utensil; a mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for stones and bricks in walls.

**Mortgage**, mor'gāj, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge—the estate pledged becomes dead or entirely lost by failure to pay.] An assignment or conveyance of land or house property to a person as security for the payment of a debt due to him, and on the condition that if the money shall be paid according to contract the grant shall be void; the deed by which this conveyance is effected. — *v.t.* — **mortgaged**, **mortgaging**. To grant or assign on mortgage; to pledge; to make liable to the payment of any debt. — **Mortgagee**, mor-gā-jē', *n.* The person to whom an estate is mortgaged. — **Mortgager**, mor'gāj-ēr, *n.* The person who mortgages.

**Mortify**, mor'ti-fi, *v.t.* — **mortified**, **mortifying**. [Fr. *mortifier* — L. *mors*, *mortis*, death, and *facio*, I make.] To affect with gangrene or mortification; to subdue or bring into subjection by abstinence or rigorous severities; to humiliate; to chagrin; to affect with vexation. — *v.i.* To lose vitality and organic structure while yet a portion of a living body; to become gangrenous. — **Mortification**, mor'ti-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of mortifying or the condition of being mortified; *med.* the death of a part of an animal body while the rest is alive; gangrene; the subduing of the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, &c.; humiliation or slight vexation; chagrin.

**Mortise**, mor'tis, *n.* [Fr. *mortaise*; origin unknown.] A hole cut in one piece of material to receive a corresponding projecting piece called a *tenon*, on another piece, in order to fix the two together. — *v.t.* — **mortised**, **mortising**. To cut a mortise in; to join by tenon and mortise.

**Mortmain**, mort'mān, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand.] *Law*, possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate, as those of a corporation; the holding of property, more particularly by religious houses, which has been restricted by various statutes.

**Mortuary**, mor'tū-a-ri, *n.* [L.L. *mortuarium*, from L. *mortuus*, dead, from *mori*, to die.] A place for the temporary reception of the dead; a dead-house. — *a.* Pertaining to the burial of the dead.

**Mosaic**, mō-zā'ik, *a.* Relating to *Moses*, the Hebrew law-giver, or his writings and institutions.

**Mosaic**, mō-zā'ik, *a.* [Fr. *mosaïque*, from It. *mosaico*, *musaiico*, from L.Gr. *mousaikos*, belonging to the Muses, from *Mousa*, a Muse.] A term applied to inlaid work formed



by little pieces of enamel, glass, marble, precious stones, &c., of various colours.—*n.* Mosaic or inlaid work.

**Moselle**, mo-zel', *n.* A species of white French and German wine, so named from the river *Moselle*.

**Moslem**, moz'lem, *n.* [Ar. *moslem*, *muslim*, a true believer, from *salama*, to resign oneself to God.] A mussulman or Mohammedan.—*a.* Mohammedan.

**Mosque**, sp. mezkita, [Fr. *mosquée*, It. *moschea*, Sp. *mezquita*, from Ar. *mesjid*, the place of adoration, from *sajad*, to adore.] A Mohammedan temple or place of religious worship.

**Mosquito**, mos-kē'tō, *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *mosquito*, dim. from *mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly.] A name applied to several species of gnat-like flies, common in many regions, and some species of which are the means of infecting man with certain diseases, such as malaria and yellow fever.

**Moss**, mos, *n.* [D. O.G. and Dan. *mos*, Sw. *mossa*, Icel. *mosi*, A.Sax. *mōss*, G. *moss*, moss, a bog.] A name common to many cryptogamic plants of small size with simple branching stems and numerous, generally narrow, leaves; also a name of various lichens; a bog; a place where peat is found.—**Mossy**, moss'i, *a.* Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss; like moss.—**Moss-trooper**, *n.* One of the marauders upon the borders of England and Scotland previous to the union of the crowns, from the moss so common on the borders.

**Most**, mōst, *a.* superl. of *more*. [A. Sax. *maest*.] Greatest in any way: with singular nouns (*most wisdom*, need, &c.); greatest in number; amounting to a considerable majority: with plurals (*most men*; *most sorts* of learning).—*adv.* In the greatest or highest, or in a very great or high degree, quantity, or extent; mostly; chiefly: often used before adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative degree, as *more* is to form the comparative.—*n.* The greatest or greater number; the majority: in this case plural; greatest amount or advantage; utmost extent, degree, effect, &c.: often with *the*, and in this sense singular.—*At most* or *at the most*, at furthest; at the utmost extent.—**Mostly**, mōst'li, *adv.* For the most part; chiefly; mainly.

**Mot**, mō, *n.* [Fr. *mot*, a word, a motto.] A pithy or witty saying; a bon-mot.

**Mote**, mōt, *n.* [A.Sax. *mot*.] A small particle; a mere atom; anything proverbially small.

**Motet**, mo-tet', *n.* [Fr. *motet*, from It. *motetto*, a dim. of *motto*.] *Mus.* a sacred cantata; a choral composition, usually of a sacred character.

**Moth**, moth, *n.* [A.Sax. *mothe*.] The name of numerous lepidopterous insects allied to the butterflies, but seldom seen on the wing except in the evening or at night;

the clothes-moth, the caterpillar of which is notoriously destructive to woollen materials, furs, skins, &c.—**Moth-eaten**, *a.* Eaten by moths or rather their larvae.

**Mother**, muh'ēr, *n.* [A.Sax. *mōdor*, D. *moeder*, Dan. and Sw. *moder*, Icel. *móthir*, G. *mutter*, Ir. *matair*, Gael. *mathair*, L. *mater*, Gr. *mētēr*, Skr. *mātā*, *mātar*, Per. *māder*; from root *ma*, to bring forth.] A female parent, especially one of the human race; a woman who has borne a child; that which has produced anything; source of anything; a familiar term of address to elderly females; an abbess or other female holding an important position in religious or semi-religious institutions.—*a.* Native; natural (*mother wit*); giving birth or origin; originating (*mother country*).—**Mother-country**, *n.* A country which has sent out colonies: in relation to its colonies; a country as the mother or producer of anything.—**Motherhood**, muh'ēr-hud, *n.* The state of being a mother.—**Mother-in-law**, *n.* The mother of one's husband or wife.—**Motherly**, muh'ēr-li, *a.* Pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; tender and affectionate.—**Mother-of-pearl**, *n.* The hard silvery brilliant internal layer of several kinds of shells extensively used in the arts. Called also *Nacre*.—**Mother-wit**, *n.* Native wit; common sense.

**Mother**, muh'ēr, *n.* [L.G. *moder*, D. *modder*, Dan. *mudder*, G. *mutter*—dregs, mud, slime, &c.; allied to *mud*.] A thick silky substance that gathers in liquors, particularly vinegar.

**Motion**, mō'shon, *n.* [L. *motio*, *motio*nis, from *moveo*, *motum*, to move.] The act or process of changing place; the passing of a body from one place to another: opposed to *rest*; the power of moving; a single act of motion; a movement; movement of the mind or soul; internal impulse; proposal made; a proposition made in a deliberative assembly; the proposing of any matter for the consideration of an assembly or meeting; *med.* evacuation of the intestines; alvine discharge.—*v.t.* and *i.* To make a significant motion or gesture for guidance, as with the hand or head.—**Motionless**, mō'shon-less, *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.

**Motive**, mō'tiv, *n.* [Fr. *motif*, a motive, L.L. *motivus*, moving, from L. *moveo*, *motum*, to move.] That which incites to action; that which determines the choice or moves the will; cause; object; inducement; prevailing design; the theme or leading subject in a piece of music; the prevailing idea in the mind of an artist, to which he endeavours to give expression in his work.—*a.* Causing motion.

**Motley**, mō'tli, *a.* Consisting of different colours; parti-coloured (a

*motley coat*); exhibiting a combination of discordant elements; heterogeneous (*a motley style*).—*n.* A dress of various colours: the usual dress of a domestic fool.

**Motor**, mō'tēr, *n.* [L., a mover, from *moveo*, I move.] That which imparts motion; a prime mover.—*a.* Imparting motion.—*Motor-bicycle*, -bus, -cab, -car, -cycle, -lorry, -truck, &c., various vehicles driven by motors, usually of the internal-combustion type.

**Mottle**, mō'tl, *n.* [O.Fr. *mattelé*, clotted, curdled; probably from the German; comp. Prov.G. *matte*, curds.] A blotched or spotted sort of surface, as seen in woods employed in cabinet work when polished.—*v.t.* To mark with spots or blotches as if mottled.—**Mottled**, mō'tld, *p.* and *a.* Spotted; marked with blotches of colour, as some kinds of cabinet wood.

**Motto**, mō'tō, *n.* [It. *motto*, Fr. *mot*, a word, from L.L. *mutum*, a word, from L. *muttio*, I mutter.] A short pithy sentence or phrase, or even a single word, adopted as expressive of one's guiding idea or principle, appended to a coat of arms, or otherwise put prominently forward.

**Mouflon**, Mouflon, mōf'lon, *n.* [Fr. *mouflon*.] An animal of the sheep kind inhabiting Corsica, Sardinia, and Greece.

**Mould**, mōld, *n.* [A.Sax. *molde*.] Fine soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil; mustiness or mildew; a minute fungoid or other vegetable growth of a low type, especially such as appears on bodies which lie long in warm and damp air, animal and vegetable tissues, &c.; dust from incipient decay.—*v.t.* To cause to contract mould; to cover with mould or soil.—*v.i.* To become mouldy.—**Mouldy**, mōl'di, *a.* Overgrown with mould; mildewy; musty; fusty; decaying.

**Mould**, mōld, *n.* [Fr. *moule*, *molle* (with *d* added), also *modle*, from L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a measure.] The matrix in which anything is cast and receives its form; a hollow tool for producing a form by percussion or compression; cast; form; shape; character.—*v.t.* To form into a particular shape; to shape; to model; to fashion.—**Moulder**, mōl'dēr, *n.* One who moulds; one who is employed in making castings in a foundry.—**Moulding**, mōl'ding, *n.* Something cast in a mould; *arch.* a general term applied to the varieties of outline or contour given to cornices, bases, door or window jambs, lintels, &c.

**Moulder**, mōl'dēr, *v.i.* [From *mould*, earth, mustiness; lit. to turn to mould.] To turn to dust by natural decay; to waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles; to crumble; to perish.—*v.t.* To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste.

**Moult**, *môlt*, *v.i.* [O.E. *moute*.] To shed or cast the feathers, hair, skin, horns, &c., as birds and other animals do: most commonly used of birds, but also of crabs, serpents, &c.—*v.t.* To shed or cast, as feathers, hair, skin, &c.—*n.* The act of moulting; the shedding or changing of feathers.

**Mound**, *mount*, *n.* [A.Sax. and G. *mund*, a defence; same root as *mount*.] An elevation of earth, generally artificial; a rampart; a hillock or knoll.

**Mount**, *mount*, *n.* [A.Sax. *munt*, Fr. *mont*, from L. *mons*, *montis*, a hill.] A hill; a mountain: now chiefly poetical or used in proper names, as *Mount Vesuvius*, *Mount Sinai*; a bulwark for offence or defence [O.T.]; the cardboard or other material on which a picture or drawing is mounted or fixed; the setting of a gem or something similar; a horse, &c., for riding; the opportunity or means of riding on horseback.—*v.i.* [Fr. *monter*, from *mont*, a hill.] To rise on high; to go up; to ascend; to be built to a great altitude; to get on or upon anything, specifically, to get on horseback; to amount; to reach in value.—*v.t.* To raise aloft; to ascend; to climb up to or upon; to place oneself upon (a throne or the like); to furnish with a horse or horses; to put on or cover with something necessary, useful, or ornamental (to *mount* a map on cloth); to prepare for use; to carry or be furnished with (a fort *mounts* a hundred cannon).—**Mounting**, *mount'ing*, *n.* The act of ascending; that with which an article is mounted or set off, or finished for use, as the setting of a gem, the furnishings of a sword, of harness, cardboard on which a picture is pasted, &c.

**Mountain**, *mount'in*, *n.* [O.Fr. *montaine*, *montaigne*, Fr. *montagne*, from L.L. *montaneus*, *mountainous*, from L. *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.] A huge mass of earth and rock rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land; an elevated mass higher than a hill; something very large or great.—*a.* Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; growing or dwelling on a mountain.—**Mountain-ash**, *n.* A British tree, with white-flowered corymbose panicles, fruit scarlet, acid, and austere; the rowan-tree.—**Mountaineer**, *mount'in-ēr*, *n.* An inhabitant of a mountainous district; a climber of mountains.—**Mountainous**, *mount'in-us*, *a.* Full of mountains; diversified by many mountains; large as a mountain; huge.

**Mountebank**, *mount'ti-bangk*, *n.* [It. *montimbanco*, *montambanco*—*montare*, to mount, and *banco*, bench.] One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, and vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies; a quack doctor; any boastful and false pretender; a charlatan.

**Mourn**, *mörn*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *murnan*.] To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful; to lament; to wear the dress or appearance of grief.—*v.t.* To grieve for; to lament; to deplore; to bewail.—**Mourner**, *mörn'ner*, *n.* One that mourns; one that follows a funeral in the habit of mourning.—**Mournful**, *mörn'ful*, *a.* Expressing sorrow; exhibiting the appearance of grief; doleful; causing sorrow; sad; calamitous; sorrowful; feeling grief.—**Mourning**, *mörn'ing*, *n.* The act of expressing grief; lamentation; the dress or customary habit worn by mourners.

**Mouse**, *mous*, *n. pl. Mice*, *mis*. [A.Sax. *mūs*, *pl. mýs*.] A well-known small rodent quadruped that infests dwelling-houses, granaries, fields, &c.; a name of various allied animals; a term of endearment.—*v.i.* (*mouz*)—*moused*, *mousing*. To hunt for or catch mice.—**Mouser**, *mou'zer*, *n.* One that catches mice; a cat good at catching mice.

**Moustache**, *mýs-tash'*, *n.* [Fr. *moustache*, It. *mostaccio*, from Gr. *mýstax*, the upper lip, the beard upon it.] The hair on the upper lip of men; the unshaven hair of the upper lip: often spoken of as plural.

**Moustierian**, *mýs-tēr'-i-an*, *a.* [From the *Moustier* cave, in France.] Of an intermediate stage of palæolithic culture.

**Mouth**, *mouth*, *n. pl. Mouths*, *mou'θz*. [A.Sax. *múth*.] The aperture in the head of an animal through which food is received and voice uttered; the aperture between the lips or the portion of the face formed by the lips; the cavity within the lips; the opening of anything hollow, as of a pitcher or other vessel; the entrance to a cave, pit, or den, the opening of a well, &c.; the part of a river, creek, &c., by which it joins with the ocean or any large body of water.—*v.t.* (*mou'θ*) To utter with a voice affectively big or swelling; to seize or shake with the mouth.—*v.i.* To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant; to make wry faces; to grimace.—**Mouthful**, *mou'θ'ful*, *n.* As much as the mouth contains at once; a small quantity.—**Mouth-organ**, *mou'θ-ō-gan*, *n.* A small popular wind-instrument, flat in shape, with openings for the various notes, which are produced by inhalation and exhalation.—**Mouthpiece**, *mou'θ-pēs*, *n.* The part of a musical instrument, tobacco-pipe, &c., that is applied to the mouth; one who speaks on behalf of others.

**Move**, *mōv*, *v.t.—moved*, *moving*. [O.Fr. *mōver*, *mouuer*, Mod.Fr. *mouvoir*, from L. *movere*, *motum*, to move.] To carry, convey, or draw from one place to another; to cause to change place or posture; to set in motion; to stir; to excite

into action; to influence; to prevail on; to rouse or excite the feelings of; to make an impression on; to affect, usually with tender feelings; to touch; to stir up; to awaken (laughter, terror); to offer formally, as a motion for consideration by a deliberative assembly; *chess*, *draughts*, &c., to change the position of (a piece) in the regular course of play.—*v.i.* To change place or posture; to stir; to pass or go; to walk; to carry or bear oneself; to change residence; to take action; to begin to act; *chess*, *draughts*, &c., to change the position of one of the pieces in the course of play.—*n.* Proceeding; action taken; the moving of a piece in playing *chess*, &c.—**Movable**, *Moveable*, *mō'va-bl*, *a.* [O.Fr. *movable*, *movable*.] Capable of being moved; changing from one time to another (a *movable* feast, that is, a feast or festival like Easter, the time for holding which varies within certain limits).—*n.* Any part of a man's goods capable of being moved; *pl. goods*, *wares*, *commodities*, *furniture*.—

**Movement**, *mōv'ment*, *n.* Act of moving; course or process of change; motion; an individual act of motion; a gesture; an agitation set on foot by one or more persons for the purpose of bringing about some result desired; *music*, motion or progression in time, also a detached and independent portion of a composition; the train of wheel-work in a watch or clock.—**Mover**, *mō'vēr*, *n.* One who or that which gives motion; one who or that which is in motion; one that offers a motion in an assembly.—**Moving**, *mō'ving*, *p. and a.* Causing to move or act; impelling; exciting the feelings; touching; pathetic; affecting.

**Mow**, *mō*, *v.t.—mowed* (*pret.*), *mowed* or *mown* (*pp.*). [A.Sax. *mdwan*.] To cut down with a scythe or mowing-machine (to *mow* grass); to cut the grass from (to *mow* a meadow); to cut down (men, &c.) indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity.—*v.i.* To cut grass; to use the scythe or mowing-machine.—**Mower**, *mō'ēr*, *n.* One who mows; a mowing-machine.

**Mow**, *mō*, *n.* [A.Sax. *muga*, a heap.] A pile of hay or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn; the part of a barn where they are packed.

**Mow**, *mou*, *n.* [From Fr. *moue*, a wry face; comp. D. *mouwe*, a mow.] A wry face.—*v.i.* To make mouths.

**Much**, *much*, *a.* *more* and *most* serve as its comparative and superlative. [Shortened form of old *mochel*, *muchel*, *much*, from A.Sax. *mycel*, *micel*, *much*.] Great in quantity or amount; abundant; used with singular nouns (*much* food, seed, water, money, &c.).—*adv.* In a great degree; to a great amount or extent; greatly; used especially with comparatives and past participles (*much* better, larger, sooner,



surprised, &c.); nearly (*much* as it was).—*n.* A great quantity; a great deal; equivalent to an adjective with a noun omitted, and often qualified by *too*, *as*, and *so*.

**Mucilage**, mŭ'si-lāj, *n.* [*L. mucilago*, from *mucus*, slime, *mucus*.] A gummy vegetable matter contained in gum tragacanth, many seeds, roots, &c.; a solution in water of gummy matter of any kind.

**Mucilaginous**, mŭ-si-lāj'i-nus, *a.* Pertaining to or secreting mucilage; slimy; ropy; soft, and slightly viscid.

**Muck**, muk, *n.* [From *Icel. myki*, *Dan. mŕg*, dung (whence *mŕdding*, midden).] Dung in a moist state, or a mass of dung and rotten vegetable matter; something mean, vile, or filthy.

**Mucus**, mŭ'kus, *n.* [*L.*, *mucus* from the nose; akin *munger*, to wipe the nose; *mucilage*.] A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane of animals, which it serves to moisten and defend; *bot.* gummy matter soluble in water.—**Mucous**, Mucose, mŭ'kus, mŭ'kŕs, *a.* [*L. mucosus*.] Pertaining to or resembling mucus; slimy; ropy; secreting a slimy substance.—*Mucous membrane*, a membrane that lines all the cavities of the body which open externally (such as the mouth, nose, intestines), and secretes mucus.

**Mud**, mud, *n.* [Allied to *L.G. mod*, *modde*, *D. modder*, *Dan. mudder*, *Sw. modd*, mud, mire; *Icel. mod*, dust; *E. mother*, slimy sediment.] Wet and soft earth or earthy matter as in a puddle; sediment from turbid waters; mire.—**Muddy**, mud'i, *a.* Abounding in mud; foul with mud; turbid; miry; cloudy in mind; confused; stupid; obscure; wanting in perspicuity.—*v.t.*—*muddied*, *muddying*. To soil with mud; to dirty; to make turbid; to cloud or make dull.—**Mud-guard**, *a.* A guard over the wheel of a vehicle serving as a protection against mud.

**Muddle**, mud'l, *v.t.*—*muddled*, *muddling*. [Freq. from *mud*.] To make foul, turbid, or muddy; to intoxicate partially; to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor; to bring into a state of confusion; to make a mess of.—*v.i.* To become muddy; to be in a confused state.—*n.* A mess; dirty confusion; intellectual confusion; bewilderment.

**Muezzin**, mŭ-ed'zin, *n.* [*Ar. muezzin*, from *azzana*, to inform, from *azana*, to hear.] A Mohammedan crier attached to a mosque, whose duty it is to proclaim from the balcony of a minaret the summons to prayers five times a day.

**Muff**, muf, *n.* [*Dan. muffle*.] A cylindrical cover, usually made of fur, into which both hands may be thrust in order to keep them warm; a soft, useless fellow; a mean, poor-spirited person [colloq.].

**Muffin**, muf'in, *n.* [Probably from *muff*, on account of its softness.] A light round spongy cake.

**Muffle**, muf'l, *v.t.*—*muffled*, *muffling*. [*O.E.* also *muffle*, akin to *muff*.] To wrap up so as to conceal from view or protect from the weather; to wrap up or cover close, particularly the neck and face; to deaden the sound of (to *muffle* an oar or a drum); to restrain from speaking by wrapping up the head; to put to silence; *fig.* to wrap up or envelop; to involve.—*n.* [*Fr. moufle*, a kind of glove, a chemical vessel.] An arched vessel, resisting the strongest fire, and made to be placed over cupels in the operation of assaying, to preserve them from coming in contact with fuel, smoke, or ashes; a pulley-block containing several sheaves.—**Muffler**, muf'l'er, *n.* A wrapper for muffling or enveloping the neck, and often also the face.

**Mufti**, muf'ti, *n.* [*Ar. mufti*, from *afŕd*, to judge, to give a decision.] The chief of the ecclesiastical order among the Mohammedans; a doctor of Mohammedan law; an Anglo-Indian term for plain dress worn by officers off duty; civilian dress.

**Mug**, mug, *n.* [*N. mugge*, a ewer, a mug; *Sw. mugg*, an earthen cup; *Ir. mugan*, a mug.] A familiar name for an earthen or metal vessel for drinking from.

**Mug**, mug, *n.* [Perhaps a Gipsy word = *Skr. mukha*, the face.] The face or mouth.

**Muggletonian**, mug'el-tŕn'i-an, *n.* A follower of Ludovic Muggleton (1610–97) and John Reeve, who claimed to be the 'two witnesses' of Revelation and to have the gift of prophecy.

**Muggy**, mug'i, *a.* [*Prov.E. mug*, mist; *Icel. mugga*, mugginess, drizzle; comp. *Gael. mugach*, cloudy; *W. mwg*, smoke.] Damp and close; said of the atmosphere or weather; warm and humid; moist; mouldy.

**Mugwump**, mug'wump, *n.* [*Algonkin*, a great man, a chief.] A person who takes an independent position in politics or any question; a highly superior person in his own eyes.

**Mulatto**, mŭ-lat'tŕ, *n.* [*Sp. mulato*, from *mulo*, a mule.] A person that is the offspring of parents of whom one is white and the other a negro.

**Mulberry**, mul'be-ri, *n.* [*Fr. murberie*; *A.Sax. mŕrberie*, a mulberry, also *mŕr*, *mŕr*, from *L. morus*, a mulberry-tree.] The berry or fruit of a well-known tree, and also the tree itself cultivated from a remote period for silk-worm rearing.

**Mulch**, mulsh, *n.* [Akin to *mols* in *A.Sax. molsnian*, to rot, *G. mulsch*, *molsch*, rotten; *D. molsen*, to moulder.] Strawy dung in a somewhat moist state, but not rotten, used for protecting the roots of newly planted shrubs or trees, &c.—*v.t.* To cover with mulch.

**Mulct**, mulkt, *n.* [*L. multa*, multa, a fine.] A fine or penalty imposed on a person guilty of some offence or misdemeanour, usually a pecuni-

ary fine.—*v.t.* To punish by fine or forfeiture; to punish by depriving; to deprive (to *mulct* a person of or in £300).—**Mulctuary**, mulktŭ-ari, *a.* Consisting of a pecuniary penalty.

**Mule**, mŭl, *n.* [*A.Sax. mŕl*, *Fr. mule*, from *L. mulus*, a mule.] A quadruped of a mongrel breed, the offspring of an ass and a mare, or a horse and a she-ass; also any animal produced by a mixture of different species; a hybrid; a hybrid plant; a spinning machine invented by Crompton in 1775, so called from being a combination of the drawing-rollers of Arkwright and the jenny of Hargreaves.—**Muleteer**, mŭ-le-tŕr, *n.* [*Fr. muletier*.] A mule-driver.—**Mulish**, mŭ'ish, *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn.

**Muliebriety**, mŭ-lie-eb'ri-ti, *n.* [*L. muliebritas*, from *muliebris*, womanly, womanish, from *mulier*, a woman.] Womanhood; puberty in a female; womanishness; effeminacy; softness.

**Mull**, mul, *v.t.* To heat, sweeten, and flavour with spices (to *mull* wine).

**Mull**, mul, *n.* [*Icel. mŕli*, a promontory; comp. also *Gael. maol*, a promontory, *maol*, bare or bald.] A term for a cape or promontory applied to various projecting parts of Scotland.

**Mull**, mul, *n.* [*L.G. mull*, *D. mul*, dust; akin *mould*.] Dust or rubbish; a muddle; a mess [colloq.].—**Mullein**, mul'en, *n.* [*A.Sax. mŕlegn*.] The common name of a genus of wild plants used in domestic medicine.

**Mullet**, mul'et, *n.* [*Fr. mulet*, from *L. mulus*, the surmullet.] A name common to spiny-rayed fishes of two somewhat widely separate families, the grey mullets and the red mullets, or surmullets.

**Mulligatawny**, mul'i-ga-tŕ'ni, *n.* [*Tamil milagutanni*, lit. pepper-water.] An East Indian curry-soup.

**Mullion**, mul'yon, *n.* [*For mullion*, a word equivalent to *Fr. mŕlgon*, *Sp. mŕlgon*, a stump, the mullion of a window being the stump below the tracery.] *Arch.* a vertical division between the lights of windows, screens, &c., in Gothic architecture; also a division between the panels in wainscoting.—**Mullioned**, mul'yond, *a.* Having mullions.

**Mulse**, muls, *n.* [*L. mulsum* (vinum, wine, understood), sweetened wine.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

**Multangular**, mul-tŕngŭ-lŕ, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *angulus*, angle.] Having many angles; polygonal.

**Multifarious**, mul-ti-fŕ'i-us, *a.* [*L. multifarius*, manifold—*multus*, many.] Having great multiplicity; having great diversity or variety; made up of many differing parts.

**Multifoil**, mul'ti-fŕl, *a.* [*L. multus*, many, and *E. foil*.] *Arch.* having



more than five folds or divisions (a *multifoil* arch).

**Multiform**, mul'ti-form, *a.* [L. *multiformis*—*multus*, many, and *forma*, form.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances; *math.* having more than one value: opposite of *uniform*.—**Multiformity**, mul-ti-for'mi-ti, *n.* The state of being multiform.

**Multilateral**, mul-ti-lat'èr-al, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *latus*, side.] Having many sides; polygonal.

**Multilinear**, **Multilinear**, mul-ti-lin'è-al, mul-ti-lin'è-èr, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *linea*, a line.] Having many lines.

**Multiparous**, mul-tip'a-rus, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, *pario*, I bear.] Producing many at a birth.

**Multipartite**, mul'ti-pâr-tit, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *partitus*, divided—*pars*, a part.] Divided into several or many parts.

**Multiple**, mul'ti-pl, *a.* [Fr. *multiple*, from L.L. *multiplex*—*multus*, many, and term. as in *triple*.] Manifold; having many parts or divisions.—*n.* A number which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder; a common multiple of two or more numbers containing each of them a certain number of times exactly (thus 24 is a common multiple of 3 and 4); the least common multiple being the smallest number that will do this (thus 12 is the least common multiple of 3 and 4).

**Multiplex**, mul'ti-pleks, *a.* [L. *multiplex*—*multus*, many, and stem of *plico*, I fold.] Manifold; complex; *bot.* having petals lying over each other in folds.—**Multiplicable**, mul'ti-pli-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being multiplied.—**Multiplicand**, mul'ti-pli-kand, *n.* [L. *multiplicandus*.] *Arith.* the number to be multiplied by another, which is called the multiplier.—**Multiplication**, mul'ti-pli-kâ'shon, *n.* [L. *multiplicatio*, *multiplicationis*.] The act or process of multiplying; the state of being multiplied; *arith.* and *alg.* the operation by which any given number or quantity may be added to itself any number of times proposed.—**Multiplication table**, a table containing the product of all the simple digits multiplied into each other, and onwards, to some assumed limit, as to 12 times 12.—**Multiplicative**, mul'ti-pli-kâ-tiv, *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply.—**Multiplicator**, mul'ti-pli-kâ-tër, *n.* A multiplier.—**Multiplicability**, mul-ti-plis'i-ti, *n.* [L. *multiplicitas*, from *multiplex*.] The state of being multiplex, numerous, or various; an extensive aggregate of individuals of the same kind; a great number.—**Multiplier**, mul'ti-pli-èr, *n.* One who or that which multiplies; the number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied; *teleg.* an instrument for increasing by repetition the strength of an electric current.—**Multiply**, mul'ti-pli, *v.t.*—*multi-*

*plied*, multiplying. [Fr. *multiplier*, from L. *multiplicare*, from *multiplex*.] To increase in number; to make more by natural reproduction or by addition; to make more numerous; *arith.* to add to itself any given number of times.—*v.i.* To grow or increase in number, or to become more numerous by reproduction; to extend; to spread.—**Multiplying-glass**, **Multiplying-lens**, *n.* A sort of lens or glass with a number of facets, causing one object to appear multiplied many times.

**Multipresence**, mul'ti-prez-ens, *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and E. *presence*.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.—**Multipresent**, mul'ti-prezent, *a.* Having power of multipresence.

**Multitude**, mul'ti-tüd, *n.* [L. *multitudo*, from *multus*, much, many.] The state of being many; a great number, collectively; a great many, indefinitely; a crowd or throng; a gathering of people.—*The multitude*, the populace, or the mass of people without reference to an assemblage.—**Multitudinous**, mul-ti-tü'di-nus, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to a multitude; consisting of a multitude.

**Multivalve**, mul'ti-valv, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and E. *valve*.] Having many valves (a *multivalve* shell).—*n.* An animal which has a shell of many valves or pieces.

**Mum**, mum, *v.i.* [Of Dutch or German origin; comp. G. *mummen*, to mask.] To mask; to sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise.—**Mummer**, mum'èr, *n.* A masker; a masked buffoon.—**Mummery**, mum'èr-i, *n.* A masking or masquerade; buffoonery; farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade.—**Mumming**, mum'ing, *n.* A masking or masquerade.

**Mum**, mum, *a.* [Imitative of a low sound made with the lips closed, like L. and Gr. *mu*; akin *mumble*.] Silent; not speaking. Often used as an exclamation = besilent; hush.

**Mum**, mum, *n.* [G. *mumme*, from Christian *Mumme*, who first brewed it at Brunswick in 1492.] A species of malt liquor used in Germany, made of wheat malt.

**Mumble**, mum'bl, *v.i.*—*mumbled*, *mumbling*. [Freq. from *mum*; like D. *mommelen*, Dan. *mumle*, G. *mummeln*, to mumble.] To mutter; to speak so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips close.—*v.t.* To utter with a low inarticulate voice; to chew gently, or to eat with a muttering sound.—**Mumbler**, mum'blër, *n.* One that mumbles.

**Mumbo-Jumbo**, mum'bô-jum-bô, *n.* A god of certain negro tribes; any senseless object of popular idolatry.

**Mummy**, mum'i, *n.* [Fr. *mumie*, *momie*, Sp. *momia*, It. *mumia*, from Ar. *mûmia*, from *mâm*, wax.] A dead human body embalmed and dried after the manner of those

taken from Egyptian tombs; a human body dried up and preserved, either artificially or by accident; a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees; a sort of brown bituminous pigment.—**Mummify**, mum'i-fi, *v.t.* To make into a mummy; to embalm and dry, as a mummy.—**Mummification**, mum'i-fi-kâ'shon, *n.* The act of mummifying; the process of becoming a mummy.

**Mump**, mump, *v.i.* [An imitative word, allied to *mumble* and *munch*.] To move the lips with the mouth closed; to nibble; to chew; to munch; to grin or make mouths; to implore alms; to play the beggar.—*v.t.* To munch or chew; to utter unintelligibly.—**Mumper**, mump'èr, *n.* A beggar.—**Mumping**, mump'ing, *n.* Begging tricks; mockery.—**Mumpish**, mump'ish, *a.* Sullen; sour.—**Mumps**, mumps, *n.pl.* [From *mump*.] Sullenness; a disease consisting in an inflammation of the salivary glands, with swelling along the neck; parotitis.

**Munch**, munch, *v.t.* and *i.* [Imitative of sound; akin *mumble*, *mump*.] To chew audibly; to mump; to nibble.

**Mundane**, mun'dân, *a.* [L. *mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world.] Belonging to this world; worldly; terrestrial; earthly.

**Mungo**, mung'gô, *n.* [Perhaps from some person of this name.] Artificial short-staple wool formed by tearing to pieces and disintegrating old woollen fabrics; akin to shoddy.

**Municipal**, mû-nis'i-pal, *a.* [L. *municipalis*, from *municipium*, a town governed by its own laws—*munia*, official duties, and *capio*, I take.] Pertaining to local self-government; pertaining to the corporation of a town or city, or to the citizens of a state.—**Municipal law**, the law which pertains to the citizens of a state in their private capacity.—**Municipality**, mû-nis'i-pal'i-ti, *n.* A town or city possessed of local self-government; a community under municipal jurisdiction.

**Munificence**, mû-nif'i-sens, *n.* [L. *munificentia*—*munus*, a gift or favour, and *facio*, I make.] The quality of being munificent; a giving with great liberality; bounty; liberality.—**Munificent**, mû-nif'i-sent, *a.* Liberal in giving or bestowing; bounteous; generous.

**Muniment**, mû-ni-ment, *n.* [L. *munimentum*, a defence, from *munio*, I fortify, from *mœnia*, walls.] A fortification; a stronghold; support; defence; a writing by which claims and rights are defended or maintained; a title-deed, charter, record, &c.—**Muniment house**, **Muniment room**, a house or room for keeping deeds, charters, &c.

**Munition**, mû-nish'on, *n.* [L. *munitionis*, from *munio*, I fortify; hence *ammunition*.] Materials used in war; military stores; ammunition; material for any enterprise (usually plural).

**Mural**, mŭ'ral, *a.* [*L. muralis*, from *murus*, a wall; same root as *munio*, I fortify.] Pertaining to a wall; resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep.—*Mural circle*, an astronomical instrument for measuring angular distances in the meridian, permanently fixed exactly perpendicular in the plane of the meridian.—*Mural crown*, a golden crown bestowed among the ancient Romans on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and lodged a standard.

**Murder**, mēr'dér, *n.* [*A.Sax. morþr*, *morþer*, from *morth*, death; *Goth. maurþr*, *D. moord*, *Dan. Sw. and G. mord*, *Icel. morth*; from *root mar*, to crush, whence also *L. mors*, death (*E. mortal*); *Skr. mri*, to die.] The act of unlawfully killing a human being with premeditated malice, the person committing the act being of sound mind.—*v.t.* To kill (a human being) with premeditated malice; to slay feloniously; *fig.* to abuse or violate grossly (to murder the king's English).—**Murderer**, mēr'dér-ér, *n.* A person who commits murder.—**Murderess**, mēr'dér-es, *n.* A female who commits murder.—**Murderous**, mēr'dér-us, *a.* Pertaining to murder; guilty of murder; accompanied or marked by murder; bloody.

**Murex**, mŭ'reks, *n. pl. Murices*, mŭ'ri-séz. [*L.*] A mollusc resembling the whelk, in esteem from the earliest ages on account of the purple dye that some of them yielded; the dye itself.

**Muriate**, mŭ'ri-át, *n.* [*L. muria*, brine.] The old name for *Chloride*.—**Muriatic**, mŭ'ri-at'ík, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from brine or sea-salt.—*Muriatic acid*, the older name of *Hydrochloric acid*.

**Murk**, mĕrk, *n.* [*A.Sax. murc*, *mirce*, dark, *Icel. myrkr*, *Dan. and Sw. mörk*, dark.] Darkness or gloom. [*Shak.*]—**Murky**, mĕr'ki, *a.* Dark; obscure; gloomy.—**Murkiness**, mĕr'ki-nes, *n.* State of being murky; darkness; gloom.

**Murmur**, mĕr'mĕr, *n.* [*Fr. murmure*, from *L. murmur*, a reduplication of an imitative syllable *mur*, seen in *G. murren*, *D. morren*, *Icel. murra*, *Dan. murre*, to murmur.] A low sound continued or continually repeated, as that of a stream; a low indistinct sound; a hum; a complaint uttered in a low muttering voice; a grumble or mutter.—*v.i.* To utter or give out a murmur or hum; to grumble; to utter complaints; to mutter.—*v.t.* To utter indistinctly; to mutter.—**Murmuring**, mĕr'mĕr-ing, *n.* A continued murmur; a low confused noise.

**Murrain**, mur'ân, *n.* [*O.Fr. morine*, from *L. morior*, I die.] A disease that rages among cattle; a cattle plague or epizootic disease of any kind; foot-and-mouth disease.—*Murrain take you*, *murrain on you*, &c., plague take you, plague upon you.

**Murrey**, mur'ĭ, *n.* [*O.Fr. morée*, a

dark-red colour, from *L. morum*, a mulberry.] A dark-red or mulberry colour.

**Muscadel**, **Muscatel**, **Muscadine**, mus'ka-del, mus'ka-tel, mus'ka-din, *n.* [*Fr. moscatelle*, from *L.L. muscatus*, smelling like musk, *L. muscus*, musk, *Musk.*] The name of several sweet and strong Italian and French wines, whether white or red; the grapes which produce these wines; a fragrant and delicious pear.

**Muscardine**, mus-kâr-din, *n.* [*Fr.*] A fungus, the cause of a very destructive disease in silk-worms; the disease itself.

**Muscheikalk**, mysh'el-kalk, *n.* [*G. Muschel*, shell, and *kalk*, lime or chalk.] A limestone of the new red sandstone of Germany, abounding in organic remains.

**Muscle**, mus'ĭ, *n.* [*Fr. muscle*, from *L. musculus*, a little mouse, a mussel, a muscle, *dim. of mus*, a mouse—probably from the appearance under the skin. *Mussel* is the same word.] A definite mass or portion of an animal body, serving as an instrument of motion and the exertion of power, and consisting of fibres susceptible of contraction and relaxation.—**Muscular**, mus'kü-lĕr, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of muscles (*muscular fibre* or *tissue*, that which forms the substance of muscles); performed by or dependent on muscles (*muscular exertion*); having well-developed muscles; strong; brawny.

**Muscoid**, mus'koid, *a.* [*L. muscus*, moss.] *Bot.* moss-like; resembling moss.—*n.* A moss-like plant.

**Muscology**, mus-kol'ô-jĭ, *n.* That part of botany which investigates mosses.

**Muscovite**, mus'ko-vit, *n.* A native of *Moscow* or *Russia*; *Muscovyt-glass*.—**Muscovy-duck**, mus'ko-vi, *n.* The musk-duck.—**Muscovyt-glass**, *n.* A variety of mica from *Russia*.

**Muse**, mŭz, *n.* [*Fr. muse*, *L. musa*, from *G. moussa*, a muse. *Music*, *museum*, *mosaic* are derivatives.] *Greek myth.* one of the daughters of *Zeus* and *Mnemosynê*, who presided over the different kinds of poetry, and the sciences and arts, nine in number, as *Clio*, the muse of history; *Thalia*, the muse of comedy; *Melpomenê*, the muse of tragedy; *Calliope*, the muse of epic poetry, &c.; hence, poetic inspiration; the inspiring goddess of song.

**Muse**, mŭz, *v.i.*—*mused*, *musings*. [*Fr. musier*, to muse, dawdle, loiter, from *O.H.G. muozan*, idleness, *muozon*, to be idle, *G. musze*, inactivity, leisure. From this comes *amuse* with prefix *a.*] To ponder; to think or meditate in silence; to be absent in mind.—*v.t.* To think or meditate on.—*n.* A fit of abstraction.—**Musing**, mŭ'zing, *a.* Meditative; absent-minded.—*n.* Meditation; absent-mindedness.

**Museum**, mŭ-zĕ'um, *n.* [*L.*, from *G. mouseion*, originally a temple of

the Muses. *MUSE.*] A building or apartment appropriated as a repository of interesting objects connected with literature, art, or science; a cabinet of curiosities; a collection of objects in natural history.

**Mush**, mush, *n.* [*G. mus*, pap.] The meal of maize boiled in water. [*American.*]

**Mush**, mush, *v.t. and i.* [*Fr. mouche*, from *mouche*, *L. musca*, a fly.] To nick or notch dress, trimmings, &c., round the edges with a stamp, for ornament.—**Mushing**, mush'ing, *n.* Mushed work.

**Mushroom**, mush'rôm, *n.* [*Fr. mousseron*, from *mousse*, *L. muscus*, moss.] The common name of numerous fungi, especially such as are edible, a common species being well known as an ingredient in sauces; *fig.* an upstart; one that rises suddenly from a low condition of life: from the rapidity with which mushrooms grow.—*a.* Pertaining to mushrooms; resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth.—**Mushroom-spawn**, *n.* The reproductive matter or mycelium of mushrooms.

**Music**, mŭ'zik, *n.* [*Fr. musique*, *L. musica*, from *Gr. mousikê* (*technê*, art, understood), music, art, culture.] A succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear; melody or harmony; the science of harmonical sounds; the art of producing melody or harmony; the written or printed score of a composition.—**Musical**, mŭ'zi-kal, *a.* Belonging to music; producing music or agreeable sounds; melodious; harmonious; fond of or skilled in music.—*Musical glasses*, glass vessels on which music may be played by striking them.—**Musical-box**, *n.* A small instrument, having a toothed barrel operating on vibrating tongues, which plays one or more tunes on being wound up.—**Musical-clock**, *n.* A clock which plays tunes at certain fixed times.—**Musician**, mŭ'zish'an, *n.* A person skilled in music; one that sings or performs on instruments of music.—**Music-master**, *n.* One who teaches music.—**Musical-stand**, *n.* A light frame for placing pieces of music on while being played.—**Music-stool**, *n.* A stool for one who performs on a piano or similar instrument.

**Musimon**, mus'ï-mon, *n.* Same as *Moufflon*.

**Musk**, musk, *n.* [*Fr. musc*, *It. and Sp. musco*, from *L. muscus*.] A substance obtained from a cyst or bag near the navel of the musk-deer, having a strong, peculiar, and highly diffusible odour, used as a perfume; a musky smell; a popular name for one or two plants.—**Musky**, mus'ki, *a.* Having the odour of musk.—**Muskiness**, mus'ki-nes, *n.* The quality of being musky; the scent of musk.—**Musk-beaver**, *n.* The musk-rat.—**Musk-deer**, *n.* A deer of Central Asia, the male of which

has long tusks and yields the well-known perfume musk. — **Musk-duck**, *n.* A duck with a musky smell, often erroneously called the Muscovy-duck, a native of America. — **Musk-ox**, *n.* A kind of small hardy ox which inhabits the extreme north of North America, and smells strongly of musk. — **Musk-rat**, *n.* An American rodent allied to the beaver, which smells of musk in summer: called also *musquash*; the name is also given to two insectivorous animals smelling of musk. — **Musk-rose**, *n.* A species of rose, so called from its fragrance.

**Muskat**, mus'kat, *n.* [Fr. *muscat*, from L.L. *muscat*, smelling of musk.] A kind of grape, and the wine made from it.

**Musket**, mus'ket, *n.* [Fr. *mousquet*, O.Fr. *mousket*, *moschet*, originally a sparrow-hawk, lit. fly-hawk, from L. *musca*, a fly (comp. *falcon*, *falconet*, *saker*, &c., as names of fire-arms).] A general term formerly used for any hand-gun employed for military purposes. — **Musketeer**, mus-ke't-ēr', *n.* A soldier armed with a musket. — **Musketry**, mus-ke't-ri, *n.* The art or science of firing small-arms.

**Muslin**, muz'lin, *n.* [Fr. *mousseline*, said to be derived from *Mosul* or *Mossul*, a town in Mesopotamia, where first made.] A fine thin cotton fabric, of which there are many different kinds. — *a.* Made of muslin (a *muslin gown*).

**Musmon**, mus'mon, *n.* The moufflon.

**Musquash**, mus'kwosh, *n.* A muskrat.

**Musrel**, mus'el, *n.* [Same as *muscle*, with different spelling and meaning.] The common name of a genus of bivalve shell-fish, one species of which is largely used for food and bait.

**Mussulman**, mus'ul-man, *n.* pl. **Mussulmans**, mus'ul-man-z. [Corrupted from *moslem*, pl. of *moslem*.] A Mohammedan or believer in Mohammed; a Moslem.

**Must**, must, *v.i.*: without inflection and used as a present or a past tense. [A.Sax. *ic mōste*, *wē mōstōn*, I must, we must, a past tense; pres. *ic mōt*, I may or must; similar forms in Goth. D. Sw. and G.] A defective or auxiliary verb expressing obligation or necessity, physical or moral; or often merely expressing the conviction of the speaker (you *must* be wrong).

**Must**, must, *n.* [L. *mustum*, new wine, from *mustus*, new, fresh.] Wine or juice pressed from the grape but not fermented.

**Mustard**, mus'tang, *n.* [Sp. *mesteno*, belonging to the *mesta*, or body of graziers.] The wild horse of America, a descendant of horses imported.

**Mustard**, mus'terd, *n.* [O.Fr. *moustarde*, lit. *mostarda*, mustard, from L. *mustum*, must, because it is made with a little must mixed in it.] An annual cruciferous plant extensively

cultivated for its pungent seeds, which when ground and properly prepared form the well-known condiment of same name. — **Mustard-gas**, mus'terd, *n.* A poisonous liquid, dichlor-diethyl sulphide, also called *yperte*, much used in the European War. It evaporates very slowly, and produces serious effects on skin, eyes, and lungs.

**Musteline**, mus'te-lin, *a.* [L. *mustelinus*, from *mustela*, a weasel.] Pertaining to the weasel and kindred animals.

**Muster**, mus'ter, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *moustrer*, *mostrer*, *monstrer*, to exhibit, from L. *monstrare*, to show.] To collect, as troops for service, review, parade, or exercise; to assemble or bring together generally; to collect for use or exhibition. — *v.i.* To assemble or meet in one place, as soldiers. — *n.* An assembling of troops for review or for service; the act of assembling; an assemblage. — *To pass muster*, to pass without censure, as one among a number on inspection; to be allowed to pass. — **Muster-roll**, *n.* A roll or register of the men in each company, troop, or regiment; a roll or register of a ship's crew.

**Musty**, mus'ti, *a.* [Probably connected with *moist*, or with L. *mucidus*, mouldy.] Mouldy; turned sour; fusty; stale; spoiled by age; having an ill flavour; vapid.

**Mutable**, mū'ta-bl, *a.* [L. *mutabilis*, from *mutō*, I change.] Capable of being altered; subject to change; changeable; inconstant in mind or feelings; unsettled; unstable; variable. — **Mutability**, **Mutable-ness**, mū-ta-bl'i-ti, mū'ta-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being mutable; changeableness; inconstancy; instability; fickleness. — **Mutation**, mū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *mutatio*.] The act or process of changing; change; alteration; modification; philol. *umlaut*; *biol.* a variation which appears suddenly.

**Mutchkin**, much'kin, *n.* [Comp. D. *mutse*, a little cap, a quarter; Sc. *mutch*, a kind of cap.] A liquid measure in Scotland containing four gills.

**Mute**, mūt, *a.* [L. *mutus*, silent, dumb; akin to *mutio*, I mumble.] Silent; not speaking; incapable of utterance; not having the power of speech; dumb; *gram.* and *philol.* silent, not pronounced, or having its sound suddenly and completely checked by a contact of the vocal organs: applied to certain consonants (as *t*, *p*). — *n.* A dumb person; one unable to use articulate speech; a hired attendant at a funeral; *gram.* and *philol.* a mute letter; *mus.* a utensil applied to a musical instrument to deaden or soften the sounds.

**Mute**, mūt, *v.i.* [Fr. *mutir*, *émutir*.] To eject the contents of the bowels: said of birds.

**Mutilate**, mū'ti-lāt, *v.t.* — **mutilated**, **mutilating**. [L. *mutilo*.] To cut off a limb or essential part of; to maim;

to remove any material part from so as to render the thing imperfect. — **Mutilation**, mū-ti-lā'shon, *n.* The act of mutilating or state of being mutilated.

**Mutiny**, mū'ti-ni, *n.* [From Fr. *mutin*, O.Fr. *meutin*, mutinous, riotous, *meute*, a revolt, an *emeute*, from L.L. *mota*, a body of men raised for an expedition.] A resistance to or revolt against constituted authority; specifically, an insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders; open resistance to officers or opposition to their authority. — *v.i.* — **mutinied**, **mutinying**. To engage in mutiny; to rise against military or naval officers; to be guilty of mutinous conduct. — **Mutineer**, mū-ti-nēr', *n.* One guilty of mutiny. — **Mutinous**, mū'ti-nus, *a.* Engaged in or disposed to mutiny.

**Mutter**, mut'ēr, *v.i.* [An imitative word; comp. G. *muttern*, L. *muttire*, to mutter, *mu*, the sound produced by closing the lips.] To utter words with a low voice and compressed lips; to grumble; to murmur; to sound with a low rumbling noise. — *v.t.* To utter with a low murmuring voice.

**Mutton**, mut'n, *n.* [Fr. *mouton*, It. *moltona*, a sheep.] The flesh of sheep, raw, or dressed for food.

**Mutual**, mū'tū-al, *a.* [Fr. *mutuel*, from a L.L. *mutualis*, from L. *mutuus*, mutual, from *mutō*, I change.] Reciprocally given and received; pertaining alike or reciprocally to both sides; interchanged; equally relating to, affecting, proceeding from two or more together; common to two or more combined; shared alike. — **Mutually**, mū'tū-al-i, *adv.* In a mutual manner; reciprocally; conjointly; in common.

**Muzzle**, muz'l, *n.* [O.Fr. *musel* (Mod.Fr. *musseau*), dim. of O.Fr. *muse*, L.L. *musus*, a mouth, from L. *morsus*, a bite, from *mordeō*, *morsum*, to bite.] The projecting mouth and nose of an animal, as of a horse, dog, &c.; the open end of a gun or pistol, &c.; a fastening for the mouth which hinders an animal from biting. — *v.t.* — **muzzled**, **muzzling**. To put a muzzle on; to bind the mouth of, to prevent biting or eating; to put to silence. — **Muzzle-loader**, *n.* A gun loaded by the muzzle: opposed to *breach-loader*.

**Muzzy**, muz'i, *a.* [Akin to *muse*, to be absent-minded.] Absent in mind; bewildered; tipsy. — **Muzziness**, muz'i-nes, *n.* The state of being muzzy.

**My**, mī, *pronom. adj.* [Contr. from *mine*, A.Sax. *min*.] Belonging to me (this is my book); always used before a noun or attributively, *mine* being used predicatively (this book is mine). [Formerly *mine* was used before a vowel, and *my* before a consonant, but *my* is now used before both.]

**Mycellum**, mī-sē'li-um, *n.* pl. **Mycella**, mī-sē'li-a. [Gr. *mykēs*, a fun-



gus.] The cellular filamentous spawn of fungi, consisting of whitish filaments spreading like a net-work.

**Mycology**, mī-kol'-o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *mykēs*, a fungus, and *logos*.] That department of botany which investigates fungi.

**Myelitis**, mī-e-lī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *myelos*, marrow, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] *Med.* inflammation of the substance of the brain or spinal marrow.

**Myiodon**, mī'lō-don, *n.* [Gr. *mylos*, a grinder, or molar, and *odous*, a tooth.] A large and heavy extinct animal, allied to the sloths; a sort of ground sloth.

**Myography**, mī-og'-ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle, and *graphō*, I describe.] A description of the muscles of the body; myology.

**Myology**, mī-ol'-o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, muscle, and *logos*, discourse.] The scientific knowledge or description of the muscles of the human body.

**Myopia**, mī-ō-pī-a, *n.* [Gr. *myo*, I shut, and *ops*, the eye.] Short-sightedness.—**Myopic**, mī-op'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with myopia.

**Myosin**, mī'ō-sin, *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a muscle.] A peculiar constituent of muscle.

**Myosotis**, mī-ō-sō'tis, *n.* [Gr. *mys*, *myos*, a mouse, and *otos*, an ear.] The plant forget-me-not.

**Myotomy**, mī-ot'-o-mī, *n.* [From *mys*, a muscle, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The anatomy of the muscles; the operation of cutting through muscles to remove deformity.

**Myriad**, mīr'-i-ad, *n.* [Gr. *myrias*, *myriados*, from *myria*, ten thousand, innumerable.] The number of ten thousand collectively; an immense number indefinitely.—*a.* Innumerable; multitudinous; manifold.

**Myriapod**, mīr'-i-a-pod, *n.* [Gr. *myria*, ten thousand, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An individual belonging to the class of animals that includes the centipeds and millipeds, having bodies of a lengthened form and in numerous segments, each segment being provided with one pair of feet.

**Myrmecobius**, mēr-mē-kō'bī-us, *n.* [Gr. *myrmēx*, *myrmēkos*, an ant, and *bios*, life.] The ant-eater of Australia, a marsupial resembling a squirrel.

**Myrmecophilous**, mēr-mē-kof'il-us, *n.* [Gr. *myrmex*, *-ēkos*, an ant, *philō*, I love.] In plants, species protected by ants, to which they afford food and shelter.

**Myrmidon**, mēr'mī-don, *n.* One of an ancient Greek race in Thessaly,

whom Achilles ruled, and who accompanied him to Troy; hence, a soldier of a rough character; one of a ruffianly band under a daring or unscrupulous leader; an unscrupulous follower.—*Myrmidons of the law*, bailiffs, sheriffs' officers, policemen, and other law menials.

**Myrobalan**, mī-rob'a-lan, *n.* [L. *myrobalanum*, Gr. *myrobalanos*—*myron*, unguent, and *balanus*, a nut.] A dried fruit of different species of the plum kind, brought from the East Indies, and used by dyers and tanners.

**Myrrh**, mēr, *n.* [L. *myrrha*, Gr. *myrrha*, Ar. *murr*, bitter.] The gummy resinous exudation of a spiny shrub of Arabia and Abyssinia, long in use as an aromatic and medicament; a British plant, with fern-like foliage and large umbels of white flowers; sweet-cicely.

**Myrtle**, mēr'tī, *n.* [L. *myrtus*, Gr. *myrtos*, from *myron*, perfume.] An evergreen shrub of the south of Europe having buds and berries that yield a volatile oil, while the distilled flowers yield a perfume.

**Myself**, mī-self', *pron. pl.* **Ourselves**, our-selvz'. As a nominative it is used, generally after I, to express emphasis and mark distinction; I, and not another: in the objective often used reflexively and without any emphasis.

**Mystagogue**, mīs'ta-gōg, *n.* [Gr. *mystagōgos*—*mystēs*, one initiated in mysteries, and *agōgos*, a leader.] One who instructs in or interprets mysteries.—**Mystagogy**, mīs'ta-go-jī, *n.* The practice or doctrines of a mystagogue; the interpretation of mysteries.

**Mystery**, mīs'tēr-i, *n.* [L. *mysterium*, from Gr. *mysterion*, from *mystēs*, one initiated, from *myō*, I close, shut.] Something hidden from human knowledge and fitted to inspire a sense of awe; something incomprehensible through being above human intelligence; something intentionally kept hidden; a secret; a species of dramatic performance in the middle ages, the characters and events of which were drawn from sacred history; a trade, craft, or calling (properly *mystery*, being from L. *ministerium*, service, ministry); pl. rites and ceremonies in ancient, chiefly Greek and Roman, religions, only known to and practised by those who had been initiated.—**Mysterious**, mīs-tēr-i-us, *a.* Partaking of or containing mystery; not revealed or explained; unintelligible; beyond human comprehension; occult; enigmatical.

**Mystic**, **Mystical**, mīs'tik, mīs'ti-kal, *a.* [L. *mysticus*, Gr. *mystikos*, from *mystēs*, one initiated.] Hidden from or obscure to human knowledge or comprehension; involving some secret meaning or import; mysterious; occult; pertaining to the ancient mysteries; pertaining to mystics or mysticism.—**Mystic**, *n.* One who is addicted to mysticism.—**Mysticism**, mīs'ti-sizm, *n.* Views or tendencies in religion which aspire towards a communication between man and his Maker through the inward perception of the mind, more direct than that which is afforded us through revelation; a seeking to solve the mysteries of existence by internal illumination or special revelation; a dreamy contemplation on ideas that have no foundation in human experience.

**Mystify**, mīs'tī-fi, *v.t.*—*mystified*, *mystifying*. [Coined: from *mystic*, and *-fy*, Fr. *-fier*, L. *facere*, to make.] To perplex purposely; to play on the credulity of; to bewilder; to befog.—**Mystification**, mīs'tī-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of mystifying or state of being mystified.

**Myth**, mith, *n.* [Gr. *mythos*, a word, a fable, a legend.] A fable or legend of natural upgrowth, embodying the convictions of a people as to their gods or other divine personages, their own origin and early history and the heroes connected with it, the origin of the world, &c.; in a looser sense, an invented story; something purely fabulous or having no existence in fact.—**Mythic**, **Mythical**, mith'ik, mith'-i-kal, *a.* Relating to myths; described in a myth; fabulous; fabled.—**Mythological**, **Mythologic**, mith-o-lōj'ik-al, mith-o-lōj'ik, *a.* Relating to mythology; proceeding from mythology; of the nature of a myth; fabulous.—**Mythologist**, **Mythologer**, **Mythological**, mith-o-lō-jist, mith-o-lō-jēr, mith-o-lō-jī-an, *n.* One versed in mythology.—**Mythology**, mith-o-lō-jī, *n.* The science or doctrine of myths; the myths of a people or nation collectively.—**Mythopœic**, **Mythopœtic**, mith-ō-pē'ik, mith'-ō-pō-et'ik, *a.* [Gr. *mythos*, and *poieō*, I make.] Myth-making; producing or tending to produce myths; suggesting or giving rise to myths.

**Myxædema**, miks-ē-dē'ma. [Gr. *myxa*, mucus, *oidēma*, a swelling.] A disease due to deficient secretion of the thyroid gland.

## N

**N**, the fourteenth letter and the eleventh consonant of the English alphabet.

**Nab**, nab, *v.t.* [Same as Dan. *knappe*, Sw. *knappa*, to snatch; comp. D. and G. *knappen*, to snap.] To catch or seize suddenly or unexpectedly. [Colloq.]

**Nabob**, nā'bōb, *n.* [Corruption of Hind. *nawwāb*, from Ar. *nawwāb*, pl. of *nāyib*, a deputy, from Ar. *nāba*, to take one's turn.] A governor of a province or commander of an army in India under the Mogul empire; a person who has acquired great wealth in the East and uses it ostentatiously.

**Nacelle**, nā-sel', *n.* [L. *navicella*, little ship.] Aviation, the cabin, or accommodation for crew and passengers, as distinguished from the fuselage, &c.

**Nacre**, nā'kēr, *n.* [Fr. *nacre*, Sp. *nacar*, from Per. *nakar*, an ornament of different colours.] Mother-of-pearl.—**Nacreous**, nā'krē-us, *a.* Consisting of or resembling nacre or mother-of-pearl.

**Nadir**, nā'dēr, *n.* [Fr. *nadir*, Ar. and Per. *nadir*, *nazir*, the nadir, from *nazara*, to correspond, to be opposite.] That point of the heavens or lower hemisphere directly opposite to the zenith; the point directly under the place where we stand; fig. the lowest point; the point or time of extreme depression.

**Nævus**, nē'vus, *n.* [L.] A natural mark, spot, or blemish on the skin of a person; a birth-mark.

**Nag**, nag, *n.* [Same as Sc. *naig*, D. *negge*, a pony; perhaps akin to *neigh*.] A small horse, or in familiar language any horse.

**Nag**, nag, *v.t. and i.* [N. and Sw. *nagga*, to gnaw, irritate, scold = G. *nagen*, E. to *gnaw*. NAIL, GNAW.] To scold pertinaciously; to find fault constantly.

**Nagana**, nā-gā'na. [Native word.] 'Fly disease' of horses in tropical Africa: due to microscopic animals introduced by the bite of a tsetse-fly.

**Naiad**, nī'yad, *n.* [Gr. *naias*, *naiados*, a naiad, from *naō*, I flow.] A water nymph; a female divinity that presides over rivers and springs.

**Nail**, nāl, *n.* [A.Sax. *nagel*, D. and G. *nagel*, the human or a metallic nail; Icel. *nagl*, Dan. *negl*, a human nail, *nagll* and *nagle*, a metallic nail; cog. Lith. *nagas*, L. *unguis*, Skr. *nakha*, a human nail; allied to *nag* (verb).] The horny scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes; a similar appendage in the lower animals; a claw; a small pointed piece of metal, with some sort of a head, used for driving through or into timber or other material for the purpose of holding separate pieces together, or left

projecting that things may be hung on it; a stud or boss; a measure of length, being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, or  $1\frac{1}{16}$ th of a yard.—To hit the nail on the head, to hit or touch the exact point, in a figurative sense.—*v.t.* To fasten with nails; to drive nails into; to stud with nails.

**Nainsook**, nān'suk, *n.* [Hind.] A kind of muslin, plain and striped, originally made in India.

**Naïve**, nā-ēv', *a.* [Fr. *naïf*, fem. *naïve*, from L. *nativus*, native, latterly also rustic, simple.] Ingenuous; artless; showing candour or simplicity; unsophisticated.—**Naïveté**, nā-ēv'tē, *n.* [Fr.] Native simplicity of soul; unaffected ingenuousness.

**Naked**, nā'ked, *a.* [A.Sax. *nacod*.] Not having clothes on; bare; nude; not having a covering, especially a customary covering (a *naked sword*); *bot.* not having a calyx; not enclosed in a pod, or the like; *zool.* not having a calcareous shell; fig. open to view; not concealed; manifest; mere, bare, simple; unarmed; defenceless; unprovided; destitute.—The *naked eye*, the eye unassisted by any instrument, as spectacles, telescope, or microscope.—**Nakedness**, nā'ked-nes, *n.* The state of being naked; nudity; bareness; plainness.

**Namby-pamby**, nam'bi-pam'bi, *a.* [Contemptuously formed from the name of Ambrose Phillips, a feeble pastoral poet of Addison's time.] Affectedly pretty; weakly sentimental; insipid; vapid (*namby-pamby* sentiment, rhymes).

**Name**, nām, *n.* [A.Sax. *nama*.] That by which a person or thing is called or designated, in distinction from other persons or things; appellation; reputation; character (one's good or bad *name*); renown; fame; eminence; the mere word by which anything is called; sound only; not reality; authority; behalf; persons having a certain name.—*Christian name*, a personal name preceding the family name, and usually bestowed at baptism: as distinguished from a *surname*.—*v.t.*—*named, naming.* To give a name or distinctive appellation to; to denominate; to mention by name; to nominate; to designate for any purpose by name; to pronounce to be; to speak of or mention as.—**Nameless**, nām'les, *a.* Without a name or appellation; not known to fame; obscure; without family or pedigree; that cannot or ought not to be named; inexpressible.—**Namely**, nām'li, *adv.* To mention by name; to particularize; that is to say.—**Namesake**, nām'sāk, *n.* One that has the same name as another; one named after another for that other's sake.

**Nankeen**, nan-kēn', *n.* A sort of cotton cloth, usually of a yellow colour, originally manufactured and imported from Nankin in China; pl. trousers or breeches made of this material.

**Nap**, nap, *v.t.*—*napped, napping.* [A.Sax. *hnapian*, *hnapian*, to take a nap, to doze.] To have a short sleep; to drowse; to be in a careless, secure state.—*n.* A short sleep or slumber.

**Nap**, nap, *n.* A game at cards. [Contraction of *Napoleon* (q.v.).]

**Nap**, nap, *n.* [A.Sax. *knoppa*, the nap of cloth = D. *nap*, *nappe*, Dan. *nappe*, L.G. *nobbe*, nap; allied to *knob* or *knop*, from the little tufts on coarse cloth.] The woolly substance on the surface of cloth, &c.; the pile, as of a hat; what resembles this, as the downy substance on some plants.

**Nape**, nāp, *n.* [Same as A.Sax. *cnap*, a top; akin *nap*, *knob*, *knop*.] The back part of the neck; the prominent part of the neck behind.

**Napery**, nā'pēr-l, *n.* [Fr. *napperie*, from *nappe*, a towel, from L. *mappa*, a towel, whence also *map*; akin *napkin*, *apron*.] A collective term for linen cloths used for domestic purposes, especially for the table.

**Naphtha**, nap'tha or naf'tha, *n.* [Gr. *Chal. Syr.* and Ar. *naphtha*, Per. *naft*, *naphtha*.] A variety of bitumen, fluid, inflammable, emitting a strong odour, and generally of a yellow colour, used as a source of light, as a solvent for caoutchouc, &c.—*Native naphtha*, petroleum or rock-oil.—**Naphthalene**, nap'thālēn, *n.* A white crystallizable solid formed during the distillation of coal for gas, or obtained by redistilling coal-tar.

**Napkin**, nap'kin, *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *nappe*, a cloth, a table-cloth, from L. *mappa*, a napkin.] A cloth used for wiping the hands; a towel.

**Napoleon**, na-pō'lē-on, *n.* [After *Napoleon I.*] A French gold coin, worth 20 francs, or normally 15s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling; a game played with cards, each player receiving five.

**Narcissus**, nār-sis'us, *n.* [L., from Gr. *narkissos*, from *narkē*, torpor: from the narcotic properties of the plants.] An extensive genus of bulbous plants, with gay and fragrant flowers, including the daffodil, the jonquil, &c.

**Narcotic**, nār-kot'ik, *n.* [Gr. *narkōtikos*, from *narkōō*, I render torpid, from *narkē*, torpor.] A substance which relieves pain, produces sleep, and in large doses brings on stupor, coma, and even death, as opium, hemlock, alcohol, &c.—**Narcotic**, **Narcotical**, nār-kot'ikal, *a.* Having the properties of a narcotic.

**Nard**, nārd, *n.* [L. *nardus*, from Gr.

*nardos*, Heb. and Per. *nard*, *nard*.] A plant, same as *Spikenard*; an unguent prepared from the plant.

**Narghile**, nar'gi-le, *n*. [Persian and Turkish name.] A kind of tobacco-pipe or smoking apparatus used by the Orientals in which the smoke is passed through water.

**Narrate**, nar-rât, *v.t.*—[*narrated*, *narrating*.] [*L. narro, narratum*, to relate.] To tell or recite, as a story; to relate the particulars of in speech or writing.—**Narration**, nar-râ'shon, *n*. The act of narrating; that which is related; a narrative; *rhet.* that part of a discourse which recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action.—**Narrative**, nar-a-tiv, *a*. Pertaining to narration.—*n*. That which is narrated or related; a relation or narration; a relation in words or writing of the particulars of any transaction or event.—**Narrator**, nar-râ'tér, *n*. One who narrates or produces a narrative.

**Narrow**, nar'ô, *a*. [A.Sax. *nearu*.] Of little breadth; having little distance from side to side; of little extent; limited or contracted; limited as to means; straitened; contracted in mind; of confined views; bigoted; not liberal or bountiful; niggardly; near; within but a little; hence, barely sufficient to avoid evil, &c. (a narrow escape, majority); close; scrutinizing.—*n*. A narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a strait or sound; usually in the plural.—*v.t.* To make narrow or contracted, literally or figuratively.—*v.i.* To become narrow or narrower.—**Narrowly**, nar'ô-li, *adv.* In a narrow manner; contractedly; sparingly; closely; rigorously; nearly; within a little.—**Narrow-minded**, *a*. Of confined views or sentiments; illiberal.—**Narrowness**, nar'ô-nes, *n*. The quality or condition of being narrow; illiberality; want of enlarged views.

**Narwhal**, nar'whal, *n*. [Dan. *narhval*, Icel. *ná-hvalr*, 'corpse-whale', Icel. *ná*, *nádr*, a corpse, from the animal's pale colour.] A cetaceous mammal of northern seas, with no teeth except two canines in the upper jaw, of which one is frequently developed into a long projecting tusk; the sea-unicorn.

**Nasal**, ná'al, *a*. [Fr. *nasal*, from *L. nasus*, the nose.] Pertaining to the nose; uttered through the nose or through both the nose and mouth simultaneously (as *m* in English, *en* in French).—*n*. An elementary sound uttered through or partly through the nose.—**Nasalization**, ná'al-i-zâ'shon, *n*. The act of nasalizing or uttering with a nasal sound.—**Nasalize**, ná'al-iz, *v.t.*—*nasalized*, *nasalizing*. To render nasal, as the sound of a letter; to insert a nasal letter in, especially *n* or *m*.—**Nasally**, ná'al-li, *adv.* In a nasal manner; by or through the nose.

**Nascent**, nas'ent, *a*. [*L. nascens*,

*nascens*, ppr. of *nasci*, to be born.] Beginning to exist or to grow; coming into being; arising.

**Nase**, nâz, *n*. A ness, cape, headland. NOSE.

**Nasturtium**, nas-tér'shi-um, *n*. [*L.* from *nasus*, the nose, and *torqueo, tortum*, to twist, from the acridity of its smell.] A genus of herbs, including the common water-cress; also a name given to the Indian cress, an American annual with pungent fruit.

**Nasty**, nas'ti, *a*. [O.E. *nasky*, connected with *L.G. nask*, Sw. *naskug*, *nasket*, unclean, dirty.] Filthy; dirty; indecent; obscene; disgusting to taste or smell; disagreeable; troublesome.—**Nastiness**, nas'ti-nes, *n*. The quality of being nasty, or what is nasty; filthiness; filthy matter; obscenity.

**Natal**, ná'tal, *a*. [*L. natalis*, from *nascor, natus*, to be born.] Pertaining to one's birth; dating from one's birth.

**Natant**, ná'tant, *a*. [*L. natans, natan-tis*, ppr. of *nato*, I swim.] Floating on the surface of water; swimming, as the leaf of an aquatic plant.

**Natation**, na-tâ'shon, *n*. [*L. natatio*.] The art or act of swimming.

**Natatores**, ná-ta-tô'rêz, *n.pl.* [Lit. swimmers.] The order of swimming birds, characterized by their toes being webbed, and including ducks, geese, swans, penguins, grebes, &c.

**Natatorial**, ná-ta-tô'ri-al, *a*. Swimming or adapted to swimming; belonging to the Natatores.—**Natatory**, ná-ta-to-ri, *a*. Enabling to swim; adapted for swimming; natatorial.

**Nathless**, **Natheless**, ná'th-les, ná'thê-les, *adv.* [A.Sax. *nâ thý les*, not the less, lit. not by that less.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding. [Archaic.]

**Nation**, ná'shon, *n*. [*L. natio*, from *natus*, born, *nasci*, to be born.] A people inhabiting a certain extent of territory, and united by common political institutions; an aggregation of persons speaking the same or a cognate language; a division of students in some universities according to their place of birth; a great number; a great deal, by way of emphasis.—**National**, nash'-on-al, *a*. Pertaining to a nation; common to a whole people or race; public; general.—*n*. A member of a nation, especially a fellow-countryman abroad.—**Nationalism**, nash'-on-al-izm, *n*. Nationality; a national idiom or trait; in Ireland, the political programme of the party that desired more or less complete separation from Great Britain.—**Nationalist**, nash'-on-al-ist, *n*. A supporter of nationalism.—**Nationality**, nash'-on-al-i-ti, *n*. The qualities that distinguish a nation; national character; strong attachment to one's own nation or countrymen; the people constituting a nation; a nation; a race of people; separate existence as a nation; national unity and integrity.—

**Nationalize**, nash'-on-al-iz, *v.t.*—*nationalized*, *nationalizing*. To make national; to make the common property of the nation as a whole; to give the character of a distinct nation.

**Native**, ná'tiv, *a*. [*L. natus*, born, innate, natural, native, from *nascor, natus*, to be born.] Pertaining to the place or circumstances of one's birth; being the scene of one's origin (our native land); conferred by birth; belonging to one's nature or constitution; not artificial or acquired; occurring in nature pure or unmixed with other substances; said of mineral bodies (as iron or silver when found almost pure).—*n*. One born in a place or country, and not a foreigner or immigrant; an oyster raised in an artificial bed.—**Nativity**, na-tiv'i-ti, *n*. [*L. nati-vitas*.] A coming into life or the world; birth; the circumstances attending birth; a picture representing the birth of Christ; *astrol.* same as *Horoscope*.

**Natron**, ná'tron, *n*. [Fr. and Sp. *natron*, from Ar. *natrum*, native carbonate of soda: same word as *nitre*.] Native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali, found in the ashes of several marine plants, in some lakes, and mineral springs.

**Natterjack**, nat'er-jak, *n*. [For *atter-jack*, from A.Sax. *attor*, poison, from its disgusting smell.] A species of English toad.

**Natty**, nat'i, *a*. [Akin to *neat*.] Neat; tidy; spruce.

**Nature**, ná'tür, *n*. [Fr. *nature*, from *L. natura*, from *natus* (for *gnatus*), born.] The universe; the system of things of which ourselves are a part; the world of matter or of matter and mind; the creation, especially that part of it by which man is more immediately surrounded; often also the agent, author, or producer of things, or the powers that carry on the processes of the creation; the total of all agencies and forces in the creation; the inherent qualities of anything; the essential qualities which constitute it what it is; disposition of mind; personal character; individual constitution; quality; sort; natural affection; life or reality as distinguished from that which is artificial.—**Natural**, nat'ü-ral, *a*. [*L. naturalis*.] Pertaining to nature; produced by nature; not artificial, acquired, or assumed (*natural* colour, strength, heat); in conformity with the laws of nature; regulated by the laws which govern events, actions, sentiments, &c. (a *natural* enemy, supposition); happening in the ordinary course of things (the *natural* consequence); connected with the existing physical system of things, or creation at large (*natural* philosophy, laws, &c.); according to life and reality; without affectation or artificiality (he was always *natural*); born out of wedlock; bastard; in a state of nature; unregenerated; *mus.* a term applied to the diatonic or nor-



mal scale of C.—*n.* One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; an idiot; a fool; *mus*, a character marked thus ♯, the use of which is to make a sharpened note a semitone lower, and a flattened one a semitone higher.—**Naturalist**, nat'ū-ral-ist, *n.* One versed in natural science or natural history.—**Naturalization**, nat'ū-ral-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of naturalizing; the act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a natural subject.—**Naturalize**, nat'ū-ral-iz, *v.t.*—*naturalized, naturalizing.* To make natural; to confer the rights and privileges of a native subject upon; to accustom to a climate; to acclimatize; to adopt as native or vernacular (to *naturalize* foreign words).—**Naturally**, nat'ū-ral-li, *adv.* In a natural manner; according to nature; not by art or habit; without affectation; according to the usual course of things; spontaneously; without cultivation.—**Naturalness**, nat'ū-ral-nes, *n.* The state of being natural; conformity to nature; absence of affectation.

**Naught**, nat, *n.* [A.Sax. *naht.*] Nought; nothing.—*a.* Worthless; of no value or account; bad; vile.—**Naughty**, na'ti, *a.* [From *naught.*] Bad; mischievous; ill-behaved; very wrong (a *naughty* child).—**Naughtiness**, na'ti-nes, *n.* The state of being naughty; misbehaviour, as of children.

**Nausea**, na'shē-a, *n.* [L., from Gr. *nausia*, from *naus*, a ship.] Seasickness; any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; loathing.—**Nauseate**, na'shē-āt, *v.i.*—*nauseated, nauseating.* [L. *nauseo.*] To feel nausea; to be inclined to vomit.—*v.t.* To loathe; to reject with disgust; to affect with disgust.—**Nauseous**, na'shus, *a.* Exciting or fitted to excite nausea; loathsome; disgusting.—**Nauseousness**, na'shus-nes, *n.* The quality of being nauseous; loathsomeness.

**Naught-girl**, na'ch, *n.* In the East Indies, a native professional dancing-girl.

**Nautical**, na'ti-kal, *a.* [L. *nauticus*, from *nauta*, a seaman, for *navita*, from *navis*, a ship.] Pertaining to seamanship or navigation.

**Nautilus**, na'ti-lus, *n.* [Gr. *nautilus*, a sailor, a nautilus, from *naus*, a ship.] A genus of cephalopods with many-chambered shells in the form of a flat spiral, the animal residing in the external chamber, and the others being separated by partitions; also a name for the argonaut or paper nautilus; a form of diving-bell which requires no suspension, sinking and rising by means of condensed air.

**Naval**, nā'val, *a.* [L. *navalis*, from *navis*, a ship.] Consisting of ships, or of forces fighting in ships; pertaining to a navy or to ships of war; maritime.

**Nave**, nāv, *n.* [A.Sax. *nafu.*] The thick piece in the centre of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted; the hub.

**Nave**, nāv, *n.* [Lit. ship.] The middle part, lengthwise, of a church; the part between the aisles and extending from the entrance.

**Navel**, nā'vl, *n.* [A.Sax. *nafel.*] A depression in the centre of the abdomen, the point where the umbilical cord passes out of the fetus.—**Navel-string**, *n.* The umbilical cord.

**Navigate**, nav'i-gāt, *v.i.*—*navigated, navigating.* [L. *navigo, navigatum*, from *navis*, a ship, *ago*, I do.] To pass on water in ships; to manage a ship; to sail.—*v.t.* To pass over in ships; to sail on; to steer or manage in sailing.—**Navigation**, nav-i-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *navigatio.*] The act of navigating; the science or art of managing ships.—**Navigator**, nav'i-gā-ter, *n.* One that navigates; one who directs the course of a ship.—**Navigable**, nav'i-ga-bl, *a.* Capable of being navigated; affording passage to ships.

**Navy**, nav'i, *n.* [Abbrev. from *navigator*—the name being first given to men engaged on works connected with inland navigation.] A common labourer, engaged in such works as the making of canals or railways.

**Navy**, nā'vl, *n.* [O.Fr. *navie*, from L. *navis*, a ship.] A collective term for all the ships, or all of a certain class, belonging to a country (the mercantile *navy* of Britain); especially, the whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation; the naval force of any country, including ships, men, stores, &c.

**Nawab**, na-wāb', *n.* [See NABOB.] A viceroys; a deputy; an hereditary title conferred upon Indian princes, &c.

**Nay**, nā, *adv.* [Equivalent to *ne aye* (A.Sax. *ne*, not, that is, not ever.)] No; a word that expresses negation or refusal; also used to intimate that something is to be added to an expression; not only so; not this alone.

**Nazarean, Nazarene**, naz-a-rē-an, naz-a-rēn', *n.* An inhabitant of *Nazareth*; a name given to Christ and the early converts to Christianity, in contempt.

**Nazarite**, naz-a-rit, *n.* [Heb. *nazir*, separated.] A Jew who by certain vows and acts devoted himself to the peculiar service of Jehovah for a certain time or for life. Num. vi, 2-21.

**Nazi**, nāt'si, *n.* [From G. *national socialist*.] A member of the German National Socialist party.

**Neanderthal**, ne-and'er-tal, *a.* Applied to a type of mankind supposed to have inhabited Europe in Moustertian times, and represented by a skull found in a cave at Neanderthal in 1857.

**Neap**, nēp, *a.* [A.Sax. *nēp.*] Low, or not rising high: applied to the lowest tides, being those that hap-

pen in the middle of the second and fourth quarters of the moon, taking place about four or five days before the new and full moons.—**Neap**, **Neap-tide**, *n.* One of the lowest tides or the time of one: opposite to *spring-tide*.

**Near**, nēr, *a.* [A.Sax. *nedr*, compar. of *nedh*, nigh (*nearer* being thus a double compar.)] Nigh; not far distant in place, time, or degree; closely connected by blood (*near* relations); intimate; familiar (a *near* friend); closely affecting one's interest or feelings; close or literal; so as barely to avoid injury or danger; narrow (a *near* escape); on the left of a horse: opposed to *off*, in riding or driving (the *near* fore-leg); short, or not circuitous (a *near* way home); close, narrow, niggardly.—*prep.* At no great distance from; close to; nigh.—*adv.* Almost; within a little; closely; *naut*, close to the wind: opposed to *off*.—*v.t.* and *i.* To approach; to come near.—**Nearly**, nēr'li, *adv.* Almost; within a little; not remotely; closely; intimately; in a parsimonious or niggardly manner.—**Nearness**, nēr'nes, *n.* The state or attribute of being near in any sense; closeness in time or place; proximity; parsimony.—**Near-sighted**, *a.* Short-sighted; seeing at a small distance only.

**Neat**, nēt, *n.* [A.Sax. *nedt.*] Cattle of the bovine genus, as oxen or cows: used either collectively or of one individual.—**Neat-herd**, nēt'hērd, *n.* A person who has the care of cattle.

**Neat**, nēt, *a.* [Fr. *net, nette*, from L. *nitidus*, shining, from *niteo*, I shine.] Having everything in perfect order; tidy; trim; expressed in few and well-chosen words; chaste; said of style; pure or unmixed with water (a glass of brandy *neat*); with all deductions made (usually written *Net* or *Nett*).—**Neatness**, nēt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being neat; tidiness; simple elegance.

**Neb**, neb, *n.* [A.Sax. *neb, nebb*, face, mouth, beak.] The nose; the beak of a fowl; the bill.

**Nebula**, neb'ū-lā, *n. pl.* **Nebulae**, neb'ū-lē. [L. *nebula*, a cloud.] The name for celestial objects resembling white clouds, in many cases resolved by the telescope into clusters of stars, though many nebulae consist of masses of incandescent gas; a white spot or a slight opacity of the cornea of the eye.—**Nebular**, neb'ū-lēr, *a.* Pertaining to nebulae.—**Nebular hypothesis**, a hypothesis that the bodies composing the solar system once existed in the form of a nebula, from which, when condensed by refrigeration, the planets were constituted, the main body forming the sun.—**Nebulous**, neb'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *nebulosus*.] Cloudy; hazy: literally or figuratively; *astron.* pertaining to or having the appearance of a nebula; nebular.

**Necessary**, nes'es-sa-ri, *a.* [L. *necessarius*, from *necesse*, necessary, unavoidable; origin doubtful.] Such as must be; inevitable; unavoidable; indispensable; essential; that cannot be absent; acting from necessity; opposed to *free* (as regards the will).—*n.* Anything necessary or indispensably requisite.—**Necessarily**, nes'es-sa-ri-li, *adv.* In a necessary manner; by necessity; indispensably.—**Necessitarianism**, *Necessitarianism*, nē-sēs-i-tā'ri-an-izm, nes-es-sā'ri-an-izm, *n.* The doctrine of philosophical necessity.

—**Necessitate**, nē-sēs-i-tāt, *v.t.*—*necessitated*, *necessitating*. To make necessary or indispensable; to render necessary; to compel; to force.—**Necessitous**, nē-sēs-i-tus, *a.* Exhibiting indigence; pressed with poverty; indigent; destitute.—**Necessity**, nē-sēs-i-ti, *n.* [L. *necessitas*.] The state of being necessary; condition demanding that something must be; unavoidableness; indispensableness; need; irresistible compulsion; compulsion of circumstances; the absolute determination of the will by motives; that which is requisite; a necessary; extreme indigence; pinching poverty.

**Neck**, nek, *n.* [A.Sax. *hnecca*, the neck = D. *nek*, Dan. *nakke*, Icel. *hnakki*, the nape; G. *nacken*, the neck; connexions doubtful.] The part of an animal's body between the head and the trunk and connecting them; part of a thing corresponding to the neck of animals; a narrow tract of land connecting two larger tracts; an isthmus; the slender part of a vessel, as a bottle; that part of a violin or similar instrument which connects the scroll or head and body.—**Neckband**, *n.* The band of a shirt round the neck, to which the collar is attached.—**Neckcloth**, nek'kloth, *n.* A piece of linen or cotton cloth formerly worn round the neck as part of a gentleman's dress.—**Neckerchief**, nek'er-chif, *n.* A kerchief for the neck.—**Necklace**, nek'lās, *n.* A string of beads, precious stones, or other ornamental objects worn round the neck.—**Necklet**, nek'let, *n.* A small chain worn round the neck for suspending a locket.—**Neck-tie**, *n.* A small band of cloth worn round the neck.—**Neck-verse**, *n.* The verse formerly read to entitle a criminal to the benefit of clergy, the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, 'Miserere mei', &c.

**Necromancy**, nek'rō-man-si, *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, a corpse, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by means of a pretended communication with the dead; the black art; the art of magic or sorcery.—**Necromancer**, nek'rō-man-sēr, *n.* One who practises necromancy; a sorcerer; a wizard.—**Necropolis**, nek-ro-p'olis, *n.* [G. *polis*, a city; the city of the dead.] A cemetery, especially one that is extensive and ornamen-

tally laid out.—**Necrosis**, nek'rō-sis, *n.* [Gr. *nekrosis*, deadness.] *Pathol.* death of the bone substance, a condition corresponding to what gangrene is to the flesh; *bot.* a disease of plants chiefly found upon the leaves and soft parts.

**Nectar**, nek'tēr, *n.* [Gr.] *Greek myth.* the drink of the gods, ambrosia being their solid food; hence, any delicious drink; *bot.* the honey of a flower.—**Nectarine**, nek'tēr-in, *a.* Sweet as nectar.—*n.* A variety of the common peach, having a smoother rind and firmer pulp.—**Nectarous**, nek'tēr-us, *a.* Sweet as nectar.—**Nectary**, nek'ta-ri, *n.* The part of a flower that contains or secretes the nectar.

**Née**, nā, *pp.* [Fr., from L. *natus*, born.] Born; a term placed before a married woman's maiden name to indicate her parentage: as, Madame de Staël, *née* Necker, that is, whose family name was Necker.

**Need**, nēd, *n.* [A.Sax. *nēd*.] A state that requires supply or relief; pressing occasion for something; urgent want; necessity; want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indigence.—*v.t.* To have necessity or need for; to want, lack, require. *Need* is often used as a sort of auxiliary, especially in negative and interrogative sentences without the personal termination of the 3rd person singular, and without the infinitive sign to before the following verb (he or they *need* not go; *need* he do it?).—*v.i.* To be wanted; to be necessary; not used with a personal nominative (there *needs* nothing more).—**Needfire**, nēd'fir, *n.* [Lit. fire of *need* or necessity.] Fire produced by friction, of old the subject of superstitions.—**Needful**, nēd'ful, *a.* Needy; necessitous; necessary; requisite.—*The needful*, anything necessary; specifically, ready-money [colloq.].—**Neediness**, nēd'i-nes, *n.* Want; poverty; indigence.—**Needless**, nēd'les, *a.* Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite.—**Needs**, nēdz, *adv.* [An adverbial genitive of *need*.] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably; generally with *must*.—**Needy**, nēd'i, *a.* Necessitous; indigent; very poor; distressed by want of the means of living.

**Needle**, nēd'l, *n.* [A.Sax. *naedl*.] A small instrument of steel pointed at one end, and having an eye or hole through which is passed a thread, used for sewing; an instrument of iron or steel, bone, wood, &c., used for interweaving or interlacing a thread or twine in knitting, netting, embroidery, &c.; a name of sundry long and sharp-pointed surgical instruments; a magnetized bar of steel in a mariner's or other compass, in the needle-telegraph, &c.; a sharp pinnacle of rock; a needle-shaped crystal.—**Needle-book**, *n.* Pieces of cloth in the form of the leaves of a book, used for sticking needles into.—**Needle-gun**, *n.* A breech-loading rifle

fired by the striking of a needle or small spike on detonating powder in the cartridge.—**Needle-woman**, *n.* A seamstress.—**Needle-work**, *n.* Work executed with a needle; sewed work; embroidery; the business of a seamstress.—**Needly**, nēd'li, *a.* Relating to or resembling a needle.

**Nē'er**, nār. A contraction of *Never*.—**Nefarious**, nē-fā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *nefarius*, from *nefas*, impious, unlawful.] Wicked in the extreme; atrociously sinful or villainous; detestably vile.

**Negation**, nē-gā'shon, *n.* [L. *negatio*, a denying, from *nego*, I deny.] Denial; a declaration that something is not, has not been, or will not be; opposed to *affirmation*; contradiction or contradictory condition.—**Negative**, neg'a-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *négatif*, L. *negativus*.] Implying or containing denial or negation; opposed to *affirmative*; tending in the direction of denial without directly denying or controverting: opposed to *positive* (a *negative* result); *photog.* applied to a picture in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature.—*Negative electricity*, the opposite of positive electricity. See **POSITIVE**.—*n.* A proposition by which something is denied; an opposite or contradictory term or conception; a negative proposition; a word that denies (*not*, *no*); that side of a question which denies or refuses; a decision or answer expressive of negation; *photog.* a photographic picture on glass, in which the lights and shades are the opposite of those in nature, used as a plate from which to print positive impressions.—*v.t.*—*negated*, *negating*. To disprove; to prove the contrary; to say no to; to reject; to refuse to enact or sanction (the lords *negated* the bill).

**Neglect**, neg-lekt', *v.t.* [L. *negligo*, *neglectum*, lit. not to pick up—*neg*, not, nor, and *lego*, I pick up.] To treat with no regard or attention or with too little; to slight; to set at naught; to omit to do; to leave undone; to forbear: often with an infinitive as object (to *neglect* to pay a visit).—*n.* Omission; forbearance to do anything that should be done; carelessness; omission of due attention or civilities; negligence; habitual want of regard; state of being disregarded.—**Neglectful**, neg-lekt'ful, *a.* Apt to neglect; treating with neglect; negligent; careless; inattentive.

**Negligé**, neg'lē-zhā, *n.* [Fr. *negligé*, from *negliger*, to neglect.] An easy or unceremonious dress; undress.

**Negligent**, neg'li-jent, *a.* [L. *negligens*, *negligentis*, *ppr.* of *negligo*, I neglect.] Characterized by neglect; apt to neglect; careless; heedless; neglectful.—**Negligence**, neg'li-jens, *n.* [L. *negligentia*.] The quality of being negligent; neglect; remissness; an act of negligence.—**Negligible**, neg'li-jl-bl, *a.* That may be neglected.



**Negotiate**, nê-gô'shi-ât, *v.i.* [*L. negotior, negotiatus*, from *negotium*, want of leisure, business.] To treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade; to hold diplomatic intercourse with another, as respecting a treaty, league, or other matter; to treat; to conduct communications in general.—*v.t.*—*negotiated, negotiating.* To procure or bring about by negotiation (a treaty, a loan); to pass in the way of business; to put into circulation (to negotiate a bill of exchange); to negotiate a corner: said of a motor-car or other vehicle, taking an obstacle carefully in order to overcome it.—**Negotiable**, nê-gô'shi-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being negotiated; transferable by assignment from one person to another, as a bill or promissory note.—**Negotiation**, nê-gô'shi-â'shon, *n.* The act of negotiating; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase; the intercourse of governments by their agents, in making treaties and the like.

**Negro**, nê-grô, *n. pl.* **Negroes**, nê-grôz. [*It. and Sp. negro*, black, from *L. niger*, black.] A member of that race of mankind which is characterized by the black or very dark colour of the skin and the possession of hair of a woolly or crisp nature.—*a.* Relating to negroes; black.—**Negroid**, nê-groid, *a.* Resembling negroes; having negro characteristics.—**Negress**, nê-gres, *n.* A female negro.—**Negrillo**, nê-grê-tô, nê-grê-lô, *n. and a.* [*Dim. of negro.*] A name given to the diminutive negro-like tribes inhabiting the Philippine and other islands of the Eastern Archipelago.

**Negus**, nê-gus, *n.* [From the inventor, Col. *Negus* of Queen Anne's time.] A beverage made of wine, hot water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice, or only of wine, water, and sugar.

**Negus**, nê-gus, *n.* [An Abyssinian word.] Formerly the title of the sovereign of Abyssinia.

**Neigh**, nâ, *v.i.* [*A.Sax. hnaegan.*] To utter the cry of a horse; to whinny.—*n.* The cry of a horse; a whinnying.

**Neighbour**, nâ'bêr, *n.* [*A.Sax. nêdh-bûr, nêh-bûr*, lit. a near-dweller, from *nêah*, near, and *bûr*, *gebûr*, a dweller, a boor (BOOR).] One who lives near another; one who lives in a neighbourhood; one in close proximity; one who lives on friendly terms with another: often used as a familiar term of address.—*a.* Being in the vicinity; adjoining; next.—*v.t.* To adjoin; to border on or be near to.—**Neighbourhood**, nâ'bêr-hûd, *n.* A place or district the inhabitants of which may be called neighbours; vicinity; the adjoining district or locality; neighbours collectively; a district or locality in general (a low neighbourhood).—**Neighbouring**, nâ-

bêr-ing, *a.* Living as neighbours; being situated near.—**Neighbourly**, nâ'bêr-li, *a.* Becoming a neighbour; acting as a good neighbour; social.

**Neither**, nê'hêr or nî'hêr, *pron. and pronominal adjective.* [Used as negative of either; earlier forms *nather*, *naither*, *nouther*, *A.Sax. nûther*, *nîhwæther* = *nôwther*.] Not one of two; not either; not the one or the other: used either alone or with a noun following.—*conj.* Not either: generally prefixed to the first of two or more co-ordinate negative propositions or clauses, the others being introduced by *nor*: sometimes used instead of *nor* in the second of two clauses, the former continuing *not*.

**Nekton**, nek'ton, *n.* [*Gr. nekton*, swimming.] The actively swimming fishes and other organisms living near the surface of the ocean. See PLANKTON.

**Nelumbo**, nê-lum'bô, *n.* The Hindu and Chinese lotus, a beautiful water-plant with rose-coloured flowers.

**Nematoid**, nem'a-toid, *n.* [*Gr. nêma, nêmatos*, a thread, from *nêo*, I spin.] A round-worm.

**Nemesis**, nem'e-sis, *n.* [*Gr.*, from *nemesis*, distribution of what is due.] A female Greek divinity regarded as a personification of retributive justice.

**Neolithic**, nê-ô-lith'ik, *a.* [*Gr. neos*, new, *lithos*, a stone.] *Archæol.* applied to the more recent of the two periods into which the stone age has been subdivided, as opposed to *palæolithic*. During the neolithic age, stone implements were polished, domesticated animals became common, cereals and fruit trees were grown, pottery made, linen woven, and boats used.

**Neology**, nê-ô'ô-jî, *n.* [*Gr. neos*, new, and *logos*, a word.] The introduction of a new word or of new words into a language; novel doctrines; rationalistic views in theology.—**Neologism**, nê-ô'ô-jizm, *n.* A new word or phrase, or new use of a word; the use of new words or of old words in a new sense; new doctrines.—**Neologist**, **Neologian**, nê-ô'ô-jist, nê-ô-lô'jî-an, *n.* One who introduces new words or phrases; an innovator in doctrines or beliefs.

**Neon**, nê'on, *n.* [*Gr. neos*, new.] An inert gas present in small amount in the air.

**Neophyte**, nê-ô-fit, *n.* [*Gr. neos*, new, and *phyton*, a plant, from *phûo*, I grow.] A new convert or proselyte; a novice; one newly admitted to the order of priest; a tyro; a beginner in learning.

**Neo-Platonism**, nê-ô-plâ-ton-izm, *n.* [*Gr. neos*, new, and *E. Platonism*.] A philosophical system growing up in Alexandria, and prevailing chiefly from the 3rd to the 5th century after Christ, deriving elements from the philosophy of Plato, and from Christianity, Gnosticism, and Oriental beliefs.

**Neoteric**, **Neoterical**, nê-ô-ter'ik, nê-ô-ter'i-kal, *a.* [*Gr. nêotêrikos*, young, from *neos*, new.] New; recent in origin; modern.—**Neoterism**, nê-ô'têr-izm, *n.* The introduction of new words or phrases.

**Neozoic**, nê-ô-zô'ik, *a.* [*Gr. neos*, new, recent, and *zôê*, life.] *Geol.* a name given to strata from the beginning of the trias up to the most recent deposits, including the mesozoic and Cainozoic divisions.

**Nepenthe**, **Nepenthesis**, nê-pen'thê, nê-pen'thêz, *n.* [*Gr. nêpênthes*—*nê*, not, and *penthos*, grief.] A kind of magic potion, supposed to make persons forget their sorrows and misfortunes; any draught or drug capable of removing pain or care.

**Nephew**, nev'û, *n.* [*Fr. neveu*, from *L. nepos*.] The son of a brother or sister; also, the son of a brother- or sister-in-law.

**Nephrite**, nê'frit, *n.* [*Gr. nephritês*.] The mineral otherwise called jade.

**Nephritis**, nê-frî'tis, *n.* [*Gr. nephros*, a kidney, term. -itis, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the kidneys.

**Nepotism**, nê'pot-izm, *n.* [*Fr. nepotisme*, from *L. nepos*, nephew.] Favouritism shown to nephews and other relations; patronage bestowed in consideration of family relationship and not of merit.

**Neptune**, nep'tûn, *n.* [*L. Neptunus*.] The chief marine divinity of the Romans, identified by them with the Greek Poseidon; a planet beyond the orbit of Uranus, the remotest from the sun yet known in the solar system, with the exception of Pluto (q.v.).—**Neptunian**, nep-tû'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean or sea; formed by water or aqueous solution (as rocks).—*Neptunian theory*, in *geol.* the theory of Werner, which refers the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water: opposed to the *Plutonic theory*.

**Nereid**, nê'rê-id, *n.* [*Gr. nêrêis, nêrêidos*, from *Nereus*, a marine deity.] *Myth.* one of the daughters of Nereus, the constant attendant of Neptune; a sea nymph; a marine annelid; a sea-centiped.

**Nerve**, nêrv, *n.* [*L. nervus*, a sinew, strength, vigour, from root *snar* (with initial *s*), seen in *E. snare*.] A sinew or tendon; strength; muscular power; self-command or steadiness, especially under trying circumstances; firmness of mind; courage; one of the whitish fibres which proceed from the brain and spinal cord, or from the central ganglia, of animals, and ramify through all parts of the body, and whose function is to convey sensation and originate motion; *pl.* the general tone of one's system; *bot.* one of the ribs or principal veins in a leaf.—*v.t.*—*nerved, nerving.* To give nerve, strength, or vigour to; to arm with force.—*Nerveless*, nêrv'les, *a.* Without nerve; destitute of strength; weak.—**Ner-**



**vous**, nêr'vus, *a.* Pertaining to the nerves; affecting the nerves; having the nerves affected; having weak or diseased nerves; easily agitated; strong; vigorous; sinewy; characterized by force or strength in sentiment or style.

**Nescience**, nêsh'i-ens, *n.* [*L. nescientia*, from *nescire*, not to know—*ne*, not, and *sco*, to know. **SCIENCE**.] The state of not knowing; want of knowledge; ignorance.

**Ness**, nes, *n.* [*A.Sax. naes*, *Icel. nes*, *Dan. næs*, a ness; probably a form of *nose*.] A promontory; a cape; a headland.

**Nest**, nest, *n.* [*A.Sax. L.G. D. and G. nest*; allied to *L. nidus*, a nest.] The place or bed formed or used by a bird for incubation and rearing the young; a place where the eggs of insects, turtles, &c., are produced; a place in which the young of various small animals (as mice) are reared; a number of persons frequenting the same haunt: generally in a bad sense; a set of articles of diminishing sizes, each enveloping the one next smaller (a *nest* of boxes); a set of small drawers.—*v.i.* To build a nest; to nestle.—**Nest-egg**, *n.* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it; something laid up as a beginning or nucleus.—**Nestle**, nes'l, *v.i.*

*—nestled, nestling.* [*Freq. from nest.*] To make or occupy a nest; to take shelter; to lie close and snug.—**Nestling**, nes'tling, *n.* [*A dim. from nest.*] A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

**Nestor**, nest'or, *n.* The type of an old and faithful counsellor, from *Nestor* in Homer, King of Pylus in Messenia.

**Nestorian**, nes-tô'ri-an, *n.* An adherent of *Nestorius*, patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, who maintained that the two natures in Christ were separate.

**Net**, net, *n.* [*A.Sax. netel*.] A fabric formed of thread, twine, or other fibrous materials, wrought or woven into meshes, used for catching fish, birds, &c., and also for securing or containing articles of various kinds; a material of fine open texture.—*v.t.*—*netted, netting.* To make into a net or net-work; to take in a net; hence, to capture by wile or stratagem; to enclose in a net or net-work.—*v.i.* To form net-work.—**Netted**, net'ed, *p. and a.* Made into a net or net-work; reticulated.—**Netting**, net'ing, *n.* The process of making nets; a piece of net-work; a net of small ropes, to be stretched along the upper part of a ship's quarter to contain hammocks.—**Net-work**, *n.* Work formed in the same manner as a net; any net-like fabric; an interlacement.

**Net**, **Nett**, net, *a.* [*Fr. net*, *It. netto*, neat, *net*.] Free from all deductions (*net profits*, *net produce*, *net rent*, *net weight*).—*v.t.*—*netted, netting.* To gain as clear profit.

**Nether**, nêth'êr, *a.* [*A.Sax. nither, nithor, neothra*, compar. of *nithe*,

under, downward.] Lower; lying or being beneath or in the lower part: opposed to *upper*.—**Netherlands**. [*D. Nederland.*] The lands lying at the foot of the Rhine, Holland.—**Nethermost**, nêth'êr-môst, *a.* [*A double superlative, like hindmost.*] Lowest.—**Netherwards**, nêth'êr-wêrds, *adv.* In a direction downwards.

**Nett**, net, *a.* **NET.**  
**Nettle**, net'l, *n.* [*A.Sax. netele*—*D. netel*, *Dan. nælde*, *nelde*, *G. nessel*, a nettle; root doubtful.] A sort of plants consisting chiefly of neglected weeds with stinging hairs.—*v.t.*—*nettled, netting.* To irritate or vex; to cause to feel displeasure or vexation not amounting to anger.—**Nettle-rash**, *n.* An eruption upon the skin much resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle; urticaria.

**Neural**, nû'al, *a.* [*Gr. neuron*, a nerve; akin to *L. nervus*.] Pertaining to the nerve or nervous system.—**Neuralgia**, nû'al-jî-a, *n.* [*Gr. algos*, pain.] Pain in a nerve; an ailment the chief symptom of which is acute pain, apparently seated in a nerve or nerves.—**Neurasthenia**, nû'ras-thê'ni-a, *n.* [*Gr. neuron*, nerve, *asthenia*, weakness.] Med. nervous debility or exhaustion.—**Neuritis**, nû-rî'tis, *n.* Med. inflammation of a nerve.—**Neurology**, nû-rô'lô-jî, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the nerves.—**Neuron**, nû'ron, *n.* [*Gr. for nerve.*] A nerve-cell with its prolongations.—**Neuropter**, **Neuropteran**, nû-rôp'têr, nû-rôp'têr-an, *n.* [*Gr. pteron*, a wing.] An individual belonging to an order of insects (Neuroptera) having four membranous, transparent, naked wings, reticulated with veins or nervures, as the dragon-flies.—**Neurosis**, nû-rô'sis, *n.* A name common to diseases having, or supposed to have, their seat in the nervous system.—**Neurotic**, nû-rô'tik, *a.* Relating to or acting on the nerves; affected by neurosis.—*n.* A medicine for nervous affections; a neurotic person.

**Neuter**, nû'têr, *a.* [*L.*, not either, not one nor the other—compounded of *ne* and *uter*, either of two.] Neutrally; *gram.* of neither gender; neither masculine nor feminine (in *Eng. gram.* applied to all names of things without life); neither active nor passive; intransitive (a *neuter verb*); *bot.* having neither stamens nor pistils; *zool.* having no fully developed sex (*neuter bees*).—*n.* An animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation; one of the imperfectly developed females of certain social insects, as ants and bees; *bot.* a plant which has neither stamens nor pistils; *gram.* a noun of the neuter gender.

**Neutral**, nû'al, *a.* [*L. neutralis*.] Not taking an active part with one of certain contending parties; not interested one way or another; indifferent.—*n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest be-

tween others.—**Neutrality**, nû'al-tî, *n.* The state of being neutral; the state of taking no part on either side.—**Neutralization**, nû'al-i-zâ'shon, *n.* The act of neutralizing; *chem.* the process by which an acid and an alkali are so combined as to disguise each other's properties or render them inert.—**Neutralize**, nû'al-iz, *v.t.*—*neutralized, neutralizing.* To render neutral; to destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; to render inoperative; to counteract; *chem.* to destroy or render inert or imperceptible the peculiar properties of by combination with a different substance.

**Neutron**, nû'tron, *n.* [*L. neuter*, neither.] A minute particle, consisting of a proton and an electron so closely combined that they produce no electric field.

**Never**, nev'êr, *adv.* [The neg. of *ever*; *A.Sax. naefre*.] Not ever; at no time, whether past, present, or future; in no degree (*never fear*); not at all; none (*never the better*); not, emphatically (he answered *never* a word).—**Nevermore**, nev'êr-môre, *adv.* Never again; at no future time.—**Nevertheless**, nev'êr-thê-les', *conj.* [The *the* is the old instrumental case of the demonstrative used before comparatives; *A.Sax. thý las*, the or by that less.] Not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of, or without regarding that.

**New**, nû, *a.* [*A.Sax. niwe*.] Lately made, invented, produced, or come into being; recent in origin; novel: opposed to *old*, and used of things; not before known; recently discovered; recently produced by change; different from a former (to lead a *new* life); not habituated; not familiar; unaccustomed; fresh after any event; never used before, or recently brought into use; not second-hand (a *new copy* of a book); recently commenced; starting afresh (the *new year*, a *new week*).—*New World*, a name frequently given to North and South America; the western hemisphere.—**Newcomer**, *n.* One who has lately come.—**Newfangled**, *a.* New-fashioned; fond of change; formed with the affectation of novelty; easily captivated with what is new.—**Newly**, nû'li, *adv.* Lately; freshly; recently; with a new form, different from the former; anew; afresh; as before; in a new and different manner.—**News**, nûz, *n.* [From *new*; probably the old genit. of *new*, from such phrases as *A.Sax. hwæt niwes*? what of new, what news?] It is almost always used as a singular.] Recent intelligence regarding any event; fresh information of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown; tidings; a newspaper.—**News-agent**, *n.* A person who deals in newspapers; a news-vendor.—**News-boy**, *n.* A boy who hawks or delivers newspapers.—**News-let-**

**ter, n.** The name given to the little sheets of news, issued weekly, about the time of Charles II, the news for which was collected from coffee-house gossip.—**News-monger**, nūz-mung-ger, *n.* One that deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news.

—**Newspaper**, nūz-pā-per, *n.* A sheet of paper printed and distributed for conveying news; a public print that circulates news, advertisements, political intelligence, information regarding proceedings of parliament, public meetings, and the like.—**Newsroom**, nūz-rōm, *n.* A room where newspapers, and often also magazines, reviews, &c., are read.

**Newel**, nū'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *nuail*, *noiel*, *nual*, from L. *nucalis*, like a nut, from *nux*, *nucis*, a nut; lit. the kernel.] *Arch.* the upright cylinder or pillar round which in a winding staircase the steps turn, and are supported from the bottom to the top.

**Newfoundland**, nū-found'land or nū-found'land, *n.* A well-known and fine variety of the dog, supposed to be derived from *Newfoundland*, remarkable for its sagacity, good-nature, and swimming powers.

**Newt**, nūt, *n.* [A corruption of an *ewt*, *ewt*, *evet* being old forms. EFT.] One of a genus of small-tailed batrachians of lizard-like appearance, living in ponds, ditches, and moist places; an eft.

**Next**, nekst, *a. superl.* of *nigh*. [A. Sax. *nēhst*, *nēhsta*, *superl.* of *nēh*, *nigh*, *nigh*.] Nearest in place, time, rank, or degree. [When *next* stands before an object without to after it, it may be regarded as a preposition.] —*adv.* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding (who follows next).

**Nib**, nib, *n.* [Same as *neb*.] The bill or beak of a fowl; the point of anything, particularly of a pen; a small pen adapted to be fitted into a holder.

**Nibble**, nib'l, *v.t.*—*nibbled*, *nibbling*. [A freq. from *nib*, or from *nip*.] To bite by little at a time; to eat in small bits; to bite, as a fish does the bait; just to catch by biting.—*v.i.* To bite gently; *fig.* to carp; to make a petty attack: with *at*.—*n.* A little bite, or the act of seizing with the mouth as if to bite.

**Niblick**, nib'lik, *n.* A golf club with a round and heavy head.

**Nice**, nis, *a.* [O.Fr. *nice*, *nisce*, simple, from L. *nescius*, from *ne*, not, *scio*, I know.] Foolish or silly; unimportant; over-scrupulous; fastidious; punctilious; distinguishing minutely; made with scrupulous exactness; precise; pleasant to the senses; delicious; dainty; pleasing or agreeable in general: a modern sense.—**Nicely**, nis'li, *adv.* In a nice manner; fastidiously; critically; with delicate perception; accurately; exactly; becomingly; pleasantly.—**Niceness**, nis'nes, *n.* State or quality of being nice; fastidiousness; minute exactness; agreeableness;

pleasantness.—**Nicety**, nis'e-ti, *n.* [O.Fr. *niceté*.] State or quality of being nice; excess of delicacy; fastidiousness; delicacy of perception; precision; delicate management; a minute difference or distinction.

**Nicene**, ni-sēn', *a.* Pertaining to *Nicaea* or *Nice*, a town of Asia Minor.—*Nicene creed*, a summary of Christian faith composed by the Council of Nice against Arianism, A.D. 325, altered and confirmed by the Council of Constantinople, A.D. 381.

**Niche**, nich, *n.* [Fr. *niche*, from It. *nicchia*, originally a shell-shaped recess, from *nicchio*, a shell-fish, from L. *mytilus*, a mussel.] A recess in a wall for the reception of a statue, a vase, or some other ornament.

**Nick**, nik, *n.* [A. Sax. *nicor*.] Originally, a goblin or spirit of the waters, but now applied only to the Evil One, generally with the addition of *Old*.

**Nick**, nik, *n.* [Same as D. *knik*, Sw. *nick*, a nod, a wink; G. *nicken*, to nod; or connected with *nick*, a notch.] The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical time.

**Nick**, nik, *n.* [Comp. G. *knick*, a flaw; also E. *notch*, O.D. *nocke*, a notch.] A notch; a notch in the shank of a type to guide the hand of the compositor in setting.—*v.t.* To make a nick or notch in; to cut in nicks or notches.

**Nickel**, nik'el, *n.* [Sw. *nickel*, nickel; a name connected with *nick*, the evil spirit, and given to this metal because its copper-coloured ore deceived the miners by giving no copper.] A metal of a white colour, of great hardness, always magnetic, and when perfectly pure malleable and ductile; the popular name, in the United States, given to small coins partly consisting of nickel.—**Nickel-silver**, *n.* An alloy composed of copper, zinc, and nickel.

**Nickname**, nik'nām, *n.* [Probably for *eke-name* (Icel. *auk-nefni*), the initial *n* being that of *an*, the indef. art., like *newt* for *ewt*.] A name given to a person in contempt or derision; a familiar or contemptuous name or appellation.—*v.t.*—*nicknamed*, *nicknaming*. To give a nickname to; to call by a contemptuous name.

**Nicotian**, ni-kō'shi-an, *a.* [Fr. *nicotiane*, the earliest name of tobacco, from M. *Nicot*, who introduced the plant into France in 1560.] Pertaining to or derived from tobacco.—**Nicotine**, nik'ō-tin, *n.* A volatile alkaloid from tobacco, highly poisonous.

**Nictate**, **Nictate**, nik'ti-tāt, nik'tāt, *v.i.* [From L. *nictio*, *nictatum*, to wink.] To wink with the eyes.—*Nictitating membrane*, a thin movable membrane, most largely developed in birds, which covers and protects the eyes from dust or too much light.

**Nidus**, nī'dus, *n.* [L., a nest.] *Med.* the bodily seat of a zymotic disease; the part of the organism where such a disease is developed.

**Niece**, nēs, *n.* [Fr. *nièce*, O.Fr. *niepce*, from L. *neptis*, a granddaughter; allied to *nepos*, *nepotis*, a nephew.] The daughter of a brother or sister; also, the daughter of a brother- or sister-in-law.

**Niello**, ni-el'lo, *n.* [It., from L.L. *niellum*, from L. *niellus*, dim. of *niger*, black.] A method of ornamenting metal plates by cutting lines in the metal and filling them up with a black or coloured composition.

**Niggard**, nig'erd, *n.* [From Icel. *knögg*, Sw. *njugg*, niggardly, with term.—*ard*.] A miser; a person meanly covetous; a sordid, parsimonious wretch.—**Niggard**, **Niggardly**, nig'erd-li, *a.* Miserly; meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious.—**Niggardliness**, nig'erd-li-nes, *n.* The quality of being niggardly; sordid parsimony.

**Nigger**, nig'er, *n.* A familiar or contemptuous name for a negro or other person of coloured race.

**Nigh**, ni, *a.* compar. *nigher*, *superl.* *next*. [A. Sax. *nedh*, *nēh*.] Near; not distant or remote in place or time; closely at hand; ready to aid.—*adv.* Near; close; almost; nearly.—*prep.* Near to; at no great distance from.—**Nighness**, ni'nes, *n.* Nearness; proximity.

**Night**, nit, *n.* [A. Sax. *niht*, *neah*.] That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise; *fig.* a state or time of darkness, depression, misfortune, and the like; a state of ignorance or intellectual darkness; obscurity; the darkness of death or the grave; a time of sadness or sorrow.—**Nightly**, nit'li, *a.* Done by night; happening in the night; done every night.—*adv.* By night; every night.—**Night-blindness**, *n.* A disease in which the eyes can see by daylight but not by night or poor light.—**Night-cap**, *n.* A cap worn in bed; today or other potation taken before going to bed.—**Night-dress**, *n.* A dress worn at night or in bed.—**Night-fall**, nit'fal, *n.* The fall of night; the close of the day; evening.—**Night-glass**, *n.* A telescope so constructed as to concentrate as much light as possible, so as to enable objects to be seen at night.—**Night-gown**, *n.* A loose gown worn in bed; a night-dress.—**Night-jar**, *n.* [Jar or *churr* is from the sound of its voice.] A name of the common or British goat-sucker.—**Night-light**, *n.* A candle or taper for burning at night, often placed in a dish of water.—**Nightmare**, nit'mär, *a.* [Night, and A. Sax. and Icel. *mara*, G. *mahr*, incubus, nightmare; Pol. *mara*, nightmare, phantom.] A state of oppression or feeling of suffocation felt during sleep, and accompanied by a feeling of intense anxiety, fear, or horror; hence, some over-



powering, oppressive, or stupefying influence. — **Night-piece**, *n.* A picture representing a night scene; a written piece descriptive of a scene by night. — **Night-porter**, *n.* A servant who attends during the night in hotels, infirmaries, &c. — **Nightshade**, *n*, *n*. [A.Sax. *nihtskada*, lit. the shade or shadow of night; so D. *nachtschade*, G. *nachtschatten*, the nightshade.] The English name of various plants of the potato genus which possess narcotic or poisonous properties; also applied to plants of different genera. — **Deadly nightshade**, belladonna.

**Nightingale**, *n*'in-gäl, *n.* [A.Sax. *nihtegale*, lit. the night-singer, from *nih*, night, *gale*, to sing; so D. *nachtegal*, Dan. *nattergal*, G. *nachtigall*.] A well-known migratory bird that sings at night.

**Nigrescent**, *n*-gres-ent, *a.* [L. *nigrescere*, to grow black, from *niger*, black.] Growing black; approaching to blackness. — **Nigritification**, *nig*'ri-fi-kä'shon, *n.* [L. *niger*, and *facio*, I make.] The act of making black. — **Nigritude**, *nig*'ri-tüd, *n.* [L. *nigritudo*.] Blackness.

**Nihilism**, *n*'hil-izm, *n.* [L. *nihil*, nothing.] Nothingness; *metaph.* the denial of all existence or of the knowledge of all existence; the doctrines or principles of the Nihilists. — **Nihilist**, *n*'hil-ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine or principles of nihilism; formerly a member of a Russian secret society, the adherents of which maintained the need for an entire reconstruction of society.

**Nil**, *n*il, *n.* [L.] Nothing; as, his liabilities were over £5000 and his assets *nil*.

**Nimble**, *n*im'bl, *a.* [O.E. *nemel*, capable, A.Sax. *numol*.] Light and quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; agile; prompt; swift. — **Nimbleness**, *n*im'bl-nes, *n.* Agility; quickness; celerity.

**Nimbus**, *n*im'bus, *n.* [L., a cloud.] A cloud; a rain-cloud; a kind of halo or disc surrounding the head in representations of divine or sacred personages.

**Nincompoop**, *n*in'kom-pöp, *n.* [A corruption of L. *non compos*, not of sound mind.] A fool; a blockhead; a simpleton.

**Nine**, *n*in, *a.* [A.Sax. *nigon* = L.G. and D. *negen*, G. *neun*, Goth. *nium*, Icel. *njú*, Sw. *niú*, Dan. *ní*; cog. W. *naw*, Ir. *naor*, L. *novem*, Gr. *ennea*, Skr. *navam*—nine.] One more than eight, or one less than ten. — *n.* The number composed of eight and one. — *The Nine*, among English poets, the nine Muses. — **Nine-pins**, *n*.pl. A game with nine pins of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled. — **Nineteen**, *nin*-tén, *a.* and *n.* [A.Sax. *nigontyne*, i.e. *nine*, ten.] Nine and ten. — **Nineteenth**, *nin*'tenth, *a.* The ordinal of nineteen. — *n.* A nineteenth part. — **Ninety**, *nin*'ti, *a.* and *n.* [A.Sax. (*hund*) *nigontig*—*nigon*, nine, and *tig*, ten.] Nine times ten.

—**Ninetieth**, *nin*'ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of ninety. — *n.* A ninetieth part. — **Ninth**, *n*inth, *a.* The ordinal of nine; the next preceding ten. — *n.* A ninth part; *mus.* an interval containing an octave and a tone. — **Ninthly**, *nin*'th, *adv.* In the ninth place.

**Ninny**, *n*in'i, *n.* [A contr. for *nin-compoop*, or from lit. *ninno*, Sp. *niño*, a child.] A fool; a simpleton.

**Niobium**, *n*-ö'bi-um, *n.* [From *Niobe*.] A rare metal discovered in the mineral columbite.

**Nip**, *n*ip, *v.t.* [Not found in A.Sax.; akin to Dan. *nippe*, to twitch.] To catch and compress sharply between two surfaces or points, as of the fingers; to pinch; to cut, bite, or pinch off the end of; to blast, as by frost; to numb; to chill. — *To nip in the bud*, to destroy in the first stage of growth. — *n.* A pinch, as with the points of the fingers, nails, &c.; a blast by frost. — **Nipper**, *n*ip'ér, *n.* One who or that which nips; a foretooth of a horse. — **Nippers**, *n*ip'érz, *n*.pl. Small piners.

**Nip**, *n*ip, *n.* [Dan. *nip*, a sip, *nippe*, D. and G. *nippen*, to nip; akin *nipple*.] A sip or small draught, especially of some strong spirituous beverage.

**Nipper**, *n*ip'ér, *n.* [Coster slang.] A young child.

**Nipple**, *n*ip'l, *n.* [A.Sax. *nipele*; probably connected with *nip*, a sip, L.G. *nippen*, Dan. *nippe*, to sip.] The spongy protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females; a pap; a teat; something like a nipple, as that part of a gun over which the cap used to be placed.

**Nirvana**, *nir*-vä'na, *n.* [Skr. *nir*, out, and *vāna*, blown; lit. blown out.] The Buddhist doctrine of the extinction of the thinking principle, or salvation from the evils of existence.

**Nisi**, *n*'si. [L.] Unless. — *Nisi prius*. [L.] A law phrase meaning 'unless before', prominent words occurring in a certain writ. — *Nisi prius court*, an assize court before which civil actions are tried.

**Nit**, *n*it, *n.* [A.Sax. *knitu*.] The egg of a louse or other small insect.

**Nitre**, *n*'tér, *n.* [Fr. *nitre*, L. *nitrum*, Gr. *nitron*, from some oriental source.] A substance called also saltpetre, and in the nomenclature of chemistry nitrate of potassium or potassium nitrate, used for making gunpowder, in dyeing, metallurgy, medicine, &c. — **Nitrate**, *n*'trät, *n.* A salt of nitric acid. — *Nitrate of potash*, nitre. — *Nitrate of silver*, a caustic substance obtained in crystals from silver oxidized and dissolved by nitric acid diluted with two or three times its weight of water; lunar caustic. — *Nitrate of soda*, a salt analogous to nitrate of potash or nitre, imported from South America and used as a manure. — **Nitric**, *n*'trik, *a.* A term in the nomenclature of the compounds of nitrogen, indicating higher valency

of the nitrogen than *nitrous*. — **Nitric acid**, an important acid prepared from sulphuric acid and nitre, employed in etching, in metallurgy and assaying, also in medicine, and popularly called *assa fortis*. — **Nitriferous**, *n*-tri-fér-us, *a.* Producing or containing nitre (*nitriferous strata*).

— **Nitriles**, *n*-trils', *n.* [From *nitre*.] Chem. compounds which may be regarded as esters of hydrocyanic acid, as  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ , acetic nitrile. They are mostly pleasant-smelling, colourless liquids. — **Nitrite**, *n*'trit, *n.* A salt of nitrous acid. — **Nitro-benzole**, *n.* A liquid prepared by adding benzole drop by drop to fuming nitric acid, important as a source of aniline. — **Nitrogen**, *n*'trö-jen, *n.* [From Gr. *nitron*, nitre, and root *gen*, to produce.] That element which is the principal ingredient of atmospheric air, of which it constitutes about four-fifths, the rest being principally oxygen, possessing neither taste nor smell. — *Nitrogen fixation*, the process of building up nitrogenous compounds by causing free atmospheric nitrogen to combine with other elements; carried out by bacteria in the soil, and also on the manufacturing scale by modern synthetic methods. — **Nitrogenous**, *n*-trö'j-e-nus, *a.* Pertaining to or containing nitrogen. — **Nitro-glycerine**, *n.* A compound produced by the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine at low temperatures, a most powerful explosive. — **Nitrous**, *n*'trus, *a.* Chem. applied to compounds in which the nitrogen has smaller valency than in those called *nitric*. — *Nitrous oxide gas*, a combination of nitrogen and oxygen which, when inhaled, causes insensibility, and hence is used as an anæsthetic during short surgical operations; diluted with air it produces an exhilarating or intoxicating effect; hence the old name of *laughing-gas*.

**Nitwit**, *n*'wit, *n.* A person of little intelligence. [Slang.]

**Nival**, *n*'val, *a.* [L. *nivalis*, from *nix*, *nivis*, snow.] Abounding with snow; snowy; growing among snow or flowering during winter. — **Niveous**, *n*'vé-us, *a.* [L. *niveus*.] Snowy; resembling snow.

**Nizam**, *n*-zäm', *n.* [Hind. and Ar., from Ar. *nazama*, to govern.] The title of the ruler of Hyderabad, India.

**No**, *n*ö, *adv.* [A.Sax. *nä*, *nö*.] A word of denial or refusal, expressing a negative, and opposed to *yes*. When repeated or when used with another negative it is specially emphatic. It may be used as the correlative of *whether* (*whether or no*), though now less common than *not*.

— *n.* A negative vote, or a person who votes in the negative (*the noes have it*). — **Noway**, **Noways**, **Nowise**, *n*ö'vä, *n*ö'väz, *n*ö'wiz, *adv.* In no way, manner, or degree. — **Nowhere**, *n*ö'whär, *adv.* Not in or to any place.



**No**, *nô, a.* [From A.Sax. *nán*, none, by loss of *n*; it is related to *none* as *my* and *thy* to *mine* and *thine*.] Not any; not one; none.—*No end*, an indefinitely great number or quantity (*no end* of things). [Colloq.]—*adv.* Not in any degree; not at all; not: with comparatives (*no sooner*).

**Nob**, *nob, n.* [From *knob*.] The head: in humour or contempt.

**Nob**, *nob, n.* [An abbreviation of *nobleman*.] A member of the aristocracy; a swell. [Slang.]—**Nobby**, *nob'l, a.* Showy; stylish; smart. [Slang.]

**Noble**, *nô'bl, a.* [Fr. *noble*, from *L. nobilis*.] High in excellence or worth; lofty in character; magnanimous (a *noble* mind); proceeding from or characteristic of greatness of mind (*noble* sentiments); of the best kind; choice; pertaining to the nobility or peerage; magnificent; stately (a *noble* edifice).—

*Noble gases*, the gaseous elements helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, which are chemically inert, not combining with any other elements.—*Noble metals*, those which are not oxidized when heated in air: e.g. gold, silver, platinum, rhodium, iridium, osmium, and mercury.—*n.* A nobleman; a peer; a gold coin, value 6s. 8d., which was struck in the reign of Edward III.

—**Nobility**, *nô-bil'i-ti, n.* [*L. nobilitas*.] The quality of being noble; nobleness; the state of being of noble birth or rank; the persons collectively who are of rank above commoners; the peerage.—

**Nobly**, *nô'bli, adv.* In a noble manner; heroically; with magnanimity; splendidly; magnificently.—**Nobleman**, *nô'bl-man, n.* One of the nobility; a noble; a peer.—

**Noblewoman**, *nô'bl-wu-man, n.* A female of noble rank.—

**Nobleness**, *nô'bl-nes, n.* The state or quality of being noble; nobility; noble rank; stateliness; magnificence.

**Nobody**, *nô'bod-i, n.* [No and *body*.] No person; no one; an insignificant or contemptible person; a person of no standing or position.

**Nocturn**, *nok'térn, n.* [*L. nocturnus*, nocturnal.] A religious service formerly used in the Roman Catholic Church at midnight, now a part of matins.—

**Nocturnal**, *nok-tér'nal, a.* Pertaining or belonging to the night; done or occurring at night; *zool.* active by night; *bot.* closing during the day and expanding during the night: said of flowers.—

**Nocturne**, *nok'térn, n.* [Fr.] A painting exhibiting some of the characteristic effects of night light; a night-piece; a piece of music of a pensive character.

**Nod**, *nod, v.i.* [Allied to O.H.G. *nuoton*, *knoton*, to shake; Dan. *noder*, gestures; or perhaps to W. and Ir. *nod*, a mark, a notice; Gael. *nodadh*, a wink or nod.] To incline the head with a quick motion, either

forward or sidewise; to let the head sink from sleep; to make an inclination of the head, as in assent or in beckoning; to bend or incline the top with a quick motion (*nodding plumes*).—*v.t.* To incline, as the head or top; to signify by a nod; to beckon by a nod.—*n.* A quick downward motion of the head as a sign of assent, salutation, from drowsiness, &c.

**Nodde**, *nod'd, n.* [A dim. corresponding to D. *knod*, *knodde*, a knob, a knot; Dan. *knude*, a knot; akin to *knót*.] The head: used humorously.

**Noddy**, *nod'd, n.* [Probably from *nod*, and equivalent to sleepy-head; comp. *noodle*.] A simpleton; a fool; a sea-fowl: so called from its being easily taken.

**Node**, *nód, n.* [*L. nodus*.] A knot; a knob; a protuberance; *bot.* a sort of knot on a stem where leaves arise; *mus.* a nodal point; *astron.* one of the two points in which two great circles of the celestial sphere (as the ecliptic and equator) intersect each other; one of the points in which the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary; in oscillatory or wave motion, a point where the disturbance considered vanishes.—*Lunar nodes*, the points at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic.—

**Nodule**, *nod'ul, n.* [*L. nodulus*, dim. from *nodus*, a knot.] A little knot or lump; *bot.* a small woody body found in bark; *geol.* a rounded irregular-shaped mineral mass.

**Noetic**, *nô-et'ik, a.* [Gr. *noētikos*, from *nous*, the mind.] Relating to the mind or intellect.

**Nog**, *nog, n.* [Same as Dan. *knag*, *knage*, a wooden peg; D. *knog*, a yard-arm; akin *knag*.] A wooden pin; a tree-nail or pin used in ship-building; a brick-shaped piece of wood inserted in a wall; a timber-brick; a square piece of wood used to prop up the roof of a mine.

**Noggin**, *nog'in, n.* [Ir. *noigin*, Gael. *noigeann*, a noggin.] A small mug or wooden cup; a measure equivalent to a gill.

**Noils**, *noilz, n.* [Origin doubtful.] The knots and short wool separated out from the long wool in combing.

**Noise**, *noiz, n.* [Fr. *noise*, strife, quarrel, noise; probably through a form *noxia*, for *L. noxa*, injury, hurt.] A sound of any kind or proceeding from any cause; more especially a din, a confused mixture of sounds; outcry; clamour; frequent talk; much public conversation or discussion.—*v.i.*—*noised, noising.* To sound loud.—*v.t.*—*noised, noising.* To spread by rumour or report; to report.—

**Noiseless**, *noiz'les, a.* Making no noise; silent.—**Noisy**, *noiz'i, a.* Making a loud noise; clamorous; full of noise.

**Noisome**, *nois'um, a.* [From obsol. *noye*, annoyance, to annoy, shortened from *annoy*, with term. *-some*.] Noxious to health; morally noxious

or injurious; offensive to the smell or other senses; fetid.

**Noile prosequi**, *noî'e pros'e-kwi, n.* [L., to be unwilling to prosecute.] Law, the refusal of a plaintiff in an action to proceed any further.

**Nomad**, *nô'mad, n.* [Gr. *nomas*, *nomados*, living on pasturage, from *nemô*, I feed, pasture.] One of those people whose chief occupation consists in feeding their flocks, and who shift their residence according to the state of the pasture.—*a.* **Nomadic**, *nô-mad'ik, a.* [Gr. *nomadikos*.] Pertaining to nomads; subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasturage; pastoral.

**No Man's Land**, The ground between hostile trenches, as belonging to neither side.

**Nome**, *nôm, n.* [Gr. *nomos*, a district.] A province or other political division of a country, especially of modern Greece.

**Nomenclator**, *nô'men-klâ-tér, n.* [L., from *nomen*, name, and *calo*, I call.] A person who gives names to things; one who settles and adjusts the name of things in any art or science.—

**Nomenclature**, *nô'men-klâ-tür, n.* A system of names; the systematic naming of things; the vocabulary of names or technical terms which are appropriated to any branch of science.

**Nominal**, *nom'i-nal, a.* [*L. nominalis*, from *nomen*, *nominis*, a name.] Pertaining to a name or term; nominal; existing in name only; not real; merely so called.—

**Nominalism**, *nom'i-nal-izm, n.* The principles of the nominalists.—

**Nominalist**, *nom'i-nal-ist, n.* One of a sect of scholastic philosophers who maintained that general notions (such as the notion of a tree) have no realities corresponding to them, and have no existence but as names (*nomina*) or words: opposed to *realist*.—

**Nominally**, *nom'i-nal-li, adv.* In a nominal manner; in name only, not really (*nominally* king).—

**Nominate**, *nom'i-nät, v.t.*—*nominated, nominating.* [*L. nominare, nominatum.*] To name; to mention by name; to designate by name for an office or place; to propose by name, or offer the name of, as a candidate for an office or place.—

**Nomination**, *nom-i-nä'shon, n.* The act of nominating; the act of proposing by name for an office; the state of being nominated; the power of nominating or appointing to office.—

**Nominative**, *nom'i-na-tiv, a.* [*L. nominativus*, naming.] A term applied to that form of a noun or pronoun which is used when the noun or pronoun is the subject of a sentence.—*n.* The nominative case; a nominative word.—

**Nominator**, *nom-i-nä-tér, n.* One that nominates.—

**Nominee**, *nom-i-né, n.* A person nominated; one proposed to fill a place or office.

**Nonage**, *non'aj, n.* [*L. non*, not, and *E. age*.] The time of life before a person becomes legally of age;

minority; period of immaturity in general.

**Nonagenarian**, nōn'a-je-nā'ri-an, *n.* [*L. nonagenarius*, from *nonaginti*, ninety each, *nonaginta*, ninety, *novem*, nine.] A person ninety or between ninety and a hundred years old.

**Nonce**, nons, *n.* [Same as *once*, with an initial *n* belonging to the old dative of the article, seen in the phrases for *then ones*, for *then ones*, for the nonce, *anes*, *ones* being an adverbial genitive from *A.Sax. ān*, one, used substantively; comp. *tother*, for *that other*.] Present occasion or purpose: used only in the phrase for the nonce.

**Nonchalant**, non'sha-lant or non'sha-lah, *a.* [*Fr.*, from *non*, not, *chaloir*, to care for, from *L. calere*, to be warm or ardent.] Indifferent; careless; cool. — **Nonchalance**, non'sha-lans or non'sha-lans, *n.* Want of earnestness or feeling of interest; indifference; coolness.

**Non-combatant**, *n.* Any one connected with a military or naval force whose duty it is not to fight; civilians in a place occupied by troops. — **Non-commissioned**, *a.* Not having a commission. — **Non-commissioned officers**, subordinate officers in the army below the rank of warrant-officer, as sergeants and corporals. — **Non-compliance**, *n.* Neglect or failure of compliance. — **Non-conductor**, *n.* A substance which does not conduct, that is, transmit such a force as heat or electricity, or which transmits it with difficulty. — **Nonconforming**, non-kon-for'ming, *a.* Dissenting from the established religion of a country. — **Nonconformist**, non-kon-for'mist, *n.* One who does not conform; especially, one who refuses to conform to an established church. — **Nonconformity**, non-kon-for'mi-ti, *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity; the neglect or refusal to unite with an established church in its rites and mode of worship. — **Non-content**, *n.* In the House of Lords, one who gives a negative vote.

**Non-descript**, non-de-skript, *a.* [*L. non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.] Not hitherto described or classed; not easily described; abnormal or amorphous; odd; indescribable. — *n.* Anything that has not been described; a person or thing not easily classed.

**None**, nun, *n.* or *pron.* [*A.Sax. nān*.] Not one: used of persons or things; not any; not a part; not the least portion. — **Nonesuch**, nun'such, *n.* A person or thing such as to have no parallel; a certain kind of apple.

**Nonentity**, non-en'ti-ti, *n.* [*L.L. nonentitas*.] Non-existence; a thing not existing; a person utterly without consequence or importance.

**Nones**, nōnz, *n.pl.* [*L. nonæ*, from *nonus*, for *novenus*, ninth, from *novem*, nine.] In the *Rom. calendar*, the fifth day of the months January,

February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the seventh day of March, May, July, and October: so called as falling on the ninth day before the ides, both days included; the office for the ninth hour, one of the breviary offices of the Catholic Church.

**Non-intervention**, *n.* Abstinence from intervening; a policy of not interfering in foreign politics excepting where a country's own interests are distinctly involved.

**Nonjuring**, non-jūr'ing, *a.* [*L. non*, not, and *juro*, I swear.] Not swearing allegiance: an epithet applied to those who would not swear allegiance to the government, after the Revolution of 1688. — **Non-juror**, non-jūr'ēr, *n.* One who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government of England at the Revolution of 1688.

**Nonpareil**, non-pa-rel', *n.* [*Fr. non*, not or no, and *pareil*, equal, from *L. par*, equal (whence *pair*).] A person or thing of peerless excellence; a sort of small printing type.

**Nonplus**, non-plus', *n.* [*L. non*, not, and *plus*, more, further (whence *pluralis*).] A state in which one is unable to proceed or decide; inability to say or do more; puzzle: usually in the phrase *at a nonplus*. — *v.t.* To puzzle; to confound; to stop by embarrassment.

**Nonsense**, non'sens, *n.* [*Non*, not, and *sense*.] No sense; that which is not sense; words or language conveying no just ideas; absurdity; things of no importance. — **Nonsensical**, non-sen'si-kal, *a.* Having no sense; unmeaning; absurd.

**Nonsequitur**, non-sek'wi-tēr, *n.* [*L.*, it does not follow.] An inference or conclusion which does not follow from the premises. — **Non-suit**, non'sūt, *n.* A stoppage of a suit at law ordered by a judge when the plaintiff fails to make out a legal cause of action. — *v.t.* To subject to a nonsuit.

**Noodle**, nō'dl, *n.* [*A* form akin to *noddy*.] A simpleton. [*Colloq.*]

**Nook**, nōk, *n.* [*Comp. Sc. neuk*, *Ir. niuc*, a nook.] A corner; a recess; a secluded retreat.

**Noon**, nōn, *n.* [*A.Sax. nōn*, *L. nona* (*hora*), the ninth hour; originally 3 p.m., the time of eating the chief meal, but afterwards the term became applied to the midday hour, the chief meal being no doubt also shifted correspondingly.] The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock; the time of greatest brilliancy or power; the prime. — **Noonday**, nōn'dā, *n.* Midday; twelve o'clock in the day. — *a.* Pertaining to midday; meridional. — **Noontide**, nōn'tid, *n.* The time of noon; midday.

**Noose**, nōs or nōz, *n.* [Probably from *O.* or *Prov. Fr. nous*, a knot, from *L. nodus*, a knot.] A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn. — *v.t.* (nōz) —

*noosed*, *noosing*. To catch in a noose; to entrap; to ensnare.

**Nor**, nor, *conj.* [*Or* with the neg. particle *ne*, *n-* prefixed.] A word used to render negative the second or a subsequent member of a clause or sentence: correlative to *neither* or other negative; also equivalent to *and not*, and in this case not always corresponding to a foregoing negative.

**Nordenfeldt**, nor'den-felt, *n.* [*Inventor's name*.] A kind of machine-gun.

**Nordic**, nor'dik, *a.* [*From Fr. nord*, north.] Of or belonging to those peoples of northern Europe who are long-headed, tall, blue-eyed and fair-haired. — *n.* A person of the Nordic type.

**Norfolk jacket**, nor'fōk, *n.* A loose sporting jacket with waistbelt fastened to the back.

**Noria**, nō'ri-a, [*n.* [*Sp.*] A hydraulic machine used in Spain, Syria, Palestine, &c., for raising water; a Persian wheel.

**Norm**, norm, *n.* [*L. norma*, a carpenter's square.] A rule; a pattern; a model; an authoritative standard; a type. — **Normal**, nor'mal, *a.* [*L. normalis*.] According to a rule, principle, or norm; conforming with a certain type or standard; not abnormal; regular; *geom.* perpendicular. — *n. Geom.* a straight line at right angles to the tangent or tangent plane at any point of a curve or curved surface.

**Norman**, nor'man, *n.* A native or inhabitant of *Normandy*. — *a.* Pertaining to Normandy, or the Normans. — **Norman architecture**, the round-arched style of architecture, a variety of the Romanesque. — **Norman-French**, the language of the Normans at the English Conquest, and still to a small extent made use of in several formal proceedings of state in England.

**Norroy**, nor'oi, *n.* [*North*, and *roy*, king, north king.] The third of the three English kings-of-arms, whose jurisdiction lies to the north of the Trent.

**Norse**, nors, *n.* The language of *Norway*. — **Old Norse**, the ancient language of Scandinavia, represented by the classical Icelandic and still with wonderful purity by modern Icelandic. — *a.* Belonging to ancient Scandinavia or its language. — **Norseman**, nors'man, *n.* A native of ancient Scandinavia.

**North**, north, *n.* [*A.Sax. north* = *īcel*, *north*, *G. Sw.* and *Dan. nord*, north; origin unknown.] One of the cardinal points, being that point of the horizon which is directly opposite to the sun in the meridian; the opposite of *south*; a region, tract, or country lying opposite to the south. — *a.* Northern; being in the north. — **North-east**, *n.* The point midway between the north and east. — *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or directed towards that point; north-eastern. — **North-eastern**, *a.* Pertaining to or being



in the north-east, or in a direction to the north-east.—**Northerly**, *nor'thër-lī*, *a.* Pertaining to or being in or towards the north; northern; proceeding from the north.—**Northern**, *nor'thërn*, *a.* Pertaining to or being in the north; in a direction towards the north; proceeding from the north (the northern wind).—*Northern lights*, the popular name of the aurora borealis.

—**North**, *north'ing*, *n.* The distance of a planet from the equator northward; north declination; *navig.* and *surv.* the difference of latitude northward from the last point of reckoning; opposed to *southing*.—**Northman**, *north'man*, *n. pl.* **Northmen**. A name given to the inhabitants of the north of Europe, especially the ancient Scandinavians.—**North Pole**, *n.* That point of the heavens towards the north which is 90° distant from the equinoctial; the northern extremity of the earth's axis.—**North-star**, *n.* The north polar star; a star of the constellation *Ursa Minor* (Little Bear), about 1° 20' from the North Pole.—**Northward**, *north'wërd*, *adv.* and *a.* [A.Sax. *north-weard*.] Toward the north.—*n.* The northern part.—**Northwards**, *north'wërdz*, *adv.* Towards the north; northward.—**North-west**, *n.* The point midway between the north and west.—*a.* Pertaining to or being between the north and west; north-westerly; proceeding from the north-west (a north-west wind).—**North-western**, *a.* Pertaining to or being in the north-west; from the north-west.—**North-wind**, *n.* The wind that blows from the north.

**Norwegian**, *nor-wë'jī-an*, *a.* Belonging to *Norway*.—*n.* A native of Norway.

**Nose**, *nōz*, *n.* [A.Sax. *nosu*.] The part of the face subservient to the sense of smell, and forming a portion of the apparatus of respiration and voice; the power of smelling; hence, scent; sagacity; something supposed to resemble a nose; a nozzle.—*v.t.*—*nosed*, *nosing*. To smell; to twang through the nose; to touch with the nose.—*v.i.* To smell; to pry officiously.—**Nose-gay**, *nōz'gā*, *n.* A bunch of flowers to carry for smelling; a bouquet; a posy.—**Nose-ring**, *n.* A ring worn in the nose as an ornament; a ring for the nose of an animal, as a bull, a pig, &c.

**Nosology**, *nos-ol'o-jī*, *n.* [Gr. *nosos* and *logos*.] A systematic arrangement or classification of diseases; that branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

**Nostalgia**, *nos-tal'jī-a*, *n.* [Gr. *nostos*, return, and *algos*, pain.] A vehement desire to revisit one's native country; home-sickness.

**Nostril**, *nos'tril*, *n.* [O.E. *noethril*, *noethril*, A.Sax. *nōsthyrl*, lit. nose-hole, *thyril* or *thyrel* meaning a hole.] One of the two apertures of the nose which give passage to air.

**Nostrum**, *nos'trum*, *n.* [L. *nostrum*, ours, that is, a medicine belonging to us alone.] A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret; a quack medicine; any scheme or device proposed by a quack or charlatan in any department.

**Not**, *not*, *adv.* [Older *nat*, contr. from *naught*, nought, and equivalent to *ne aught*.] A word that expresses negation, denial, refusal, or prohibition.

**Notable**, *nō'ta-bl*, *a.* [Fr. *notable*, L. *notabilis*.] Worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable; noted or distinguished; conspicuous; manifest; observable.—*n.* A person or thing of note or distinction; *French hist.* one of the nobles or notable men selected by the king to form a parliament, before the revolution.

—**Notably**, *nō'ta-blī*, *adv.* In a notable manner; remarkably; eminently; especially.—**Notability**, *nō'ta-blī'tī*, *n.* The quality of being notable; a notable person or thing; a person of note.

**Notary**, *nō'ta-ri*, *n.* [L. *notarius*, from *nota*, a note.] An officer authorized to attest written documents, to protest bills of exchange, &c.; called also *Notary Public*.

**Notation**, *nō'tā'shon*, *n.* [L. *notatio*, from *nota*, I mark.] The act or practice of noting; the art of recording by marks or characters; a system of signs or characters used for expressing briefly facts connected with an art or science, as in arithmetic, algebra, music, &c.

**Notch**, *noch*, *n.* [Softened form of old *neck*.] A hollow cut in anything; a nick; what resembles such a cutting; a gap in a mountain or hill.—*v.t.* To cut a notch or notches in; to nick; to indent; to fit to a string by the notch, as an arrow.

**Note**, *nōt*, *n.* [Fr. *note*, from L. *nota*, a mark.] A mark on the margin of a book; a mark, character, or symbol; a statement subsidiary to the text of a book elucidating or adding something; an explanatory or critical comment; an annotation; a memorandum or short writing intended to assist the memory or for after use or reference; a list of items; a reckoning, bill, account; a written or printed paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment (a promissory note; a bank-note); a diplomatic or official communication in writing; a short letter; a billet; notice; heed; observation; reputation; consequence; distinction; *pl.* a newspaper reporter's or shorthand writer's report; *mus.* a character which represents a sound; a musical sound; voice; harmonious or melodious sound.—*v.t.*—*noted*, *noting*. To observe carefully; to heed; to attend to; to set down in writing; to make a memorandum of; to mark (a bill) as being dishonoured; a proceeding done by a notary.—

**Note-book**, *n.* A book in which notes or memoranda are written.—

**Noted**, *nō'ted*, *a.* Being of note;

much known by reputation or report; celebrated.—**Note-paper**, *n.* Paper of a small size for writing notes or letters on.—**Noteworthy**, *nō'twër-thī*, *a.* Worthy of note; worthy of observation or notice.

**Nothing**, *no'thing*, *n.* [No thing.] Not anything; opposed to anything and something; non-existence; nothingness; a trifle; a thing of no consideration or importance; *arith.* a cipher.—*adv.* In no degree; not at all.—**Nothingness**, *no'thing-ness*, *n.* Nihilism; non-existence; insignificance.

**Notice**, *nō'tis*, *n.* [Fr. *notice*, from L. *notitia*.] The act of noting, observing, or remarking; heed; regard; cognizance; note; information; intelligence; direction; order; premonition; warning; intimation beforehand; a paper that communicates information; attention; respectful treatment; civility; a short statement; a brief critical review.—*v.t.*—*noticed*, *noticing*. To take cognizance or notice of; to perceive; to become aware of; to observe; to mention or make observations on; to treat with attention and civilities.—**Noticeable**, *nō'tis-a-bl*, *a.* Worthy of being noticed or observed; observable; likely to attract attention.

**Notify**, *nō'ti-fī*, *v.t.*—*notified*, *notifying*. [Fr. *notifier*, L. *notificare*, from *notus*, known, and *facio*, I make.] To make known; to declare; to publish; to give notice to; to inform by words or writing.—**Notification**, *nō'ti-fī-kā'shon*, *a.* The act of notifying or giving notice; notice given in words or writing, or by signs; intimation; the writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, &c.

**Notion**, *nō't'shon*, *n.* [L. *notio*, from *notus*, known.] A mental conception; mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; idea; an opinion; a belief or view entertained.

**Notorious**, *nō-tō'ri-us*, *a.* [L. *notorius*, from L. *notoria*, *notorium*, an indictment, *notor*, a voucher, *notare*, to mark.] Publicly or generally known and spoken of; manifest to the world; known to disadvantage; publicly known from something discreditable.—**Notoriety**, *nō-tō-rī'e-tī*, *n.* The state or attribute of being notorious; the state of being publicly known to disadvantage; discreditable publicity.

**Notwithstanding**, *not-with-stan'-ding*, a participial compound passing into a *prep.* and a *conj.* [Not, with, in the old sense of against, and standing.] In spite of; without hindrance or obstruction from; despite; nevertheless; however.

**Nought**, *nāt*, *n.* [A.Sax. *ndwihe*, i.e. no whit.] Nothing anything; nothing; a cipher.

**Noumenon**, *nou'men-on*, *n. pl.* **Noumena**, *nou'men-a*. [Gr., the thing perceived, from *noēs*, I perceive, from *nous*, the mind.]



*Metaph.* an object conceived by the understanding or thought of by the reason, as opposed to a *phenomenon*.

**Noun**, noun, *n.* [O.Fr. *noun*, *non*, *nom*, Mod.Fr. *noun*, from *L. nomen*, name.] *Gram.* a word that denotes any object of which we speak, whether that object be animate or inanimate, material or immaterial.

**Nourish**, nur'ish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *nurrir*, *norrir*, Mod.Fr. *nourrir*, from *L. nutrire*, to nourish.] To feed and cause to grow; to supply with nutriment; *fig.* to supply the means of support and increase to; to encourage; to foster; to cherish; to comfort.

—**Nourishing**, nur'ish-ing, *a.* Promoting growth; nutritious.

**Nourishment**, nur'ish-ment, *n.* The act of nourishing; nutrition; food; sustenance; nutriment; *fig.* that which promotes any kind of growth or development.

**Nous**, nous, *n.* [Gr.] Common sense; gumption; mother-wit. [Used jocularly.]

**Novel**, nov'el, *a.* [O.Fr. *novel*, Fr. *nouvelle*, novel, a novel, from *novellus*, a dim. from *novus*, new.] Of recent origin or introduction; new and striking; of a kind not known before; unusual; strange.

—*n.* A fictitious prose narrative, involving some plot of greater or less intricacy, and professing to give a picture of real life.—**Novellette**, novel-et', *n.* A short novel.

**Novelist**, nov'el-ist, *n.* A writer of a novel or of novels.—**Novelty**, nov'el-ti, *n.* The quality of being novel; a noticeable newness; recentness of origin; freshness; something new or strange.

**November**, nov-em'bér, *n.* [L., from *novem*, nine; the ninth month, according to the ancient Roman year, which began in March.] The eleventh month of the year, containing 30 days.

**Novice**, nov'is, *n.* [Fr., from *L. novitus*, new, fresh, from *novus*, new. **NOVEL.**] One who is new to the circumstances in which he or she is placed; one newly converted to the Christian faith; one that has entered a religious house, but has not taken the vow; a probationer; one who is new in any business; a beginner.—**Novitiate**, nov-ish'ât, *n.* The state or time of being a novice; apprenticeship; a year or other time of probation for the trial of a novice before he or she finally takes the vows of a religious order.

**Now**, nou, *adv.* [A.Sax. *nû*, a word common to all the Teutonic tongues; cog. *L. nunc*, Gr. *nun*, now; perhaps allied to *new*.] At the present time; at a particular past time (he was *now* king); at that time; after this had happened. It often implies a connexion between a subsequent and a preceding proposition, or it introduces an inference or an explanation of what precedes ('*now* Barabbas was a robber').

**Nowadays**, nou'a-dâz, *adv.* At the present time; in these days.

**Nowhere**, **Nowise**, *adv.* Under No.

**Noxious**, nok'shus, *a.* [L. *noxius*, from *noxâ*, injury.] Hurtful; harmful; pernicious; unwholesome; injurious, in a moral sense.

**Noyade**, nwa-yâd, *n.* [Fr., from *noyer*, to drown.] A putting to death by drowning; a mode of executing victims during the reign of terror in France, practised by Carrier at Nantes in 1789.

**Nozzle**, noz'l, *n.* [For *noze*, a dim. of *nose*.] The projecting spout of something; a terminal pipe or terminal part of a pipe (the nozzle of a bellows).

**Nuance**, nû-âns, *n.* [Fr., from *nue*, *L. nubes*, a cloud.] A gradation by which a colour passes from its lightest to its darkest shade; shade of colour; delicate degree in transitions.

**Nubile**, nû'bil, *a.* [L. *nubilis*, from *nubo*, I marry.] Of an age suitable for marriage; marriageable.

**Nucleus**, nû'klê-us, *n.* pl. **Nuclei**, nû'klê-i. [L., a kernel, from *nux*, *nucis*, a nut.] A kernel or something similar; a central mass about which matter is collected; *bot.* the central succulent part of an ovule in which the embryo plant is generated; *physiol.* the solid or vesicular body found in many cells; the germ of a cell; *astron.* the body of a comet, called also its *head*; *phys.* the central part of an atom (in the model proposed by Rutherford and Bohr), containing a certain number of protons with a smaller number of binding electrons.—**Nuclear**, nû'klê-ar, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a nucleus; constituted by a nucleus.—**Nucleolus**, nû'klê'ô-lus, *n.* pl. **Nucleoli**, nû'klê'ô-li. [Dim. of *nucleus*.] The minute solid particle in the interior of the nucleus of some cells. Also called *Nucleole*, nû'klê-ôl.

**Nude**, nûd, *a.* [L. *nudus*.] Naked; not covered with clothes or drapery.—*n.* A nude or naked figure or statue; generally the *nude*, that is, the undraped human figure.—**Nudity**, nû'di-ti, *n.* The state of being naked; nakedness.

**Nudge**, nuj, *n.* [Allied to Prov.G. *knûtschen*, Dan. *knuge*, to squeeze; E. to *knock*.] A jog with the elbow, or a poke in the ribs.—*v.t.*—*nudged*, *nudging*. To give a hint or signal by a private touch with the hand, elbow, or foot.

**Nugatory**, nû'ga-to-ri, *a.* [L. *nugatorius*, from *nugor*, *nugatus*, to trifle, from *nugâ*, trifles.] Trifling; futile; worthless; of no force; inoperative.

**Nugget**, nug'et, *n.* [Formerly *nigot*, *nigot*, an ingot; perhaps a corruption of *ingot* (an *ingot*, a *nigot*, a *nigot*).] A lump; especially, one of the larger lumps of native gold found in the diggings.

**Nuisance**, nû'sans, *n.* [O.Fr. *nuisance*, *noisance*, from *nuisir*, *noisir* (Mod.Fr. *nuire*), *L. nocere*, to annoy.] Something that annoys or gives trouble; that which is offensive or

irritating; an annoyance; a plague or pest; a bore.

**Null**, nul, *a.* [L. *nullus*, not any, none —*ne*, not, and *ullus*, any (âkin to *unus*, one).] Of no legal or binding force or validity; void; invalid; having no character or expression (as the features).—**Nullify**, nul'fi, *v.t.*—*nullified*, *nullifying*. [L. *nullus*, and *facio*, I make.] To annul; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.—**Nullification**, nul'i-fi-kâ'shon, *n.* The act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect.—**Nullity**, nul'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being null; want of validity; that which is of no force or efficacy.

**Nullah**, nul'la, *n.* In India, a bed of a rivulet; a rivulet.

**Num**, num, *a.* [Lit. taken, being from A.Sax. *numen*, pp. of *niman*, O.E. *nim*, Goth. *niman*, to seize.] Torpid, benumbed, or deadened; having lost the power of sensation and motion.—*v.t.* To make numb or torpid.—**Numbness**, num'nes, *n.* The state of being numb; torpidity; torpor.

**Number**, num'bér, *n.* [O.Fr. *nombre*, Fr. *nombre*, from *L. numerus*.] That which may be counted; an aggregate of units, or a single unit considered as part of a series; an aggregate of several individuals; not a few; many; one of a numbered series of things, as a division of a book published in parts; a part of a periodical; metrical arrangement of syllables; poetical rhythm or measure; *gram.* that distinction in the form which a word assumes according as it is spoken of or expresses one individual or several individuals; the form that denotes one individual being the *singular number*, that set apart for two the *dual number*, that which refers to two or more the *plural number*.—*v.t.* To count; to reckon; to enumerate; to reckon, rank, or consider; to put a number or numbers on; to amount to; to reach the number of.—**Numberless**, num'bér-les, *a.* That cannot be counted; innumerable.—**Numbers**, num'bérz, *n.* The fourth book of the Pentateuch.

**Numbles**, num'blz, *n.pl.* [Fr. *numbles*, from *L. lumbulus*, a dim. of *lumbus*, a loin.] The entrails of a deer.

**Numerable**, nû'mér-a-bl, *a.* [L. *numeralis*, from *numerus*, number.] Capable of being numbered or counted.—**Numeral**, nû'mér-al, *a.* [L. *numeralis*.] Pertaining to number; consisting of number; expressing number; representing number.—*n.* A figure or character used to express a number; *gram.* a word expressing a number (one, two, three, &c.).—**Numerate**, nû'mér-ât, *v.t.* and *i.* [L. *numero*, *numeratum*.] To count.—**Numeration**, nu-mér-â'shon, *n.* [L. *numeratio*.] The act or art of numbering; *arith.* the art of expressing in figures any number proposed in words, or of expressing in words any number

proposed in figures.—**Numerator**, nū'mēr-ā-tēr, *n.* One that numbers; *arith.* the number in vulgar fractions which shows how many parts of a unit are taken—the number above the line.—**Numerical**, nū'mēr-ī-kal, *a.* Belonging to number; denoting number; consisting in numbers.—**Numerically**, nū'mēr-ī-kal-lī, *adv.* In numbers; with respect to numerical quantity (*numerically* greater).—**Numerous**, nū'mēr-us, *a.* [*L. numerosus.*] Consisting of many individuals; great in number; many.—**Numerously**, nū'mēr-us-lī, *adv.* In or with great numbers.

**Numismatic**, nū-mis-mat'ik, *a.* [*L. numisma*, coin, from *Gr. nomisma*, coin, *lit.* what is sanctioned by law, from *nomizō*, I sanction, from *nomos*, law.] Pertaining to coins or medals.—**Numismatics**, nū-mis-mat'iks, *n.* The science of coins and medals.—**Numismatist**, nū-mis-mat'ist, *n.* One versed in numismatics.

**Numskull**, num'skul, *n.* [*Numb* and *skull.*] A dunce; a stupid fellow.

**Nun**, nun, *n.* [*A.Sax. nunne.*] A woman devoted to a religious life who lives in a convent or nunnery, under a vow of perpetual chastity; a kind of pigeon having its head almost covered with a veil of feathers.—**Nunnery**, nun'ēr-ī, *n.* A convent in which nuns reside.

**Nunc dimittis**, nung di-mit'tis, *n.* [*L.*, now thou lettest depart.] The canticle of Simeon (Luke, ii, 29-32).

**Nuncio**, nun'shi-ō, *n.* [*Sp. nuncio*, *It. nunzio*, from *L. nuncius*, a messenger.] An ambassador of the first rank (not a cardinal) representing the pope at the court of a sovereign (an ambassador of the first rank, who is a cardinal, being styled a *legate*).

**Nuncupative**, nun-ū-pā-tiv, *a.* [*From L. nuncupo*, I declare. *Law*, oral; not written.—*Nuncupative will*, one made by the verbal declaration of the testator.

**Nuptial**, nup'shal, *a.* [*L. nuptialis*, from *nuptiae*, marriage.] Pertaining to marriage; used or done at a wedding.—**Nuptials**, nup'shalz, *n.pl.* [*L. nuptiæ* (pl.), a wedding.] A wedding or marriage.

**Nurse**, nērs, *n.* [*Fr. nourrice*, from *L. nutritrix*.] One who tends or takes care of the young, sick, or infirm; a female who has the care of a child or children; a female attendant in a hospital; one who or that which nurtures, cherishes, or

protects.—*v.t.*—**nursed**, *nursing*. To feed and tend generally in infancy; to suckle; to rear; to nurture; to tend in sickness or infirmity; to promote growth or vigour in; to foment; to foster; to manage with care and economy, with a view to increase.—**Nurse-maid**, *n.* A maid-servant employed in nursing children.—**Nursery**, nēr'sēr-ī, *n.* A place or apartment in a house set apart for children; a place where trees, shrubs, flowering plants, &c., are raised from seed or otherwise in order to be transplanted, or where they are propagated in order to be sold; a place where anything is fostered and the growth promoted.—**Nursery gardener**, a nursery-man.—**Nursery-man**, *n.* One who has a nursery of plants, or is employed in one.—**Nursling**, nēr's'ling, *n.* [*Nurse*, and *dim. term.*—*ling.*] One who or that which is nursed; a child.

**Nurture**, nēr'tūr, *n.* [*Fr. nourriture.*] The act of nursing or nourishing; education; that which nourishes; food; diet.—*v.t.*—**nurtured**, *nurturing*. To nourish; to educate; to bring or train up.

**Nut**, nut, *n.* [*A.Sax. hnutu* = *Icel. hnot*, O.H.G. *hnuz*, Dan. *nød*, G. *nuss*, Gael. *cnudh.*] The fruit of certain trees and shrubs which have the seed enclosed in a bony, woody, or leathery covering, not opening when ripe; *bot.* a bony pericarp containing a single seed, to which it is not closely attached; a small block of metal or wood, with an internal or female screw put upon the end of a screw-bolt to keep it firmly in its place.—*v.t.* To gather nuts.—**Nutty**, nut'ī, *a.* Abounding in nuts; having the flavour of nuts.—**Nut-cracker**, *n.* An instrument for cracking hard-shelled nuts; a bird rarely seen in Britain, so called from feeding upon nuts.—**Nut-hatch**, *n.* [*Hatch* is a softened form of *hack.*] A European scanorial bird which eats the kernel of the hazel-nut.

**Nutation**, nū-tā'shon, *n.* [*L. nutatio.*] A nodding; *astron.* a slight gyratory movement of the earth's axis tending to make the pole describe a minute ellipse, due to the attraction of the sun and moon and connected with *precession*.

**Nutmeg**, nut'meg, *n.* [*From nut*, and O.Fr. *muquette*, nutmeg, from *L. muscus*, musk; *lit.* the scented

nut.] The kernel of the fruit of a tree of the Malayan Archipelago agreeably aromatic, and much used in cookery.

**Nutria**, nū'tri-a, *n.* [*Sp. nutria*, *lutria*, from *L. lutra*, an otter.] The commercial name for the skins or fur of the coypou.

**Nutrient**, nū'tri-ent, *a.* [*L. nutritio*, I nourish.] Nourishing; nutritious.—*n.* Any substance which nourishes.

**Nutritment**, nū'tri-ment, *n.* [*L. nutritimentum.*] That which nourishes; nourishment; food; aliment.—

**Nutrition**, nū'trish'on, *n.* [*L. nutritio*, from *nutrio*.] The act or process by which organisms, whether vegetable or animal, absorb into their system their proper food; the process of assimilating food; that which nourishes; nutriment.—**Nutritious**, nū'trish'us, *a.* Containing or serving as nutriment; promoting the growth or repairing the waste of organic bodies; nourishing.

**Nux-vomica**, nuks-vom'ī-ka, *n.* [*From L. nux*, a nut, and *vomo*, I vomit.] The fruit of an East Indian tree, containing the virulent poison strychnine; a drug containing strychnine.

**Nuzzle**, nuz'l, *v.t.*—**nuzzled**, *nuzzling*. [*A* form of *nozzle.*] To put a ring into the nose of; to root up with the nose.—*v.i.* To work with the nose, as a pig; to hide the head, as a child in its mother's bosom.

**Nyctalopia**, nik-tā-lō'pi-a, *n.* [*Gr.*] Night-blindness; a defect of vision which causes a person who can see normally by day to be almost blind at night: sometimes applied, by confusion, to the opposite defect, which is more properly called *hemeralopia*.

**Nylgau**, nil'ga, *n.* [*Hind. nil-gau*—*nil*, blue, and *gau*, a cow, ox.] A large species of antelope, inhabiting Northern India, Persia, &c.

**Nymph**, nimf, *n.* [*L. nymphe*.] One of a numerous class of inferior divinities, imagined among the Greeks and Romans as beautiful maidens, not immortal, but always young; hence, a young and attractive woman; a maiden; a damsel. Also same as *Nympha*.—**Nymphæa**, nim'fa, *n.* The pupa or chrysalis of an insect.

**Nymphomania**, nim-fō-mā'ni-a, *n.* [*Gr. nymphē*, a bride, and *mania*, madness.] Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in females.

## O

**O** is the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel in the English alphabet.

**O**, *interj.* An exclamation used in earnest or solemn address, appeal, or invocation, and prefixed to the noun of address; the sign of the vocative: often confounded with *Oh*, which is strictly a particle ex-

pressive of emotion prefixed to a sentence or clause.

**Oaf**, ōf, *n.* [*From Icel. dǫfr*, an elf. *Elf.*] A fairy changeling; a dolt; a blockhead; a lout.—**Oafish**, ōf'ish, *a.* Stupid; dolt; doltish.—**Oafishness**, ōf'ish-nes, *n.* Stupidity; dullness.

**Oak**, ōk, *n.* [*A.Sax. āc.*] A well-

known and valuable timber tree, or its wood, which is hard, tough, and strong, and was long extensively used in ship-building, the bark being used for tanning; the heavy outer door of a set of rooms in a college or of chambers in an Inn of Court; hence, to *sport one's oak*, to close the outer door in order to

exclude visitors and work without interruption.—**Oak-apple**, *n.* An oak-gall.—**Oaken**, *ô'kn*, *a.* Made of oak or consisting of oak.—**Oak-gall**, *n.* A gall of the oak.

**Oakum**, *ô'kum*, *n.* [A.Sax. *ôcumba*, tow, oakum, lit. matter combed out, from prefix *ô*, away, out, and *cumb*, a comb.] The substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose fibres: used for caulking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, &c.

**Oar**, *ôr*, *n.* [A.Sax. *ôr*.] A long piece of timber, flat at one end and round at the other, used to propel a boat, barge, or galley through the water.—**Oared**, *ôrd*, *a.* Furnished with oars (a four-oared boat).—**Oarsman**, *ôrz'man*, *n.* One who rows with an oar; a boatman.

**Oasis**, *ô-â'sis*, *n. pl.* **Oases**, *ô-â'sêz*. [L. and Gr., from Coptic *oueh*, to dwell, and *saa*, to drink.] A fertile tract where there is water, in the midst of a desert or waste; a green spot in the midst of barrenness: often used figuratively.

**Oast**, *ôst*, *n.* [D. *ast*, *east*, *eijst*, a kiln.] A kiln to dry hops or malt.

**Oat**, *ôt*, *n.* [O.E. *ote*, *ate*, *oate*, A.Sax. *ôta*, the oat.] A cereal plant valuable for the grain it produces; an oatn pipe, typical of pastoral poetry [*Mil.*]; *pl.* a quantity of the plant in cultivation or of the grain (field of oats).—**Oat-cake**, *n.* A cake made of the meal of oats.—**Oaten**, *ô'tn*, *a.* Pertaining to or made of oats or oatmeal.—**Oatmeal**, *ô'mêl*, *n.* Meal made from oats.

**Oath**, *ôth*, *n. pl.* **Oaths**, *ôthz*. [A.Sax. *dôth*.] A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; a solemn swearing; a blasphemous use of the name of the Divine Being; an imprecation.

**Obligato**, *ôbli-gâ-tô*, *n.* [It.] An instrumental part or accompaniment of such importance that it cannot be dispensed with.

**Obdurate**, *ôb'dû-rât*, *a.* [L. *obduratus*, from *obduro*, I harden.] Hardened in heart; persisting obstinately in sin; stubborn; inflexible; inexorable; harsh or rough.—**Obduracy**, *ôb'dû-ra-si*, *n.* The state or quality of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; obstinacy in wickedness.

**Obeah**, *ô-bê'a*, *n.* A species of sorcery or witchcraft among the African negroes.

**Obedience**, *ô-bê'di-ens*, *n.* [Fr. *obédience*, from L. *obedientia*, obedience. **OBEY**.] The act or habit of obeying; compliance with a command, prohibition, or known law and rule prescribed; submission to authority.—**Obedient**, *ô-bê'di-ent*, *a.* [L. *obediens*, ppr. of *obedio*.] Submission to authority; complying with all commands; yielding compliance; dutiful.

**Obeisance**, *ô-bâ'sans*, *n.* [Fr. *obéissance*, from L. *obedientia*.] A bow or

courtesy; an act of reverence, deference, or respect.

**Obelisk**, *ôb'e-lisk*, *n.* [Gr. *obeliskos*, dim. of *obelos*, a spit.] A column or monumental structure of rectangular form, diminishing towards the top, and generally finishing with a low pyramid; a mark (thus †) referring the reader to a note in the margin or at the foot of the page: called also a *dagger*.

**Obelus**, *ôb'e-lus*, *n.* [Gr. *obelos*, a spit.] A mark in ancient MSS, or old editions of the classics, indicating a suspected passage or reading.

**Oberon**, *ôb'êr-on*, *n.* [Fr. *Auberón*, Alberon, G. *Alberich*.] King of the Fairies, married to Titania.

**Obese**, *ô-bê's*, *a.* [L. *obesus*, fat—*ob*, intens., and *edo*, *esum*, to eat. **EAT**.] Excessively corpulent; fat; fleshy.—**Obeseness**, **Obesity**, *ô-bê's'nes*, *ô-bes'i-ti*, *n.* [L. *obesitas*.] The state or quality of being obese; excessive corpulency.

**Obey**, *ô-bâ'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *obéir*, from L. *obedio*, *obedire*, to obey, O.L. *obedire*—prefix *ob*, and *audio*, I hear.] To give ear to; to comply with the commands of; to be under the government of; to be ruled by; to submit to the direction or control of.—*v.i.* To submit to commands or authority; to do as one is bid.

**Obscure**, *ob-fus'kât*, *v.t.*—*obscured*, *obfuscating*. [L. *obfusco*, *obfuscum*—prefix *ob*, and *fusco*, I obscure.] To darken; to obscure; to bewilder; to confuse; to muddle.—**Obscuration**, *ob-fus-kâ'shon*, *n.* The act of obfuscating; confusion or bewilderment of mind.

**Obi**, *ô'bi*, *n.* Same as *Obeah*.

**Obit**, *ô'bit*, *n.* [L. *obitus*, death.] A person's decease; an anniversary of one's death.—**Obituary**, *ô-bit'ü-ari*, *n.* [Fr. *obituaire*.] A list of the dead, or a register of obituary anniversary days; an account of a person or persons deceased.—*a.* Relating to the decease of a person; written about a person at his death (an *obituary notice*).

**Obiter Dictum**. [L.] A remark by the way; an off-hand aphorism or statement.

**Object**, *ôb'jekt*, *n.* [L. *objectum*, lit. something thrown before or against.] That towards which the mind is directed in any of its states or activities; what is thought about, believed, or seen; some visible and tangible thing; a concrete reality (*objects of interest in a museum*); that to which efforts are directed; aim; end; ultimate purpose; *gram.* the word, clause, or member of a sentence expressing that on which the action expressed by a transitive verb is exercised, or the word or member governed by a preposition.—*v.t.* (*ob-jekt'*). To place before or in the way; to bring forward as a matter of reproach, or as an adverse ground or reason; to state or urge in opposition; to state as an objection (I

have nothing to *object against him*).—*v.i.* To make opposition in words or arguments; to offer adverse reasons.—**Object-glass**, *n.* In a telescope or microscope, the lens or combination of lenses directed upon the object and producing an image of it, which is viewed through the eye-piece.—**Objection**, *ôb-jek'shon*, *n.* The act of objecting; that which is or may be objected; adverse reason, argument, or charge; fault found.—**Objectable**, *ôb-jek'shon-a-bl*, *a.* Such as might reasonably be objected to; justly liable to objection; calling for disapproval; reprehensible (as actions, language, &c.).—**Objective**, *ôb-jek'tiv*, *a.* [Fr. *objectif*.] Belonging to what is external to the mind; hence, when used of *literature* or *art*, containing no trace of the writer's or artist's own feelings or individuality: opposed to *subjective*; *gram.* belonging to the object of a transitive verb or a preposition (the *objective* case, an *objective* clause).—*n.* The objective case; an object-glass; the aim of a military manoeuvre or operation.—**Objectivity**, *ôb-jek'tiv'i-ti*, *n.* The quality or state of being objective.—**Objectless**, *ôb-jek't-less*, *a.* Having no object; purposeless; aimless.—**Object-lesson**, *n.* A lesson to the young by means of articles themselves or pictures of them.—**Objector**, *ôb-jek'ter*, *n.* One that objects.

**Objurate**, *ôb-jêr'gât*, *v.t.* and *i.*—*objurgated*, *objurgating*. [L. *objurgo*, *objurgatum*—prefix *ob*, and *jurgo*, I chide.] To chide, reprove, or reprehend.—**Objurgation**, *ôb-jêr-gâ'shon*, *n.* The act of objurgating; a reproof.

**Oblate**, *ôb'lât*, *a.* [L. *oblatus*, offered, devoted.] *Geom.* flattened or depressed at the poles.—**Oblate spheroid**, a spherical body flattened at the poles, that is, having the shape of the earth.—**Oblate**, *ôb'lât*, *n.* *Eccles.* a secular person who offered or devoted himself and his property to some monastery, into which he was admitted as a kind of lay brother; a member of a congregation of secular priests who live in community.

**Oblation**, *ôb-lâ'shon*, *n.* [L. *oblatio*, an offering.] Anything offered or presented in worship or sacred service.

**Obligate**, *ôb-li-gât*, *v.t.*—*obligated*, *obligating*. [L. *obligo*, *obligatum*, to bind, to bring under an obligation—prefix *ob*, and *ligo*, I bind.] To bring or place under some obligation; to hold to some duty; a word not much used by good writers.—**Obligation**, *ôb-li-gâ'shon*, *n.* [L. *obligatio*, from *obligo*, I bind, obligate.] That which binds or obliges to do something; binding or constraining power or effect; an external act or duty imposed by the relations of society; a claim upon one; the position in which one is bound or indebted to another for a favour received; a favour



bestowed and binding to gratitude.—**Obligatory**, ob-li-ga-to-ri, *a.* Imposing obligation or duty; binding in law or conscience; requiring performance or forbearance of some act (*obligatory on a person*).  
**Oblige**, ô-blij', *v.t.*—*obliged, obliging*. [*Fr. obliger, from L. obligo, I bind.*] To constrain by any force, physical, moral, or legal; to compel; to bind by any restraint; to bind by some favour done; to lay under obligation of gratitude.—**Obligement**, ô-blij'ment, *n.* A favour conferred; obligation.—**Obliging**, ô-blij'ing, *a.* Having the disposition to do favours; conferring favours or kindnesses; complaisant; kind.  
**Oblive**, ob-lèk', *a.* [*L. obliquus.*] Having a direction neither perpendicular nor parallel to some line or surface which is made the standard of reference; not direct; oblique; slanting; *fig.* indirect or by allusion; not direct in descent; collateral.—*Oblique case, gram.* any case except the nominative.—**Obliveness, Oblivity, ob-lèk'-nes, ob-lik'-vi-ti, n. [*L. obliquitas.*] The state of being oblique; deviation from parallelism or a perpendicular; deviation from moral rectitude; a mental or moral twist.  
**Obliterate**, ob-lit-èr-ât, *v.t.* [*L. oblitto, I blot out.*] To efface; to erase or blot out; to make undecipherable; to cause to be forgotten.—**Obliteration**, ob-lit-èr-â'shon, *n.* The act of obliterating or effacing.  
**Oblivion**, ob-liv'i-on, *n.* [*L. oblivio, oblivionis, from obliviscor, I forget.*] The state of being blotted out from the memory; a being forgotten; forgetfulness; the act of forgetting; a forgetting of offences, or remission of punishment.—**Oblivious**, ob-liv'i-us, *a.* [*L. obliviosus.*] Causing forgetfulness [*Shak.*]; forgetful; mentally absent.  
**Oblong**, ob'long, *a.* [*L. oblongus, oblong—ob, against, inversely, and longus, long.*] Rectangular, and having the length greater than the breadth; longer than broad.—*n.* An oblong figure.  
**Oblouquy**, ob'lo-kwi, *n.* [*L. obloquium.*] Censorious speech; reproachful language; language that causes reproach and odium to rest on men or their actions; odium.  
**Obnoxious**, ob-nok'shus, *a.* [*L. obnoxius—ob, and noxa, harm.*] Liable or exposed to harm, injury, or punishment; liable or exposed in general; reprehensible; censurable; odious; hateful; offensive; unpopular.  
**Oboe**, ô'bô, *n.* [*It. oboe, from Fr. hautbois, an oboe.*] A hautboy.—**Oboist**, ô'bô-ist, *n.* A player on the oboe.  
**Obolus**, ob'o-lus, *n.* [*Gr. obolos.*] A small coin of ancient Greece equal to 1½.  
**Obscene**, ob-sèn', *a.* [*L. obscenus.*] Impure in language or action; in-**

decent; offensive to chastity and delicacy; inauspicious; ill-omened.—**Obsceneness, Obscenity, ob-sèn'-nes, ob-sèn'-ti, n. The state or quality of being obscene; impurity; ribaldry; lewdness.  
**Obscure**, ob-skûr', *a.* [*Fr. obscur, from L. obscurus.*] Imperfectly illuminated; gloomy; not clear or distinct to view; dim; not easily understood; not obviously intelligible; abstruse; indistinct; not much known or observed; unknown to fame; unnoticed.—*v.t.*—*obscured, obscuring.* To darken; to make dark or dim; to make less intelligible, legible, or visible; to hide; to prevent from being seen or known.—**Obscurity**, ob-skû'ri-ti, *n.* [*L. obscuritas.*] The quality or state of being obscure; darkness; dimness; darkness of meaning; a state of being unknown to fame.—**Obscurant, Obscurantist**, ob-skû-rant, ob-skû-rant'ist, *n.* One who obscures; one who opposes the progress of knowledge, or labours to prevent enlightenment, inquiry, or reform.—**Obscurantism**, ob-skû-rant'izm, *n.* The system or principles of an obscurant.  
**Obsecrate**, ob'sè-krât, *v.t.* [*L. obsecro, I entreat.*] To beseech; to entreat; to supplicate.—**Obsecration**, ob'sè-krâ'shon, *n.* The act of obsecrating; entreaty; supplication.  
**Obsequies**, ob'sè-kwiz, *n.* [*L. obsequia, obsequies.*] Funeral rites, ceremonies, or solemnities.  
**Obsequious**, ob'sè-kwi-us, *a.* [*From L. obsequiosus.*] Promptly obedient or submissive to the will of another; compliant; officious; devoted; servilely condescending; compliant to excess; cringing; fawning.  
**Observe**, ob-zèrv', *v.t.* [*L. observo—ob, before, in front, and servo, I keep or hold.*] To look on with attention; to regard attentively; to watch; to notice; to perceive; to detect; to discover; to remark in words; to mention; to keep with due ceremonies; to celebrate; to keep or adhere to in practice; to comply with; to obey.—*v.i.* To be attentive; to remark; to comment.—**Observance**, ob-zèrv-ans, *n.* The act of observing; performance; a rite or ceremony; an act of respect, worship, and the like; obedient regard or attention; respectful or servile attention; homage.—**Observant**, ob-zèrv-ant, *a.* Characterized by observation; taking notice; attentively noticing; attentive to duties or commands; obedient; adhering to in practice (*observant of duties*).—*n.* A member of the Franciscan Order, bound to the strict observance of the rules of his fraternity.—**Observation**, ob-zèrv-â'shon, *n.* [*L. observatio.*] The act, power, or habit of observing; a taking notice or paying attention; *science*, the act of taking notice of particular phenomena as they occur in the course of nature;**

the observing of some phenomenon, often by the assistance of an instrument; information gained by such an act; a remark based or professing to be based on what has been observed; notice.—**Observatory**, ob-zèr'-va-to-ri, *n.* A place used for making observations of natural phenomena; a building constructed for astronomical observations; a place of outlook.  
**Obse**, ob-sès', *v.t.* [*L. obsideo, besiege—ob, before, sedeo, I sit.*] To beset or besiege; to vex or harass, as an evil spirit.—**Obsession**, ob-sès'shon, *n.* Act of obsessing; a fixed idea; monomania.  
**Obsidian**, ob-sid'i-an, *n.* [*L. Obsidianus, from Obsidius or Obsius, its alleged discoverer.*] Vitreous lava, or volcanic glass, a glassy mineral of several varieties.  
**Obsolete**, ob'sô-lèt, *a.* [*L. obsoletus, pp. of obsolescere, to go out of use.*] Gone into disuse; disused; neglected; out of fashion; *biol.* imperfectly developed or abortive.—**Obsolescent**, ob-sô-les-ènt, *a.* [*L. obsolescens.*] Becoming obsolete; going out of use; passing into desuetude.  
**Obstacle**, ob'sta-kl, *n.* [*Fr. obstacle, from L. obstaculum, from obsto, I withstand.*] Anything that stands in the way and hinders progress; a hindrance; an obstruction or impediment, either physical or moral.  
**Obstetric, Obstetrical, ob-stet'-rik, ob-stet'-ri-kal, a. [*L. obstetrix, a midwife.*] Pertaining to midwifery or the delivery of women in childbirth.—**Obstetrician, ob-stet'-rish-an, n. One skilled in obstetrics; an accoucheur.—**Obstetrics, ob-stet'-riks, n. The art of assisting women in childbirth, and treating their diseases during pregnancy and after delivery; midwifery.  
**Obstinate**, ob'sti-nât, *a.* [*L. obstinatus, pp. of obstino, obstinatum, to resolve, from obsto, I stand against.*] Pertinaciously adhering to an opinion or purpose; fixed firmly in resolution; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means; stubborn; said of persons; not yielding or not easily subdued or removed (an obstinate fever; an obstinate cough).—**Obstinacy, Obstinateness, ob'sti-na-si, ob'sti-nâ-ses, n. The state or quality of being obstinate.  
**Obstreperous**, ob-strep-èr-us, *a.* [*L. obstreperus, from obstrepo, I roar—ob, intens., and strepo, I make a noise.*] Making a tumultuous noise; clamorous; vociferous; noisy; loud.  
**Obstruct**, ob-strukt', *v.t.* [*L. obstructo, obstructum—ob, against, and struo, I pile up.*] To block up, stop up, or close, as a passage; to fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent passing; to hinder from passing; to impede; to stand in the way of; to retard, interrupt, render slow.—**Obstruction**, ob-strukt'shon, *n.* The act of obstruct-********

ing; anything that stops or closes a way, passage, or channel; obstacle; impediment; that which impedes progress; check; hindrance; the state of having the vital functions obstructed†.—**Obstructionist**, ob-struk'shon-ist, *n.* One who practises obstruction; an obstructive.—**Obstructive**, ob-struk'tiv, *a.* Obstructing or tending to obstruct.—*n.* One who obstructs; one who hinders the transaction of business.

**Obtain**, ob-tân', *v.t.* [*L. obtineo*—prefix *ob*, and *teneo*, I hold.] To gain possession of; to gain, procure, receive, get, acquire.—*v.i.* To be received in customary or common use; to be established in practice; to hold good; to subsist (the custom still obtains).—**Obtainment**, ob-tân'ment, *n.* The act of obtaining; attainment.

**Obtrude**, ob-trôd', *v.t.*—*obtruded*, *obtruding*. [*L. obtrudo*—prefix *ob*, and *trudo*, I thrust.] To thrust prominently forward; to force into any place or state unduly or without solicitation; often *refl.* (to *obtrude* oneself upon a person's notice); to offer with unreasonable importunity.—*v.i.* To obtrude oneself; to enter when not invited.—**Obtrusion**, ob-trô'zhon, *n.* The act of obtruding.—**Obtrusive**, ob-trô'siv, *a.* Disposed to obtrude; forward; intrusive.

**Obtuse**, ob-tûs', *a.* [*L. obtusus*—prefix *ob*, and *tundo*, *tudi* (Skr. *tud*), to beat.] Not pointed or acute; blunt; not having acute sensibility; stupid; dull.—**Obtuse angle**, one larger than a right angle.

**Obverse**, ob'vers', *a.* [*L. prefix ob*, and *versus*, turned.] *Numis.* bearing the face or head.—*n.* *Numis.* that side of a coin or medal which has the face or head or principal device on it, the other being the reverse.

**Obviate**, ob'vi-ât', *v.t.*—*obviated*, *obviating*. [*L. obvio*, *obviatum*, to meet.] To meet, as difficulties or objections; to overcome; to clear out of the way.—**Obvious**, ob'vi-us, *a.* [*L. obvius*, in the way.] Easily discovered, seen, or understood; perfectly plain, manifest, or evident.

**Ocarina**, o-ka-rē'na, *n.* [*It.*] A small egg-shaped musical instrument of terra-cotta pierced with holes, there being seven instruments in a set.

**Occasion**, ok-kâ'zhon, *n.* [*L. occasio*, *occasio*, from *occido*, *occamus*, to fall.] Time of an occurrence, incident, or event; opportunity; favourable time, season, or circumstances; incidental cause; a cause acting on the will; a motive or reason; incidental need; casual exigency; requirement (to have occasion or no occasion for a thing); peculiar position of affairs; juncture; exigency.—*v.t.* To cause incidentally; to produce; to induce.—**Occasional**, ok-kâ'zhon-al, *a.* Incidental; occurring at times,

but not regular or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits.—**Occasionally**, ok-kâ'zhon-al-li, *adv.* In an occasional manner; at times; sometimes but not often.

**Occident**, ok'si-dent, *n.* [*Fr. occident*, *L. occidens*, *occidentis*, ppr. of *occido*, I fall, set, as the sun.] The western quarter of the hemisphere; the west: the opposite of *orient*.—**Occidental**, ok-si-den'tal, *a.* Pertaining to the occident or west; western; opposed to *oriental*; having an inferior degree of beauty and excellence: applied to gems in opposition to *oriental*.

**Occiput**, ok'si-put, *n.* [*L.*] The hinder part of the head.

**Occlude**, ok-klûd', *v.t.*—*occluded*, *occluding*. [*L. occcludo*—*ob*, and *claudo*, I shut.] To shut up†; *chem.* to absorb or take up without chemical combination.

**Occult**, ok-kult', *a.* [*L. occultus*, pp. of *occulo*, I cover over—prefix *ob*, and root of *celo*, I conceal.] Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible and mysterious; unknown.—**Occult sciences**, certain so-called sciences of the middle ages, as alchemy, necromancy or magic, astrology.—**Occultation**, ok-kul-tâ'shon, *n.* *Astron.* the hiding of a star or planet from our sight by passing behind some other of the heavenly bodies: the time of a planet or star being so hidden; hence, *fig.* disappearance from view; withdrawal from public notice.—**Occultism**, ok'kult-izm, *n.* A system of occult or mysterious doctrines; the beliefs of the theosophists, typified in such works as Bulwer-Lytton's *Zanoni*; A *Strange Story*; *The Coming Race*.

**Occupy**, ok'kü-pi, *v.t.*—*occupied*, *occupying*. [*L. occupo*, I take possession of.] To take possession of; to possess; to hold and use; to take up, as room or space; to cover or fill; to employ or use (one's time); to engage; to busy; often *refl.*—*v.i.* To be an occupant; to hold possession.—**Occupancy**, ok'kü-pan-si, *n.* The act of occupying; a holding in possession; term during which one is occupant.—

**Occupant**, ok'kü-pant, *n.* [*L. occupans*, *occupantis*, ppr. of *occupo*, I occupy.] An occupier.—**Occupation**, ok-kü-pâ'shon, *n.* [*L. occupatio*.] The act of occupying or taking possession; possession; tenure; state of being employed or occupied in any way; that which engages one's time and attention; the principal business of one's life; a vocation; calling; trade.—**Occupier**, ok'kü-pi-ër, *n.* One that occupies; an occupant.

**Occur**, ok-kër', *v.i.*—*occurred*, *occurring*. [*L. occuro*—*ob*, against, and *curro*, I run.] To meet or come to the mind, imagination, or memory; to befall; to happen; to take place; to exist so as to be capable of being found or seen; to be found; to be met with.—

**Occurrence**, ok-kur'ens, *n.* The act of occurring or taking place; any incident or accidental event; an observed instance.

**Ocean**, ô'shan, *n.* [*L. oceanus*, from Gr. *ôkeanos*, the ocean, the deity of the ocean.] The vast body of water which covers more than three-fifths of the surface of the globe; the sea; also, one of the great basins or areas into which it has been divided; any immense expanse (the boundless *ocean* of eternity).—*a.* Pertaining to the main or great sea (the *ocean* wave).—**Oceanic**, ô-shē-an'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean; occurring in or produced by the ocean, as distinguished from smaller seas.—**Oceanography**, ô-shan-og'ra-fi, *n.* The department of knowledge that deals with oceanic phenomena.

**Ocellus**, ô-sel'us, *n. pl.* **Ocelli**, ô-sel'i. [*L. ocellus*, dim. of *oculus*, an eye. **OCULAR**.] One of the minute simple eyes of insects, many spiders, crustaceans, molluscs, &c.—**Ocellate**, **Ocellated**, ô-sel'ât, ô-sel'â-ted, *a.* [*L. ocellatus*.] Resembling an eye; studded with the figures of little eyes.

**Ocelot**, ô'sē-lot, *n.* [*Mex. oceloti*.] A carnivorous animal of the cat kind, an inhabitant of Mexico.

**Ochlocracy**, ok-lok'ra-si, *n.* [*Gr. ochlos*, the multitude, and *kratos*, power.] The rule or ascendancy of the multitude or common people.

**Ochre**, ô'kër, *n.* [*L. ochra*, Gr. *ôchra*, from *ôchros*, pale, pale yellow.] A name generally applied to clays coloured with the oxides of iron in various proportions, and varying in colour from pale yellow to brownish red, much used in painting.

**Octagon**, ok'ta-gon, *n.* [*Gr. oktô*, eight, and *gônia*, angle.] *Geom.* a figure of eight sides and eight angles.—**Octagonal**, ok-tag'on-al, *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

**Octahedron**, ok-ta'hē-dron, *n.* [*Gr. oktô*, eight, *hedra*, a base.] *Geom.* a solid contained by eight faces, which take the form of equal and equilateral triangles.—**Octahedral**, ok-ta'hē'dral, *a.* Having eight equal surfaces.

**Octangular**, ok-tang'gū-lēr, *a.* [*L. octo*, eight, and *E. angular*.] Having eight angles.

**Octave**, ok'täv, *n.* [*L. octavus*, eighth, from *octo*, eight.] The eighth day after a church festival, the festival itself being counted; the week immediately following a church festival; the first eight lines of a sonnet; a stanza of eight lines; *music*, an eighth, or an interval of seven degrees or twelve semitones; one sound corresponding to a frequency of vibration double that of another.—*a.* Consisting of eight.—**Octavo**, ok-tä'vô, *n.* The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eight leaves: usually written *8vo*; a book having eight leaves to each sheet: often used as an adjective.

**Octet**, ok'tet, *n.* [L. *octo*, eight.] *Music*, a musical composition for eight parts.

**October**, ok-tō'bēr, *n.* [L., from *octo*, eight; the eighth month of the primitive Roman year, which began in March.] The tenth month of the year; ale or cider brewed in October.

**Octodecimo**, ok-tō-des'i-mō, *n.* [L. *octodecim*, eighteen—*octo*, eight, and *decem*, ten.] The size of one leaf of a sheet of paper folded so as to make eighteen leaves; a book in which each sheet is folded into eighteen leaves: usually written 78mo. Also used as an adjective.

**Octogenarian**, ok'tō-je-nā'ri-an, *n.* [L. *octogenarius*, from *octogeni*, eighty, *octo*, eight.] A person eighty years of age; anyone whose age is between eighty and ninety.—*a.* Of eighty years of age; between eighty and ninety years of age.

**Octopus**, ok-tō-pus, *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *pous*, a foot.] A genus of two-gilled cuttle-fishes, having eight arms furnished with suckers; they have attained a notoriety from tales concerning their ferocity and the gigantic size of some.

**Octoroon**, ok-tō-rōn', *n.* [L. *octo*, eight.] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

**Octosyllabic**, ok'tō-sil-lab'ik, *a.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables.—*n.* A word of eight syllables.

**Octroi**, ok-trōi, *n.* [Fr., from L. *actor*, one having authority.] A duty levied at the gates of French cities on articles brought in.

**Octuple**, ok'tū-pl, *a.* [L. *octuplus*—*octo*, eight.] Eightfold.

**Ocular**, ok'ū-lēr, *a.* [L. *ocularis*, from *oculus*, the eye.] Pertaining to the eye; depending on the eye; received by actual sight.—*n.* The eyepiece of an optical instrument.—**Oculist**, ok'ū-list, *n.* One skilled in diseases of the eyes.

**Odalisk**, **Odalisque**, ō'da-lisk, *n.* [Fr. *odalisque*, from Turk. *odalik*, from *oda*, a chamber.] A female slave or concubine in an oriental seraglio or a harem.

**Odd**, ōd, *a.* [From Icel. *oddi*, a triangle, an odd number.] Not even; not exactly divisible by 2; left over after the pairs have been reckoned; additional to a whole mentioned in round numbers; not included with others; hence, unheeded; of little value or account (*odd times*, *odd trifles*); incidental; casual; forming one of a pair of which the other is wanting; belonging to a broken set; singular; strange; peculiar; eccentric; queer.—**Oddfellow**, ōd'fel-ō, *n.* A member of a friendly society, originally modelled on freemasonry.—**Oddity**, ōd'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being odd; singularity; something odd or singular; a singular person.—**Oddly**, ōd'li, *adv.* In an odd manner; not evenly; strangely; whimsically; singularly.—**Oddment**, ōd'ment, *n.*

An odd article or one left over.—**Oddness**, ōd'nes, *n.* The state of being odd; state of not being even; singularity; strangeness.—**Odds**, ōdz, *n. sing. or pl.* Excess of one amount or quantity compared with another; difference in favour of one and against another; amount by which the bet of one party exceeds that of the other.—*At odds*, at variance; in controversy or quarrel.—*Odds and ends*, small miscellaneous articles.

**Ode**, ōd, *n.* [L. *ode*, Gr. *ōdē*, song or poem.] A short poem or song; a poem to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem of a lofty cast.

**Odin**, **Woden**, ō'din, wō'den, *n.* [Former from Scandinavian, latter Anglo-Saxon and German.] The chief god of Northern mythology, after whom is named Wednesday.

**Odious**, ō'di-us, *a.* [L. *odiosus*, from *odium*, hatred.] Of such a character as to be hated or greatly disliked; hateful; causing disgust or repugnance; offensive.—**Odium**, ō'di-um, *n.* [L.] Hatred; dislike; the quality that provokes hatred.—*Odium theologicum*, theological hatred; the hatred of contending divines towards each other.

**Odontoglossum**, ō-don-tō-glos'um, *n.* [Gr. *odontos*, a tooth, and *glōssa*, a tongue.] A genus of tropical American orchids, with magnificent flowers.—**Odontoid**, ō-don'toid, *a.* Tooth-like.—*Odontoid process*, the part of the first vertebra of the neck, forming a pivot for the head.—**Odontology**, ō-don-to'l-ō-jī, *n.* That branch of anatomical science which treats of the teeth.

**Odour**, ō'dēr, *n.* [L. *odor*, a smell.] Any scent or smell, whether pleasant or offensive; when used alone most commonly a sweet smell; fragrance.—**Odoriferous**, ō-dēr-if-ēr-us, *a.* [L. *odoriferus*.] Giving odour or scent; diffusing fragrance; fragrant.—**Odorous**, ō'dēr-us, *a.* Having or emitting an odour; sweet of scent; fragrant.

**Ecology**, ēk'ol-ō-jē, *n.* [Gr. *oikos*, a dwelling, *logos*, a discourse.] The relations of plants to their surroundings.—**Edema**, ē-dē'ma, *n.* [Gr. *oedēma*, a swelling, from *oideō*, I swell.] *Med.* A puffiness or swelling of parts arising from water collecting.—**O'er**, ōr, *a.* A contraction (generally poetical) of *over*.

**Esophagus**, ē-sof'a-gus, *n.* [Gr. *esophagos*—*ōsō*, I will bear, and *phagō*, I eat.] The gullet; the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach.

**Oestrus**, ēs'trūs, *n.* [Gr. *oistros*, gad-fly.] Irresistible impulse; passion; sexual impulse of animals.

**Of**, ov, prep. [A.Sax. *of*.] A word used in regard to source, cause, origin, motive, &c.; possession or ownership; attribute, quality, or condition; the material of anything; an aggregate or whole with

a partitive reference (all, some, of us); the relation of object to a verbal notion (a desire of fame); to express concerning, relating to, about; distance or time (within a mile of); identity, equivalence, or apposition—the appositive use of *of* (the city of London); on or in: with indefinite expressions of time (I often go there of an evening; so of late, that is, in recent times; of old, in olden times).

**Off**, ōf, *adv.* Away; distant (a mile off); from or away by removal or separation (to cut off); not on; from, in the way of departure, abatement, remission (the fever goes off); away, not toward.—*a.* Distant; as applied to horses, right hand: opposed to *near*; in cricket, applied to that part of the field which is on the left of the bowler.—*prep.* Not on; away from; from or out of (a lane leading off a street); to seaward from: a nautical use (hence *offing*).—*interj.* A command to depart; away! begone!—**Offing**, ōf'ing, *n.* The position of a vessel, or of a portion of the sea, within sight of land, relatively to the coast.—**Off-colour**, *n.* A defective colour in gems, &c.—**Off-day**, *n.* A day on which any usual occupation is discontinued.

**Off-hand**, *adv.* Readily; with ease.—*a.* Done without study or hesitation; unpremeditated.—**Off-print**, *n.* A copy thrown off by the printer of a magazine article, or short piece of writing, for distribution among friends of the writer.—**Offscouring**, ōf'skour-ing, *n.* Refuse; what is vile or despised: often of persons.—**Offset**, ōf'set, *n.* A sum or amount set off against another as an equivalent; *surveying*, a perpendicular distance measured from a main line in order to get the area of an irregular portion; *hort.* a young bulb or a scion used to propagate a plant; also, an offshoot; *printing*, an impression from a newly printed sheet on to the back of one placed above it.—**Offshoot**, ōf'shōt, *n.* A branch from a main stem, stream, mountain range, &c.—**Offside**, ōf-'sid, *a.* In football, hockey, and some other games, said of a player who gets into such a position that for the moment he is debarred by the rules from taking part in the game.—**Offspring**, ōf'spring, *n. sing. or pl.* What is sprung from a stock or parent; a child or children; what arises or is produced from something.—**Off-duty**, *n.* Time when a person is off duty.

**Ofal**, ōf'al, *n.* [Lit. *off-fall*.] Waste meat; a trade term for kidneys, heart, tongue, liver, and other parts of a carcass; carrion; refuse; rubbish.

**Offence**, ōf-fens', *n.* [Fr. *offense*, from L. *offensa*.] A striking against or assailing (arms of *offence*); hurt; injury; an affront, insult, or wrong; the state of being offended; displeasure; any transgression of



law, divine or human; a crime or sin; a misdemeanour.—**Offend**, of-fend', *v.t.* [*L. offendo.*] To displease; to make angry; to affront; to mortify; to shock, annoy, or pain (the taste or smell); to sin against; to disobey [*Shak.*].—*v.i.* To transgress the moral or divine law; to sin; to cause dislike or anger; to take offence [*N.T.*].—**Offender**, of-fen'dér, *n.* One who offends; a criminal; a transgressor.—**Offensive**, of-fen'siv, *a.* [*Fr. offensif.*] Causing offence; giving provocation; irritating; disgusting; disagreeable (as to the senses); pertaining to offence; consisting in attack; opposed to *defensive*; consisting in attack; proceeding by attack.—*n.* With the definite article: the act of attacking (to act on the *offensive*).—**Offensiveness**, of-fen'siv-nes, *n.* The quality of being offensive; unpleasantness.

**Offer**, of'ér, *v.i.* [*A.Sax. offerian*, and *Fr. offrir* (*joindre*, *I offer*), from *L. offerre*, to offer.] To present for acceptance or rejection; to tender; to present to notice; to proffer; to present, as an act of worship; to sacrifice (often with *up*); to attempt or do with evil intent (to *offer* violence, an insult); to bid, as a price or wages.—*v.i.* To present itself (an opportunity *offers*); to declare a willingness; to make an attempt.—*n.* The act of offering; a proposal to be accepted or rejected; the act of bidding a price, or the sum bid.—**Offering**, of'ér-ing, *n.* The act of an offerer; that which is offered; a gift offered or consecrated to a deity; a sacrifice; an oblation.—**Offertory**, of'ér-to-ri, *n.* [*L.L. offertorium*, from *offeror*, an offerer.] The sentences in the communion service of the Church of England read while the alms are being collected; the alms collected.

**Office**, of'is, *n.* [*Fr. office*, from *L. officium*, duty.] Employment or business; duty or duties falling on or intrusted to a person; that which is performed or assigned to be done by a particular thing; function; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; usually in a good sense; service; *eccles.* a formulary of devotion, or a service appointed for a particular occasion; a house or apartment in which persons transact business; a place where official acts are done; a body of persons intrusted with certain duties; persons who transact business in an office (often applied to an insurance company); *pl.* kitchens, outhouses, &c., of a mansion, dwelling-house, or farm.—**Holy Office**, the Inquisition, or the authorities at Rome who direct it.—**Officer**, of'is-ér, *n.* A person who holds an office; a person commissioned or authorized to fill a public situation or to perform any public duty; one who holds a commission in the army, navy or air force.—**Official**, of-fish'al, *a.* [*L.*

*officialis*]. Pertaining to an office or public duty; derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper office or officer, or from the proper office or officer (an *official* permission); communicated by virtue of authority.—*n.* One invested with an office of a public nature; *eccles.* a deputy appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c.—**Officialism**, of-fish'al-izm, *n.* A system of official government; a system of excessive official routine; red-tapism.—**Officially**, of-fish'al-li, *adv.* In an official manner; by virtue of the proper authority.—**Officiate**, of-fish'i-át, *v.i.*—*officiated*, *officiating*. To perform official duties.—**Officiator**, of-fish'i-à-tér, *n.* One who officiates.

**Official**, of-fish'i-nal, *a.* [*From L. officina*, a shop.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it; *phar.* used in the preparation of recognized medical recipes (an *official* plant).—*n.* A drug sold in an apothecary's shop.

**Officious**, of-fish'us, *a.* [*L. officiosus*, dutiful, obliging, from *officium*, an office.] Obliging; doing kind offices; excessively forward in kindness; interposing services not wanted; annoyingly eager to oblige or assist; meddling.—**Officiously**, of-fish'us-li, *adv.* In an officious manner; with forward zeal; meddlesomely.

**Offt**, oft, *adv.* [*A.Sax. Icel. and G. oft.*] Often; frequently. [*Poet.*].—**Often**, of'n, *adv.* Frequently; many times; not seldom.—*a.* Frequently.—**Often-times**, of'n-timz, *adv.* Frequently; often; many times.—**Offt-times**, oft'timz, *adv.* Frequently; often.

**Ogee**, ô-jé', *n.* [*Fr. ogive*, *ogive*; etymology doubtful.] *Arch.* a moulding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex, the outline thus resembling the letter S (sometimes expressed by O G).

**Ogham**, og'ham, *n.* A kind of writing practised by the ancient Irish, the characters of which also were called *oghams*.

**Ogive**, ô'jiv, *n.* [*Fr. OGEE.*] *Arch.* a French term for the Gothic or pointed arch.

**Ogle**, ô'gl, *v.t.*—*ogled*, *ogling*. [*Same as L.G. oegeln*, to eye, *G. äugeln*, to ogle, from *auge*, D. *oog*, the eye.] To view with side glances, as in fondness or with a design to attract notice.—*v.i.* To cast side glances.—*n.* A side glance or look.  
**Ogpu**, og'pô, *n.* [*From the initial letters of its Russian name.*] Former secret bureau which dealt with political offences in Soviet Russia.

**Ogre**, ô'gér, *n.* [*Fr. ogre*, from *L. Orcus*, the god of the infernal regions, hell.] A monster of popular legends who lived on human flesh; a person likened to an ogre.—**Ogress**, ô'gres, *n.* [*Fr. ogresse.*] A female ogre.—**Ogreish**, ô'gér-ish, *a.* Resembling or suggestive of an ogre.

**Oh**, ô, *exclam.* O.

**Ohm**, ôm, *n.* [*From Ohm*, the proponent of the law known by his name.] The practical unit of electrical resistance, equal to  $10^9$  absolute electro-magnetic units of resistance. The international ohm adopted in 1893 is the resistance of a column of mercury at  $0^\circ \text{C.}$ , of 14.4521 gm. mass, of uniform cross-section, and of 106.3 cm. height.—*Ohm's Law*, the law that the strength of an electric current is directly proportional to the electro-motive force, and inversely proportional to the resistance, in a circuit or part of a circuit.

**Oil**, oil, *n.* [*O.Fr. oile, oille*, from *L. oleum*, oil; akin *olive*.] A substance of animal and vegetable origin, liquid at ordinary temperatures, insoluble in water, and burning with a more or less luminous flame; a substance of somewhat similar character of mineral origin (as petroleum). Oils are divided into *fixed* and *volatile* or *essential* oils, the latter being diffusible in vapour by heat.—*v.t.* To smear or rub over with oil.—**Oily**, oi'li, *a.* Consisting of or containing oil; resembling oil; fat; greasy; *fig.* unctuous; sanctimonious; hypocritically pious.

**Oilliness**, oi'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being oily; unctuousness.

**Oil-cake**, *n.* A cake or mass of compressed linseed, rape, or other seed from which oil has been extracted, linseed-cake being much used as food for cattle.—**Oil-cloth**, *n.* Painted canvas for floor-covering, &c.; floor-cloth.—**Oil-colour**, *n.* A pigment made by grinding a colouring substance in oil.—**Oiler**, oil'ér, *n.* One who oils.

**Oil-painting**, *n.* The art of painting with oil-colours, the highest branch of the painter's art; a picture painted in oil-colours.—**Oil-skin**, *n.* Waterproof cloth; prepared linen for making garments to keep out the rain.—**Oil-stone**, *n.* A fine-grained stone on which tools receive a fine edge by the aid of oil.—**Oil-well**, *n.* A well sunk into an oil-bearing mineral bed.

**Ointment**, oint'ment, *n.* [*From Fr. oindre*, pp. *oint*, to anoint, from *L. ungere*.] Any soft unctuous substance used for smearing, particularly the body or a diseased part; an unguent.

**Okapi**, ô-ká'pi, *n.* An African animal akin to the giraffe, but smaller and striped.

**Old**, ôld, *a.* [*A.Sax. ald, eald.*] Advanced far in years or life (an *old* man or tree); not new or fresh; long made or produced (*old* clothes, wine); not modern; ancient; of any duration whatever (a year *old*); former (*old* habits); long practised; experienced (*old* offender); having the feelings of an old person; crafty or cunning [*colloq.*]; a familiar term of affection or cordiality.—**Old-clothesman**, *n.* A man who purchases cast-off garments.—**Olden**, ôi'dn, *a.* Old; ancient.—**Old-fashioned**, *a.* Formed ac-

ording to obsolete fashion or custom; characterized by antiquated fashions or customs; aping old people.—**Oldish**, *ôld'ish*, *a*. Somewhat old.—**Oldness**, *ôld'nës*, *n*. The state of being old; old age; antiquity.—**Old-world**, *a*. Belonging to a far bygone age; antiquated.

**Oleaginous**, *ô-lë-aj'i-nus*, *a*. [*L. oleaginus*, from *oleum*, oil.] Having the qualities of oil; unctuous; *fig.* (applied to persons, manners, &c.) smoothly sanctimonious; unwholesomely fawning.

**Oleander**, *ô-lë-ân-dër*, *n*. [*Fr. oléandre*, from *L.L. arodandrum*, by corruption for *rhododendron*.] A beautiful evergreen flowering shrub.

**Oleaster**, *ô-lë-as'tër*, *n*. [*L.*, from *olea*, the olive tree.] The so-called wild olive, a plant resembling the olive.

**Olefant**, *ô-lë-f'ân*, *a*. [*L. oleum*, oil, and *facio*, I make.] Forming or producing oil.—**Olefant gas**, a gas obtained from a mixture of sulphuric acid and alcohol forming with chlorine an oily compound.—**Olein**, *ô-lë-in*, *n*. [*L. oleum*, oil.] One of the chief constituents of animal fat.—**Oleograph**, *ô-lë-ô-graf*, *n*. A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of lithographic printing.

**Oleraceous**, *ô-lër-â'shus*, *a*. [*L. oleraceus*, from *olus*, *oleris*, pot-herbs.] Applied to vegetables fit for kitchen use; having the nature of a pot-herb.

**Olfactory**, *ô-fak'to-ri*, *a*. [*L. olfacto*, *olfactum*, to smell, *oleo*, I smell, and *facio*, I make.] Pertaining to smelling; connected with the sense of smelling.—*n*. An organ of smelling.

**Olibanum**, *ô-lib'a-num*, *n*. [*L.L. libanum*, from *L. oleum*, oil, and *libanus*, frankincense.] A kind of incense; frankincense.

**Oligarchy**, *ô-lî-gâr-ki*, *n*. [*Gr. oligarchia*—*oligos*, few, and *arche*, rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a small exclusive class; those who form such a class or body.—**Oligarch**, *ô-lî-gâr-k*, *a*. A member of an oligarchy.—**Oligarchic**, *ô-lî-gâr-kik*, *ô-lî-gâr-ki-kal*, *a*. Pertaining to oligarchy.

**Oligocene**, *ô-lî-g-sën*, *a*. [*Gr. oligos*, little, and *kainos*, recent.] Geol. slightly recent; somewhat more recent than *cocene*.

**Olio**, *ô-lî-o*, *n*. [*From Sp. olla* (pron. *olya*), a dish of meat, from *L. olla*, a pot.] A dish of stewed meat; a mixture; a medley; a miscellany or collection of various compositions.

**Olive**, *ô-lî-v*, *n*. [*Fr. olive*, *L. oliva*, an olive, akin to *Gr. elaiä*, an olive; same root as *oleum*, oil.] An evergreen tree much cultivated in Southern Europe, &c., for the oil contained in its berries, formerly sacred to Athene, furnishing wreaths used by the Greeks and

Romans to crown the brows of victors, and still universally regarded as an emblem of peace; the berry or drupe of the olive; the colour of the olive, a brownish-green colour or one composed of violet and green mixed in nearly equal proportions.—*a*. Relating to the olive; of the colour of the olive; brown, tending to a yellowish-green.—**Olive-branch**, *n*. A branch of the olive tree: the emblem of peace; *fig.* a child.—**Olive-green**, *n*. A colour resembling that of the olive.—**Olive-oil**, *n*. An oil obtained from the fruit of the olive, and much used in cookery and for medicinal and manufacturing purposes.—**Olivine**, *ô-lî-v-in*, *n*. An olive-green variety of chrysolite.

**Olla**, *ô-la*, *n*. [*Sp. olla*, a jar or pot, *L. olla*.] A jar or urn.—*Olla podrida*, *po-drë'da* [*Sp.*, lit. rotten or putrid pot], a favourite dish in Spain, consisting of a mixture of various kinds of meat stewed with vegetables; hence, a mixture or miscellaneous collection.

**Olympiad**, *ô-lîm'pi-ad*, *n*. [*Gr. olympias*, *olympiados*, from *Olympia*, where the Olympic games were held.] A period of four years reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, by which the ancient Greeks computed time, from 776 B.C.—**Olympian**, *Olympic*, *ô-lîm'pi-an*, *ô-lîm'pik*, *a*. Pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia in Greece.—*Olympic games*, a great national festival of the ancient Greeks, celebrated at intervals of four years on the plain of Olympia in Peloponnesus.

**Omasum**, *ô-mâ'sum*, *n*. [*L.*] The third stomach of ruminating animals; the manyplies.

**Ombre**, *ôm'bër*, *n*. [*Fr.*, from *Sp. hombre*, man, *L. homo*.] An old game at cards, usually played by three persons.

**Omega**, *ô'më-ga*, *n*. [*Gr. ô*, and *mega*, great, lit. the great or long *o*.] The name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet, hence in Scripture *Omega* denotes the last, the ending.

**Omelet**, **Omelette**, *ôm'e-let*, *n*. [*Fr. aumelette*, *omelette*; origin unknown.] A kind of dish made with eggs, beaten up and flavoured with chopped herbs, &c., or jam, &c.

**Omen**, *ô'mën*, *n*. [*L. omen*.] A casual event or occurrence thought to portend good or evil; a prognostic; an augury.—*v.i.* To prognosticate as an omen; to augur; to betoken.—*v.t.* To divine; to predict.—**Omened**, *ô'mënd*, *a*. Containing an omen or prognostic.—**Ominous**, *ôm'i-nus*, *a*. [*L. ominosus*.] Containing an ill omen; foreboding or betokening evil; inauspicious.

**Omentum**, *ô-men'tum*, *n*. [*L.*] Anat. the caul or epiploon.

**Omit**, *ô-mît'*, *v.t.*—*omitted*, *omitting*. [*L. omitto*, I neglect, disregard, say nothing of.] To pass over or neg-

lect; to let slip; to fail to do or to use; to leave out; not to insert.—**Omission**, *ô-mish'ôn*, *n*. [*L. omissio*.] The act of omitting; a neglect or failure to do something that should have been done; the act of leaving out; something omitted or left out.

**Omnibus**, *ôm-ni-bus*, *n*. [*L.*, for all, pl. dat. from *omnis*, all.] A long-bodied covered vehicle for carrying passengers; a large book containing a variety of items.

**Omnifarious**, *ôm-ni-fâ'ri-us*, *a*. [*L. omnifarius*, from *omnis*, all.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

**Omnipotence**, *ôm-nip'o-tens*, *n*. [*L. omnipotens*, omnipotent—*omnis*, all, and *potens*, powerful.] Unlimited or infinite power; almighty power: an attribute of God; hence sometimes used for God (being then written with a capital).—**Omnipotent**, *ôm-nip'o-tent*, *a*. Almighty; all-powerful.—*The Omnipotent*, the Almighty.

**Omnipresence**, *ôm-ni-prez'ens*, *n*. [*L. omnis*, all, and *presens*, present.] The faculty or power of being present in every place at the same time, an attribute peculiar to God.—**Omnipresent**, *ôm-ni-prez'ent*, *a*. Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous.

**Omniscience**, *ôm-nish'i-ens*, *n*. [*L. omnis*, all, and *scientia*, knowledge.] The faculty of knowing everything; knowledge unbounded or infinite: an attribute of God.—**Omniscient**, *ôm-nish'i-ent*, *a*. Having knowledge of all things; infinitely knowing.

**Omnium**, *ôm-ni-um*, *n*. [*L.*, of all (things).] A term used on the Stock Exchange to express the aggregate value of the different stocks in which a loan is funded.—**Omnium-gatherum**, *ôm-ni-um-gâ'm'êr-um*, *n*. A miscellaneous collection of things or persons. [*Colloq.*]

**Omnivorous**, *ôm-niv'o-rus*, *a*. [*L. omnivorus*—*omnis*, all, and *voro*, I eat.] All-devouring; eating food of every kind indiscriminately (*omnivorous* animals).

**Omoplate**, *ô-mô-plât*, *n*. [*Gr. omoplatê*—*ômos*, shoulder, and *platê*, flat surface.] The shoulder-blade or scapula.

**Omphalic**, *ôm-fal'ik*, *a*. [*Gr. omphalos*, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel.

**On**, *ôn*, *prep.* [*A.Sax. on, an*.] Above and so as to touch; not off; performing by means of (to play on a harp, a violin); in addition to (loss on loss); at or near (on the coast); expressing reliance, dependence, basis, &c. (a statement founded on error); at or in the time of (we say on the day, at the hour, in the week, month, year); at the time of or during (on public occasions); immediately after and as a result (he retired on the ratification of the treaty); in reference or relation to (on our part); toward or so as to affect (mercy on him); denoting a pledge, engagement, or affirmation (on my word, on his honour);

*betting*, in support of the chances of; among the staff of or contributors to: with names of periodicals; pointing to a state, condition, occupation, &c. (*on fire*, *on duty*).—*adv.* Forward, in progression (*move on*); forward, in succession (*and so on*); without interruption or ceasing (*sleep on*, *say on*); attached to the body (his clothes are not *on*). Also used elliptically as an imperative = *go on*, *advance*.—**Oncoming**, *a.* Approaching; nearing.—*n.* A coming or drawing near; approach.—**Onlooker**, *on*-'luk-er, *n.* A looker on; a spectator.—**Onrush**, *on*-'rush, *n.* A rush or dash onsets; a rapid or violent onset.—**Onset**, *on*-'set, *n.* A violent attack; an assault; an assault by an army or body of troops.—**Onslaught**, *on*-'slat, *n.* [From *on*, and A.Sax. *sleah*, a blow, from *slagan*, *sledn*, to strike (to *slay*).] An attack or onset; an assault.

**Onager**, *on*-'a-jer, *n.* [L., from Gr. *onagos*—*onos*, ass, and *agrios*, wild.] The wild ass of Central Asia.  
**Once**, *wun*, *adv.* [O.E. *ones*, *onis*, an adverbial genit. of *one*; *comp. twice* and *thrice*.] One time; on one occasion only; at one former time; formerly; immediately after; as soon as. Used as a noun preceded by *this* or *that* (*this once*, *that once*).—*At once*, at the same time; all together; suddenly; precipitately; not gradually; immediately; forthwith; without delay.

**One**, *wun*, *a.* [O.E. *oon*, A.Sax. *dn*.] Being but a single thing or a unit; not two or more; indicating a contrast or opposition to some other thing; closely united; forming a whole; undivided; single in kind. *One* occurs in many compound words of obvious meaning, as *one-armed*, *one-handed*, *one-masted*, &c.—*n.* The first of the simple units; the symbol representing this (=1); a particular individual, whether thing or person (in this sense with a plural).—*At one*, in union; in concord or agreement.—*pron.* Any single person; any man, any person (*one may speak one's mind*).—*One another*, one or each the other.—**One-horse**, *n.* Drawn by a single horse; of poor quality [colloq.].—**Oneness**, *wun*-'nes, *n.* The state of being one; singleness; unity.—**Oneself**, *wun*-'self, *pron.* One's self; himself or herself.—**One-sided**, *a.* Related to, or having but one side; partial; unjust; unfair.

**Oneirocritic**, *o*-'ni-rō-'krit-'ik, *n.* [Gr. *oneiron*, a dream, *kritikos*, discerning.] An interpreter of dreams.—**Oneiromancy**, *o*-'ni-rō-'man-si, *n.* [Gr. *manteia*, divination.] Divination by dreams.

**Onerary**, *on*-'er-'a-ri, *a.* [L. *onerarius*, from *onus*, *oneris*, a load (seen also in *exonerate*).] Fitted or intended for the carriage of burdens; comprising a burden.—**Onerous**, *on*-'er-'us, *a.* [L. *onerous*.] Burdensome; troublesome in the performance; oppressive.

**Onion**, *un*-'yun, *n.* [Fr. *oignon*, *ognon*, from L. *unio*, *unionis*, unity, an onion with one bulb, from *unus*, one.] A biennial cultivated plant of the lily family, and particularly its bulbous root, much used as an article of food.

**Only**, *on*-'li, *a.* [One, with its old pronunciation, and term, -ly; A. Sax. *ānlic*.] Single; alone in its class; solitary.—*adv.* For one purpose alone; simply; merely; barely; solely; singly.—*conj.* But; excepting that.

**Onomasticon**, *on*-o-'mas-'ti-'kon, *n.* [Gr. *onomastikon*, from *onoma*, a name.] A work containing words or names with their explanation; a sort of dictionary or vocabulary.

**Onomatology**, *on*-o-'ma-'tol-'o-'ji, *n.* [Gr. *onoma*, *onomatos*, a name, *logos*, a discourse.] The doctrine of names; the rules to be observed in forming names or terms.

**Onomatopœia**, **Onomatopœia**, *on*-o-'ma-'tō-'pē-'a, *n.* [Gr. *onomatopœia*—*onoma*, *onomatos*, a name, and *poiō*, I make.] The formation of words by imitation of sounds; the expressing by sound of the thing signified: thus *buzz*, *hum*, *peewit*, *whip-poor-will*, &c., are produced by onomatopœia.

**Ontogenesis**, **Ontogeny**, *on*-to-'jen-'e-'sis, *on*-to-'je-'ni, *n.* [Gr. *on*, *ontos*, being, and *genesis*—root *gen*, to produce.] *Biol.* the history of the individual development of an organized being.

**Ontology**, *on*-tol-'o-'ji, *n.* [Gr. *on*, *ontos*, being, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of being; that part of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature of all things or existences, treating of whatever does or can exist: sometimes equivalent to *metaphysics*.

**Onus**, *o*-'nus, *n.* [L.] A burden: often used for *onus probandi*, the burden of proof; the burden of proving what has been alleged.

**Onward**, *on*-'wərd, *adv.* [On and *ward*, denoting direction, similar to *toward*; A.Sax. *onward*.] Toward the point before or in front; forward; on; in advance.—*a.* Advanced or advancing (an *onward* course); carried so far towards an end; forward; advanced.—**Onwards**, *on*-'wərdz, *adv.* Same as *Onward*.

**Onyx**, *on*-'iks, *n.* [Gr. *onyx*, the nail: the colour of the gem resembles that of the nail.] A semipellucid gem with variously-coloured zones or veins; an agate with layers of chalcedony, one of which is flesh-coloured: used for cameos.

**Oof**, *ōf*, *n.* [Yiddish (which see) term. from the German 'ready money', *auf dem Tische*, on the table.] Money.—*Oof-bird*, a rich man.

**Oolite**, *ō*-'ol-'it, *n.* [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *lithos*, stone, from its resemblance to the roes of fish.] *Geol.* a species of limestone composed of globules clustered together, com-

monly without any visible cement or base; the oolitic formation or system.

**Oology**, *ō*-'ol-'o-'ji, *n.* [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *logos*, a treatise.] The branch of knowledge that deals with birds' eggs.—**Oologist**, *ō*-'ol-'o-'jist, *n.* One versed in oology.

**Ooze**, *ōz*, *v.i.*—*oozed*, *oozing*. [A. Sax. *wās*, juice, liquor, *wāse*, mire, mud; Icel. *vás*, wetness; same root as *water*.] To percolate, as a liquid, through the pores of a substance, or through small openings; to flow in small quantities from the pores of a body: often used figuratively (the secret *oozed* out).—*v.t.* To emit in the shape of moisture.—*n.* Soft mud or slime, as at the bottom of any sheet of water; *tanning*, a solution of tannin; the liquor of a tan-vat.—**Oozy**, *ō*-'zi, *a.* Containing or resembling ooze; miry.

**Opah**, *ō*-'pa, *n.* A large and beautiful sea-fish of the Eastern Seas.

**Opal**, *ō*-'pal, *n.* [L. *opalus*, Gr. *opalios*, an opal; comp. Skr. *upala*, a precious stone.] A precious stone of various colours and varieties, the finest characterized by its iridescent reflection of light, and formerly believed to possess magical virtues.

—**Opalesce**, *ō*-'pal-'es', *v.i.*—*opal-escd*, *opal-escing*. To give forth a play of colours like the opal.

—**Opalescence**, *ō*-'pal-'es-'ens, *n.* A play of colours like that of the opal; the reflection of a milky and iridescent light.—**Opalescent**, *ō*-'pal-'es-'ent, *a.* Resembling opal; having the iridescent tints of opal.—**Opaline**, *ō*-'pal-'in, *a.* Pertaining to or like opal.

**Opaque**, *ō*-'pāk', *a.* [Fr. *opaque*, from L. *opacus*, shady, dark, obscure.] Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent.—**Opacity**, *o*-'pas-'i-'ti, *n.* [L. *opacitas*.] State or quality of being opaque; want of transparency.

**Ope**, *ōp*, *v.t.* and *i.*—*oped*, *oping*. To open: used only in poetry.

**Open**, *ō*-'pn, *a.* [A.Sax. *open*.] Not shut; not closed; not covered; not stopped (as a bottle); unsealed (as a letter); free to be used or enjoyed; not restricted; affording free ingress; accessible; public; spread; expanded; not drawn together or contracted (an *open* hand; *open* arms); hence, free, liberal, bounteous; free from dissimulation; candid; not secret or concealed; clear; unobstructed (an *open* view; an *open* country); not frosty; free from frost and snow (an *open* winter); exposed to view; laid bare; exposed or liable to be assailed; fully prepared; attentive; not yet decided (an *open* question); not settled, balanced, or closed (an *open* account); enunciated without closing the mouth, or with a full utterance (an *open* vowel); *mus.* produced without stopping by the finger or without using a slide, key, piston, &c.—*Open verdict*, a verdict upon an inquest finding that a



crime has been committed, but without specifying the criminal; or which finds that a sudden or violent death has occurred, but does not decide on the cause.—*n.* An open or clear space.—*v.t.* [*A.Sax. openian.*] To make open; to unclothe; to remove any fastening or obstruction from, so as to afford an entrance, passage, or view of the inner parts; to spread; to expand (the fingers, the arms); to enter upon; to commence (to open a negotiation or correspondence); to declare open; to set in operation with some ceremony; to reveal; to disclose (to open one's mind).—*v.i.* To unclothe itself; to be unclosed; to be parted; to begin to be seen from a distance; to commence; to begin; to begin to fire (as a battery).—**Open-handed**, *a.* Generous; liberal; munificent.—**Open-hearted**, *a.* Candid; frank; sincere; not sly.—**Opening**, *ôpin'ing*, *a.* First in order; commencing (an opening speech).—*n.* The act of one who or that which opens; an open place; a break or breach in something; a hole or perforation; an aperture; beginning; commencement; a vacancy; an opportunity of commencing a business or profession; a thinly wooded space without underwood, as in a forest.—**Openly**, *ôp'n-li*, *adv.* In an open manner; publicly; candidly; frankly.—**Open-mouthed**, *a.* Having the mouth open; gaping, as with astonishment.—**Openness**, *ôp'n-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being open.—**Open-work**, *n.* Ornamental work, so made as to show openings through its substance.

**Opera**, *op'e-ra*, *n.* [*It. opera*, work, composition as opposed to improvisation, from *L. opera*, work; akin to *opus*. **OPERATE**.] A musical drama; a dramatic composition set to music and sung and acted on the stage, accompanied with musical instruments; the score or words of a musical drama.—**Opéra-bouffe**, *op'e-ra-buf*, *n.* An exaggerated or farcical form of comic opera.—**Opera-glass**, *n.* A small binocular telescope of low magnifying power, used in theatres, &c.; a lorgnette.—**Operatic**, *op-e-rat'ik*, *op-e-rat'i-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to the opera.

**Operate**, *op'e-rât*, *v.i.*—*operated*, *operating*. [*L. operor, operatum*, to work, from *opus, operis*, a work.] To exert power or strength, physical or mechanical; to work; to act; to have agency; to produce an effect; to issue in a designed result; *med.* to take appropriate effect on the human system; *surg.* to perform some manual act in a methodical manner upon a human body.—*v.t.* To effect; to accomplish; to put into operation; to work; to drive (a machine).—**Operation**, *op-e-râ'shon*, *n.* [*L. operatio*.] The act or process of operating; a working or proceed-

ing; process; manipulation; the carrying out of preconcerted measures by regular movements (military or naval operations); a surgical proceeding to which the human body is subjected for curative ends.—**Operative**, *op'e-râ-tiv*, *a.* Operating; exerting force; active in the production of effects; efficacious; producing the effect; having to do with manual or other operations.—*n.* A skilled workman; an artisan.—**Operator**, *op'e-râ-tër*, *n.* One who operates; *surg.* the person who performs an operation upon the human body.

**Operculum**, *ô-për'ku-lum*, *n.* [*L., from operio*, I close or shut.] A little lid or cover; the cover or lid of the spore-cases of mosses; the lid of a pitcher-form leaf; a horny or shelly plate serving to close the aperture of the shell of many molluscs when the animal is retracted within it; the bony apparatus which protects the gills of fishes.

**Operetta**, *op-e-ret'ta*, *n.* [*It. dim. of opera*.] A short musical drama of a light character.

**Ophicleide**, *ôf'i-klid*, *n.* [*From Gr. ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis*, a key; *lit.* key-serpent, being made to supersede the old serpent.] *Music*, a large and powerful brass wind-instrument having a compass of three octaves.

**Ophidian**, *ô-fid'i-an*, *a.* [*Gr. ophis*, a serpent.] Pertaining to serpents; having the characters of the serpents; serpentine.—*n.* One of an order of reptiles which comprises all the snakes or serpents.

**Ophiolatry**, *ôf-i-ol'a-tri*, *n.* [*Gr. ophis, ophios*, a serpent, and *latreia*, worship.] Serpent-worship.

**Ophiology**, *ôf-i-ol'o-jî*, *n.* That branch of zoology which treats of serpents; the natural history of serpents.

**Ophiure**, **Ophiuran**, *ôf'i-ür*, *ôf-i-ür'an*, *n.* [*Gr. ophis*, serpent, *oura*, a tail.] A name for star-fishes with a central disc very distinct from the surrounding arms.

**Ophthalmia**, *ô-thal'mi-a*, *n.* [*Gr., from ophthalmos*, the eye, from root *op*, to see, as in *optic*.] Inflammation of the eye or its appendages.

**Opiate**, *ô-pi-ât*, *n.* [*From opium*.] Any medicine that contains opium and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic; anything that dulls sensation, mental or physical.—*a.* Inducing sleep; soporific; narcotic.

**Opine**, *ô-pin'*, *v.i.* and *t.*—*opined*, *opining*. [*Fr. opiner*, from *L. opinor*, I think. **OPINION**.] To think; to suppose; to be of opinion.

**Opinion**, *ô-pin'yum*, *n.* [*L. opinio, opinio*, from *opinor*, I think.] A judgment or belief formed without certain evidence; belief stronger than impression, less strong than positive knowledge; judgment or sentiments on persons or things as regards their character or qualities; settled judgment or persuasion;

belief (religious opinions).—**Opinionate**, **Opinionated**, *ô-pin'yun-ât*, *ô-pin'yun-â-ted*, *a.* Obstinate in opinion; opinionative; conceited.—**Opinionative**, *ô-pin'yun-â-tiv*, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions; dogmatic; obstinate in beliefs.

**Opium**, *ô-pium*, *n.* [*L. opium, Gr. opion*, from *opos*, vegetable juice.] The inspissated juice of the white poppy; one of the most energetic of narcotics, and most precious of medicines.—**Opium-eater**, *n.* One who habitually uses opium as a stimulant.

**Opodeldoc**, *op-ô-del'dok*, *n.* [*Probably an arbitrary name coined by Paracelsus*.] A saponaceous camphorated liniment; a solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and essential oils.

**Opopanax**, *ô-pop'a-naks*, *n.* [*Gr., from opos*, juice, and *panax*, a plant (*lit.* all-heal).] The inspissated juice of an umbelliferous plant, a native of Mediterranean Europe, used as an antispasmodic; also the name of a perfume.

**Opussum**, *ô-pos'um*, *n.* [*From opasom*, its native American name.] The name of several marsupial mammals of America.

**Oppidan**, *ôp'i-dan*, *n.* [*L. oppidanus*, from *oppidum*, a city or town.] An inhabitant of a town; at Eton College, a student who is not on the foundation, and who lives in a boarding-house: contrasted with *Collegier*.

**Opponent**, *op-pô'nent*, *a.* [*L. opponens, opponens*, ppr. of *oppono*, I oppose—*ob*, against, and *pono*, I place.] Opposing; antagonistic; opposite.—*n.* One that opposes; an adversary; an antagonist; one that supports the opposite side in controversy, disputation, or argument.

**Opportunity**, *op-or-tün'*, *a.* [*Fr. opportun*, from *L. opportunus*, *lit.* offering a port or harbour—prefix *op*, for *ob*, and *portunus*, a port, harbour, haven. **PORT**.] Seasonable; timely; well timed; convenient.

—**Opportunism**, *op-or-tün'izm*, *n.* The practice of seizing or turning opportunities to advantage; a political attitude dispensing with a fixed and moral programme, but merely waiting for something to turn up to be utilized for immediate service.—**Opportunity**, *op-or-tün'ni-ti*, *n.* [*L. opportunitas*.] Fit or convenient time or occasion; a time favourable for the purpose; a suitable time, combined with other favourable circumstances.

**Oppose**, *op-pôz'*, *v.t.*—*opposed*, *opposing*. [*Fr. opposer*—prefix *op*, and *poser*, to place.] To place in front; to set opposite; to place as an obstacle; to put with a view to hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent effect; to act against; to resist, either by physical or other means; to act as an opponent to; to confront; to check; to withstand; to resist effectually.—*v.i.* To make objections; to act obstructively.

**Opposite**, op'pō-zit, *a.* [L. *oppositus*—*ob*, before, and *positus*, placed.] Standing or situated in front; facing; adverse; opposed; hostile; different in nature or quality; mutually antagonistic; contrary; inconsistent; repugnant; *bot.* growing in pairs; each pair crosswise to that above or below it.—*n.* One who or that which opposes; one who or that which is opposite or adverse.—**Opposition**, op-pō-zish'on, *n.* [Partly from *oppose*, partly from *opposite*.] Situation so as to front something; a standing over against; the state of being opposed or contrasted; the state of being adverse; the act of opposing; attempt to check, restrain, or defeat resistance; that which opposes; the collective body of opposers; the party in either house of parliament (or similar assembly) opposed to the administration for the time being; *astron.* the situation of two heavenly bodies when diametrically opposite to each other, or when their longitudes differ by 180°. Also used adjectively (an opposition scheme, the opposition benches in the House of Commons).

**Oppress**, op-pres', *v.t.* [Fr. *oppresser*, from L. *oppressus*, from *oprimo*—*ob*, and *premo*, *pressum*, to press.] To load or burden with cruel, unjust, or unreasonable impositions; to treat with unjust severity, rigour, or hardship; to overburden; to overwhelm; to subdue; to sit or lie heavy on (as food in the stomach).—**Oppression**, op-pres'h'on, *n.* The act of oppressing; excessively rigorous government; severity; hardship; calamity; depression; a sense of heaviness or weight in the mind or body.—**Oppressive**, op-pres'iv, *a.* Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; given to oppression; tyrannical; overpowering; overwhelming.—**Oppressor**, op-pres'ēr, *n.* One that oppresses or harasses.

**Opprobrium**, op-prō'bri-um, *n.* [L., from *ob*, against, and *probrum*, a shameful or disgraceful act.] Scurrilous or abusive language; contemptuous reproaches; scurrility; disgrace; infamy.—**Opprobrious**, op-prō'bri-us, *a.* Containing or expressive of opprobrium; scurrilous; abusive; infamous.

**Oppugn**, op-pūn', *v.t.* [L. *oppugno*—*ob*, against, and *pugno*, I fight, from *pugnis*, the fist.] To attack by arguments or the like, not by weapons; to oppose; to resist; to exercise hostile reasoning against.

**Optive**, op-tā-tiv, *a.* [L. *optativus*, from *opto*, I desire or wish.] Expressing desire or wish; *gram.* applied to that mood of the verb in which wish or desire is expressed.—*n.* *Gram.* the optative mood of a verb.

**Optic**, op'tik, *a.* [Fr. *optique*, from Gr. *optikos*, from root *opt* to see—L. *oculus*, *E. eye*, being from same root.] Relating or pertaining to vision or sight; pertaining to the

organ of vision; subservient to vision; relating to the science of optics.—*n.* An organ of sight; an eye.—**Optical**, op'ti-kal, *a.* Relating to or connected with the science of optics; pertaining to vision; *optical*.—**Optician**, op'tish'an, *n.* A person skilled in the science of optics; one who makes or sells optic glasses and instruments.—**Optics**, op'tiks, *n.* That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light and vision, optical instruments, &c.

**Optimates**, op-ti-mā'tēz, *n.pl.* [L., aristocrats, from *optimus*, best.] The Roman aristocracy.—**Optime**, op'ti-mē, *n.* In the University of Cambridge, a student in the second class (*senior optime*) or third class (*junior optime*) of the Mathematical Tripos.

**Optimism**, op'ti-miz'm, *n.* [From L. *optimus*, best.] The doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best; the tendency always to take the most hopeful view of matters social or political; belief in the world's improvement.—

**Optimist**, op'ti-mist, *n.* One who believes in optimism.—**Optimistic**, op-ti-mis'tik, *a.* Relating to or characterized by optimism.

**Option**, op'shon, *n.* [L. *optio*, option, from *opto*, I wish or desire.] The power or liberty of choosing; right of choice; the power of deciding on any course of action; choice; election; preference; *stock exchange*, a right to effect a certain transaction or not at a certain date, at the desire of the person bargaining, who pays for the right.—*Local option*, the principle by which the people of a certain locality may decide as to the sale of intoxicating liquors there.—**Optional**, op'shon-al, *a.* Left to one's option or choice; depending on choice or preference.

**Optophone**, op'tō-fōn, *n.* [Gr. *optos*, seen, *phōnē*, voice.] An invention which transforms variations of light into sound, and thus enables the blind to read (or hear) ordinary print.

**Opulence**, op'ū-lens, *n.* [L. *opulentia*, from *opes*, wealth.] Wealth; riches; affluence.—**Opulent**, op'ū-lent, *a.* [L. *opulentus*.] Wealthy; rich; affluent; having large means.

**Or**, or, *conj.* [Contr. from the older *either*, formerly used both for 'either' and 'or'), the same word as *either*.] A particle that marks, or seems to mark, an alternative, frequently corresponding to a preceding *either*, and also to *whether*, with which words it is sometimes interchangeable in poetry; it often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice between any two of them (he may study law or medicine or divinity, or he may enter into trade); it also sometimes begins a sentence, in which case it expresses an alternative with the foregoing sentence,

or a transition to some fresh argument or illustration.

**Or**, or, *adv.* [A form of *ere*.] *Ere*; before.

**Or**, or, *n.* [Fr. *or*, L. *aureum*, gold.] *Her.* gold, expressed in engraving by numerous small points or dots.

**Oracle**, or'a-kl, *n.* [L. *oraculum*, from *oro*, I speak, pray.] The answer of a god, or the inspired priest or priestess of a god, to an inquiry made respecting some affair; the deity who gave or was supposed to give answers to inquiries; the place where the answers were given; the sanctuary [O.T.]; a divine communication, revelation, or message; any person reputed uncommonly wise, and whose opinions have great weight.—**Oracular**, o-rak'ū-lēr, *a.* Pertaining to an oracle or oracles; uttering oracles; resembling the utterance of an oracle; authoritative; sententious; ambiguous, like the ancient oracles.

**Oral**, ō'al, *a.* [Fr., from L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth.] Uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written; verbal; *zool.* pertaining to the mouth of animals.—**Orally**, ō'al-li, *adv.* In an oral manner; by word of mouth; verbally.

**Orange**, or'anj, *n.* [Fr. *orange*, It. *arancia*, *arancio*, Sp. *naranja*, from Ar. *nāranj*, an orange, the form of the word being influenced by Fr. *or*, gold.] A tree cultivated abundantly in the south of Europe, the Azores, America, &c., and also its fruit, which is imported into other countries in great quantities.—*a.* Belonging to an orange; coloured as an orange.—**Orange-blossom**, **Orange-flower**, *n.* The blossom of the orange-tree, a wreath of which is commonly worn by a bride at her marriage.—**Orange-lily**, *n.* A garden plant with large orange-coloured flowers.—**Orangerie**, or'an-jēr-i, *n.* [Fr. *orangerie*.] A place where oranges are cultivated; a house for orange-trees.—**Orange-tawny**, *n.* A colour between yellow and brown.

**Orangeman**, or'anj-man, *n.* [From William III of England, Prince of Orange, a place now in France.] A member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795, to uphold Protestant ascendancy, and to oppose the Catholic religion and influence.

**Orang-outang**, **Orang-utan**, orang'ō-tang, or-rang'ō-tan, *n.* [Malay *orang-utan*, lit. man of the woods.] One of the largest of the anthropoid apes, a native of Sumatra and Borneo.

**Oration**, o-rā'shon, *n.* [L. *oratio*, from *oro*, *oratum*, to pray.] A speech or discourse composed according to the rules of oratory, and spoken in public; a set speech; a formal discourse pronounced on a special occasion.—**Orate**, or-āt', *v.i.* To deliver an oration, with undercurrent idea of pomposity.—**Orator**, or-a-tēr, *n.* [L.] A public speaker; one who delivers an ora-

tion; one who is skilled as a speaker; an eloquent man.—**Oratorical**, or-a-tor'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical.—**Oratorio**, or-a-tō'ri-ō, *n.* [It.] A sacred musical composition, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., the subject of which is generally taken from Scripture.—**Oratory**, or-a-tō-ri, *n.* [Partly from *orator*, partly from *L. oratorius*, a place of prayer.] The art of public speaking; the art of an orator; exercise of eloquence; eloquence; a place for prayer; a small apartment for private devotions.

**Orb**, orb, *n.* [Fr. *orbe*, from *L. orbis*, a circle.] A spherical body; a sphere or globe; also a circular body or disc; *anc. astron.* a hollow globe or sphere forming part of the solar or sidereal system.

**Orbit**, or'bit, *n.* [*L. orbita*, a wheel-track, a circuit, from *orbis*, an orb.] The path of a planet or comet through space; the curve-line which a planet describes in its periodical revolution round its central body (the orbit of Jupiter or Mercury).

**Orcadian**, or-kā'di-an, *n.* Relating to the *Orcaades*, or Orkney Islands.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Orkney.

**Orchard**, or'chērd, *n.* [A.Sax. *ortgeard*, *wyrtegeard*, lit. a wort-yard; so Dan. *ortgaard*, Goth. *aurti-gards*, a garden.] A garden; an enclosure devoted to the culture of fruit-trees.

**Orchestra**, or'kes-tra, *n.* [Gr. *orchestra*, from *orchesthai*, I dance.] The part of a theatre appropriated to the musicians; in the Grecian theatres, a part of the stage allotted to the chorus; the whole instrumental band performing together in public places of amusement.—**Orchestral**, or'kes-tral, *a.* Pertaining to an orchestra.—**Orchestration**, or-kes-trā'shon, *n.* The arrangement of music for an orchestra; instrumentation.

**Orchid**, **Orchis**, or'kid, or'kis, *n.* [Gr. *orchis*, a testicle, hence an orchid, from the form of the root.] The name of an order of perennial plants, with tuberous fleshy roots, and beautiful flowers of remarkable form, found almost everywhere and prized by florists.

**Ordain**, or-dān', *v.t.* [O.E. *ordeyne*, *ordeine*, O.Fr. *ordener* (Fr. *ordonner*), from *L. ordino*, I order, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] To set in order or arrange; to decree, appoint, establish, institute; to set apart for an office; to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions.

**Ordeal**, or-dē-al, *n.* [A.Sax. *ordēl*, *ordēl*, decision, ordeal, lit. out-deal.] An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence, as by causing the accused to handle red-hot iron or put the hand into boiling water, escape from injury being considered a proof of innocence; hence, any severe trial or strict test.

**Order**, or'dēr, *n.* [Fr. *ordre*, from *L. ordo*, *ordinis*, a row.] Regular disposition or methodical arrangement; established succession; a proper state or condition; the established usage or settled method; regularity; public tranquillity; absence of confusion or disturbance; a mandate, precept, or authoritative direction; a rule or regulation, oral or written; a direction, demand, or commission to supply goods; a written direction to pay money; a free pass for admission to a theatre or other place of entertainment; a rank or class of men; a body of men of the same rank or profession constituting a separate class in the community; a religious fraternity; a body of men having had a common honorary distinction conferred on them; the distinction, rank, or dignity itself (the *order* of the Garter); a large division in the classification of natural objects, as plants or animals; *arch.* a column entire, with a superincumbent entablature, viewed as forming an architectural whole, there being five architectural orders, viz. Doric, Ionic, Tuscan, Corinthian, and Composite.—*Holy orders*, the clerical or ecclesiastical character conferred on a person by ordination or consecration to the ministry in the church; often used without the word 'holy' (to be in orders, to take orders).—*v.t.* To put in order; to dispose or arrange; to manage or conduct; to command; to give an order to, to give an order or commission for.—*v.i.* To give command or direction.

**Order-book**, *n.* A book for orders; a book in which a member of parliament must enter any motion he intends to propose.—**Orderliness**, or'dēr-li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being orderly; regularity.—**Orderly**, or'dēr-ly, *a.* In accordance with good order; well ordered; methodical; regular; *milit.* being on duty (an *orderly* officer).—*n.* A private soldier or non-commissioned officer who attends on a superior officer to carry orders or messages.

**Ordinal**, or'di-nal, *a.* [*L. ordinalis*, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, a row.] Applied to a number which expresses order or succession (the *ordinal* numbers, *first*, *second*, *third*, &c.); *nat. hist.* pertaining to an order.—*n.* A number denoting order (as *first*); a book containing the ordination service.

**Ordinance**, or'di-nans, *n.* [O.Fr. *ordenance* (Fr. *ordonnance*), from *ordener*, to ordain.] A rule established by authority; a law, edict, decree, or the like; an established rite or ceremony.

**Ordinary**, or'di-na-ri, *a.* [*L. ordinarius*, from *ordo*, *ordinis*, order.] Established; regular; customary; common; usual; frequent; habitual; met with at any time; hence, somewhat inferior; of little merit.—*n.* A person who has ordinary or immediate jurisdiction in

matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge (usually a bishop); a meal prepared for all comers, as distinguished from one specially ordered; an eating-house where there is a fixed price for the meal; one of the common heraldic figures formed with straight lines (as the bend, cross, saltire).—**Ordinarily**, or'di-na-ri, *adv.* In an ordinary manner; usually; generally; in most cases.

**Ordinate**, or'di-nāt, *a.* [*L. ordinatus*, well-ordered. **ORDINARY**.] Regular; methodical.—*n. Geom.* one of those lines which determine the position of a point in co-ordinate geometry. The abscissa and ordinate, when spoken of together, are called *co-ordinates*.

**Ordination**, or-di-nā'shon, *n.* [*L. ordinatio*, regulation, from *ordino*, I ordain.] The act of ordaining; the act of settling or establishing; appointment; settled order of thing; especially the act of conferring holy orders, as by a bishop of the English Church; the act of settling a Presbyterian clergyman in a charge.

**Ordinance**, ord'nans, *n.* [Same as *ordinance*, Fr. *ordonnance*, arrangement, equipment; originally it had reference to guns of a particular size or equipment.] Cannon or great guns, mortars, and howitzers collectively; artillery.—*Ordnance survey*, the survey of Britain by the government, executed by select corps of the Royal Engineers and civilians.

**Ordovician**, or'dō-vis'i-an, *n.* [*L. Ordovices*, a North Welsh tribe.] A series of strata succeeding the Cambrian.

**Ordure**, or'dūr, *n.* [Fr. *ordure*, from O.Fr. *ord*, It. *ordo*, filthy, from *L. horridus*, horrid.] Dung; excrement; faeces.

**Ore**, ōr, *n.* [A.Sax. *ār*, brass, copper.] A mineral consisting of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or carbon, in combination, being the source from which metals are usually obtained by smelting (metals found free from such combination being called *native metals*); metal, sometimes gold [poetical].

**Oread**, ō'rē-ad, *n.* [Gr. *oreias*, *orelados*, from *oros*, mountain.] A mountain nymph.

**Organ**, or-gan, *n.* [*L. organum*, from Gr. *organon*, an instrument.] An instrument or means; that which performs some office, duty, or function; more commonly, a part of an animal or vegetable by which some function is carried on (as the heart, the eye); a means of communication between one person or body of persons and another; a medium of conveying certain opinions; specifically, a newspaper; the largest and most harmonious of wind-instruments of music, consisting of a great number of pipes and with keys similar to those of the piano.—**Organic**, or-gan'ik, *a.* [*L. organicus*.] Pertaining to an



organ or to organs of animals and plants; pertaining to objects that have organs, hence to the animal and vegetable worlds; exhibiting animal or vegetable life and functions (*organic* bodies, tissues, &c.); forming a whole with a systematic arrangement of parts; organized; systematized. — *Organic disease*, a disease in which the structure of an organ is morbidly altered: opposed to *functional disease*. — **Organism**, or'-gan-izm, *n.* Organic structure; a body exhibiting organization and organic life; a member of the animal or vegetable kingdoms. — **Organist**, or'-gan-ist, *n.* One who plays on the organ. — **Organization**, or'-gan-i-zā'-shon, *n.* The act or process of organizing; the act of systematizing or arranging; a whole or aggregate that is organized; organic structure; arrangement of parts or organs for the performance of vital functions. — **Organize**, or'-gan-iz, *v.t.* — *organized, organizing.* To give an organic structure to; to arrange the several parts of for action or work; to establish and systematize. — **Organizer**, or'-gan-iz-ér, *n.* One who organizes, establishes, or systematizes. — **Organo-graphy**, or'-gan-og'-ra-fi, *n.* A description of the organs of plants or animals. — **Organology**, or'-gan-ol'-o-ji, *n.* The physiology of the different organs of animals or plants. — **Organon**, **Organum**, or'-ga-non, or'-ga-num, *n.* A body of rules and canons for the direction of the scientific faculty. The *Novum Organum* of Bacon is the new, in relation to the old or Aristotelian method or instrument of logical thought. **Orgasm**, or'-gazm, *n.* [Gr. *orgasmos*, from *orgao*, I swell.] Immoderate excitement or action. **Orgy**, or'-ji, *n.* [Gr. *orgia*, secret rites, from *orgē*, violent passion, anger.] Secret rites or ceremonies connected with the worship of some of the pagan deities, particularly revels of the Greeks in honour of Dionysus or Bacchus: properly only plural in this sense; hence, a revel or frantic revel; drunken revelry. **Orichalc**, or'-i-kalk, *n.* [L. *orichalcum*, from Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *chalkos*, copper.] A metallic substance resembling gold in colour; the brass of the ancients. **Oriel**, ô'-ri-el, *n.* [O.Fr. *oriol*, L.L. *oriolum*, a porch, a hall; origin doubtful.] A large window projecting from a wall, and forming a bay or recess inside; a bay-window. **Orient**, ô'-ri-ent, *a.* [L. *oriens*, rising, ppr. of *orior*, *ortus*, to arise.] Rising, as the sun or moon; eastern; oriental; bright; shining. — *The orient*, the east; oriental countries. — *v.t.* [Fr. *orienter*.] *Surv.* To define the position of, in respect to the east or other points of the compass. — **Oriental**, ô'-ri-en'tal, *a.* Eastern; situated in the east; proceeding from the east; applied to gems as a mark of excellence;

precious; opposed to *occidental*. — *n.* A native of some eastern part of the world; an Asiatic. — **Orientalism**, ô'-ri-en'tal-izm, *n.* An eastern mode of thought or expression; erudition in oriental languages or literature. — **Orientalist**, ô'-ri-en'tal-ist, *n.* An oriental; one versed in the eastern languages and literature. — **Orientalize**, ô'-ri-en'tal-iz, *v.t.* To render oriental or conformed to oriental manners. — **Oriente**, ô'-ri-en-tât, *v.t.* To cause to assume an easterly direction. — **Oriente**, ô'-ri-en-tâ'-shon, *n.* A turning towards the east; position east and west; as applied to churches, such a position as that the chancel shall point to the east; *surv.* the determining of the points of the compass in taking bearings. **Orifice**, or'-i-fis, *n.* [Fr. *orifice*, from L. *orificium* — *os, oris*, the mouth, and *facio*, I make.] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other similar object; a perforation; an opening; a vent. **Oriflamme**, or'-i-flam, *n.* [Fr., from L. *aurum, gold, flamma, flame*.] The ancient royal standard of France; a piece of red silk fixed on a gilt spear with the anterior edge cut into points. **Originum**, or'-ig-an-um, *n.* [Gr. *originon*.] Wild marjoram. **Origin**, or'-i-jin, *n.* [Fr. *origine*, from L. *origo, origins*, from *orior*, I rise.] The first existence or beginning of anything; the commencement; fountain; source; that from which anything primarily proceeds; of a muscle, the end attached to a relatively fixed part. — **Original**, or'-i-j'i-nal, *a.* [L. *originalis*.] Pertaining or belonging to the origin or early state of something; primitive; pristine; having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought; produced by an author; not copied. — *Original sin, theol.* the first sin of Adam, namely the eating of the forbidden fruit; hence, either the imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity, or that corruption of nature and tendency to sin inherited from him. — *n.* Origin; source; first copy; archetype; that from which anything is copied; a work not copied from another, but the work of an artist himself; the language in which any work is composed as distinguished from a translation; a person of marked individuality of character; a primary stock or type from which varieties have been developed. — **Originality**, or'-i-j'i-nal'-i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being original; the power of originating new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought. — **Originally**, or'-i-j'i-nal-li, *adv.* In an original manner; at the very beginning; from the first. — **Originate**, or'-i-j'i-nât, *v.t.* — *originated, originating.* To give origin or beginning to; to cause to be; to produce. — *v.i.* To take first existence; to

have origin. — **Originator**, or'-i-j'i-nâ-tér, *n.* A person who originates. **Oriole**, ô'-ri-ôl, *n.* [O.Fr. *oriol*, from L. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, golden, from *aurum*, gold.] The name of certain birds of the crow family with plumage of a golden colour. **Orion**, ô'-ri-on, *n.* [A celebrated hunter of Greek mythology.] A constellation on the celestial equator represented by the figure of a man with a sword by his side, three stars on a line forming his belt. **Orison**, or'-i-zon, *n.* [O.Fr. *oraison*, *oreison*, from L. *oratio*, a prayer, from *oro*, I pray.] A prayer or supplication. [Poet.] **Orie**, orl, *n.* [Fr. *orle*, dim. from L. *ora*, a border.] *Her.* a figure on an escutcheon resembling a smaller escutcheon with the interior cut out; *arch.* a fillet under the ovolo of a capital (also called *orlet*). **Oriop**, or'lop, *n.* [D. *overloop* — *over*, *over*, and *loopen*, to run.] *Naut.* the lowest deck in a ship of war or merchant vessel that has three decks; sometimes a temporary deck. **Ormolu**, or'mo-lu, *n.* [Fr. *or-moulu* — *or*, gold, and *moulu*, pp. of *moudre*, L. *molere*, to grind.] A variety of brass containing 25 per cent zinc and 75 per cent copper, made to imitate gold. **Ornament**, or'-na-ment, *n.* [Fr. *ornement*, L. *ornamentum*, from *orno*, *ornatus*, to adorn.] That which embellishes or adorns; something which, added to another thing, renders it more beautiful to the eye; decoration; fair outward show; that which adds beauty to the mind or character. — *v.t.* To adorn; to embellish. — **Ornamental**, or'-na-men'tal, *a.* Serving to ornament; pertaining to ornament. — **Ornamentation**, or'-na-men-tā'-shon, *n.* The act of ornamenting; the ornaments on decorations produced. **Ornate**, or'nât, *a.* [L. *ornatus*, pp. of *orno*, I adorn.] Adorned; decorated; ornamental; richly and artistically finished; much embellished. **Ornithological**, or'-ni-thô-loj'-i-kal, *a.* [Gr. *ornis*, a bird, and *logos*, discourse.] Pertaining to ornithology. — **Ornithologist**, or-ni-thol'-o-jist, *n.* A person skilled in ornithology. — **Ornithology**, or-ni-thol'-o-ji, *n.* That branch of zoology which treats of the form, structure, classification, and habits of birds. — **Ornithorhynchus**, or'-ni-thô-ring'-kus, *n.* [Gr. *rhynchus*, a beak.] An oviparous mammal of Australia and Tasmania, one of the monotremata, with a body like that of an otter, a horny beak resembling that of a duck, and webbed feet; the duck-bill, duck-mole, or water-mole. **Orography**, or-og'-ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *graphô*, I describe.] The science which describes or treats of the mountains and mountain systems of the globe; orology. — **Orographic**, **Orographical**, or-ô-graf'ik, or-ô-graf'-i-kal, *a.* Relating to orography.

**Orology**, o-ro'l'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *logos*, discourse.] A description of mountains; orography.—**Orological**, or-ō-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to orology.—**Orologist**, o-ro'l'o-jist, *n.* A describer of mountains; one versed in orology.

**Orotund**, ō-rō-tund, *a.* [L. *os*, *oris*, the mouth, and *rotundus*, round, rotund.] *Rhet.* characterized by fullness, richness, and clearness; rich and musical; applied to the voice or manner of utterance.

**Orphan**, or-fan, *n.* [Gr. *orphanos*, orphaned; allied to L. *orbis*, bereaved.] A child bereaved of one or both parents, generally the latter.—*a.* Being an orphan; bereaved of parents.—*v.t.* To reduce to the state of an orphan; to bereave of parents, children, or friends.—**Orphanage**, or-fan-aj, *n.* The state of an orphan; a home for orphans.

**Orphean**, or-fē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, the legendary poet and musician of ancient Greece; hence, melodious.

**Orpiment**, or-pi-ment, *n.* [Fr. *orpiment*, from L. *auripigmentum*—*aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, a pigment.] A mineral substance, a compound of sulphur and arsenic, of a brilliant yellow colour, forming the basis of the yellow paint called king's-yellow.

**Orpin**, or-pin, *n.* [Fr. *orpin*—*or*, gold, and *peindre*, to paint. **ORPI-MENT**.] A yellow pigment of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red.

**Orpine**, or-pin, *n.* [Fr. *orpin*.] A British plant, one of the stone-crops.

**Orrery**, or'e-ri, *n.* A machine that represents, by the movements of its parts, the motions and phases of the planets in their orbits, named after an Earl of Orrery.

**Orris**, or'is, *n.* [Fr. *or*, gold.] A sort of gold or silver lace; a pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked.

**Orris**, or'is, *n.* [Corruption of *iris*.] A plant from which is obtained orris-root.—**Orris-root**, *n.* The root of three species of iris which, in its dried state, is used as a pectoral and expectorant medicine.

**Ort**, ort, *n.* [L.G. *ort*, O.D. *oorete*, remnants of food.] A scrap of food left; a fragment; a piece of refuse; commonly in the plural.

**Orthochromatic**, or-thō-krō-mat'-ik, *a.* *Photog.* said of films which give natural tone values of light and shade, excessive sensitiveness to violet and blue light being subdued by an absorbent dye or other special means.

**Orthoclase**, or-thō-klāz, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *klasis*, fracture.] A kind of felspar with a straight flat fracture.

**Orthodox**, or-tho-doks, *n.* [Gr. *orthodoxos*, sound in the faith—*orthos*, right, and *doxa*, opinion.] Sound in opinion or doctrine; par-

ticularly, sound in religious opinions or doctrines: opposed to *heterodox*; in accordance with sound doctrine; sound; correct (an *orthodox* faith or proceeding).—**Orthodoxy**, or-tho-dok-si, *n.* [Gr. *orthodoxia*.] Soundness of faith; correctness of opinion or doctrine, especially in religious matters.

**Orthoepy**, or-thō-e-pi or or-thō'e-pi, *n.* [Gr. *orthoepeia*—*orthos*, right, *epos*, a word.] The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.—**Ortho-epic**, **Orthoepical**, or-thō-ep'ik, or-thō-ep'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy.

**Orthognathic**, **Orthognathous**, or-thō-nath'ik, or-thōg-na-thus, *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *gnathos*, a jaw.] Having jaws that do not protrude; having a skull in which the forehead does not recede and the jaws project.

**Orthography**, or-thog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *orthographia*—*orthos*, right, and *graphē*, writing.] The art of writing words with the proper letters; the way in which words are properly written; spelling; the part of grammar which treats of letters and spelling.—**Orthographer**, **Orthographist**, or-thog'ra-fēr, or-thog'ra-fist, *n.* One skilled in orthography.—**Orthographical**, or-thō-graf'ik, or-thō-graf'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to orthography.

**Orthopædia**, **Orthopædy**, or-thō-pē-di-a, or-thō-pē-di, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *pais*, a child.] The act of curing or remedying deformities in children, or generally in the human body.—**Orthopædic**, **Orthopædical**, or-thō-pē-dik, or-thō-pē-di-kal, *a.* Relating to orthopædia.—**Orthopædist**, **Orthopedist**, or-thō-pē-dist, *n.* One who practises orthopædia.

**Orthophony**, or-thof'o-ni, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *phōnē*, voice.] The art of correct speaking; systematic cultivation of the voice.

**Orthopter**, **Orthopteran**, or-thop'tēr, or-thop'tēr-an, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *pteron*, a wing.] One of an order of insects which have four wings, the anterior pair being semi-coriaceous or leathery, the posterior pair folding longitudinally like a fan; such as the cockroaches, grasshoppers, and locusts.—**Orthopterous**, or-thop'tēr-us, *a.* Pertaining to the orthopterans.

**Orthorhombic**, or-thō-rom'bl'k, *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, perpendicular, *rhombos*, a rhomb.] *Crystal.* that system of crystals in which the three axes are unequal, and mutually at right angles.

**Orthoscopic**, or-thō-skop'ik, *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *skopeō*, I see.] Pertaining to or giving correct vision.

**Orotlan**, or'tō-lan, *n.* [It. *ortolano*, from L. *hortulanus*, from *hortus*, a garden; it frequents the hedges of

gardens.] A European bird of the hunting family, much esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

**Oryx**, ō-riks, *n.* [L. and Gr.] A name for a species of antelope, a native of the countries on both sides of the Red Sea; also the gemsbok of South Africa.

**Oscan**, os'kan, *n.* An ancient Italian language, of which a few fragments remain; allied to the Latin.

**Oscillate**, os'sil-lāt, *v.i.*—*oscillated*, *oscillating*. [L. *oscillo*, *oscillatum*, from *oscillum*, a little face or mask hung to a tree and swaying with the wind, dim. of *os*, the mouth, the face.] To swing; to move backward and forward; to vibrate; to vary or fluctuate between fixed limits.—**Oscillating**, os'sil-lāt-ing, *a.* Moving backward and forward; vibrating.—**Oscillating cylinder**, an engine cylinder which rocks on trunnions, and the piston-rod of which connects directly to the crank.—**Oscillating piston**, an engine piston which oscillates in a sector-shaped chamber.—**Oscillation**, os-sil-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *oscillatio*.] The act or state of oscillating or swinging backward and forward; vibration; (in pl.) alternating currents of high frequency, as used in wireless telegraphy and telephony.—**Oscillator**, os'sil-lāt-ēr, *n.* One who or that which oscillates.—**Oscillatory**, os'sil-la-tō-ri, *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

**Oscitancy**, os'si-tan-si, *n.* [L. *os-cito*, I yawn, from *os*, the mouth.] The act of gaping or yawning; sleepiness; drowsiness.—**Oscitant**, os'si-tant, *a.* Yawning; gaping; drowsy; sluggish.—**Oscitate**, os'si-tāt, *v.i.* To yawn; to gape with sleepiness.—**Oscitation**, os-si-tā'shon, *n.* The act of yawning.

**Osculate**, os'kū-lāt, *v.t.*—*osculated*, *osculating*. [L. *oscular*, I kiss, from *osculum*, a kiss, dim. of *os*, the mouth.] To salute with a kiss; to kiss; *geom.* of curves and surfaces, to touch very closely.—*v.i.* To kiss one another; to kiss; *geom.* to touch very closely, as two curves or surfaces.—**Osculant**, os'kū-lant, *a.* Kissing; osculating; having features bordering on those of two groups of plants or animals.—**Osculation**, os-kū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of osculating; a kissing; specifically, *geom.* specially close contact between two curves at a common point.—**Osculatory**, os'kū-la-tō-ri, *a.* Pertaining to osculation or kissing.

**Osier**, ō-zhi-ēr, *n.* [Fr. *osier*, Fr. dial. *oisis*, Armor. *ozil*, *aozil*, an osier; comp. Gr. *oisos*, an osier.] The name of various species of willow, chiefly employed in basket-making.—*a.* Made of osier or twigs; like osier.

**Osiris**, ō-si'ris, *n.* The great Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis, and the personification of all physical and moral good.

**Osmium**, os'mi-um, *n.* [Gr. *osmē*,

odour.] A bluish-white metal, very hard, and more infusible than any other metal, so called from its oxide possessing an extremely disagreeable odour.

**Osmose**, os'môs, *n.* [Gr. *ôsmos*, an impulse, a pushing, from *ôthô*, I push.] The impulse or tendency of fluids to pass through porous partitions and mix or become diffused through each other; the phenomena attending the passage of fluids, whether liquids or gases, through a porous septum.—**Osmotic**, os-mot'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by osmose.—**Osmotic pressure**, the pressure, analogous to gaseous pressure, which gives rise in liquids to diffusion and osmosis.

**Osmunda**, **Osmund-royal**, os-mun'da, os'mund, *n.* A fine British fern; the flowering fern.

**Osprey**, os'prâ, *n.* [Corrupted from *ossifrage*, *L. ossifraga*, lit. the bone-breaker—*os*, a bone, and *frango*, I break.] A well-known rapacious bird which feeds almost entirely on fish captured by suddenly darting upon them when near the surface.

**Ossaceous**, os'se-us, *a.* [*L. osseus*.] Bony; resembling bone.—**Ossicle**, os'si-kl, *n.* [*L. ossiculum*, dim. from *os*, a bone.] A small bone; some of the small bones of the human skeleton, as those of the internal ear; a small hard structure in starfishes, &c.—**Ossification**, os'si-fi-kâ'shon, *n.* The act of ossifying; the change or process of changing into a bony substance.—**Ossifrage**, os'si-frâj, *n.* [*L. ossifraga*.] **OSPREY.**] A name formerly given to the osprey or its young.—**Ossify**, os'si-fi, *v.t.*—*ossified*, *ossifying*. [*L. os*, *ossis*, bone, and *facio*, I form.] To form into bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone, or a substance of the hardness of bones.—*v.i.* To become bone or bony.—**Ossuary**, os'sü-â-ri, *n.* [*L. ossuarium*.] A charnel-house; a place where the bones of the dead are deposited.

**Ostensible**, os-ten'si-bl, *a.* [Fr. *ostensible*, from *L. ostendo*, *ostensum*, to show.] Put forth as having a certain character, whether worthy of it or not; hence, frequently, apparent and not real; having something of sham or pretence; pretended; professed.—**Ostensive**, os-ten'siv, *a.* [Fr. *ostensif*, from *L. ostendo*, I show.] Showing; exhibiting.—**Ostentation**, os-ten-tâ'shon, *n.* [*L. ostentatio*, from *ostento*, I show off, display, intens. of *ostendo*.] Ambitious display; pretentious parade; display dictated by vanity, or to invite praise or flattery.—**Ostentatious**, os-ten-tâ'shus, *a.* Characterized by ostentation; showy; intended for vain display.

**Osteography**, os-tê-og'ra-fi, *n.* A description of the bones; osteology.—**Osteologist**, **Osteologer**, os-tê-ol'o-jist, os-tê-ol'o-jër, *n.* One versed in osteology; one who describes the bones of animals.—**Os-**

**teology**, os-tê-ol'o-jî, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, discourse.] That branch of anatomy which treats of bones and bone tissue.—**Osteopathy**, os-te-op'a-thi, *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering.] A system of medical treatment, based on the view that the proper adjustment of the vital mechanism is a more important factor than chemical intake in the maintenance of health.—**Osteoplasty**, os-tê-plas-ti, *n.* [Gr. *plassô*, I form.] An operation by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied.

**Ostuary**, os'ti-â-ri, *n.* [*L. ostiarius*, from *ostium*, a door.] The door-keeper of a Roman Catholic church.

**Ostler**, os'lër, *HOSTLER.*

**Ostracean**, os-trâ'shë-an, *n.* [*L. ostrea*, an oyster.] A mollusc of the oyster family.

**Ostracism**, os'tra-sizm, *n.* [Gr. *ostrakismos*, from *ostrakon*, a shell, a voting tablet.] A political measure among the ancient Athenians by which persons considered dangerous to the state were banished by public vote for a term of years: so called because the votes were given on shells; banishment from society; expulsion.—**Ostracize**, **Ostracise**, os'tra-siz, *v.t.*—*ostracized*, *ostracizing*. To exile by ostracism; to banish from society; to exclude from public or private favour.

**Ostreaceous**, os-trê-â'shus, *a.* [*L. ostrea*, an oyster.] Of or belonging to the oyster family.—**Ostreaculture**, os-trê-a-kul'tür, *n.* The artificial cultivation or breeding of oysters.

**Ostrich**, os'trich, *n.* [O.Fr. *ostruche*, *ostruce*, Fr. *autruche*, from *L. avis*, a bird, and *struthio*, Gr. *struthiôn*, an ostrich.] A large running bird inhabiting the sandy plains of Africa and Arabia, the largest of all existing birds, and whose wing and tail feathers form plumes of great beauty and value; an allied bird of S. America.

**Ostrogoth**, os'trô-goth, *n.* [*L. ostrogothus*, from *ostrus*, eastern (G. east), and *Gothus*, a Goth.] One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the Visigoths or western Goths.

**Otalgia**, **Otalgy**, ô-tal'ji-a, ô'tal-ji, *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ôtos*, the ear, and *algos*, pain.] A pain in the ear; ear-ache.

**Otary**, ô'ta-ri, *n.* [Gr. *ôtaros*, large-eared, from *ous*, *ôtos*, an ear.] One of those seals that have projecting external ears, and yield the seal-skin of commerce.

**Other**, ut'h'ër, *a.* and *pron.* [A.Sax. *ôther*.] Not the same; different; second of two; additional (get other knowledge as well); not this; opposite (the other side of the street); often used reciprocally with *each*, and applicable to any number of individuals (help each other). It is also used substantively, and may take the plural number and the sign of the possessive case, and frequently is opposed to *some*, *one*, *I*, or the like (*some* were right, *others* were wrong; the *one* and the

*other*).—*The other day*, on some day not long past; quite recently.—*Every other*, every second (*every other day*, *every other week*).—**Otherwise**, ut'h'ër-wiz, *adv.* In a different manner; differently; not so; by other causes; in other respects.—*Rather . . . than otherwise*, rather than not (*rather pleased than otherwise*).—*conj.* Else; but for this; such not being the case.

**Otic**, ot'ik, *a.* [Fr. *otique*, from Gr. *ôtos*, *ôtos*, the ear.] Belonging or relating to the ear.

**Otiose**, ô'ti-ôs, ô'shi-ôs, *a.* [*L. otiosus*, from *otium*, leisure.] Idle; unemployed; useless; futile; needless.

**Otitis**, ô-ti'tis, *n.* [Gr. *ous*, *ôtos*, the ear, and term. -itis, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the tympanic cavity of the ear, accompanied with intense pain.—**Otology**, ô-to-l'o-jî, *n.* That branch of anatomy which concerns itself with the ear.

**Ottava-rima**, ot-tâ'va-rê-ma, *n.* [It., eighth or octuple rhyme.] An Italian form of versification consisting of eight lines, of which the first six rhyme alternately and the last two form a couplet.

**Otter**, ot'ër, *n.* [A.Sax. *otter*=D. and G. *otter*, Dan. *otter*, Icel. *otr*; cog. Lith. *udra*, Rus. and Pol. *wydra*, same root as *water*.] A digitigrade carnivorous mammal of amphibious habits, there being several species; they feed on fish, and their fur is much prized.—**Otter-dog**, **Otter-hound**, *n.* A variety of dog employed in the chase of the otter.

**Otto**, ot'tô, *n.* ATTAR.

**Ottoman**, ot'tô-man, *a.* [From *Othoman* or *Osman*, the sultan who laid the foundation of the Turkish Empire in Asia.] Pertaining to or derived from the Turks.—*n.* A Turk; a kind of couch or sofa introduced from Turkey.

**Oublette**, ô-blê-et, *n.* [Fr., from *oublier*, *L. obliviscor*, I forget.] A dungeon with an opening only at the top for the admission of air, used for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or to perish secretly, and existing in some old castles or other buildings.

**Ought**, at, *v. auxil.* [Originally the preterite of the verb *to owe*, A.Sax. *dgan*, to possess, but now used indifferently as a present and a past; I ought, thou oughtest, he ought, we, ye, they ought, to do or to have done.] To be held or bound in duty or moral obligation.

**Ought**, at, *n.* Aught; anything. AUGHT.

**Ounce**, ouns, *n.* [From *L. uncia*, the twelfth part of anything; whence also *inch*.] A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois.

**Ounce**, ouns. [Fr. *once*, Sp. *onza*, It. *lonza*, probably from Per. *youz*, an ounce.] A carnivorous animal resembling a small panther inhabiting the warmer parts of Asia; a name sometimes given to the American jaguar.



**Our**, *our*, *a.* [A.Sax. *ûre*, *our*, contr. for *ûser*, *our*, from *ûs*, *us* = G., *unsar*, Goth. *unsar*, *our*.] Pertaining or belonging to us (*our* country; *our* rights). *Ours* is a later possessive form and is used in place of *our* and a noun (the book is *ours*).—**Ourself**, *our'self*, *pron.* Myself: used like *we* and *us* in the regal or formal style.—**Ourselves**, *our'selvz*, *pl.* of *ourselves*. We or us, not others: often when used as a nominative added to *we* by way of emphasis or opposition; when in the objective often without emphasis and simply serving as the reflexive pronoun corresponding to *us*.

**Ousel**, **Ouzel**, *ô'z*, *n.* [A.Sax. *ôsele*, an *ousel*, akin. to O.H.G. *amisala*, G. *amsel*, an *ousel*.] An old or poetical name for the blackbird; also applied with qualifications to other birds of the thrush family (*ring-ousel*, *water-ousel*).

**Oust**, *oust*, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *ouster*, Mod. Fr. *ôter*, supposed to be from L.L. *hausto*, *haustare*, to remove, a freq. from L. *haurio*, I draw out (as in *exhaust*).] To eject; to turn out; to dispossess.—**Ouster**, *ous'ter*, *n.* Law, dispossession or ejection.

**Out**, *out*, *adv.* [A.Sax. O.Sax. O. Fris. Icel. and Goth. *ût*, Sw. *ut*, Dan. *ud*, D. *uit*, G. *aus*, out; seen in *but*, *about*, *utter*, *utmost*.] On or towards the outside; not in or within; without; opposed to *in*, *into*, or *within*; not indoors; abroad; beyond usual limits (he was *out* when I called); hence, engaged in a duel (he has been *out* several times); to call a person *out* = to challenge him; no longer concealed or kept secret; not in a state of obscurity; public (the secret is *out*); finished; exhausted; used up; deficient; having expended (*out* of money); extinguished; no longer burning (the candle or fire is *out*); not in employment; not in office; to an end or settlement (hear me *out*); loudly; in an open and free manner (to laugh *out*); not in the hands of the owner (*out* on loan); in an error; at a loss; in a puzzle; having taken her place as a woman in society (said of a young lady).—*n.* One who is out; especially one out of office, politically (chiefly in the plural); a nook or corner; a projecting angle (*ins* and *outs*); hence, the *ins* and *outs* of a question, all its details.—**Out-and-out**, *adv.* Completely; thoroughly; without reservation. [Colloq.]—*a.* Thorough; thorough-paced; absolute; complete (an *out-and-out* swindle). [Colloq.]

**Outbid**, *out-bid'*, *v.t.* To bid more than; to go beyond in the offer of a price.—**Outboard**, *out'bôrd*, *a.* *Naut.* applied to anything that is on the outside of the ship (the *outboard* works, &c.).—**Outbrave**, *out-bräv'*, *v.t.* To surpass in braving; to bear down by more daring or insolent conduct.—**Outbreak**,

*out'bräk*, *n.* A breaking out; a bursting forth; a sudden and violent manifestation (as of fever, anger, disease).—*v.i.* (*out-bräk'*). To break or burst forth.—**Outburst**, *out'bêrst*, *n.* A breaking or bursting out; an outbreak (an *outburst* of wrath).

**Outcast**, *out'kast*, *n.* One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home or country.—*a.* Cast out; thrown away; rejected as useless.—**Outcome**, *out'kum*, *n.* That which comes out of or results from something; the issue; the result; the consequence.—**Outcrop**, *out'krop*, *v.i.* *Geol.* to crop out or appear above the surface of the ground: said of strata.—*n.* *Geol.* the exposure of an inclined stratum at the surface of the ground; the part so exposed.—**Outcry**, *out'kri*, *n.* A vehement or loud cry; cry of distress; clamour; noisy opposition; sale at public auction.—*v.t.* (*out-kri'*). To surpass or get the better of by crying; to cry louder than.

**Outdistance**, *out-dis'tans*, *v.t.* To excel or leave far behind in any competition or career.—**Outdo**, *out-dô*, *v.t.* To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another.—**Outdoor**, *out'dôr*, *a.* Being without the house; exterior; in the open air; specifically used of paupers who are not required to reside in a union or poorhouse.—**Outdoors**, *out-dôrz*, *adv.* Abroad; out of the house; in the open air.

**Outer**, *out'er*, *a.* [Compar. of *out*.] Being on the outside; external: opposed to *inner*; farthest or farther removed from a person or fixed point.—*n.* That part of a target beyond the circles surrounding the bull's-eye, and so nearer the outside; a shot which strikes that part.—**Outermost**, *out'êrmôst*, *a.* Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst; most distant of a series.

**Outfall**, *out'fal*, *n.* The mouth of a river; the lower end of a water-course; the point of discharge for, or the embouchure of a drain, culvert, or sewer.—**Outfit**, *out'fit*, *n.* The act of fitting out for a voyage, journey, or expedition; articles for fitting out; the equipment of one going abroad.—**Outfitter**, *out'fî-ter*, *n.* One who furnishes or makes outfits.—**Outflank**, *out-flangk'*, *v.t.* To go or extend beyond the flank or wing of; hence, to outmanœuvre; to get the better of.

**Outgeneral**, *out-jen'êr-al*, *v.t.* To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill.—**Outgo**, *out-gô*, *v.t.* To advance before in going; to go faster than; to surpass; to excel.—*n.* (*out'gô*). That which goes out; specifically, expenditure.—**Outgoing**, *out-gô-ing*, *p.* or *a.* Going out; removing (an *outgoing* tenant).—*n.* The act of going out; outlay; expenditure.—**Outgrow**, *out-grô'*, *v.t.* To sur-

pass in growth; to grow too great or too old for.

**Outhouse**, *out'hous*, *n.* A small house or building near the main one.

**Outing**, *out'ing*, *n.* The act of going out; an excursion; an airing.

**Outlandish**, *out-land'ish*, *a.* [A.Sax. *ûtländisc*, foreign, from *ût*, out, and *land*, land.] Belonging to or characteristic of a foreign country; foreign; not native; hence, strange; barbarous; uncouth; bizarre.—**Outlaw**, *out'la*, *n.* [From out and law: A.Sax. *ûtlag*, *ûtlaga*, Icel. *útlagi*.] A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection.—*v.t.* To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe.—**Outlawry**, *out'la-ri*, *n.* The putting of a person out of the protection of law by legal means, or the process by which a man is deprived of that protection, being the punishment of a man who, when called into court, contemptuously refuses to appear.—**Outlay**, *out'la*, *n.* A laying out or expending; that which is laid out or expended; expenditure.—*v.t.* (*out-lä'*). To lay or spread out; to expose; to display.—**Outlet**, *out'let*, *n.* The place or opening by which anything is let out, escapes, or is discharged; a means of egress; a place of exit; a vent.—*v.t.* To let forth; to emit.

**Outline**, *out'lin*, *n.* The line by which a figure is defined; the exterior line; contour; a drawing in which an object or scene is represented merely by lines of contour without shading; first general sketch of any scheme or design.—*v.t.* To draw in outline; to delineate.—**Outlive**, *out-liv'*, *v.t.* To live beyond; to survive.—**Outlook**, *out'lök*, *n.* A looking out or watching; vigilant watch (to be on the *outlook* for something); the place of watch; what lies before the eye; prospect; survey.—**Outlying**, *out-li'ing*, *a.* Lying away from the main body or design; remote; being on the exterior or frontier.

**Outmost**, *out'môst*, *a.* [A superlative of *out*.] Farthest outward; most remote from the middle; outermost.

**Outnumber**, *out-num'bêr*, *v.t.* To exceed in number.

**Out-patient**, *n.* A patient not residing in a hospital, but who receives medical advice, &c., from the institution.—**Outpost**, *out-pôst*, *n.* A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army; the troops placed at such a station.

**Output**, *out'put*, *n.* The quantity of material put out or produced within a specified time, as coal from a pit or iron from a furnace, &c.

**Outrage**, *out'räj*, *n.* [Fr. *outrage*, O.Fr. *outrage*, from L.L. *ultraging*, L. *ultra*, beyond.] Rude or in-

jurious violence offered to persons or things; excessive abuse; an act of wanton mischief; an audacious transgression of law or decency.—*v.t.*—*outraged*, *outraging*. [Fr. *outrager*.] To treat with violence and wrong; to do violence to; to abuse; to maltreat; to commit a rape or indecent assault upon.—**Outrageous**, out-rā'jus, *a.* Characterized by outrage; violent; furious; turbulent; excessive; exceeding reason or decency; enormous; atrocious.—**Outrance**, ô-trāns, *n.* [Fr., from *L. ultra*, beyond.] The last extremity.—**Outré**, ô-trā, *a.* [Fr., from *outrer*, to exaggerate, from *L. ultra*.] Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant; exaggerated; bizarre.—**Outtrigger**, out-rig-ēr, *n.* A structure of spars, &c., rigged out from the side of a sailing boat to steady it; an iron bracket on the outside of a boat, with the rowlock at the extremity; a light boat provided with such apparatus.—**Out-right**, out-rit', *adv.* Completely; wholly; altogether (to kill him outright).—**Outrun**, out-run', *v.t.* To excel in running; to leave behind; to exceed or go beyond.

**Outset**, out'set, *n.* A setting out; beginning; start.—**Outside**, out'sid, *n.* The external outer or exposed parts or surface; superficial appearance; external aspect or features; space immediately without or beyond an enclosure; the farthest limit; the utmost; extreme estimate (with the).—*a.* Being on the outside; external; superficial.—**Outside broker**, a broker outside of the regular Stock Exchange.—**Outsider**, out'si-dēr, *n.* One not belonging to a party, association, or set; unconnected or not admitted.—**Outskirt**, out'skērt, *n.* Part near the edge or boundary of an area; border; purlieu.—**Outspan**, out-span', *v.t.* and *i.*—*outspanned*, *outspanning*. [E. *out*, and *D. spannen*, to yoke.] To yoke (a team of oxen) from a wagon; correlative of *inspan*. [South African.]—**Outspoken**, out'spō-kn, *a.* Free or bold of speech; candid; frank.—**Outspread**, out-spre'd', *v.t.* To spread out; to extend.—**Outstanding**, out-stand'ing, *a.* Not collected; unpaid (*outstanding debts*).

**Outvote**, out-vōt', *v.t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by plurality of votes.

**Outward**, out'wērd, *a.* [A.Sax. *ūteward*—*ūte*, out, and *weard*, denoting direction.] Forming the superficial part; exterior; external; visible; appearing; tending to the exterior; derived from without; not properly belonging; adventitious.—*adv.* Outwards; from a port or country.—**Outward-bound**, *a.* Proceeding from a port or country.—**Outwardly**, out'wērd-li, *adv.* Externally; on the outside; in appearance only.—**Outwards**, out'wērdz, *adv.* To-

wards the outer parts.—**Outwear**, out-wār', *v.t.* To wear out; to last longer than.—**Outweigh**, out-wā', *v.t.* To exceed in weight or in value, influence, or importance.—**Outwit**, out-wit', *v.t.*—*outwitted*, *outwitting*. To defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity; to prove too clever for; to overreach.—**Outwork**, out-wērk, *n.* Part of a fortification distant from the main fortress or citadel.

**Ouzel**, *n.* OUSEL.

**Oval**, ô'val, *a.* [Fr. *ovale*, from *L. ovum*, an egg; cog. Gr. *ōon*, an egg.] Of the shape of the outline of an egg; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg; elliptical.—*n.* A figure in the shape of the outline of an egg; an elliptical figure.

**Ovary**, ô'va-ri, *n.* [Mod.L. *ovarium*, from *L. ovum*, an egg.] The female organ in which ova, reproductive germs or eggs, are formed and developed; *bot.* a case enclosing ovules or young seeds, and ultimately becoming the fruit.

**Ovate**, **Ovated**, ô'vāt, ô'vā-ted, *a.* [L. *ovatus*. **OVAL**.] Egg-shaped; oval.

**Ovation**, ô-vā'shon, *n.* [L. *ovatio*, from *ovare*, to exult.] A kind of triumph granted to ancient Roman commanders who could not claim the distinction of a full triumph; hence, any triumphal reception of a person or marks of respect publicly shown.

**Oven**, uv'n, *n.* [A.Sax. *ofen*.] A closely-built recess for baking, heating, or drying any substance; a chamber in a stove or kitchen-range, or a portable apparatus of tinned iron used for baking, &c.

**Over**, ô'ver, *prep.* [A.Sax. *ofer*.] Above in place or position; rising to or reaching a height above; across (implying motion); upon the surface of; through the whole extent of; above in eminence or superiority; above in authority; with oversight or watchfulness in respect to (to keep guard *over*); denoting motive or occasion (to rejoice *over*); denoting superiority as the result of a struggle or contest; upwards of; more than.—*n.* (cricket). The number of balls (six or eight) which the bowler delivers in succession from one end of the pitch, before a change is made to the other end.—*adv.* From side to side; in width; across; from one side to the other or to another (to roll *over*); on all the surface; above the top, brim, or edge; more than the quantity assigned; in excess; throughout; completely; having come to an end; past (till this heat *be over*); excessively; in a great degree.—*a.* Upper; superior; covering; outer (*over-shoes*).—*Over* forms the first element in many compounds. Of these we can only give the principal.

**Overact**, ô-vēr-akt', *v.t.* To act or perform to excess.—*v.i.* To act more than is necessary.

**Overalls**, ô'vēr-āls, *n.pl.* Loose

trousers worn over others to protect them from being soiled; *sing.* a loose outer garment for the same purpose.

**Overbalance**, ô-vēr-bal'ans, *v.t.* To more than balance; to exceed in weight, value, &c.; to surpass; to destroy the balance or equilibrium of (used *refl.*).—*n.* Excess; something more than an equivalent.

**Overbear**, ô-vēr-bār', *v.t.* To bear down; to overpower; to overcome by argument, effrontery, or the like.—**Overbearing**, ô-vēr-bār'ing, *p. and a.* Haughty and dogmatical; given to effrontery.

**Overboard**, ô-vēr-bōrd, *adv.* Over the side of a ship; out of a ship or from on board.—*Thrown overboard* (*fig.*), discarded; deserted; betrayed.

**Overburden**, ô-vēr-bēr'dn, *v.t.* To load with too great weight; to overload.

**Overcast**, ô-vēr-kast', *v.t.* To cloud; to obscure with clouds; to cover with gloom; to sew by running the thread over a rough edge.—*a.* Clouded.

**Overcharge**, ô-vēr-chārj', *v.t.* To charge or burden to excess; to fill too numerously; to make an excessive charge against; to charge at too high a sum or price; to exaggerate.—*n.* (ô'vēr-chārj'). An excessive charge; a charge of more than is just in an account.

**Overcoat**, ô'vēr-kōt, *n.* A coat worn over all the other dress; a top-coat or greatcoat.

**Overcome**, ô-vēr-kum', *v.t.* To conquer; to vanquish; to surmount; to get the better of.—*v.i.* To gain the superiority; to be victorious.

**Overcrowd**, ô-vēr-kroud', *v.t.* To fill or crowd to excess, especially with human beings.

**Overdo**, ô-vēr-dō', *v.t.* To do to excess; to overact; to surpass or exceed in performance; to boil, roast, or otherwise cook too much.

**Overdraw**, ô-vēr-drā', *v.t.* To draw upon for a larger sum than is standing at one's credit in the books of a bank, &c.; to exaggerate either in writing, speech, or a picture.

**Overdue**, ô'vēr-dū, *a.* Not arrived at the proper date or assigned limit (an *overdue ship*); past the time of payment (an *overdue bill*).

**Overeat**, ô-vēr-ēt', *v.t.* To surfeit with eating; used *refl.* (to *overeat oneself*).

**Overflow**, ô-vēr-flō', *v.t.* (the pret. and pp. are properly *overflowed*, though the pp. *overflown* is sometimes used). To flow or spread over; to inundate; to fill and run over the brim of; to deluge; to overwhelm.—*v.i.* To swell and run over the brim or banks; to be so full that the contents run over; to abound.—*n.* (ô'vēr-flō). An inundation; a flowing over; superabundance.—**Overflowing**, ô-vēr-flō'ing, *a.* Abundant; exuberant.—**Overflowingly**, ô-vēr-flō'ing-li,

*adv.* Exuberantly; in great abundance.

**Overgrow**, ô-vèr-grô', *v.t.* To cover with growth or herbage; generally in pp. (a ruin *overgrown* with ivy).—*v.i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.—**Overgrowth**, ô-vèr-grôth, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth.

**Overhand**, ô-vèr-hand, *a.* and *adv.* With the hand over the object; with the knuckle upward.

**Overhang**, ô-vèr-hang', *v.t.* To impend or hang over; to jut or project over.

**Overhaul**, ô-vèr-hal', *v.t.* To turn over for examination; to examine thoroughly with a view to repairs; to re-examine (as accounts); to gain upon or overtake.—*To overhaul a ship*, to gain upon her in following; to search for contraband goods.—**Overhaul**, **Overhauling**, ô-vèr-hal', ô-vèr-hal-ing, *n.* Examination; inspection; repair.

**Overhead**, ô-vèr-hed', *adv.* Aloft; in the zenith; in the ceiling or story above.—*a.* Applied to what is above or aloft.

**Overhear**, ô-vèr-hèr', *v.t.* To hear though not intended or expected to hear (as low or whispered conversation); to hear by accident or stratagem.

**Overhung**, ô-vèr-hung', *a.* Hung or covered over; adorned with hangings.

**Overland**, ô-vèr-land, *a.* Passing by land; made upon or across the land (an *overland* journey).

**Overlap**, ô-vèr-lap', *v.t.* To lap or fold over; to extend so as to lie or rest upon.—*n.* The lapping of one thing over another; *geol.* the extension of a superior stratum over an inferior so as to cover and conceal it.

**Overlay**, ô-vèr-lâ', *v.t.*—*pret.* & *pp.* *overlaid*. To lay too much upon; to overwhelm; to cover or spread over the surface of; to coat or cover; to smother with close covering, or by lying upon; to obscure by covering.—*n.* A piece of paper pasted over the impression-surface of a printing-press in order to make the impression darker in particular places, as in a woodcut.—**Overlaying**, ô-vèr-lâ-ing, *n.* A superficial coating or covering.

**Overload**, ô-vèr-lôd', *v.t.* To load with too heavy a burden or cargo; to overburden.

**Overlook**, ô-vèr-lyk', *v.t.* To view from a higher place; to rise or be elevated above; to see from behind or over the shoulder of another; to inspect or superintend; to pass over indulgently; to omit to censure or punish (a fault); to slight.

**Overlord**, ô-vèr-lord', *n.* One who is lord over another; a feudal superior.

**Overmuch**, ô-vèr-much, *a.* Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper.—*adv.* In too great a degree.—*n.* More than sufficient.

**Overnight**, ô-vèr-nit, *adv.* Through or during the night; in the course

of the night or evening; in the evening before.

**Overpower**, ô-vèr-pou-èr', *v.t.* To vanquish by power or force; to subdue; to be too intense or violent for (his emotions *overpowered* him).

—**Overpowering**, ô-vèr-pou-èr-ing, *p.* and *a.* Bearing down by superior power; irresistible.

**Over-production**, ô-vèr-prô-duk'-shon, *n.* Production of commodities in excess of demand.

**Overrate**, ô-vèr-rât', *v.t.* To rate at too much; to regard as having greater talents, abilities, or more valuable qualities than is really the case.

**Overreach**, ô-vèr-rèch', *v.t.* To reach beyond; to rise above; to deceive by cunning, artifice, or sagacity; to cheat; to outwit.

**Override**, ô-vèr-rid', *v.t.* To ride over; hence, to trample down; to supersede; to annul.—*To override one's commission*, to discharge one's office in too arbitrary a manner or with too high a hand.

**Overripe**, ô-vèr-rip, *a.* Ripe or matured to excess.

**Overrule**, ô-vèr-rôl', *v.t.* To influence or control by predominant power; to set aside (objections) as not sufficiently weighty or convincing; *law*, to rule against or reject.—*v.i.* To govern; to exercise control.—**Overruling**, ô-vèr-rôl-ing, *p.* and *a.* Exerting superior and controlling power; having effective sway.

**Overrun**, ô-vèr-run', *v.t.* To run or spread over; to grow over; to cover all over (as with weeds); to harass by hostile incursions; to overcome and take possession of by an invasion; to outrun; to run faster and leave behind; *printing*, to carry over parts of lines or pages in correction, in the contraction or extension of columns, or when new matter has to be inserted.

**Oversea**, ô-vèr-sè, *a.* Foreign; from beyond sea.—**Overseas**, ô-vèr-sèz, *adv.* Beyond or across the sea; abroad.

**Oversee**, ô-vèr-sè', *v.t.* To superintend; to overlook; to take charge of.—**Overseer**, ô-vèr-sèr', *n.* One who supervises; a superintendent; an officer who has the care or superintendence of any matter.—*Overseers of the poor*, officers in England who formerly rated the inhabitants for the poor-rate, collected it, and applied it towards the relief of the poor.

**Overset**, ô-vèr-set', *n.* An upsetting; an overturn.—*v.t.* To turn from the proper position; to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward (as a vehicle); to subvert; to overthrow.—*v.i.* To turn or be turned over.

**Overshadow**, ô-vèr-shad', *v.t.* To throw a shadow over; to shelter or cover with protecting influence.

**Overshoe**, ô-vèr-shô, *n.* A shoe worn over another; an outer waterproof shoe.

**Overshoot**, ô-vèr-shô't', *v.t.* To

shoot over; to shoot beyond (a mark); to pass swiftly over.—*To overshoot oneself*, to venture too far.

—**Overshot**, ô-vèr-shot', *p.* and *a.* Shot over or beyond.—*Overshot water-wheel*, a wheel that receives the water shot over the top on the descent; opposed to *undershot*.

**Over-sight**, ô-vèr-sit, *n.* Superintendence; watchful care; a mistake of inadvertence; an overlooking; omission.

**Overseer**, ô-vèr-zèr', *n.* An overseer; a superintendent; in Scotland, an umpire appointed to decide where two arbiters have differed in opinion.

**Overspread**, ô-vèr-sprèd', *v.t.* To spread over; to cover completely; to scatter over.—*v.i.* To be spread or scattered over.

**Overstate**, ô-vèr-stât', *v.t.* To exaggerate in statement; to state in too strong terms.—**Overstatement**, ô-vèr-stât-ment, *n.* An exaggerated statement.

**Overstep**, ô-vèr-stèp', *v.t.* To step over or beyond; to exceed.

**Overstock**, ô-vèr-stok', *v.t.* To stock to too great an extent; to fill too full; to supply with more than is wanted (the market with goods; a farm with cattle).

**Overt**, ô-vèrt, *a.* [O.Fr. *overt*, Fr. *ouvert*, O.Fr. *ovrir*, to open, from L. *aperire*, to open.] Open to view; public; apparent; *law*, not covert or secret; manifest.

**Overtake**, ô-vèr-tâk', *v.t.* To come up with in following; to follow and reach or catch; to come upon; to take by surprise.

**Overthrow**, ô-vèr-thrô', *v.t.* To overset; to turn upon down; to throw down; to demolish; to defeat, conquer, vanquish; to subvert or destroy.—*n.* (ô-vèr-thrô). The act of overthrowing; ruin; subversion; defeat.

**Overtime**, ô-vèr-tim, *n.* Time during which one works beyond the regular hours.

**Overture**, ô-vèr-tûr, *n.* [O.Fr. *ouverture*, Fr. *ouverture*, an opening, an overture.] A proposal; something offered for consideration; a musical introduction to precede important compositions, as oratorios, operas, &c., written for a full orchestra.

**Overturn**, ô-vèr-tèrn', *v.t.* To overset or overthrow; to turn or throw from a foundation; to subvert; to ruin.—*n.* (ô-vèr-tèrn). State of being overturned; overthrow.

**Overvalue**, ô-vèr-val', *v.t.* To set too great value on; to rate at too high a price.

**Overweening**, ô-vèr-wèn-ing, *a.* Haughty; arrogant; proud; conceited.

**Overwhelm**, ô-vèr-whelm', *v.t.* To overwhelm entirely; to swallow up; *fig.* to bear down; to crush.

**Overwork**, ô-vèr-wèrk', *v.t.* To work beyond strength; to cause to labour too much; often *refl.* (to *overwork oneself*).—*n.* (ô-vèr-wèrk). Excessive work or labour; work



done beyond the amount required by stipulation.

**Overwrought**, ô-vêr-râ't', *p.* and *a.* Labouring to excess; worked all over; affected or excited to excess; tasked beyond strength.

**Oviduct**, ô'vi-duk't, *n.* [*L. ductus*, a duct.] A passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary of animals.—**Oviform**, ô'vi-form, *a.* Having the form or figure of an egg.

**Ovine**, ô'vin, *a.* [*L. ovinus*, from *ovis*, a sheep.] Pertaining to sheep; consisting of sheep.

**Oviparous**, ô-vîp'-â-rus, *a.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, *pario*, I produce.] Producing eggs, especially eggs that are hatched after exclusion from the body.

**Oviposit**, ô-vî-pôz'it, *v.i.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, and *E. posit*.] To deposit eggs; said of insects.—**Ovipositor**, ô-vî-pôz'it-êr, *n.* An organ at the extremity of the abdomen of many insects for depositing their eggs.

**Ovisac**, ô'vi-sak, *n.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, *saccus*, a sack.] The cavity in the ovary which immediately contains the ovum.

**Ovoid**, **Ovoidal**, ô'void, ô-voi'dal, *a.* [*L. ovum*, and *Gr. eidos*, form.] Having a shape resembling that of an egg.—**Ovolo**, ô'vô-lô, *n.* [*It.*, from *L. ovum*.] Arch. A round moulding forming the quarter of a circle.—**Ovoviviparous**, ô'vô-vî-vîp'-â-rus, *a.* [*L. ovum*, vivo, I live, *pario*, I produce.] Producing eggs which are hatched within the body (as is the case with vipers).—**Ovulation**, ô-vû-lâ'shon, *n.* The formation and discharge of ova or the ovum from the ovary.—**Ovule**, ô'vûl, *n.* A small vesicle; *bot.* a rudimentary seed; a small pellucid body borne by the placenta of a plant, and changing into a seed.—**Ovum**, ô'vum, *n. pl.* **Ova**, ô'va. A small vesicle within the ovary of a female animal, when impregnated becoming the embryo; an egg.

**Owe**, ô, *v.t.*—owed, owing. [*From A.Sax. dgan*, to own, to have.] To possess or own; to be indebted in; to be bound to pay; to be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for (he owes his safety to me); to be due or owing.—**Owing**, ô'ing, *ppr.* [*Pres. part.* used in passive sense of *owed*, being due.] Required by obligation to be paid; remaining as a debt; ascribable, as to a cause; due; imputable, as to an agent.

**Owl**, oul, *n.* [*A.Sax. ûle*.] One of the nocturnal birds of prey, well known for their somewhat cat-like heads and their harsh and screeching

note.—**Owlet**, oul'et, *n.* [*Dim. of owl*.] An owl; a young owl.

**Own**, ôn, *a.* [*A.Sax. dgen*.] Belonging to me, him, us, you, &c., distinctly and emphatically: always following a possessive pronoun, or a noun in the possessive, as *my own*, *his own*, *John's own*: sometimes used to impart tenderness to an expression (thine own true knight).—**To hold one's own**, to maintain one's own cause; not to lose ground.—*v.t.* [*A.Sax. dgnian*.] To have the right of property in; to hold or possess by right; to acknowledge or avow (owned him as his son); to concede; to admit to be true.—**Owner**, ô'nêr, *n.* One who owns; the rightful proprietor.—**Ownership**, ô'nêr-ship, *n.* The state of being an owner.

**Ox**, oks, *n. pl.* **Oxen**, ôk'sn. [*A.Sax. oxa*, *pl. oxan*.] The general name for any animal of the cow or bovine kind; especially, a male castrated, and full-grown, or nearly so.—**Oxgall**, *n.* The bitter fluid secreted by the liver of an ox, much used in the arts.—**Oxgang**, ôks'gang, *n.* *Anc. law*, as much land as an ox can plough in a year, generally from 15 to 20 acres; in Scotland, termed *oxgate*.—**Oxlip**, ôks'lip, *n.* A species of the primrose growing wild in Britain.

**Oxalate**, ôk'sa-lât, *n.* [*Gr. oxalis*, sorrel, from *oxys*, sharp, acid.] *Chem.* a combination of oxalic acid with a base.—**Oxalic**, ôk-sal'ik, *a.* Pertaining to sorrel.—**Oxalic acid**, an acid obtained from sorrel, rhubarb, &c.; a violent poison. Erroneously called *salt of lemons*.

**Oxford Clay**, ôks'ford, *n.* *Geol.* a bed of dark-blue clay between the lower and middle oolites, abounding in ammonites and belemnites.—**Oxford Movement**, *n.* The Neo-Catholic movement of Newman, Keble, and Pusey, propagated by the *Tracts for the Times*.

**Oxide**, ôk'sid, *n.* [*Gr. oxys*, acid, sharp.] *Chem.* a compound of oxygen with another element (thus rust is oxide of iron).—**Oxidize**, ôk'sid-iz, *v.t.* To cause to combine with oxygen; to convert into an oxide.

**Oxonian**, ôk-sô'ni-an, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Oxford; a member or a graduate of the University of Oxford.

**Oxygen**, ôk'si-jen, *n.* [*Gr. oxys*, acid, and root *gen*, to generate: so named because supposed to be present in all acids.] A gaseous element which, along with nitrogen,

forms atmospheric air, and with hydrogen forms water, and which is essential to respiration (and therefore to animal life) and to combustion.—**Oxygenate**, ôk'si-jen-ât, *v.t.* To unite or cause to combine with oxygen.—**Oxygenize**, ôk'si-jen-iz, *v.t.* To oxygenate.

**Oxyhydrogen**, ôk'si-hî'drô-jen, *a.* Formed by a mixture or combination of oxygen and hydrogen (oxyhydrogen gas); adapted to the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen in combination (oxyhydrogen blow-pipe, lamp).

**Oxymel**, ôk'si-mel, *n.* [*Gr. oxys*, acid, and *meli*, honey.] A mixture of vinegar and honey: used as an expectorant or demulcent.

**Oxymoron**, ôk-sî-mô'ron, *n.* [*Gr. oxymoron*, a smart saying which at first view appears foolish, from *oxys*, sharp, and *môros*, foolish.] *Rhet.* a figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word: as, *cruel kindness*.

**Oxytone**, ôk'si-tôn, *a.* [*Gr. oxys*, sharp, *tonos*, tone.] Having an acute sound; *Greek gram.* having the acute accent on the last syllable.

**Oyer**, ô'yêr, *n.* [*Norm. oyer*, *Fr. ouir*, *L. audire*, to hear.] *Law*, a hearing or trial of causes.—*Court of oyer and terminer* (to hear and determine), a court constituted to hear and determine felonies and misdemeanours.—**Oyes**, **Oyez**, ô'yês. ['*Hear ye.*'] The introduction to a proclamation made by a public crier, in order to secure silence and attention, and repeated three times.

**Oyster**, ois'têr, *n.* [*O.Fr. oistre*, from *L. ostrea*, *ostreum*, from *Gr. ostreon*, an oyster, akin to *osteon*, a bone.] A well-known edible mollusc with a shell composed of two irregular valves, living in the sea and adhering to other objects.—**Oyster-bed**, *n.* A breeding place of oysters; a place where they are artificially or naturally reared.—**Oyster-catcher**, *n.* A British shore bird which feeds on small mollusca.

**Ozocerite**, **Ozokerite**, ô-zô-sê'rit, ô-zô-kê'rit, *n.* [*Gr. ozô*, I smell, and *kêros*, wax.] A mineral wax or paraffin of a brown or brownish-yellow colour, made into candles.

**Ozone**, ô-zôn, *n.* [*From Gr. ozô*, I smell.] A modification of oxygen existing in the atmosphere to a minute extent, and produced when an electric machine is worked, and in other ways.

## P

**P**, the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet.—*To mind one's P's and Q's*, to be very careful in behaviour—a colloquial phrase of unknown origin.

**Pa**, pâ, *n.* A childish form of *Papa*.  
**Pabulum**, pab'û-lum, *n.* [*L.*] Food;

aliment; *fig.* food for the mind or intellect.

**Paca**, pâ'ka, *n.* [*Pg. paca*, from *pak*, the native name.] A large rodent animal of South America and the West Indies, much esteemed for food.

**Pace**, pâs, *n.* [*Fr. pas*, from *L. passus*, a step.] A step, or the space between the feet in walking (about 2½ feet); sometimes the distance from the place where either foot is taken up to that where the same foot is set down (this being the Roman

pace); manner of walking; walk; gait (heavy, quick, or slow pace); degree of celerity; rate of progress (events followed at a great pace); a mode of stepping among horses.—*v.i.*—*paced, pacing*. To step; to walk; to step slowly or with measured tread; to stride.—*v.t.* To measure by steps; to walk over with measured paces.

**Pachyderm**, pak'i-dèrm, *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *derma*, skin.] A non-ruminant hoofed animal; a member of an old mammalian order including the elephant, hippopotamus, &c.—**Pachydermatous**, pak-i-dèr'ma-tus, *a.* Belonging to the pachyderms; thick-skinned; hence *fig.* not sensitive to ridicule, sarcasm, or the like.

**Pacify**, pas'i-fi, *v.t.*—*pacified, pacifying*. [Fr. *pacifier*, L. *pacificare*.] To appease; to cause to give up anger or excited feeling; to allay the agitation or excitement of; to calm; to restore peace; to tranquillize.—**Pacific**, pa-si'fik, *a.* [L. *pacificus*, from *pacifico*, I make peace—*pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facio*, I make.] Suited to make or restore peace; conciliatory; appeasing; pacifying; calm, peaceful, tranquil; not warlike (*pacific* disposition).—**Pacification**, pas-si'fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of pacifying; appeasement; reconciliation.—**Pacifist**, pas'i-fist, *n.* One favouring pacific policy or peace overtures. An erroneous formation with cognates for *Pacifist*, *Pacifism*, &c.

**Pack**, pak, *n.* [Either from D. *pak*, Dan. *pak*, *pakke*, G. *pack*, a pack or bundle; or from Armor. Ir. and Gael. *pac*, a pack.] A bundle made up to be carried; a bale (a *pack* of wool is a quantity equal to about 240 lb.); a budget; a collection; a complete set of playing cards; a number of hounds or dogs hunting or kept together; a number of persons united in a bad design or practice (a *pack* of rascals); pack-ice.—*v.t.* To put together for transportation or storage; to make up into a package, bundle, or bale; to stow; to fill methodically with contents (to *pack* a trunk); to assemble or bring together iniquitously and with a view to favour some particular side (to *pack* a jury; to *pack* a meeting); to dismiss without ceremony; to make begone; to make air-tight by stuffing, as the piston of an engine; to stuff; to preserve in close vessels (to *pack* meat or fish).—*v.i.* To make up bundles or packs; to put up things for transportation; to depart in haste (with *off* or *away*); to gather together into flocks or bands (the grouse begin to *pack*).—**Package**, pak'aj, *n.* A bundle or bale; a packet; a parcel.—**Pack-drill**, pak'dril, *n.* Punishment of military offences by compelling the offender to parade in full marching kit and order.—**Packet**, pak'et, *n.* [Fr. *paquet*.] A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; a parcel

of letters; a vessel employed in carrying mails, goods, and passengers on regular days of starting; also called *packet-boat*, *packet-vessel*.—**Pack-horse**, *n.* A horse employed in carrying packs or goods and baggage on its back.—**Pack-ice**, *n.* An assemblage of large floating pieces of ice.—**Packing**, pak'ing, *n.* Any material used for filling up empty spaces, or for making close or tight; stuffing.—**Packing-case**, *n.* A deal or other box for moving and protecting goods.—**Packing-needle**, *n.* A strong needle for sewing packages.—**Packman**, pak'man, *n.* One who carries a pack; a pedlar.—**Pack-thread**, pak'thred, *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.

**Pact**, pakt, *n.* [Fr. *pacte*, L. *pactum*, a bargain (as in *compact*), from *paciscor*, *pactus*, to fix, bargain.] A contract; an agreement or covenant.

**Pad**, pad, *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps akin to *pod*.] A cushion, soft saddle, bolster, part of a garment, &c., stuffed with some soft material; a protection for the leg in cricket, hockey, &c.; a quantity of blotting-paper used for blotting or writing upon (a blotting or writing *pad*).—*v.t.*—*padded, padding*. To stuff so as to make a pad; to furnish with a pad.—**Padding**, pad'ing, *n.* The act of stuffing; the materials used for stuffing a saddle, bolster, &c.; literary matter inserted in a book, periodical, &c., merely to increase the bulk.

**Pad**, pad, *n.* [A form of *path*; comp. Prov.E. *pad*, Sc. *pad*, a path.] A robber that infests the road on foot; a footpad; an easy-paced horse.

**Paddle**, pad'dl, *v.i.*—*paddled, paddling*. [A freq. and dim. from *pad*, to go.] To play in the water with the hands or feet in swimming or sport; to use a paddle; to row with a paddle.—*v.t.* To propel by an oar or paddle.—*n.* A sort of short broad oar used in propelling and steering canoes and boats by a vertical motion; one of the float-boards placed on the circumference of the wheel of a steamer.—**Paddle-box**, *n.* The wooden covering of the paddle-wheel of a steamer.—**Paddle-wheel**, *n.* A wheel with boards or floats on its circumference, driven by steam and propelling a steam-ship.

**Paddock**, pad'ok, *n.* [A.Sax. *pada*, a frog or toad.] A toad or frog.—**Paddock-stool**, *n.* A mushroom; a toad-stool.

**Paddock**, pad'ok, *n.* [For *parrok*, A.Sax. *pearroc*.] A small field or enclosure, especially a small enclosure under pasture immediately adjoining a house; on a race-course, a turf enclosure where the horses are assembled before the race.

**Paddy**, pad'i, *n.* [Malay *padi*.] Rice in the husk whether in the field or gathered.

**Padlock**, pad'lok, *n.* [Either from *pad*, a path, lit. a lock for a gate on a path, or from *pad* in the local sense of a panner.] A movable lock with a bow or semicircular link to be fastened through a staple.—*v.t.* To fasten or provide with a padlock or padlocks.

**Padre**, pa'drā, *n.* [It. *padre*, L. *pater*, father.] A title applied in Latin countries and in India to a minister of religion; and by British sailors and soldiers to a chaplain.

**Pæan**, pæ'an, *n.* [Gr.] An ancient Greek hymn in honour of Apollo, who was also called Pæan; a war-song before or after a battle; hence, a song of triumph generally; a loud and joyous song.

**Pædagogics**, **Pædagogy**, pæ-da-goj'iks, pæ'da-goj'i, *n.* PÆDAGOGY, PÆDAGOGY.

**Pædobaptism**, pæ-dô-bap'tizm, *n.* [Gr. *pais*, *paidos*, a child.] The baptism of infants or children.

**Pagan**, pa'gan, *n.* [L. *paganus*, a peasant, from *pagus*, a village or country district; comp. origin of *heathen*.] One who worships false gods; one who is neither a Christian, a Jew, nor a Mohammedan; a heathen; an idolater.—*a.* Pertaining to pagans or heathens; heathenish; idolatrous.—**Paganism**, pa'gan-izm, *n.* The worship of false gods; the religious opinions and worship of pagans; heathenism.

**Page**, paj, *n.* [Fr. *page*, It. *paggio*, a page, from L.L. *pagius*, a rustic, from L. *pagus*, a country district.] A young male attendant on kings, nobles, or other persons of distinction; a lad in the service of people of rank or wealth, hotels, &c., whose duty it is to run errands, attend to the door, &c.—*v.t.*—*paged, paging*. To attend as a page.  
**Page**, paj, *n.* [Fr. *page*, from L. *pagina*.] One side of the leaf of a book; a writing or record (the *page* of history); *printing*, types set up for one side of a leaf.—*v.t.*—*paged, paging*. To mark or number the pages of.—**Pagination**, paj-i-nā'shon, *n.* The act of paging; the marks or figures which indicate the number of pages.

**Pageant**, paj'ant, *n.* [Old forms *pagyn*, *pagen*, originally a scaffold or stage, from L. *pagina*, a slab, a page (of a book).] A spectacle or entertainment; a great display or show, as at some public rejoicing; a theatrical exhibition; anything showy, without stability or duration.—**Pageantry**, paj'an-tri, *n.* Pageants collectively; a showy exhibition or spectacle; splendid or ostentatious show.

**Pagoda**, pa-gō'da, *n.* [Fr. *pagode*, from Per. and Hind. *but-gaduh*—*but*, an idol, and *gaduh*, a house.] A Hindu temple in which idols are worshipped; a Buddhist temple in Siam, Burmah, or China; a gold or silver coin of India, of value from 8s. to 9s. sterling.

**Pah**, pah, *interj.* An exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

**Pail**, pāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *paile*, *paële*, from L. *patella*, a pan.] A vessel of wood, or of tin or other metal, in which milk or water is commonly carried.

**Paillassé**, pal-yas', *n.* [Fr., from *paille*, straw, L. *palea*, chaff.] An under bed of straw; a mattress.

**Pain**, pān, *n.* [Fr. *peine*, O.Fr. *peine*, *paine*, &c., from L. *pæna*, punishment.] Penalty; suffering annexed to the commission of a crime (under *pain* of death); an uneasy sensation in animal bodies; bodily distress; suffering; the throes of travail or childbirth (generally in plural); mental distress; careful labour; close application in working; trouble (chiefly in plural).—*v.t.* To give pain to; to cause to endure physical or mental suffering; to afflict; to distress.—**Painful**, pān'fūl, *a.* Full of pain; giving or accompanied by pain; distressing; requiring labour or toil; difficult; executed with pains; attended with close and careful application or attention.—**Painstaking**, pānz'tāk'ing, *a.* Taking or given to taking pains; giving close application; laborious and careful.—*n.* The taking of pains; careful labour.

**Paint**, pānt, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *peindre*, pp. *paint* (Fr. *peindre*), from L. *pingere*, *picturn*, to paint.] To lay colour or colours on with a brush or otherwise; to diversify with hues; to colour; to produce (a representation) in colours; to form a likeness or representation of in colours; to represent or exhibit to the mind; to describe vividly; to delineate; to depict; to adorn or beautify by laying artificial colours on (the face).—*v.i.* To practise painting; to lay artificial colour on the face with the view of beautifying it.—*n.* A substance used in painting; a pigment; colour laid on the face; rouge.—**Painter**, pān'tēr, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint; an artist who represents objects by means of colours or pigments.—**Painting**, pān'ting, *n.* The act, art, or employment of laying on colours; the art of representing objects by means of figures and colours on a plane surface so as to produce the appearance of relief; a painted picture.

**Painter**, pān'tēr, *n.* [Fr. *peintre*, a snare, a net.] A rope used to fasten a boat to a ship or other object.

**Pair**, pār, *n.* [Fr. *paire*, from L. *par*, equal.] Two things similar in form and suited to each other or used together (a pair of gloves or stockings); a single thing composed of two pieces suiting each other (a pair of scissors or of trousers); two of a sort; a couple; a brace; distinctively, a man and his wife; in parliament, and similar bodies, two members who would vote on opposite sides and agree not to vote for a specified time.—*v.i.* To join in pairs; to couple; to mate (as birds).—*v.t.* To unite in pairs or couples; to assort in twos.

**Pal**, pal, *n.* [Of Gipsy origin.] Mate; partner; accomplice; chum. [Slang.]

**Palace**, pal'ās, *n.* [Fr. *palais*, from L. *Palatium*, the house of Augustus, on the hill at Rome called by this name.] The house in which an emperor, a king, or other distinguished person resides; a splendid place of residence; a stately mansion.

**Paladin**, pal'a-din, *n.* [Fr. *paladin*, from L. *palatinus*, attached to the palace.] A knight attached to a sovereign's court; a knight-errant; a heroic champion; an eminent hero.

**Palæography**, pāl'ē-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *graphō*, I write.] An ancient manner of writing; ancient writings collectively; the art of deciphering ancient documents or inscriptions.—**Palæographer**, **Palæographist**, pāl'ē-og'ra-fēr, pāl'ē-og'ra-fist, *n.* One skilled in palæography.—**Palæographic**, **Palæographical**, pāl'ē-ō-graf'ik, pāl'ē-ō-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to palæography.—**Palæolithic**, pāl'ē-ō-lith'ik, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] Arch. belonging to the earlier stone period of prehistoric history.—**Palæolith**, pāl'ē-ō-lith, *n.* An unpolished stone, implement, or other object belonging to the earlier stone age.—**Palæology**, pāl'ē-ō-lō'jī, *n.* [Gr. *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things; archaeology.—**Palæontology**, pāl'ē-on-tol'ō'jī, *n.* The science of the ancient life of the earth; that branch of biological science which treats of fossil organic remains.—**Palæontologist**, pāl'ē-on-tol'ō'jist, *n.* One who studies or is versed in palæontology.—**Palæozoic**, pāl'ē-ō-zō'ik, *a.* [Gr. *zōē*, life.] Geol. applied to the lowest division of stratified groups, as distinguished from the Mesozoic and Cainozoic.

**Palanquin**, Palankeen, pal-an-kēn', *n.* [Fr. and Pg. *palanquin*, from Pali *pāṇḍali*.] A covered conveyance used in India, China, &c., borne by poles on the shoulder, and carrying a single person.

**Palate**, pal'āt, *n.* [L. *palatum*, the palate.] The roof or upper part of the mouth; taste; relish; sometimes intellectual taste.—**Palatable**, pal'at-a-bl, *a.* Agreeable to the taste or palate; savoury.—**Palatal**, pal'at-al, *a.* Pertaining to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate, as certain sounds.—*n.* A sound pronounced by the aid of the palate: as that of *ch* in *church*, and that of *j*.

**Palatial**, pal'ā'shal, *a.* [From L. *palatium*, palace.] Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent.—**Palatine**, pal'a-tin, *a.* [Fr. *palatin*, L. *palatinus*, from *palatium*, palace.] Pertaining to a palace; holding office in the king's palace; possessing royal privileges.

—*County palatine* is a county over which an earl, bishop, or duke had a royal jurisdiction.—*n.* One invested with royal privileges and rights; a count palatine.—**Palatinate**, pal-lat'i-nāt, *n.* The province or seignory of a palatine.

**Palaver**, pa-lā'vēr, *n.* [Pg. *palavra*, Sp. *palabra*, a word, from L. *parabola*, a parable, in late times a word.] A talk or conference among some barbaric races; a conversation; superfluous or idle talk.—*v.i.* To talk idly; to indulge in a palaver or palavers.

**Pale**, pāl, *a.* [O.Fr. *pale* (Fr. *pâle*), from L. *palidus*, pale.] White or whitish; wan; not ruddy or fresh of colour; not bright; of a faint lustre; dim.—*v.t.*—*paled*, *paling*. To make pale; to diminish the brightness of.—*v.i.* To turn pale.—**Pale-face**, *n.* A name among the North American Indians for a white person, used more in fiction than in fact.

**Pale**, pāl, *n.* [A.Sax. *pal*, Fr. *pal*, from L. *palus*, a stake.] A pointed stake used in fencing or enclosing, fixed upright in the ground, or joined above and below to a rail; a picket; what surrounds and encloses; the space enclosed; an enclosure.—*The Pale*, that portion of Ireland within which English rule was for some centuries confined after the conquests of Henry II.—*v.t.* To enclose with pales or stakes; to encompass.—**Paling**, pāl'ing, *n.* Pales in general, or a fence formed with pales.

**Palca**, pāl'ē-a, *n.* pl. **Palcæ**, pāl'ē-ē. [L. *palea*, chaff.] Bot. one of the bracts upon the receptacle of composite plants between the florets; one of the interior bracts of the flowers of grasses.

**Palette**, pal'et, *n.* [Fr. *palette*, from L.L. *paleta*, dim. from L. *pala*, a spade or shovel.] A thin oval board or tablet, with a thumb-hole at one end, on which a painter lays the pigments with which he paints his pictures; a pallet.—**Palette-knife**, *n.* A sort of knife used by painters for mixing colours, and by druggists to mix salves.

**Palfrey**, pal'fri, *n.* [O.Fr. *palefrei*, from L.L. *parafredus*, L. *paraveredus*, an extra post-horse, from Gr. *para*, beside, and L. *veredus*, a post-horse.] An ordinary riding-horse, or a horse used by noblemen and others for state, distinguished from a war-horse; a small horse fit for ladies.

**Pali**, pāl'i, *n.* The sacred language of the Buddhists, a descendant of the Sanskrit, now used only in religious works.

**Palimpsest**, pāl'imp-sest, *n.* [Gr. *palimpsestos*, rubbed again—*palin*, again, and *psaō*, I rub.] A parchment or other piece of writing material from which one writing has been erased to make room for another, often leaving the first faintly visible, a process to which many ancient manuscripts were subjected.



**Palindrome**, pal'in-drôm, *n.* [Gr. *palindromos*, running back—*palin*, again, and *dromos*, a running.] A word, verse, or sentence that is the same when read backward or forward.

**Palingenesis**, pal'in-jen/'ê-sis, *n.* [Gr. *palin*, again, *genesis*, production.] Recapitulation of ancestral stages in the life-history; a transformation from one state to another; a metamorphosis as of insects.

**Palinode**, pal'i-nôd, *n.* [Gr. *palinôdia*—*palin*, again, and *ôde*, a song.] Originally a poetical recantation; a piece in which a poet retracts the invectives contained in a former piece; hence, a recantation in general.

**Palisade**, pal-i-sād', *n.* [Fr. *palissade*, from *palisser*, to pale, from *palis*, a pale.] A fence or fortification consisting of a row of strong stakes or posts set firmly in the ground; also applied to one of the stakes.—*v.t.*—*palisaded*, *palisading*. To surround or fortify with palisades.

**Pall**, pal, *n.* [A.Sax. *pæll*, from L. *pallium*, a cloak, a pall.] An outer mantle of dignity; *eccles.* a vestment sent from Rome to patriarchs, primates, and metropolitans as an ensign of jurisdiction, and sometimes, as a mark of honour, to bishops; consisting of a band made of white lamb's wool, passing round the shoulders, and having a strip hanging down before and behind; a large black cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral, or over a tomb; rich cloth of any kind, 'in purple and pall'.—*v.t.* To cover with a pall; to cover or invest; to shroud.—**Pall-bearer**, *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral.

**Pall**, pal, *v.i.* [W. *pullu*, to fail; *pall*, loss of energy, failure; the verb *appal* was probably to some extent affected by this word.] To become vapid; to become insipid; to become devoid of agreeableness or attraction (pleasures begin to *pall*).—*v.t.* To make vapid or insipid; to cloy; to dispirit or depress.]

**Palladian**, pal-lā'di-an, *a.* Pertaining to Andrea Palladio, a celebrated Italian architect (1518–80).—*Palladian architecture*, a species of Italian architecture founded upon the Roman antique.

**Palladium**, pal-lā'di-um, *n.* [From Pallas or Athene, equivalent to the Latin *Minerva*.] A sacred statue or image of Pallas, the Greek Goddess, on the preservation of which, according to ancient legend, was said to have depended the safety of Troy; hence, something that affords effectual defence, protection, and safety; a rare metal of a steel-grey colour, ductile and malleable, considerably harder and lighter than platinum.

**Pallet**, pal'et, *n.* [Fr. *palette*, from L.L. *paleta*, dim. from L. *pala*, a

spade or shovel.] A palette; a wooden instrument used by potters, &c., for forming and rounding their wares; an instrument to take up and apply gold-leaf; pieces which receive the impulse from a pendulum or balance-wheel.

**Palet**, pal'et, *n.* [From Fr. *paille*, straw; L. *palea*, chaff.] A small or rude bed.

**Palliate**, pal'i-āt, *v.t.*—*palliated*, *palliating*. [Fr. *pallier*, to cloak, palliate; from L. *pallium*, a cloak, whence also *pall* (*n.*)] To conceal the enormity of by excuses and apologies; to extenuate; to soften or tone down by favourable representations; to mitigate, lessen, or abate (to *palliate* a disease).—**Palliation**, pal-i-ā'shon, *n.* The act of palliating; what palliates or serves to excuse; extenuation; mitigating; alleviation.—**Palliative**, pal'i-ā-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *palliatif*.] Serving to palliate or extenuate; extenuating; mitigating.—*n.* That which palliates.

**Pallid**, pal'id, *a.* [L. *pallidus*, from *pallere*, to become pale.] Pale; wan; deficient in colour; not high coloured.

**Pallmall**, pel-mel', *n.* [O.Fr. *palemall*, from It. *pallamaglio*, from *palla*, a ball (akin E. *ball*), and *maglio*, L. *malleus*, a mallet.] An ancient game in which a ball was with a mallet or club struck through a ring elevated upon a pole.

**Pallor**, pal'or, *n.* [L.] Paleness.

**Palm**, pām, *n.* [L. *palmā*, the palm of the hand, a palm-tree (so named from the shape of its branches); cog. Gr. *palamē*, A.Sax. *folm*, O.H.G. *folma*, the palm of the hand.] The inner part of the hand; a lineal measure equal to 3 or 4 inches; a broad flat part, as of an anchor fluke; any of the plants of a well-known order of arborescent or tree-like endogens, chiefly inhabiting the tropics, of great value to man as affording food, &c.; a branch or leaf of the palm-tree anciently borne as a symbol of victory or triumph; hence, superiority, victory, triumph (to carry off the *palm*); a popular name for the bloom or a branch of the willow, carried on Palm-Sunday as a substitute for the Eastern palm branches.—*v.t.*—*palmed*, *palming*. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers or cheaters; to impose by fraud (to *palm* off trash upon the public).—**Palmar**, pal'mēr, *a.* [L. *palmaris*.] Pertaining to the palm of the hand; of the breadth of the hand.—**Palmate**, **Palmed**, pal'māt, pal'mā-ted, *a.* [L. *palmatus*.] Having the shape of the hand (*palmed* leaves); having the toes webbed (the *palmed* feet of aquatic birds).—**Palm-bird**, *n.* A beautiful bird of West Africa, with bright orange and black plumage.—**Palmer**, pām'ēr, *n.* A pilgrim that returned from the Holy Land with a branch of palm; one who

palms or cheats, as at cards or dice.—**Palmiped**, pal'mi-ped, *a.* [L. *palmā*, the palm, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Web-footed.—*n.* A bird that has webbed feet.—**Palmist**, pām'ist, *n.* One who deals in palmistry.—**Palmistry**, pām'is-tri, *n.* The art of telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand; manual dexterity (humorous).—**Palm-oil**, *n.* A fatty substance resembling butter obtained from palms, chiefly from the fruit of the African oil-palm, employed in the manufacture of soap and candles, for lubricating machinery, &c.; bribes; corruption; money in the palm. [American.]

**Palm-Sunday**, *n.* The Sunday next before Easter, commemorative of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.—**Palm-y**, pām'i, *a.* Abounding in palms; worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous (the *palm-y* days of Rome).

**Palp**, **Palpus**, palp, pal'pus, *n. pl.* **Palpi**, pal'pi. [Mod.L. *palpus*, from L. *palpare*, to stroke, to feel.] A jointed sensitive organ on the head of an insect; a feeler.

**Palpable**, pal'pa-bl, *a.* [Fr. *palpable*, from L. *palpabilis*, from *palpo*, I touch.] Perceptible by the touch; capable of being felt; easily perceived and detected; plain; obvious; easily perceptible.

**Palpitate**, pal'pi-tāt, *v.i.*—*palpitated*, *palpitating*. [L. *palpito*, *palpitatum*, freq. of *palpo*, I feel.] To flutter or move with slight throbs; to throb; to pulsate violently; applied particularly to an abnormal movement of the heart, as from fright or disease; hence, to tremble; to quiver.—**Palpitation**, pal'pi-tā'shon, *n.* A violent and unnatural beating or pulsation of the heart, as from violent action, fright, or disease.

**Palgrave**, pāl'grāv, *n.* [G. *pfalzgraf*, from *pfalz* (contr. from L. *palatium*, palace), and *graf*, an earl.] A count palatine; a count with the superintendence of the king's palace.

**Palsy**, pal'zi, *n.* [A contr. of *paralysis*, Fr. *paralysie*.] Paralysis, especially in a limb or some of the superficial muscles.—*v.t.*—*palsied*, *palsying*. To affect with palsy or as with palsy; to paralyze.

**Palter**, pal'tēr, *v.i.* [Of same origin as *paltry*, and originally having reference to the haggling of dealers in old clothes.] To act insincerely; to equivocate; to haggle; to shift; to dodge; to play tricks.—**Palterer**, pal'tēr-ēr, *n.* One that palters; an insincere dealer; a shifter.

**Paltry**, pal'tri, *a.* [Same as L.G. *paltrig*, *paltrig*, ragged.] Mean; vile; worthless; despicable.—**Paltriness**, pal'tri-nes, *n.* The state of being paltry, vile, or worthless.

**Paludal**, pal-ū'dal, *a.* [L. *palus*, *paludis*, a marsh.] Pertaining to

marshes; generated by marshes (*paludal fever*).

**Palustral, Palustrine**, pa-lus'tral, pa-lus'trin, *a.* [*L. palus, paludis*, a pool, a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes; marshy.

**Pampas**, pam'pas, *n. pl.* [*Sp.-Amer.*] The grassy treeless plains of South America, resembling the 'prairies' of North America; especially the immense plains in the southern portion of South America east of the Andes.—**Pampas-grass**, *n.* A variety of grass with flower-stems 10 to 14 feet high growing on the pampas, introduced as an ornamental grass into Britain.

**Pamper**, pam'pér, *v. t.* [Probably akin to *pap* (with *m* inserted); comp. *G. pampen*, Bav. *pampfen*, to stuff, to cram with food.] To indulge with rich food; to feed luxuriously; to gratify to the full; to indulge to excess.

**Pampero**, pam-pé'ro, *n.* [*Sp.-Amer. pampas*.] The cold wind blowing from the Andes to the Atlantic.

**Pamphlet**, pam'flet, *n.* [Formerly *pamflet*, *pamflet*, *pamflet*: of doubtful origin; perhaps from *Sp. papelete*, a written paper, with insertion of nasal, as in *D. pampier* (*Fr. papier*), paper.] A small book consisting of a sheet of paper, or of a few sheets stitched together but not bound; a short treatise or essay published by itself.—**Pamphleteer**, pam-flet-ér, *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.

**Pan**, pan, *n.* [*A.Sax. panne*, *D. pan*, *G. pfanne*, all from *L.L. panna*, for *patna*, *L. patina*, a pan.] A vessel of tin, iron, or other metal, often rather shallow; a vessel of various kinds used for domestic purposes; an open vessel for boiling or evaporating or other operations (a sugar-pan, a salt-pan, &c.); a pond for evaporating salt water to make salt; the part of a flint-lock which holds the priming; the skull or cranium (the brain-pan).—**Pancake**, *n.* A thin cake of batter fried or baked in a pan; *aviation*, a drop to earth from a height of a few feet, owing to losing flying speed.

**Pan**, pan, *n.* [Hence *panic*.] *Greek myth.* the chief god of pastures, forests, and flocks.—**Pandean**, pan-dé'an, *a.* Pertaining to Pan.—**Pandean pipes**, *Pan's pipes*, a musical wind-instrument composed of reeds of different lengths tied together; a syrinx.

**Panacea**, pan-a-sé'a, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. panakela*, a universal remedy—*pan*, all, and *akeomi*, I cure.] A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine or remedy.

**Panama**, pa-na-ma', *n.* A hat made of fine fibre, originally from *Panama*.

**Pancake**. Under **PAN**.

**Pancreas**, pan'kré-as, *n.* [*Gr. pan*, all, and *kreas*, flesh.] A large gland or organ of the body between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins; in cattle

called the *Sweet-bread*.—**Pancreatic**, pan-kré-at'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.

**Panda**, pan'da, *n.* An ursine quadruped of India of the size of a large cat.

**Pandanus**, pan'da-nus, *n.* [From *pandan*, the Malay name.] The screw-pine genus.

**Pandar**, pan'dér, *n.* **PANDER**.

**Pandean**. Under **PAN**.

**Pandect**, pan'dekt, *n.* [*Gr. pandektēs—pan*, all, and *dexhomi*, I contain.] A treatise which contains the whole of any science; *pl.* the digest or collection of Roman civil law, made by order of the emperor Justinian, and consisting of fifty books.

**Pandemic**, pan-dem'ik, *a.* [*Gr. pan*, all, and *dēmos*, people.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic.

**Pandemonium**, pan-dē-mō'ni-um, *n.* [*Gr. pan*, all, and *daimōn*, a demon.] The place or abode of demons or evil spirits—a name invented by Milton; hence, any lawless, disorderly place or assemblage.

**Pander**, pan'dér, *n.* [From *Pandarus*, who performs the part of a pimp in the story of Troilus and Cressida.] A pimp; a procurer; a male bawd; hence, one who ministers to the gratification of any of the baser passions.—*v. i.* To act as agent for the lusts of others.

**Pandiculation**, pan-dik'ū-lā'shon, *n.* [*L. pandicular*, *pandiculatio*, to stretch oneself, from *pando*, I spread out.] The stretching of oneself, as when newly awakened from sleep; a morbid restlessness and stretching.

**Pandore**, pan'dōr, *n.* A musical instrument of the lute kind.

**Pandura**, pan-dū'ra, *n.* [*L. pandura*, from *Gr. pandoura*.] A Neapolitan musical instrument, strung with eight metal wires, and played with a quill.

**Pane**, pān, *n.* [*Fr. pan*, a panel or definite portion of a surface, from *L. pannus*, a piece of cloth, a patch.] A distinct part of a flat surface; a plate of glass inserted in a window, door, &c.; a panel or division of a work; a sunken portion surrounded by a border.

**Panegyric**, pan-e-jir'ik, *n.* [*Gr. panegyrikos*, fit for a public assembly, from *panēgyris*, a public assembly—*pas*, pan, all, and *egris*, an assembly.] A laudatory oration; a formal eulogy; an elaborate encomium; praise bestowed; laudation.—**Panegyric**, **Panegyric**, pan-e-jir'ī-kal, *a.* Containing praise or eulogy; encomiastic.—**Panegyrist**, pan-e-jir'ist, *n.* One who bestows praise; a eulogist.—**Panegyrist**, pan-e-jir'iz, *v. t.*—*panegyristed*, *panegyristing*. To write or pronounce a panegyric or eulogy on.—*v. i.* To indulge in panegyric; to bestow praises.

**Panel**, pan'el, *n.* [*O.Fr. panel*, dim. of *pan*, a pane, a panel.] A surface or compartment of a surface more

or less distinct from others; an area on a wall sunk from the general surface; a similar portion fixed in the framing of a door, shutter, &c.; a piece of wood upon which a picture is painted; *law*, a document containing the names of persons summoned to serve upon a jury; the jury; *Scots law*, the accused person in a criminal action; of doctors in Insurance Act, a list of registered doctors in any area accepting such medical practice.—*v. t.*—*panelled*, *panelling*. To form with panels.—**Panelling**, pan'el-ing, *n.* Panelled work.

**Pang**, pang, *n.* [Comp. *W. pang*, a pang, a convulsion.] A sudden paroxysm of extreme pain; a sudden spasm or throes.

**Pangolin**, pan'gō-lin, *n.* [Malay *pāngguling*.] The scaly ant-eater or manis.

**Panhellenic**, pan-hel-len'ik, *a.* [*Gr. pan*, all, and *Hellenikos*, Greek, from *Hellēnes*, the Greeks.] Pertaining to all Greece.—**Panhellenism**, pan-hel-len-izm, *n.* The proposed union of all the Greeks into one political body.

**Panic**, pan'ik, *n.* [From *Gr. panikos*, of or belonging to *Pan*, the god who was believed to inspire sudden fear, fear arising among people without visible cause.] A sudden fright, particularly without real cause; terror inspired by a trifling cause.—*a.* Extreme or causeless: applied to fright.—**Panicky**, pan'ik-i, *a.* Showing or inspired by panic.—**Panic-stricken**, **Panic-struck**, *a.* Struck with a panic or sudden fear.

**Panicle**, pan'ik-l, *n.* [*L. panicula*, a panicle, dim. of *panus*, thread on the bobbin in a shuttle.] A branching form of inflorescence, as in the lilac or the oat.

**Pannier**, pan'ier, *n.* [*Fr. panier*, from *L. panarium*, a bread-basket, from *panis*, bread.] A wicker-basket, primarily a bread-basket, but now one of two baskets slung across a beast of burden, in which things are carried; a part of a lady's dress attached to the back of the skirt; *arch*, a corbel.

**Pannikin**, pan'ik-in, *n.* A small pan or cup.

**Panoply**, pan'ō-pli, *n.* [*Gr. panoplia*—*pan*, all, and *hopla*, arms.] Complete armour of defence; a full suit of armour.

**Panorama**, pan-ō-rā'ma, *n.* [*Gr. pan*, all, and *horama*, view, from *horaō*, I see.] A picture in which all the objects of nature that are visible from a single point are represented on the interior surface of a round or cylindrical wall, the point of view being in the axis of the cylinder.—**Panoramic**, pan-ō-ram'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or like a panorama, or complete view.

**Pansy**, pan'zi, *n.* [*Fr. pensée*, thought, heart's-ease, from *penser*, to think.] A name applied to the garden varieties of violet; heart's-ease.

**Pant**, pant, *v.i.* [From or connected with O.Fr. *pantoier*, to pant, to gasp, *pantois*, a panting; Pr. *panteiar*, to be breathless.] To breathe quickly, as after exertion or from excited eagerness; to gasp; to throb or heave with unusual violence, as the heart or the breast after hard labour; to desire ardently.—*v.t.* To breathe forth; to gasp out.—*n.* A quick, short respiration; a gasp; a throb or palpitation.

**Pantaloids**, pan'ta-lets, *n.pl.* [From *pantaloön*.] Loose drawers worn by women and children in early Victorian days.

**Pantaloön**, pan-ta-lö'n, *n.* [Fr. *pantalon*, lit. a Venetian, the Venetians being called *Pantalones*, after their patron saint *Pantalone* or *Pantaleon*.] An old kind of garment for males, consisting of breeches and stockings in one; a character in the Italian comedy; so called from his dress; in pantomimes, a character usually represented as a very fatuous old man, the butt of the clown; *pl.* a pair of trousers.

**Pantechanon**, pan-tekh'-ni-kon, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *techné*, art.] A place where all kinds of manufactured articles are collected and exposed for sale; a furniture van.

**Panteism**, pan'thë-izm, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *Theos*, God.] The doctrine that the universe, taken or conceived of as a whole, is God, or that all things are simply modes or manifestations of God.—**Panttheist**, pan'thë-ist, *n.* One that believes in panteism.

**Panthcon**, pan'thë-on, *n.* [Gr. *pantheon*, *pantheion*—*pan*, all, and *theos*, a god.] A temple dedicated to all the gods, especially the building so called at Rome, now converted into a church; all the divinities collectively worshipped by a people.

**Panther**, pan'thër, *n.* [L. *panthera*, Gr. *panthēr*; comp. Skr. *pundarika*, a leopard.] A carnivorous animal of Asia and Africa, identical with or a variety of the leopard.

**Pantile**, pan'til, *n.* [*Pan* and *tile*.] A tile with a cross-section resembling the letter S, overlapping the tile by its side as well as the one beneath.

**Pantisocracy**, pan-ti-sok'ta-si, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, *isos*, equal, and *kratos*, power.] A utopian community in which all the members are equal in rank and social position; the principle of such a scheme or community.

**Pantler**, pant'lër, *n.* [Fr. *panetier*, from L. *panis*, bread.] A servant who had care of the pantry.

**Pantograph**, pan'tö-graf, *n.* [Gr. *pas*, pantos, all, and *graphö*, I write.] An instrument by means of which drawings, maps, plans, &c., can be copied mechanically on the original scale, or on one reduced or enlarged.

**Pantomime**, pan'tö-mim, *n.* [L. *pantomimus*, Gr. *pantomimos*—*pas*, pantos, all, and *mimos*, a mimic.] A player who acted, not by speaking,

but wholly by gesticulations; a theatrical entertainment in dumb-show; hence, dumb-show generally; a popular stage entertainment usually produced about the Christmas season, the effects being heightened by gorgeous scenery and catching music.

**Pantry**, pan'trî, *n.* [Fr. *paneterie*, a pantry, from L. *panis* (Fr. *pain*), bread.] An apartment or closet in which provisions are kept, or where plate and knives, &c., are cleaned.

**Pants**, pants, *n.* Shortened form of pantaloons; trousers.

**Pap**, pap, *n.* [D. and Dan. *pap*, G. *pappe*, probably from an infantile cry.] A kind of soft food for infants; the pulp of fruit.

**Pap**, pap, *n.* [Of similar origin to *pap*, food; comp. L. *papilla*, the nipple.] A nipple of the breast; a teat; a round hill resembling a pap.

**Papa**, pa-pä, *n.* [A reduplication of one of the earliest cries uttered by infants—Fr. G. D. and Dan. *papa*, L. *papa*, *pappa*, Gr. *pappa*; comp. *mama*, *mamma*.] Father: a word used by children.

**Papacy**, pä-pä-si, *n.* [L.L. *papatia*, the papacy, from L. *papa*, the pope, lit. father. **PAPA**, **POPE**.] The office and dignity of the pope; papal authority and jurisdiction; the popedom; the popes collectively.—**Papal**, pä'pal, *a.* Belonging to the pope or to popedom; proceeding from the pope.

**Papaw**, pa-pä, *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *papaya*, a name brought from Malabar.] A tree indigenous to South America, but now widely cultivated in tropical countries; also its fruit; the juice of both fruit and tree renders tough meat tender.

**Paper**, pä'për, *n.* [Fr. *papier*, It. *papiro*, from L. *papyrus*, Gr. *papyrus*, the papyrus.] A well-known substance used for writing and printing on, and for various other purposes, manufactured principally of vegetable fibre reduced to a pulp; a piece, leaf, or sheet of paper; a single sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal; an essay or article on some subject; any written or printed document; collectively, such documents as promissory notes, bills of exchange, &c.—*a.* Made of paper; appearing merely in certain documents without really existing (a *paper* army); thin; slight.—*v.t.* To cover with paper; to furnish with paper-hangings; to fold or enclose in paper.—**Papery**, pä'për-l, *a.* Like paper; having the thinness and consistency of paper.—**Paper-clip**, *n.* A clip or contrivance for holding paper.—**Paper-cutter**, *n.* A paper-knife; a machine for cutting paper in piles, or for trimming the edges of books, &c.—**Paper-hanger**, *n.* One whose employment is to line walls with paper-hangings.—**Paper-knife**, *n.* An instrument of bone, ivory, &c., with an edge like a blunt knife, used in cutting

open the leaves of books, &c., or for folding paper.—**Paper-mill**, *n.* A mill in which paper is manufactured.—**Paper-money**, *n.* Bank-notes or the like circulated as the representative of coin.—**Paper-weight**, *n.* A small weight laid on loose papers to keep them in place.

**Papier-mâché**, päp-yä-mä-shä, *n.* [Fr., lit. masticated paper.] A material prepared by pulping different kinds of paper into a mass, which is moulded into various articles, dried, and japanned.

**Papilionaceous**, pa-pil'i-ö-nä'shus, *a.* [L. *papilio*, a butterfly.] Resembling the butterfly; *bot.* having the corolla shaped like a butterfly, such as the flower of the pea.

**Papilla**, pa-pil'la, *n. pl.* **Papillæ**, pa-pil'lë, [L.] A small pap or nipple; a little eminence on the surface of the skin, as on the tongue.—**Papillary**, pap-il'lä-ri, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the nipple; papillose.—**Papillote**, pap'il-löt, *n.* [Fr.] A curl paper.

**Papist**, pä'pist, *n.* [Fr. *papiste*, from Fr. *pape*, L. *papa*, pope.] A Roman Catholic.—**Papistic**, **Papistical**, pä-pis'tik, pä-pis'ti-kal, *a.* Popish; pertaining to popery.—**Papistry**, pä'pist-ri, *n.* Popery.

**Papoose**, pa-pös', *n.* Among the native Indians of North America, a babe or young child.

**Pappus**, pap'us, *n.* [L., from Gr. *pappos*, the down of plants.] *Bot.* the feathery appendage that crowns many single-seeded seed-vessels; a form of calyx in composite plants of a downy or hairy character.

**Papula**, päp'ü-lä, *n. pl.* **Papulæ**, päp'ü-lë, [L.] A pimple.—**Papular**, **Papulose**, päp'ü-lër, päp'ü-lös, *a.* Covered with pimples.—**Papulous**, päp'ü-lus, *a.* Papular.

**Papyrus**, pa-pi'rus, *n.* [L. *papyrus*, Gr. *papyrus*, probably of Egyptian origin. Hence *paper*.] A cyperaceous plant abundant in the valley of the Nile, the stems of which afforded the most ancient material for writing; a written scroll made of the papyrus (*pl.* **Papyri**, pa-pi'ri).

**Par**, pä-r, *n.* [L. *par*, equal.] State of equality; equality in circumstances or in value; the state of the shares of a public undertaking when they may be purchased at their face value, or at *par*.—**Above par**, above the nominal price; at a premium.—**Below par**, below the nominal price; at a discount.—**Par of exchange**, the established value of the coin or of the standard value of one country expressed in the coin or standard value of another.

**Para**, pä'rä, *n.* The name of a small Turkish coin, equivalent to about an 18th of a penny sterling.

**Parabasis**, pa-rab'a-sis, *n.* [Gr.] The part of an old Greek comedy in which the chorus addressed the audience in the name of the poet.

**Parable**, par'a-bl, *n.* [Fr. *parabole*, from L. *parabola*, Gr. *parabolë*, from



*paraballein*, to throw beside, to compare.] Originally, a comparison or similitude; now a fable or allegorical representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction; *Scrip.* a proverbial or notable saying, a thing darkly or figuratively expressed.—*v.t.*—*paraballed, parabling*. To represent by a parable.—**Parabola**, pa-rab'ō-lā, *n.* [Gr. *parabolē*, so called from its axis being parallel to the side of the cone.] A geometrical figure, one of the conic sections, shown when a cone is cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides; the curve which a projectile theoretically describes.—**Parabole**, pa-rab'ō-lē, *n.* *Rhet.* similitude; comparison.—**Parabolic**, pa-rab'ō-l'ik, *a.* Having the form of a parabola; pertaining to a parabola; pertaining to a parable.

**Paracentric, Paracentral**, pa-sen'trik, pa-sen'tri-kal, *a.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *kentron*, centre.] Deviating from circularity; out of the strict curve which would form a circle.

**Parachute**, par'a-shōt, *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to ward off, and *chute*, a fall.] *Aviation*, an apparatus of an umbrella shape with which aircraft are provided, for the purpose of enabling an aeronaut, in case of danger, to drop to the ground without sustaining injury, the umbrella shape affording great resistance to the air.

**Paraclete**, par'a-klēt, *n.* [Gr. *paraklēō*, from *parakalēō*—*para*, to, and *kaleō*, I call.] One called to aid or support; hence, a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

**Parade**, pa-rād', *n.* [Fr. *parade*, from Sp. *parada*, a parade, a place for the exercise of troops, from L. *paro*, *paratum*, to prepare.] Show; ostentation; display; a showy or pompous procession; a military display; the collection of troops for inspection or the like; the place where such display is held; a public walk or promenade.—*v.t.*—*paraded, parading*. To exhibit in a showy manner; to make a show of; to assemble and march in military order.—*v.i.* To assemble in military order; to go about in military procession; to walk about for show.

**Paradigm**, par'a-dim, *n.* [Gr. *paradeigma*—*para*, beside, and *deigma*, example, from *deiknumi*, I show.] An example; a model; *gram.* an example of a word, as a noun, adjective, or verb, in its various inflections.

**Paradise**, par'a-dis, *n.* [L. *paradisus*, from Gr. *paradeisos*, a garden—properly a Persian word.] The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were at first placed; hence, a place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity; the abode of sanctified souls after death.

**Parados**, par'a-dos, *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to defend, *à*, for, and *dos*, L. *dorsum*, the back.] An elevation of

earth behind a trench, &c., to protect it from attack.

**Paradox**, par'a-doks, *n.* [Gr. *paradoxon*, from *para*, beyond, and *doxa*, opinion.] A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion; a statement which seems to be at variance with common sense, or to contradict some previously ascertained truth, though when properly investigated it may be perfectly well founded.—**Paradoxical**, par-a-dok'si-kal, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox; inclined to paradox.

**Paradoxure**, par-a-doks'ūr, *n.* [Paradox, and Gr. *oura*, tail.] An animal of South-eastern Asia allied to the civet, living on the fruit of palms, and able to curl its tail into a tight spiral.

**Paraffin, Paraffine**, par'a-fin, *n.* [L. *parum*, little, and *affinis*, akin, from its resistance to chemical reagents.] A fatty substance obtained from the dry distillation of wood, bituminous coal, wax, &c., largely used in the manufacture of candles; *chem.* any of the methane series of hydrocarbons,  $CH_4$ ,  $C_2H_6$ , &c., called saturated hydrocarbons.—**Paraffin-oil**, *n.* The oily matter which is given off in the destructive distillation of bituminous shale, the lighter oils being used for illuminating, the heavier for lubricating.

**Paragon**, par'a-gon, *n.* [Fr. *parangon*, from Sp. *paragon*, *parangon*, model, from the prepositions *para*, beside, and *con*, in comparison with.] A model or pattern of superior excellence or perfection.—*v.t.* To compare; to rival; to form a rival or equal to.

**Paragraph**, par'a-graf, *n.* [Gr. *paragraphe*, a marginal note—*para*, beside, and *graphō*, I write.] Originally a marginal note; hence the character ¶ used as a reference, or to mark a division in a written composition; a distinct part of a discourse or writing, consisting of one or several sentences; a portion or section which relates to a particular point, and is generally distinguished by a break in the lines; a brief notice, as in a newspaper.

**Paraguay Tea**, par'a-gwā, *n.* MATÉ.

**Parallax**, par'al-laks, *n.* [Gr. *parallaxis*, from *parallasseō*, I vary, decline.] The apparent change of position of an object relatively to other objects when viewed from different places; *astron.* the difference in direction of any celestial object as viewed from the surface of the earth, and from the centre of either the earth or the sun; *optics*, the non-coincidence of the cross fibres of a telescope with the focus of the eye-glass.

**Parallel**, par'al-lel, *a.* [Gr. *parallelōs*—*para*, side by side, and *allēlōn*, of one another.] Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; being exactly at an equal distance throughout their length or breadth (said of lines or surfaces); hence, having the same direction or tendency; running in

accordance with something; equal in all essential parts, points, or features; exactly similar (a parallel passage or incident).—*Parallel lines, geom.* straight lines which are in the same plane, and being produced ever so far both ways, do not meet.

—*Parallel ruler*, a mathematical instrument for drawing parallel lines, formed of two equal rulers, connected by two cross-bars of equal length and movable about joints.—*n.* A line which throughout its whole extent is equidistant from another line; one of the circles on a sphere parallel to its equator; a line on a map marking latitude (called also a parallel of latitude); resemblance or conformity in essential points; likeness; comparison (to draw a parallel between two historians); one who corresponds essentially to another; a counter-part; *milit.* a trench cut before a fortress, parallel to its defences, for covering the besiegers from the guns of the place; *printing*, a mark of reference (thus ¶) used to direct attention to notes; *elect.* an arrangement of part of an electric circuit, such that the conductors in that part form distinct branches, each of which carries a fraction of the total current.—*v.t.*—*paralleled, paralleling* (also with *ll* in the second place). To make parallel; to form or serve as a parallel to; to match; to correspond to; to show or furnish an equal to; to compare.—**Parallelism**, par'a-lēl-izm, *n.* State of being parallel; resemblance in a number of important particulars; correspondence; a comparison.—**Parallelogram**, par-a-lēl'ō-gram, *n.* A four-sided figure composed of straight lines, and having its opposite sides parallel and equal; popularly, a quadrilateral figure of greater length than breadth.—*Parallelogram of forces*, the theorem in physics or natural philosophy that, if two forces acting at a point be represented in direction and magnitude by two sides of a parallelogram, the resulting force or resultant is represented by the diagonal through the point of intersection of these two sides.—

**Parallelepiped**, **Parallelepipedon**, par-a-lēl'e-pī'ped, par-a-lēl'e-pī'ped-on, *n.* [Gr. *parallēlipēdon*—*parallelōs*, parallel, and *epipedos*, plane, superficial—*epi*, upon, and *pedon*, the ground.] A solid body bounded by three pairs of parallel faces; a solid in the shape of a brick.

**Paralogism**, pa-ral'ō-jizm, *n.* [Gr. *paralogismos*—*para*, beyond, and *logismos*, reasoning. LOGIC.] A fallacious argument; an instance of false reasoning.

**Paralysis**, pa-ral'i-sis, *n.* [G. *paralysis*, from *paralyō*, I loosen—*para*, beside, and *lyō*, I loose.] A loss or diminution of the power of motion in some part of the body, arising from disease of the nerves; a loss of sensation in any part of the body;

palsy.—**Paralyze**, par'a-liz, *v.t.*—*paralysed, paralysing*. To affect with *paralysis*; to destroy physical or mental energy in.—**Paralytic**, *Paralytical*, par-a-lit'ik, par-a-lit'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to *paralysis*; affected with *paralysis*; inclined to *paralysis*.—**Paralytic**, *n.* A person affected with *paralysis*.

**Parameter**, pa-ram'et-ēr, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *metron*, measure.] *Geom.* a constant straight line belonging to each of the three conic sections; a quantity entering into a mathematical expression, such as the equation of a curve, and distinguishing the members of a class from each other.

**Paramount**, par'a-mout, *a.* [O. Fr. *par* (L. *per*), through, completely, and *amont*, above.] Superior in power or jurisdiction (lord *paramount*, the supreme lord of a fee or of lands, &c.); eminent; of the highest order; superior to all others.—*n.* Chief; highest in rank or order.

**Paramour**, par'a-mōr, *n.* [Fr. *par amour*, with love—*par* = L. *per*, by, *amour*, L. *amor*, love.] A lover; a wooer; one who takes the place of a husband or wife without possessing the rights.

**Paranoia**, par'a-noi-a, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, *nous*, mind.] Mental delusion; state of one 'beside himself'.—**Paranoiac**, par'a-noi-ak, *n.* One affected with mental disease or hallucinations.

**Parapet**, par'a-pet, *n.* [Fr. *parapet*, It. *parapetto*—*parate* (Fr. *parer*, E. *parry*), to ward off, to guard, and *petto* (L. *pectus*, the breast.)] Lit. a wall or rampart breast-high; milit. a wall or rampart to cover the soldiers from the attacks of the enemy in front; a breast-work; arch. a wall placed at the edges of platforms, sides of bridges, &c., to prevent people from falling over.

**Paraphernalia**, par'a-fēr-nā'li-a, *n. pl.* [L. L. *paraphernalia*, from Gr. *parapherna*, what a bride has besides her dower—*para*, beyond, and *phernē*, a dowry.] The belongings of a wife over and above her dower or portion, as apparel and ornaments; personal attire of a showy or accessory description; also, fittings up, &c., of an apartment or house; appendages; ornaments; trappings.

**Paraphrase**, par'a-irāz, *n.* [Gr. *paraphrasis*—*para*, beside, and *phrasis*, phrase.] A restatement of a text, passage, or work, giving the sense of the original in other words; the setting forth in clearer and ampler terms of the signification of a passage or work; a sacred song or hymn based on a selected portion of Scripture.—*v.t.*—*paraphrased, paraphrasing*. To make a paraphrase of; to explain or translate with latitude.—*v.i.* To interpret or explain amply.—**Paraphrast**, par'a-frast, *n.* [Gr. *paraphrastēs*.] One who paraphrases.—**Paraphrastic**, **Paraphrastical**, par-a-fras'tik, par-a-

fras'ti-kal, *a.* Having the character of a paraphrase; explaining in words more clear and ample than those of the author.

**Paraplegia**, **Paraplegy**, par-a-plē'ji-a, par-a-plē'ji, *n.* [Gr. *paraplegia*, *paralysis*—*para*, beyond, and *plēgē*, stroke.] That kind of *paralysis* which affects the lower part of the body.

**Parasang**, par'a-sang, *n.* [Gr. *parasangēs*, from Per. *farsang*, a *parasang*.] An ancient Persian measure of length equal to 3½ English miles.

**Paraselenē**, par'a-se-lē'nē, *n. pl.* **Paraselenæ**, par'a-se-lē'nē, [Gr. *para*, about, or near, and *selēnē*, the moon.] A mock moon; a luminous ring encompassing the moon, in which sometimes are other bright spots bearing some resemblance to the moon.

**Parasite**, par'a-sit, *n.* [Fr. *parasite*, from L. *parasitus*, Gr. *parasitos*, one who eats at the table of another.] One that frequents the tables of the rich and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a sycophant; an animal that lives upon or in, and at the expense of, other animals; a plant which grows upon another plant, and feeds upon its juices.—**Parasitic**, **Parasitical**, par-a-sit'ik, par-a-sit'i-kal, *a.* Of the nature of a parasite; meanly dependent on others for support; bot. and zool. growing or living as a parasite.—**Parasitism**, par'a-sit-izm, *n.* The behaviour or manners of a parasite; the state of being a parasite.

**Parasol**, par'a-sol, *n.* [Fr. *parasol*, from It. *parasole*—*parare* (L. *parare*, to prepare), to ward off, and *sole* (L. *sol*), the sun.] A small umbrella used by ladies to protect their faces from the sun's rays.

**Parathesis**, pa-rath'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *thesis*, a placing.] Gram. apposition, or the placing of two or more nouns in the same case; philol. the expression of grammatical relations merely by the juxtaposition of roots.

**Parathyroid**, par'a-thīr'oid, *a.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *thyroid*.] Of small gland-like masses near, or embedded in, the thyroid gland. They are believed to regulate the tone of the skeletal muscles.

**Paratyphoid**, par'a-tī'foid, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, *typhoid*.] A disease closely resembling typhoid, but caused by a different germ.

**Paravane**, pa-ra-vān, *n.* A torpedo-shaped machine fitted with an apparatus for severing the moorings of sea-mines.

**Parboil**, pā'r-boil, *v.t.* [Fr. *parbouillir*—*part*, part, and *bouillir*, to boil; lit. to part-boil.] To boil in part; to boil in a moderate degree.

**Parbuckle**, pā'r-buk-l, *n.* A purchase formed by a single rope round a heavy object for hoisting or lowering, the object itself acting as a movable pulley.—*v.t.* To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle.

**Parcel**, pā'r-sel, *n.* [Fr. *parcelle*,

from a L. L. *particella*, equivalent to L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, a part.] A portion of anything taken separately; a particle; a collection; a group; a lot; a quantity or number of things put up together; a bundle; a package: now the common meaning.—*v.t.*—*parcelled, parcelling*. To divide or put up into parts or portions; to make up into a mass.—**Parcel-gilt**, *a.* Partially gilt.—**Parceling**, pā'r-sel-ing, *n.* Naut. long narrow slips of canvas daubed with tar and bound about a rope like a bandage.—**Parcel-post**, *n.* The department of a post-office system by which parcels are sent.

**Parcener**, pā'r-sen-ēr, *n.* [O. Fr. *parçonier*, from *parçon*, L. *partitio*, *partitions*, a portion.] A coheir or coparcener.

**Parch**, pārch, *v.t.* [Perhaps from Fr. *percer*, Fr. dial. *percher*, to pierce, as if to pierce or penetrate with heat; or a corruption of L. *perescere*, to grow very dry.] To burn the surface of; to scorch; to dry to extremity.—*v.i.* To become scorched or superficially burned; to become very dry.

**Parchment**, pārch'ment, *n.* [Fr. *parchemin*, from L. *pergamena*, *pergamina* (*charta*, paper, understood), lit. paper of Pergamus, from Pergamus in Asia Minor, where parchment was first brought extensively into use about 200 B.C.] The skin of a very young calf, sheep, or goat dressed or prepared and rendered fit for writing on.

**Pard**, pārd, *n.* [L. *pardus*, Gr. *pardos*, the leopard.] The leopard or panther.

**Pardon**, pārd'n, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *pardonner* (Fr. *pardonne*), from L. L. *perdonare*, to pardon—L. *per*, through, quite, and *dono*, I give.] To release from liability to suffer punishment for a crime or a fault; to forgive (an offence); to remit the penalty or punishment of; to forgive (the offence).—*Pardon me*, forgive me; excuse me: a phrase often used when a person means civilly to deny or contradict what another affirms.—*n.* Forgiveness of an offender or of his offence; a passing over without, or not visiting with, punishment; remission of penalty; forgiveness; an official warrant of penalty remitted.—**Pardonable**, pārd'n-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being pardoned or forgiven; excusable; venial.—**Pardoner**, pārd'n-ēr, *n.* One who pardons; one licensed to sell the pope's indulgences.]

**Pare**, pā, *v.t.*—*pared, paring*. [Fr. *parer*, to pare, to dress, to curry, from L. *parare*, to prepare.] To cut off, as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing; to shave off with a sharp instrument; to trim by shaving the surface; to diminish by little and little.—**Paring**, pā'r-ing, *n.* What is pared off; a piece clipped off; the rind.

**Paregoric**, par-e-gor'ik, *a.* [Gr. *parēgorikos*, soothing, from *parēgoreō*,

I exhort, console, soothe.—*para*, beside, and *agoreuein*, to speak in an assembly.] *Med.* mitigating or assuaging pain.—*n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne.

**Parenchyma**, pa-ren'ki-ma, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *enchyma*, an infusion.—*en*, in, and *cheō*, I pour.] *Anat.* the tissue outside the blood-vessels, and derived from the blood; the cellular and fibrous substance of the glands and other solid organs; *bot.* the pith or pulp of plants; the spongy and cellular tissue.

**Parent**, pār-ent, *n.* [L. *parens*, *parentis*, from *pario*, *parere*, to bring forth, to beget.] A father or mother; he or she that produces young: used of animals and plants as well as of man; one who or that which produces; cause; source.—**Parentage**, pār-en-tāj, *n.* Extraction; birth; origin; condition with respect to the rank or character of parents.—**Parental**, pa-ren'tal, *a.* Pertaining to parents; suited to or characteristic of parents.—**Parent-hood**, pār-ent-hūd, *n.* The state of being a parent; the condition of a parent.

**Parenthesis**, pa-ren'the-sis, *n. pl.* **Parentheses**, pa-ren'the-séz. [Gr. *parenthesis*—*para*, beside, *en*, in, and *thesis*, a placing, from *tithēmi*, I place.] An explanatory or qualifying sentence, or part of a sentence, inserted into the midst of another sentence, without being grammatically connected with it: generally marked off by upright curves ( ), but frequently by dashes —, and even by commas; *printing*, the parenthetical sign ( ), including the words inserted.—**Parenthetic**, **Parenthetical**, par-en-thet'ik, par-en-thet'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a parenthesis; of the nature of a parenthesis; exhibiting parentheses.

**Parergon**, par-er'gon, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *ergon*, work.] Something done incidentally; something subsidiary; a superfluous detail.

**Parquet**, pār'jet, *n.* [O.E. *pariet*, O. Fr. *pariette*, from L. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] Plaster laid on roofs or walls.—*v.t.* To cover with plaster or parquet.—*v.i.* To plaster.

**Parhelion**, pār-hē-li-on, *n. pl.* **Parhelia**, pār-hē-li-a. [Gr. *para*, near, and *hēlios*, the sun.] A mock sun, having the appearance of the sun itself, sometimes white and sometimes tinted with prismatic colours.

**Pariah**, pā-rī-a, *n.* [A Tamil word.] One of the lowest class of people in India; hence, one despised and contemned by society; an outcast.

**Parietal**, pa-rī-et-al, *a.* [L. *parietalis*, from *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] Pertaining to a wall; *anat.* pertaining to the walls of a cavity of the body, or to the bones which form the sides and upper part of the skull; *bot.* growing from the side of another organ.

**Parish**, pār'ish, *n.* [Fr. *paroisse*, L.L. *paracchia*, from Gr. *paroikia*, a parish, a neighbourhood, from *para*, beside,

and *oikos*, a house.] The district under the charge of a parson or other person having a cure of souls therein; a subdivision of a county for civil purposes, especially for local government and taxation.—*a.* Belonging to a parish; parochial.—**Parish-clerk**, *n.* A person whose duty it is to lead the responses in the service of the Church of England.—**Parishioner**, pa-rish'on-er, *n.* One that belongs to a parish.—**Parish-priest**, *n.* A parson; a minister who holds a parish as a benefice.—**Parish-register**, *n.* A book in which the births, deaths, and marriages that occur in a parish are registered.

**Parity**, par'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *parité*, L. *paritas*, from *par*, equal.] The condition of being equal or equivalent; like state or degree; equality; close correspondence; analogy.

**Park**, pārk, *n.* [Either from Fr. *parc*, L.L. *parcus*, a park (from L. *parcere*, to spare), or from A.Sax. *pearruc*, a park (whence *paddock*).] A large piece of ground enclosed and set apart for beasts of chase; a considerable extent of pasture and woodland surrounding or adjoining a mansion-house; a piece of public ground in or near a large town, laid out and kept for the sole purpose of pleasure and recreation; in Scotland, any field, as on a farm.—*v.t.* Said of motor-cars, to draw them up and leave them for a time in an enclosed space, or at the side of a road.—**Park of artillery**, the train of artillery, with ammunition, &c., which accompanies an army to the field; the space occupied by such a train.

**Parlance**, pār'lans, *n.* [O.Fr., from *parlant*, pp. of *parler*, to speak. **PARLEY**.] Conversation; talk.

**Parley**, pār'li, *v.t.* [Fr. *parler*, to speak, O.Fr. *paroler*, from L.L. *parabolare*, to speak, from L. *parabola*, a comparison, later, a word.] To confer or speak with a person on some point of mutual concern; especially, to confer with an enemy, as on an exchange of prisoners, a cessation of arms, &c.—*n.* Mutual discourse or conversation; a conference with an enemy in war.

**Parliament**, pār'li-ment, *n.* [Fr. *parlement*—*parler*, to speak, and term.—*ment*, as in *complement*, &c.] A meeting or assembly of persons for conference or deliberation; a supreme national or general council; the legislature of the three estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the commons; the general council of the nation constituting the legislature, summoned by the sovereign's authority to consult on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws.—**Parliamentarian**, pār'li-men-tā'ri-an, *n.* One of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.—*a.* Serving the parliament in opposition to King Charles I.—**Parliamentary**, pār-li-men'ta-ri, *a.*

Pertaining to parliament; enacted or done by parliament; according to the rules and usages of parliament, or similar legislative bodies.

**Parlour**, pār'lér, *n.* [Fr. *parloir*, from *parler*, to speak.] A room for familiar intercourse; the room commonly used by a family; an ordinary sitting-room; a semi-private apartment in taverns, public-houses, &c.

**Parlous**, pār'lus, *a.* [For *perilous*.] Dangerous; risky; extreme or shocking [colloq.].

**Parmesan**, pār-me-zan', *a.* Pertaining to *Parma*, in Italy; name of a delicate sort of cheese made there. Used also as *n.*

**Parnassian**, pār-nas'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Parnassus*, the celebrated mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

**Parochial**, pa-rō'ki-al, *a.* [L. *parochia*, corruption from *parœcia*, a parish.] Belonging to a parish.—**Parochialism**, pa-rō'ki-al-izm, *n.* The state of being parochial; narrowness or contractedness of mind resulting from confining one's attention or interest to the affairs of one's parish or neighbourhood.

**Parodos**, pār'o-dos, *n.* [Gr.] In a Greek play, the anapestic march of the chorus into the orchestra, followed by a lyric ode.

**Parody**, pār'o-di, *n.* [Fr. *parodie*, from Gr. *parōidia*—*para*, beside, and *ōidē*, an ode.] A literary composition in which the form and expression of serious writings are closely imitated, but adapted to a ridiculous subject or a humorous method of treatment; a burlesque imitation of a serious poem.—*v.t.*—**parodied**, **parodying**. To turn into a parody; to write a parody upon.—**Parodist**, pār'o-dist, *n.* One who writes a parody.

**Parole**, pa-rōl', *n.* [Fr. *parole*, from L.L. *parabola*, a word.] Word of promise; word of honour; a promise given by a prisoner of war that he will not try to escape if allowed to go about at liberty, or not to bear arms against his captors for a certain period, or the like; *milit.* a sort of countersign given out every day.

**Paronomasia**, pār'o-nō-mā'z-i-a, *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *onomazō*, I name, from *onoma*, a name.] *Rhet.* a play upon words; a pun.

**Paroquet**, pār'ō-ket, *n.* **PARRAKEET**.

**Parotid**, pa-rōt'id, *a.* [Gr. *parotis*, *parotidos*—*para*, beside, and *ous*, *ōtos*, the ear.] *Anat.* a salivary gland on either side of the face, in front of the ear, and communicating with the mouth by a duct.—**Parotitis**, pār-ō-ti'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the parotid gland; mumps.

**Paroxysm**, pār'ok-sizm, *n.* [Gr. *paroxysmos*—*para*, in excess, and *oxynō*, I sharpen, from *oxys*, sharp.] A fit or period of great intensity of a disease; a sudden and violent access of feeling (as of rage); convulsion; fit; *geol.* any sudden and violent effect of natural agency.



**Paroxytone**, pa-rok'si-tōn, *a.* and *n.* [Gr.] *Gram.* said of a word having the acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

**Parquet**, pār'ket, *n.* [Fr. *parquet*, dim. of *parc*, a park or other enclosure.] Flooring made of parquetry.—*v.t.*—*parqueted*, *parqueting*. To form in parquetry; to ornament with parquetry.—**Parquetry**, pār'ket-ri, *n.* [Fr. *parqueterie*.] A species of inlaid woodwork in geometric or other patterns, and generally of different colours, principally used for floors.

**Parr**, pār, *n.* A small fish now known to be a young salmon at a certain stage.

**Parrakeet**, par'a-kēt, *n.* [Fr. *parroquet*, *perroquet*, a parrakeet.] The name given to various parrots of the eastern hemisphere, generally of small size and having very long tail-feathers.

**Parricide**, par'ri-sid, *n.* [L. *paricida*, the criminal, *paricidium*, the crime, from *pater*, father, and *caedo*, I kill.] A person who murders his father or mother; the murder of a parent.—**Parricidal**, par-ri-si'dal, *a.* Pertaining to parricide; committing parricide.

**Parrot**, par'ot, *n.* [From Fr. *Perrot*, or *Perrette*, personal names from *Pierre*.] A name common to a family of scansorial or climbing birds, including the parrakeets, macaws, lorries, cockatoos, &c., or restricted to certain members of the family, all of which have hooked and rounded bills and fleshy tongues, some of them having the faculty of imitating the human voice in a high degree.—*v.t.* To repeat as a parrot; to repeat by rote.

**Parry**, par'i, *v.t.*—*parried*, *parrying*. [Fr. *parer*, *It. parare*, to ward off, from L. *parare*, to prepare, keep off.] To ward off (a blow, a thrust); to stop or to put or turn aside; to prevent taking effect.—*v.i.* To put aside thrusts or strokes; to fence.

**Parse**, pārs, *v.t.* [L. *pars*, a part, *pars orationis*, a part of a speech: to *parse* a word is to tell what part of speech it is.] *Gram.* to analyse or describe grammatically; to show the several parts of speech composing (a sentence) and their relation to each other by government or agreement.

**Parsec**, par'sek, *n.* [From *parallax* and *second*.] A unit of astronomical distance, viz. the distance of a star whose annual parallax is 1 second, or a distance at which a radius of the earth's orbit subtends an angle of 1 second.

**Parsee**, pār-sē', *n.* [Per. and Hind. *pārsī*, a Persian, a fire-worshipper.] One of the adherents of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion in India, originally from Persia.—**Parseism**, pār-sē'izm, *n.* The religion and customs of the Parsees.

**Parsimony**, pār'si-mo-ni, *a.* [Fr. *parcimonie*, from L. *parsimonia*, *parcimonía*, from *parco*, *parsum*, to spare.] Closeness or sparingness in the use

or expenditure of money; niggardliness; miserliness.—**Parsimonious**, pār-si-mō-ni-us, *a.* Exhibiting or characterized by parsimony; niggardly; close-fisted.

**Parsley**, pār'sli, *n.* [O.E. *persely*, *persyle*, &c., Fr. *persil*, from L. *petroselinum*, Gr. *petroselinon*, rock-parsley—*petra*, a rock, and *selinon* (1 long), parsley.] A well-known garden vegetable, used for flavouring soups, &c.

**Parnip**, pār'snip, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *plantinque*.] An umbelliferous plant much cultivated for its esculent roots.

**Parson**, pār'sn, *n.* [O.Fr. *persone*, from L.L. *persona ecclesie*, the person of the church, L. *persona*, a person.] The priest or incumbent of a parish; one who has the parochial charge or cure of souls; a clergyman; a man that is in orders or has been licensed to preach.—**Parsonage**, pār'sn-āj, *n.* The official dwelling-house of a parson.

**Part**, pār't, *n.* [L. *pars*.] Any portion of a thing less than the whole; a piece or fragment separated from a whole thing; a portion or quantity not separated in fact, but considered as by itself; one of a number of equal portions or quantities that make up a whole; a constituent portion of a whole; a member of a whole; that which falls to each in division; share, portion, lot; concern or interest; side or party (to take one's part); allotted duty; particular office or business (to perform one's part); character assigned to an actor in a play or other like performance; *mus.* one of the different melodies of a concerted composition, which, heard in union, compose its harmony (the treble, tenor, or bass part); *pl.* qualities; powers; faculties; often excellent or superior endowments (a man of parts); *pl.* regions; districts; locality (well-known in these parts).—*v.t.* [Fr. *partir*, to part, separate.] To divide; to separate or break into two or more pieces; to distribute; to share; to cause to sunder or go apart; to intervene betwixt; to interpose between; to separate, as combatants; *naut.* to break; to suffer the breaking of (the ship parted her cables).—*v.i.* To become separate or detached; to divide; to move apart; to go away from another or others; to quit each other; to take leave (to part with or from a person); to have a share; to share [O.T.]; to break; to be torn asunder (the rope parted).—*adv.* Partly; in some measure.—**Parting**, pār'ting, *p.* and *a.* Serving to part; dividing; separating; given at separation (a parting kiss).—*n.* The act of dividing or separating; a division; a separation; leave-taking; *geol.* a fissure in strata.—**Partly**, pār'tli, *adv.* In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly: used in stating particulars that make up a whole.

**Partake**, pār-tāk', *v.i.* — *partook*

(pret.), *partaken* (pp.), *partaking* (ppr.). [Part and take.] To take a part, portion, or share in common with others; to have a share or part; to participate (to partake of a repast, in festivities); to have something of the character or nature of; to have features in common with: followed by *of*.—*v.t.* To have a part in; to share.

**Parterre**, pār-tār, *n.* [Fr., from *par*, on, by, and *terre*, earth, ground.] *Hort.* a system of flower beds, connected together with intervening spaces of gravel or turf for walking on; the pit of a theatre.

**Parthenogenesis**, pār'the-nō-jen'te-sis, *n.* [Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin, and *genesis*, production.] *Zool.* the production of new individuals from imperfect females without the intervention of a male; the propagation by a plant or animal by any other method than impregnation.

**Partial**, pār'shal, *a.* [Fr. *partial*, from L. *pars*, *partis*, a part.] Affecting a part only; not general or universal; not total; inclined to favour one party in a cause, or one side of a question more than the other; not indifferent; inclined to favour without principle or reason (a fond and partial parent); having a predilection; inclined or favourable: with *to*.—**Partiality**, pār'shal'ti, *n.* The state or quality of being partial; unfair or undue bias; undue favour shown; a special liking or fondness.

**Participate**, pār-tis'i-pāt, *v.t.*—*participated*, *participating*. [L. *participo*, *participatum*—*pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capio*, I take.] To partake; to take a part; to have a share in common with others: generally followed by *of* or *in*.—*v.t.* To partake, share, receive a part of.—**Participation**, pār-tis'i-pā'shon, *n.* The state of participating or sharing in common with others.—**Participant**, pār-tis'i-pant, *a.* Sharing; having a share or part.—*n.* One participating; a partaker.

**Participle**, pār'ti-si-pl, *n.* [L. *participium*, from *particeps*, partaking—*pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capio*, I take.] *Gram.* a part of speech, so called because it partakes of the character both of a verb and an adjective, though it differs from the adjective chiefly in that it implies time, and therefore applies to a specific act, while the adjective designates a habitual quality or characteristic, without regard to time.

**Particle**, pār'ti-kl, *n.* [Fr. *particule*, L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, part.] A minute part or portion of matter, the aggregation of which parts constitutes a whole mass; any very small portion or part; an atom; a jot; *gram.* a word that is not varied or inflected, as the preposition, conjunction, &c.

**Particular**, pār-tik'ū-lér, *a.* [F. *particulier*, L.L. *particularis*, from L. *particula*.] Pertaining to one and not to more; special; not general; individual; considered separately;

peculiar; personal; private (our own *particular* wrongs); not ordinary; notable (of no *particular* importance); minute; circumstantial (a full and *particular* account); singularly nice in taste; precise; fastidious.—*n.* A single instance; a single point; a distinct, separate, or minute part; a detail.—*In particular*, specially; particularly; to particularize.—**Particularize**, pâr-tîk'û-lêr-îz, *v.t.*—*particularized*, *particularized*. To specify or mention distinctly; to give the particulars of; to enumerate or specify in detail.—*v.i.* To mention or be attentive to single things or to small matters; to give full details.—**Particularly**, pâr-tîk'û-lêr-lî, *adv.* In a particular or especial manner.

**Partisan**, pâr-tî-zan, *n.* [Fr., from *parti*, a party, from *L. pars, partis*, a part.] An adherent of a party or faction; one who is violently and passionately devoted to a party or interest.—*a.* Pertaining to a party or faction; biased in favour of a party or interest.

**Partisan**, pâr-tî-zan, *n.* [Fr. *partisan*, Sp. *partesano*, It. *partigiana*; origin doubtful.] A kind of halbert or pike formerly in use.

**Partition**, pâr-tîsh'on, *n.* [*L. partitio*.] The act of parting, dividing, or separating into portions and distributing; division; separation; that by which different parts are separated; a wall separating apartments in a building; a division between the chambers or cells of a thing.—*v.t.* To divide by walls or partitions; to divide into shares.

**Partner**, pâr-tî-nêr, *n.* [In part directly from *part*, partly from old *parcener*, O.Fr. *parçoner*, from *L. partitio*, a sharing.] One who partakes or shares with another; a partaker; an associate; one who has a share with another or others in some commercial, manufacturing, or other undertaking; a member of a partnership; one who dances with another, either male or female; a husband or wife.

**Partnership**, pâr-tî-nêr-shîp, *n.* The state or condition of being a partner; the association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting conjointly any business, occupation, or calling.

**Partridge**, pâr-trîj, *n.* [O.E. *partryke*, *partriche*, from O.Fr. *pertrix*, Fr. *perdrix*, from *L. and Gr. perdix*, a partridge.] A genus of rasorial birds of the grouse family, one species of which is plentiful in the agricultural districts of Britain; in America, the name of a kind of quail.

**Parturition**, pâr-tû-rîsh'on, *n.* [*L. parturitio*.] The act of bringing forth or being delivered of young.

**Party**, pâr-tî, *n.* [Fr. *partie*, a party, side, faction, a suitor or litigant, &c., from Fr. *partir*, *L. partio*, I divide, from *pars, partis*, a part.] A number of persons united in opinion or design, in opposition to others in the community; persons in a state

united by certain political views; a faction; persons collected for a particular purpose, often an armed force; a detached portion of a larger body or company; a detachment; a select company invited to an entertainment (a *tea party*, an evening *party*); one of two litigants; one concerned or interested in an affair (a *party* to a scheme or plot); a single person distinct from or opposed to another; a person under special consideration; hence, a person in general; an individual (in this sense vulgar).—**Party-coloured**, *a.* Coloured differently in different parts; of divers colours.—**Party-wall**, *n.* A wall between buildings to separate them from each other; a wall separating adjoining tenements.

**Parvenu**, pâr've-nû, *n.* [Fr. *parvenu*, lit. one who has arrived, from *parvenir*, *L. pervenire*, to arrive.] An upstart, or one newly risen into notice.

**Parvis**, **Parvise**, pâr'vis, *n.* [Fr. *parvis*, from *L.L. parvisius*, *paravisus*, from *L. paradisus*, paradise.] A name formerly given to the porch of a church, now applied to the area round a church; also, a room above the church porch.

**Pas**, pâ, *n.* [Fr., from *L. passus*, a step, a pace. **PACE**.] A step; right of going foremost; precedence.

**Pasch**, pask, *n.* [*L. and Gr. pascha*, from Heb. *pascha*, passage, from *pâsach*, to pass over.] The passover; the feast of Easter.—**Paschal**, pas'kal, *a.* Pertaining to the passover or to Easter.

**Pasha**, pa-shâ' or pash'â, *n.* [Per. *pâshâh*, contr. from *pâdishâh*, protector or great king.] In Turkey, a title conferred upon military commanders of high rank and the governors of provinces.

**Pasquil**, **Pasquinade**, pas'kwil, pas'kwî-nâd, *n.* [From *Pasquino*, a witty and satirical tailor (or barber) of Rome, whose name after his death was bestowed upon a statue that had been dug up near his shop, and to which satirical placards were affixed at night.] A lampoon or short satirical publication.

**Pass**, pas, *v.i.*—*pret. & pp. passed* or sometimes *past*. [Fr. *passer*, It. *passare*, from *L. passus*, a step, a pace.] To go; to proceed (to *pass* away, from, into, over, under, &c.); to go past a certain person or place (we saw him *pass*); to alter or change condition or circumstances; to undergo transition; to vanish, disappear, be lost; hence, to depart from life; to die; to elapse; to be spent; to receive the sanction of a legislative house or body by a majority of votes (the bill has *passed*); to be current; to gain reception or be generally received (bank-notes *pass* as a substitute for coin); to be regarded, held, or considered; to occur; to take place (what *passes* within our own mind); to thrust; to make a push in fencing or fighting; to go unheeded or neglected;

to be transferred from an owner; to go successfully through an inspection or examination.—*v.t.* To move near and go beyond; to move from side to side of; to live through; to spend (to *pass* the summer); to let go by without care or notice; to take no notice of; to transcend, exceed, excel, surpass; to transfer; to make to change hands; to hand over; to send; to circulate; to undergo successfully, as an examination, ordeal, or the like; to obtain the legislative or official sanction of; to be enacted by (the bill has *passed* the house); to give legal or official sanction to; to enact or ratify; to allow as valid or just; to give forth officially; to pronounce (to *pass* a sentence of death); to void, as faces or other matter.—*n.* A passage; a way; a difficult or narrow way; a narrow road or defile between two mountains; permission to pass, or to go or come; a ticket of free transit or admission; a thrust or push in fencing; a movement of the hand over or along anything; a manipulation of a mesmerist; state or condition of things; an embarrassing situation; the successful or satisfactory standing or going through an examination.—**Passable**, pas'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being passed, travelled, traversed, penetrated, &c.; capable of being passed from person to person; current; receivable; tolerable; allowable; admissible; mediocre.—**Passably**, pas'a-bli, *adv.* Tolerably; moderately.—**Pass-book**, *n.* A book in which a shopkeeper makes an entry of goods sold on credit to a customer, for the information of the customer; also, a bank-book.—**Passer-by**, *n.* One who goes by or near.—**Pass-key**, *n.* A key for opening several locks; a latch key.—**Pass-word**, *n.* A secret parole or countersign by which a friend may be distinguished from a stranger, and allowed to pass.

**Passage**, pas'aj, *n.* [Fr. *passage*, from *passer*, to pass.] The act of passing; transit from one place to another; a going by, through, over, or the like; transit by means of a conveyance; a journey by a conveyance, especially a ship; liberty of passing; access; entry or exit; way by which a person or thing may pass; avenue; way of entrance or exit; a gallery or corridor leading to the various divisions of a building; a part or portion quoted or referred to in a book, poem, &c.; the act of carrying through all the steps necessary to render valid (the *passage* of a bill or of a law); an encounter (a *passage* at arms, a *passage* of love).

**Passant**, pas'ant, *a.* [Fr. *passant*, ppr. of *passer*, to pass. **PASS**.] *Her*, a term applied to an animal which appears to walk.

**Passenger**, pas'en-jêr, *n.* [O.E. *passager*, one who makes a passage; the *n* being an intrusive element, as in *messenger*.] One who passes or is on his way; a wayfarer; a traveller;

one who travels, for payment, on a railway, steamer, aeroplane, or other conveyance.

**Passeres**, pas'èr-èz, *n. pl.* [*L.*, sparrows, so called because the bulk of them are small birds.] A name given to the extensive order of birds also called insectivores or perchers.—**Passerine**, pas'èr-in, *a.* Pertaining to the order passerres.—*n.* A passerine bird.

**Passim**, pas'im, *adv.* [*L.*] Here and there in some book; in many different places or passages.

**Passion**, pas'h'on, *n.* [*L. passio, passionis*, from *pator, passus*, to bear, to suffer; allied to *Gr. pathos*, suffering; akin *patient, passive, compatible*, &c.] The suffering of bodily pangs; specifically, the last suffering of the Saviour; a strong feeling or emotion by which the mind is swayed, as ambition, avarice, revenge, fear, hope, joy, grief, love, hatred, &c.; a strong deep feeling; violent agitation or excitement of mind; violent anger; zeal, ardour, vehement desire (a *passion* for fame); love; ardent affection; amorous desire; a passionate display; an exhibition of deep feeling (a *passion* of tears); a pursuit to which one is devoted.—**Passionate**, pas'h-on-at, *a.* Characterized by passion; exhibiting or expressing passion; readily moved to anger; fiery; showing strong emotion; vehement; warm (*passionate* affection).—**Passion-flower**, *n.* A genus of plants with showy flowers, chiefly natives of tropical South America, so called because in the anthers, styles, &c., was seen a resemblance to the symbols of our Lord's passion.—**Passion-play**, *n.* A mystery or miracle-play representing the different scenes in the passion of Christ.—**Passion-Sunday**, *n.* The fifth Sunday in Lent.—**Passion-week**, *n.* The week before Easter.

**Passive**, pas'iv, *a.* [*L. passivus*, from *pator, passus*, to suffer.] Not active; inert; not acting, receiving, or capable of receiving impressions from external objects; unresisting; not opposing; receiving or suffering without resistance; *gram.* expressive of suffering or being affected by some action; expressing that the nominative is the object of some action or feeling (the *passive* voice, a *passive* verb or inflection).

**Passover**, pas'ò-vèr, *n.* A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential escape of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the houses of the Israelites, which were marked with the blood of the paschal lamb; the sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover; the paschal lamb.

**Passport**, pas'pòrt, *n.* [*Fr. passeport*, a safe-conduct, originally a permission to enter or leave a port.] A warrant of protection and authority to travel, granted to persons moving from place to place, by a competent authority: especially granted to

persons travelling in a foreign country; something that enables one to pass with safety or certainty, or to attain any object or reach any end (the favour of the great was his *passport*).

**Past**, past, *p. and a.* [A form of *passed*.] Gone by; belonging to a time previous to this; not present nor future; spent; ended; over; existing no more.—*n.* A past or former time or state; a bygone time; a state of matters no longer present.—*prep.* Beyond in time; after; having lost; no longer possessing (*past* sense of feeling); beyond; out of reach of; out of the scope or influence of (*past* help); beyond in position; further than.—*adv.* By.—**Past-master**, *n.* One who has occupied the office or dignity of master, especially in such bodies as Freemasons, &c.; *fig.* one who has experience in his particular craft or business.

**Paste**, pâst, *n.* [*O. Fr. paste, Fr. pâte*; from *L. pasta*, paste, from *Gr. pastê*, a mess of barley-porridge, from *passô*, I sprinkle.] A composition in which there is just sufficient moisture to *soften* without liquifying the mass; a mixture of flour with milk, water, &c., used in cookery, as for pies, pastry, &c.; a kind of cement variously compounded; a composition of pounded rock-crystal melted with alkaline salts, and coloured with metallic oxides, used for making imitation gems; *mineral*. The mineral substance in which other minerals are embedded.—*v. t.*—*pasted, pasting*. To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste.—**Pasteboard**, pâst'bôrd, *n.* A species of thick paper formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper and casting it in moulds, &c.; card-board.—*a.* Made of pasteboard.—**Pastry**, pâs'tri, *n.* Viands made of paste, or of which paste constitutes the principal ingredient; the crust or cover of a pie, tart, or the like.—**Pastry-cook**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell pastry.—**Pasty**, pâs'ti, *a.* Like paste; of the consistence of paste.—*n.* A meat-pie covered with a paste.

**Pastel**, pas'tèl, *n.* [*Fr. pastel*, a pastel, woad, from *L. pastillus*, a little roll.] A coloured crayon; also the plant woad and the blue dye obtained from it.

**Pastern**, pas'tèrn, *n.* [*O. Fr. pasturon*, from *pasture*, a shackle for cattle at pasture, from *L. pasco, pastum*, to feed.] The part of a horse's leg between the joint next the foot and the coronet of the hoof.

**Pasteurism**, past'ür-izm, *n.* [*Fr. Pasteur, scientist*.] The theory of diseases aiming at their suppression by means of inoculations.—**Pasteurization**, past'ür-i-zà'shun, *n.* Checking the activity of bacteria in milk, &c., by heating to 60° or 70° C.

**Pastil**, **Pastille**, pas'til, pas'têl, *n.* [*Fr. pastille*.] A lozenge.

**Pastime**, pas'tim, *n.* [*Pass and time*.] That which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably; sport; amusement.

**Pastor**, pas'tor, *n.* [*L. pastor*, a shepherd.] A shepherd; a minister of the gospel having the charge of a church and congregation.—**Pastoral**, pas'tor-al, *a.* [*L. pastoralis*.] Pertaining to shepherds; rustic; rural; descriptive of the life of shepherds or of a country life (a *pastoral* poem); relating to the cure of souls, or to the pastor of a church.—*n.* A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds; a bucolic poem; a pastoral letter or address.

**Pasture**, pas'tür, *n.* [*O. Fr. pasture*.] Grass for the food of cattle or other animals; ground covered with grass for the food of animals; a grazing ground.—*v. t.*—*pastured, pasturing*. To feed on growing grass, or to supply pasture for.—*v. i.* To graze.—**Pasturage**, pas'tür-aj, *n.* [*O. Fr. pasturage*.] The business of feeding or grazing cattle; grazing ground; growing grass on which cattle feed.

**Pat**, pat, *v. t.*—*patted, patting*. [Imitative of the sound of a slight sharp blow.] To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap.—*n.* A light quick blow with the fingers or hand; a small lump of butter beaten into shape.—*a.* Hitting the mark; apt; fit; convenient.—**Pat**, **Patly**, pat'il, *adv.* Fitly; conveniently; just in the nick.—**Patness**, pat'nes, *n.* The quality of being pat; fitness.

**Patch**, pach, *n.* [Connected with Swiss *patschen*, to patch, to clap on a piece, *batsch*, a patch; also *It. pezza*, a patch, a piece.] A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it; any similar piece; a small piece of silk formerly stuck on the face by way of adornment; a small piece of ground; a plot; the name of the clown in patchwork or motley; the mediæval fool; any sorry or poor creature.—*v. t.* To mend with patches or pieces; to repair clumsily; to adorn (the face) with a patch or with patches; to make up of pieces and shreds; *fig.* to make hastily or without regard to forms: usually with *up* (to *patch up* a quarrel).—**Patchwork**, pach'wèrk, *n.* Work composed of various figures or colours sewed together; anything formed of ill-assorted parts.

**Patchouli**, pach'ò'li, *n.* [An Indian name.] A plant of India and China, the leaves of which furnish an odorous oil; the perfume itself.

**Pate**, pâst, *n.* [Perhaps from *Ir. pata, pota*, Sc. *pat*, a pot, the radical meaning being the brain-pan or skull.] The head of a person; the top of the head.

**Patén**, pat'en, *n.* [*L. patina*, a pan, from *patère*, to lie open.] A metallic plate or flat dish; the round metallic plate on which the bread is placed in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

**Patent**, pâ'tent, *a.* [From *L. patens, patentis*, *ppr.* of *patère*, to lie open.] Open; spreading; expanded; open



to the perusal of all (letters patent); secured by law or royal grant as an exclusive privilege; patented (*patent medicines*); manifest to all; evident.—*n.* A privilege from the crown, granted by letters patent (whence the name), conveying to the individual or individuals specified therein the sole right to make, use, or dispose of some new invention or discovery for a certain limited period.—*v.t.* To make the subject of a patent; to secure by patent-right.—**Patentee**, *pā'ten-tē'*, *n.* One who holds a patent; one by whom a patent is secured.—**Patent-eather**, *n.* A kind of leather to which a permanent polish is given by a process of jappanning.

**Paterfamilias**, *pā'tēr-fa-mil'i-as*, *n.* [*L.*, from *pater*, father, and *familia*, a family.] The father or head of a family.

**Paternal**, *pa-tēr'nal*, *a.* [*Fr.* *paternel*, from *L.* *paternus*, from *pater*, father.] Pertaining to a father; fatherly; derived from the father; hereditary.

—**Paternity**, *pa-tēr-ni-ti*, *n.* [*Fr.* *paternité*.] Fatherhood; the relation of a father to his offspring; derivation from a father (the child's *paternity*); hence, origin; authorship.

**Paternoster**, *pā'tēr-nos-tēr*, *n.* [*L.*, our Father, the two first words of the Lord's prayer in Latin.] The Lord's prayer; every tenth large bead in the rosary; the rosary itself.

**Path**, *pāth*, *n. pl.* Paths, *pāthz*. [*A. Sax.* *path*=*D.* and *L. G. pad*, *G. pfad*, a path.] A way beaten or trodden by the feet of man or beast, or made hard by wheels; a narrow or unimportant road; a footway; a way or route in general; the way or course which an animal or any object follows in the air, in water, or in space; *fig.* course of life; course of conduct or procedure.—**Pathway**, *pāth'wā*, *n.* A path; a narrow way to be passed on foot; a way; a course of life.

**Pathan**, *pat-ān'*, *n.* A person of Afghan race settled in India; an Afghan.

**Pathology**, *pa-thol'o-jī*, *n.* [*Gr.* *pathos*, suffering, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes, and symptoms.—**Pathologic**, **Pathological**, *pā-thō-loj'ik*, *path-ō-loj'ik-al*, *a.* Pertaining to pathology.—**Pathologist**, *pa-thol'o-jist*, *n.* One versed in the nature of diseases.

**Pathos**, *pā'thos*, *n.* [*Gr.* *pathos*, passion, suffering, from stem of *pathein*, to suffer.] That quality, attribute, or element which awakens such tender emotions as pity, compassion, or sympathy; the quality that touches the heart; expression of strong or deep feeling; touching or affecting influence.—**Pathetic**, *pa-thet'ik*, *a.* [*L.* *patheticus*, *Gr.* *pathētikos*.] Full of pathos; moving the feelings; exciting pity, sorrow, or other tender emotion; affecting.

**Patience**, *pā'shens*, *n.* [*Fr.* *patience*,

from *L.* *patientia*, from *patiens*, patient.] The quality of being patient; the power or capacity of physical endurance; the character or habit of mind that enables one to suffer afflictions, provocation, or other evil with a calm unruffled temper; calmness; composure; quietness or calmness in waiting for something to happen; forbearance; long-suffering; constancy in labour or exertion; perseverance; a card game played by one person alone.—

**Patient**, *pā'shent*, *a.* [*L.* *patiens*, *patientis*.] Physically able to support or endure; proof against (*patient* of labour or pain, heat or cold); bearing pain or trial without murmuring; sustaining afflictions with fortitude, calmness, or submission; waiting with calmness; not hasty; long-suffering; persevering; calmly diligent.—*n.* One who or that which is passively affected; a sufferer from an ailment; a person who is under medical treatment.

**Patina**, *pat'i-na*, *n.* [*L.* *patina*, a dish, a kind of cake, from *patire*, to be open.] The fine green rust with which ancient bronzes and copper coins and medals become covered by lying in particular soils; a bowl of metal or earthenware.

**Patois**, *pat-wā*, *n.* [*Fr.*] A dialect peculiar to the peasantry or uneducated classes; a provincial form of speech, the survival of a once literary dialect.

**Patriarch**, *pā'tri-ārk*, *n.* [*L.* *patriarcha*, from *Gr.* *patriarchēs*=*patria*, a family, from *pater*, father, and *archē*, rule.] The father and ruler of a family; generally applied to Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and the sons of Jacob, or to the heads of families before the flood; hence, an aged venerable man; in the *Greek Church*, a dignitary superior to an archbishop.—**Patriarchal**, *pā'tri-ārk'al*, *a.* Belonging to patriarchs; subject to a patriarch.—**Patriarchate**, *pā'tri-ārk-kāt*, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

**Patrician**, *pa-trish'an*, *a.* [*Fr.* *patricien*, from *L.* *patricius*, pertaining to the *patres*, senators or patricians.] Pertaining to the senatorial order in ancient Rome; hence, of noble birth; not plebeian.—*n.* A person of patrician or noble birth; a nobleman.

**Patrimony**, *pat'ri-mo-ni*, *n.* [*L.* *patrimonium*, from *pater*, *pateris*, father.] A right or estate inherited from one's father or ancestors; heritage; a church estate or revenue.

**Patriot**, *pā'tri-ot*, *n.* [*Fr.* *patriote*, from *L.* *patria*, one's native country.] A person who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.—*a.* Patriotic.—**Patriotic**, *pā'tri-ot'ik*, *a.* Having the feelings of a patriot; inspired by the love of one's country; directed by zeal for the public safety and welfare.—**Patriotism**, *pā'tri-ot-izm*, *n.* Love of one's country; the passion which leads a person to serve his country with zeal.

**Patristics**, *pa-tris'tiks*, *n.* [*L.* *patres*, fathers.] That branch of historical theology which is devoted to the doctrines of the Christian fathers.

**Patrol**, *pa-trōl'*, *n.* [*Fr.* *patrouille*, from *patrouiller*, to patrol.] *Milit.* the marching round of a guard in the night to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other place; the persons who go the rounds; a police constable who goes round a regular beat.—*v.i.*—*patrolled*, *patrolling*. To go the rounds as a guard in a camp or garrison; to go the rounds in a city, as is done by a body of police.—*v.t.* To pass through or perambulate in the capacity of a patrol.

**Patron**, *pā'tron*, *n.* [*L.* *patronus*, a protector or patron, from *pater*, a father.] Among the ancient Romans, a master who had freed his slave, and still retained some rights over him; a man of distinction under whose protection another placed himself; hence, one who countenances, supports, or protects either a person or a work; a man of rank or standing who assists a person in an inferior position; a patron saint; one who has the gift and disposition of an ecclesiastical benefice.—*Patron saint*, any saint under whose special protection a church, a society, or a person is regarded as placed.—**Patronage**, *pat'rōn-āj*, *n.* The act of patronizing; protection; encouragement; guardianship, as of a saint; the right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice.—**Patroness**, *pā'tron-es*, *n.* A female patron.—**Patronize**, *pat'rōn-iz*, *v.t.*—*patronized*, *patronizing*. To act as patron towards; to give support or countenance to; to favour; to assist; to assume the air of a patron or superior towards.

**Patronymic**, *pat-rō-nim'ik*, *n.* [*L.* *patronymicus*, from *Gr.* *patēr*, *patros*, a father, and *onoma*, a name.] A personal name derived from that of parent or ancestor; a surname.

**Patten**, *pat'en*, *n.* [*Fr.* *patin*, a clog, patten, from *patte*, the foot.] A wooden shoe or sole.

**Patter**, *pat'ēr*, *v.i.* [*Freq.* from *pat*, to give a slight blow.] To strike, as falling drops of water or hail, with a quick succession of small sounds; to move with quick steps, making a succession of small sounds.—*n.* A quick succession of small sounds.

**Patter**, *pat'ēr*, *v.t.* To repeat in a muttering way; to mutter.—*v.i.* To mutter; to mumble.—*n.* A low dialect or patois; thieves' slang.

**Pattern**, *pat'ēr'n*, *n.* [Same word as *patron*, which has also the sense of *pattern* in French and Spanish.] An original or model proposed for imitation; that which is to be copied or imitated; a piece or part exhibited as a specimen of the whole; a design or figure corresponding in outline to an object that is to be fabricated, and serving as a guide for determining its shape and dimensions; an ornamental design on

some woven fabric; the counter-part in wood of something that is to be cast in metal.

**Patty**, pat'i, n. [Fr. *pâté*, pie, pasty.] A little pie; a pasty.

**Paucity**, pa'si-ti, n. [L. *paucitas*, from *paucus*, few; cog. with E. *few*.] Fewness; smallness of number; smallness or scantiness of quantity.

**Paunch**, pânsh, n. [O.Fr. *panche* (Fr. *panse*), from L. *pantex*, *pantilis*, the belly.] The belly and its contents; the abdomen; the first and largest stomach in ruminating quadrupeds, into which the food is received before rumination.

**Pauper**, pa'pèr, n. [L. *pauper*.] A poor person; one in a state of indigence; particularly, one who, on account of poverty, becomes chargeable to a parish.—**Pauperism**, pa'pèr-izm, n. The state of being a pauper; a state of indigence in a community.—**Pauperize**, pa'pèr-iz, v.t.—*pauperized*, *pauperizing*. To reduce to pauperism.

**Pause**, paz, n. [Fr., from L. *pausa*.] A temporary cessation; an intermission of action, of speaking, singing, or the like; a short stop; cessation proceeding from doubt; suspense; a mark of suspension of the voice; a character marking a halt in music.—v.i.—*paused*, *pausing*. To make a pause or short stop; to intermit speaking or action; to wait; to forbear for a time; to hesitate; to hold back; to be intermitted (the music *pauses*).

**Pave**, pāv, v.t.—*paved* (pp. sometimes *paven*), *paving*. [Fr. *paver*, L.L. *pavare*, from L. *pavire*, to ram, to pave.] To make a hard level surface upon by laying with stones, bricks, &c.; to floor with brick, stone, or other material.—**Pavement**, pāv'ment, n. [L. *pavimentum*.] A paved path or road; a floor or surface that is trodden on, consisting of stones, bricks, &c.; the stones or other material with which anything is paved.

**Pavilion**, pa-vil'yōn, n. [Fr. *pavillon*, L. *papilio*, *papilionis*, a butterfly, also a tent, from shape of latter.] A tent; particularly, a large tent raised on posts; a canopy; *arch*. a small building or a part of a building having a tent-formed roof.

**Pavonine**, pav'ō-nin, a. [L. *pavoninus*, from *pavo*, a peacock.] Belonging to a peacock; resembling a peacock.

**Paw**, pā, n. [From the Celtic: W. *pawen*, Armor. *pav*, *pao*; comp. D. *poot*, G. *pfote*, a paw.] The foot of quadrupeds having claws.—v.i. To draw the fore-foot along the ground; to scrape with the fore-foot (as a horse does).—v.t. To scrape or strike with the fore-foot; to handle roughly.

**Pawky**, pa'ki, a. Humorous; dry and satiric in tone.

**Pawl**, pāl, n. [W. *pawl*, akin to L. *palus*, a stake.] A short bar pivoted at one end, so as to catch in a notch of a revolving body and stop its

motion; a click or detent which falls into the teeth of a ratchet-wheel.

**Pawn**, pān, n. [Fr. *pan*, a piece of a garment, formerly also a pawn or pledge, from L. *pannus*, a cloth, a rag.] Some article or chattel given or deposited as security for money borrowed; a pledge.—*In pawn*, at *pawn*, in the state of being pawned or pledged.—v.t. To give or deposit in pledge; to pledge with a pawnbroker; to pledge for the fulfilment of a promise.—**Pawnbroker**, pān'brō-kér, n. A person licensed to lend money at a legally fixed rate of interest on goods deposited with him.—**Pawnbroking**, pān'brō-king, n. The business of a pawnbroker.—**Pawn-ticket**, n. A ticket given by a pawnbroker to the pledger as an evidence of the transaction; a dated receipt for the article pledged.

**Pawn**, pān, n. [O.Fr. *paon*, *poon*, *peon*, properly a foot-soldier.] A piece of the lowest rank at chess.

**Pax**, paks, n. [L. *pax*, peace.] In the Roman Catholic Church, a small tablet engraved with sacred figures or emblems, which, having been kissed by the priest, is then kissed by others ('the kiss of peace').

**Pay**, pā, v.t.—pret. and pp. *paid*. [O.Fr. *paier*, *paer* (Fr. *payer*), to pay, originally to please, being from L. *pacare*, to pacify—*pax*, *pacis*, peace.] To recompense for goods received or for service rendered; to discharge one's obligation to; to compensate, remunerate, reward, requite; to discharge (as a debt) by giving or doing that which is due; to give; to render or offer: without any sense of obligation (to *pay* attention, respect, court, a visit); *naut.* to cover or coat, as the bottom of a vessel, a mast, &c., with tar or pitch, &c.—v.i. To make payment or requital; to be worth the pains or efforts spent; to be remunerative.—n. An equivalent given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed.—**Payable**, pā'-a-bl, a. Capable of being paid; suitable to be paid; justly due.—**Pay-day**, n. The day when payment is regularly made; the day for paying wages.—**Payee**, pā'-ē, n. The person to whom money is to be paid.—**Payer**, pā'ér, n. One that pays; the person named in a bill or note who has to pay the holder.—**Paymaster**, pā'mas-tèr, n. One from whom wages or reward is received; an officer in the army or navy who regularly pays the officers and men.—**Payment**, pā'ment, n. The act of paying; the discharge of a debt; the thing given in discharge of a debt; recompense; requital; reward.

**Paynim**, pā'nim, n. [O.Fr. *palenime*, from *paien*, L. *paganus*, a pagan.] A pagan; a heathen.

**Pea**, pē, n. [O.E. *pese*, *pees*, a pea.] A well-known plant with papilionaceous flowers, one of the most valuable of vegetables, cultivated in

the garden and in the field; one of the seeds of the plant.—**Pea-nut**, n. The ground-nut.—**Pea-rifle**, n. A rifle carrying a ball about the size of a pea.—**Pease-meal**, pēz'mēl, n. Meal or flour from peas.—**Pease-pudding**, n. A pudding made chiefly of peas.—**Pea-soup**, **Pease-soup**, n. Soup made from peas.

**Peace**, pēs, n. [From O.Fr. *pais* (Fr. *paix*), from L. *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] A state of quiet or tranquillity, calm, quietness, repose; especially freedom from war; a cessation of hostilities; absence of strife; tranquillity of mind; quiet of conscience; harmony; concord; public tranquillity.—**Peaceable**, pēs'-a-bl, a. Tranquil; peaceful; disposed to peace; not quarrelsome.—**Peaceful**, pēs'fūl, a. Full of, possessing, or enjoying peace; tranquil; quiet; removed from noise or tumult; pacific.—**Peacemaker**, pēs'māk-ér, n. One who reconciles parties at variance.

**Peach**, pēch, n. [Fr. *pêche*, It. *pesca*, *persica*, from L. *persica*, *persicum* (*malum*), the Persian apple.] A fruit-tree of many varieties, supposed to have been introduced into Europe from Persia; the fruit of the tree, a fleshy fruit of some size containing a stone.—**Peach-colour**, n. The pale-red colour of the peach blossom.

**Peach**, pēch, v.i. [Abbrev. of *impeach*.] To betray one's accomplices; to turn informer. [Low.]

**Peacock**, pē'kōk, n. [*Pea*=A. Sax. *pawa*, from L. *pavo*.] A large and beautiful gallinaceous bird remarkable for the beauty of its plumage, properly the male of the species, the female being, for distinction's sake, called a *peahen*.

**Pea-jacket**, pē'jak-et, n. [*Pea* is from D. and L. *G. pije*, coarse, thick cloth, a warm jacket; akin to Goth. *paida*, a garment.] A thick loose woollen jacket worn by seamen, fishermen, &c.

**Peak**, pēk, n. [Fr. *pic*, a mountain peak, a pick, *plaque*, a pike, from Armor. *pic*, W. *plg*, a point, a pike, a beak.] The top of a hill or mountain, ending in a point; a projecting point; a projecting portion on a head-covering (the *peak* of a cap); *naut.* the upper corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard; also, the extremity of the yard or gaff.

**Peak**, pēk, v.i. [Perhaps from *peak* (n.), from the sharpened features of sickly persons.] To look sickly or thin; to be or become emaciated.

**Peal**, pēl, n. [A mutilated form of *appeal*.] A succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, &c.; a set of bells tuned to each other; the changes rung on such bells.—v.i. To utter or give out a peal.—v.t. To cause to ring or sound; to utter loudly and sonorously.

**Pear**, pār, n. [A. Sax. *peru*, Fr. *poire*, from L. *pirum*, a pear.] A well-known fruit-tree growing wild in

many parts of Europe and Asia; the fruit of the tree.

**Pearl**, pĕrl, *n.* [Fr. *perle*, from L. *perula*, *perla*, a pearl, either for *pirula*, from L. *pirum*, a pear, or for *pilula*, a pill, a globe.] A silvery or bluish-white, hard, smooth, lustrous body, of a roundish, oval, or pear-shaped form, produced by certain molluscs as the result of some abnormal or morbid process; poetically, something round and clear, as a drop of dew; one of several small silver balls set on the coronets of all peers, except dukes; a white speck or film growing on the eye; cataract; a small printing type, the smallest except diamond and brilliant; anything very valuable; what is choicest or best. — *a.* Relating to, made of pearl. — *v.t.* To set or adorn with pearls. — **Pearly**, pĕr'li, *a.* Containing pearls; resembling pearls; nacreous.

**Peasant**, pez'ant, *n.* [O. Fr. *paisant* (Fr. *paysan*), from *pais*, *pays*, L. *pagus*, a district of country.] A rustic or countryman; one occupied in rural labour. — *a.* Rustic; rural. — **Peasantry**, pez'ant-ri, *n.* Peasants collectively; the body of country people.

**Peat**, pĕt, *n.* [For *beat*, *bete*, from old *bete*, to mend a fire; A. Sax. *bētan*, to make better.] A kind of turf used as fuel; the natural accumulation of vegetable matter, more or less decomposed, in hollows on land not in a state of cultivation; a small block of peat cut and dried for fuel. — **Peat-bog**, *n.* A bog or marsh containing peat. — **Peat-moss**, *n.* A moss producing peat. — **Peaty**, pĕt'i, *a.* Resembling peat; abounding in peat; composed of peat.

**Pebble**, peb'l, *n.* [A. Sax. *papolstān*, lit. pebble-stone; etym. unknown.] A small round stone; a stone worn and rounded by the action of water; a lapidary's name for agate; an optician's name for transparent colourless rock-crystal used as a substitute for glass in spectacles. — **Pebbled**, peb'ld, *a.* Abounding with pebbles. — **Pebbly**, peb'li, *a.* Full of pebbles.

**Pébrine**, pā-brĕn, *n.* [Fr.] A very destructive epizootic disease amongst silk-worms.

**Pecan**, **pecan-nut**, pĕ-kan', *n.* [Fr. *pacane*, Sp. *pacana*.] A species of hickory and its fruit.

**Peccadillo**, pek-a-dil'lo, *n.* [Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *peccado*, L. *peccatum*, a sin, from *pecco*.] A slight trespass or offence; a petty crime or fault. — **Peccant**, pek'ant, *a.* [L. *peccans*, *peccantis*, ppr. of *pecco*.] Sinning; criminal; morbid; corrupt (*peccant* humours).

**Peccary**, pek'a-ri, *n.* [South American name.] A pachydermatous quadruped of America, representing the swine of the Old World, to which it is allied.

**Peck**, pek, *n.* [Perhaps a form of *pack*.] The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of 8 quarts.

**Peck**, pek, *v.t.* [A slightly different form of *pick*.] To strike with the beak; to pick up with the beak; to make by striking with the beak, or a pointed instrument (to *peck* a hole). — *v.i.* To make strokes with a beak, or a pointed instrument. — **Peckish**, pek'ish, *a.* Inclined to eat; somewhat hungry. [Colloq.]

**Pecten**, pek'ten, *n.* [L. *pecten*, a comb.] A genus of marine bivalves having a shell marked with diverging ribs and furrows.

**Pectic**, pek'tik, *a.* [Gr. *pēktikos*, curdling, from *pēgnymi*, I fix.] Having the property of forming a jelly: said of an acid found in fruits. — **Pectin**, **Pectine**, pek'tin, *n.* A principle which forms the basis of vegetable jelly.

**Pectinal**, pek'ti-nal, *a.* [L. *pecten*, a comb.] Pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb. — **Pectinate**, **Pectinated**, pek'ti-nāt, pek'ti-nā-ted, *a.* [L. *pectinatus*.] Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb; toothed like a comb; serrated.

**Pectoral**, pek'tō-ral, *a.* [L. *pectoralis*, from *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast.] Pertaining to the breast. — *n.* A covering or protection for the breast; a breastplate; the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest; a medicine for complaints of the chest; a pectoral fin.

**Peculate**, pek'ū-lāt, *v.i.* — *peculated*, *peculating*. [L. *peculor*, *peculatus*, to steal, from *peculium*, private property.] To appropriate public money, or goods, intrusted to one's care; to embezzle. — **Peculation**, pek'ū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of peculating; embezzlement.

**Peculiar**, pek-kū'li-ēr, *a.* [L. *peculiaris*, one's own, peculiar, extraordinary, from *peculium*, one's own property.] One's own; of private, personal, or characteristic possession and use; specially belonging (*peculiar* to that part of the country); singular; striking; unusual; eccentric. — **Peculiarity**, pek-kū'li-ar'ī-ti, *n.* The quality of being peculiar; that which is peculiar to a person or thing; a special characteristic or feature. — **Peculiarly**, pek-kū'li-ēr-li, *adv.* In a peculiar manner; especially; in a manner not common to others.

**Pecuniary**, pek-kū'ni-a-ri, *a.* [Fr. *pecuniaire*, L. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, money, from *pecu*, cattle.] Relating to or connected with money; consisting of money.

**Pedagogue**, ped'a-gog, *n.* [Gr. *paidagōgos* — *pais*, *paidos*, a child, and *agō*, I lead.] A teacher of children; a schoolmaster: now generally by way of contempt. — **Pedagogics**, ped-a-goj'iks, *n.* The science or art of teaching.

**Pedal**, ped'al, pē'dal, *a.* [L. *pedalis*, belonging to the foot.] Pertaining to a foot (*pedal* digits); *mus.* relating to a pedal. — *n.* (*ped'al*). A lever to be pressed down by the foot; a sort of treadle; a part of a musical instrument acted on by the feet, as in the piano for strengthening or

softening the sound, on the organ for opening additional sets of pipes, on the harmonium for working the bellows, &c.

**Pedant**, ped'ant, *n.* [Fr. *pédant*, It. Sp. and Pg. *pedante*, for *pedagoga*, from L. *pedagogus*.] A person who makes a vain display of his learning, or who prides himself on his book-learning but is devoid of taste; one devoted to a system of rules. — **Pedantic**, **Pedantical**, ped-ant'ik, ped-ant'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a pedant or to pedantry. — **Pedantry**, ped-ant-ri, *n.* The manners or character of a pedant; ostentation or boastful display of learning; obstinate adherence to rules or established forms.

**Peddle**, ped'l, *v.i.* — *peddle*, *peddling*. [From Prov. E. *ped* or *pad*, a wicker basket, a pannier, akin to *pod*.] To travel about the country and retail small wares; to go about as a pedlar; to be engaged in a small business; to trifle. — *v.t.* To sell or retail in small quantities while travelling about.

**Pedestal**, ped'es-tal, *n.* [Sp. *pedestal*, Fr. *pedestal*, It. *pedestallo*, from L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and G. and E. *stall*.] A basement or support for a column, a statue, a vase, &c.

**Pedestrian**, ped-es'tri-an, *a.* [L. *pedestris*, from *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] Going on foot; performed on foot; walking; in literary criticism, prosaic in tone. — *n.* One that walks or journeys on foot; a remarkable walker. — **Pedestrianism**, ped-es'tri-an-izm, *n.* The practice of walking; the art of a professional walker.

**Pedicel**, ped'ī-sel, *n.* [From *pedicellus*, a form equivalent to L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] Bot. the stalk that supports a single flower, leaf, &c.; a subordinate stalk.

**Pedigree**, ped'ī-grē, *n.* [O. Fr. *pede-gru*, Fr. *ped de grue*, crane's foot; L. *pes*, foot, *de*, of, *grus*, crane.] A line of ancestors; lineage; a genealogy; a genealogical or family tree.

**Pediment**, ped'ī-ment, *n.* [From L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] Arch. the low triangular mass resembling a gable at the end of buildings in the Greek style, surrounded with a cornice, and often ornamented with sculptures; a small gable or triangular decoration like a gable over a window, a door, &c.

**Pedipalp**, ped'ī-palp, *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot, *palpus*, a feeler.] In arachnids, one of the second pair of head-limbs.

**Pedlar**, ped'ler, *n.* [Properly *peddler*, from *peddle*.] A petty dealer that carries his wares with him; a travelling chapman.

**Pedometer**, pe-dom'et-ēr, *n.* [L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument (often resembling a watch) by which paces are numbered as a person walks, and the distance thus ascertained.

**Peduncle**, pē-dung'kl, *n.* [From L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Bot. the stalk that



supports the fructification of a plant, i.e. the flower and fruit.

**Peel, Peel-tower**, pēl, *n.* [W. *pill*, a tower, a fortress.] A name of certain strong square towers or strongholds common on the Scottish borders.

**Peel**, pēl, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *peller* (Fr. *peler*), to peel, from L. *pellis*, the skin.] To strip the skin, bark, or rind from; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin; to strip (bark) from the surface.—*v.i.* To lose the skin or rind; to fall off (as bark or skin).—*n.* The skin or rind of anything.

**Peel**, pēl, *n.* [Fr. *pelle*, from L. *pala*, a spade.] A wooden shovel used by bakers to put their bread in and take it out of the oven.

**Peeler**, pēl'ēr, *n.* A policeman, especially in Ireland, a member of the force of constables established by Sir Robert Peel when chief secretary for Ireland, 1812-18.

**Peep**, pēp, *v.i.* [imitative of sound, like D. and G. *piepen*, Dan. *pippe*, L. *pipio*, Gr. *pippizō*, I chirp; the other meaning is supposed to have been suggested from the chicken's peep or chirp closely accompanying its peeping from the shell.] To cry, as chickens; to cheep; to chirp; to begin to appear; to look through a crevice; to look narrowly, closely, or slyly.—*n.* The cry of a chicken; a sly look, or a look through a crevice.—**Peep-show**, *n.* A show of small pictures viewed through a hole fitted with a magnifying lens.

**Peer**, pēr, *n.* [Lit. an equal; O.Fr. *peer*, *per*, *par* (Fr. *pair*), from L. *par*, equal.] One of the same rank, qualities, or the like; an equal; a match; a companion; an associate; a member of one of the five degrees of nobility (duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron); a nobleman.—**Peerage**, pēr'āj, *n.* The rank or dignity of a peer; the body of peers.—**Peeress**, pēr'es, *n.* The consort of a peer; a woman ennobled by descent, by creation, or by marriage.—**Peerless**, pēr'les, *a.* Unequaled; having no peer or equal.

**Peer**, pēr, *v.i.* [L.G. *pīren*.] To look narrowly; to pry; to peep.

**Peevish**, pē'vish, *a.* [Comp. Dan. *pieve*, to cry like a child; Sc. *pew*, *pyow*, a sound of complaint.] Apt to mutter and complain; easily vexed or fretted; fretful; querulous; self-willed; froward.—**Peevishness**, pē'vish-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being peevish; fretfulness.

**Peewit**, pē'wit, *n.* [From its cry.] The lapwing.

**Peg**, pēg, *n.* [Comp. Dan. *pig*, a spike; W. *pig*, something sharp; allied probably to E. *peak*, *pick*.] A wooden pin used in fastening things, as a mark, or otherwise; one of the pins on a musical instrument for stretching the strings; a pin on which to hang anything.—*v.t.*—**pegged**, *pegging*. To put pegs into for fastening, &c.; to fasten on the sole of (a shoe) with pegs; to

mark off by pegs.—*v.i.* To work diligently; generally followed by *away* or *on*. [Colloq.]—**Peg-top**, *n.* A child's toy, a variety of top made to spin by a string.—**Pegtops**, *n.* Trousers wide at hips and narrow at the ankles. [Colloq.]

**Pegasus**, peg'-a-sus, *n.* The winged horse of Greek mythology, often regarded as the horse of the Muses, and hence connected with poets and poetry.

**Pejorative**, pē-jōr'-ā-tiv, *a.* [L. *pejor*, worse.] Conveying a depreciatory meaning.—*n.* A word conveying such a meaning (*poetaster* is a *pejorative* of *poet*).

**Pekan**, pē'kan, *n.* A species of North American marten.

**Pekoe**, pē'kō, *n.* [Chinese, lit. white down.] A fine black tea.

**Pelage**, pel'āj, *n.* [Fr. *pelage*, hair of the hide, from L. *pilus*, hair.] Zool. the hairy covering of an animal.

**Pelagian**, pe-lā'ji-an, *n.* A follower of *Pelagius*, a British monk of the fourth century, who denied original sin, and asserted the doctrine of free-will and the merit of good works.

**Pelagic**, pe-laj'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pelagos*, the ocean.] Belonging to the ocean; inhabiting the open ocean.

**Pelargonium**, pel-ār-gō'ni-um, *n.* [From Gr. *pelargos*, a stork—from the shape of the capsules.] Stork's-bill.

**Pelf**, pelf, *n.* [O.Fr. *pelfte*, spoil.] Money; riches; filthy lucre: a contemptuous term.

**Pelican**, pel'i-kan, *n.* [From L. *pelicanus*, Gr. *pelekanos*, a pelican, from *pelekys*, a hatchet—from shape of bill.] A web-footed bird, larger than the swan, with a very large bill, and beneath the under mandible a huge pouch for holding fish.

**Pelisse**, pe-les', *n.* [Fr. *pelisse*, from L. *pelliceus*, made of skins.] Originally a garment lined or trimmed with fur; a robe of silk or other material worn by ladies.

**Pell**, pel, *n.* [L. *pellis*, a skin.] A skin or hide; a roll of parchment.

**Pellagra**, pe-lā'gra, *n.* [It. *pellagra*, L. *pellis*, skin, and Gr. *agra*, seizure.] A disease of the nature of leprosy, particularly noticed among the Milanese.

**Pellet**, pel'et, *n.* [Fr. *pelote*, from L. *pilota*, *pelota*, dim. of L. *pila*, a ball.] A little ball; one of the globules of small shot.

**Pellicle**, pel'i-kl, *n.* [L. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin.] A thin skin or film on a surface; *bot.* the outer cuticular covering of plants.

**Pellitory**, pel'i-to-ri, *n.* [A corruption of L. *parietaria*, lit. the wall plant, from *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] A name of several British plants.

**Pell-mell**, pel'mel, *adv.* [Fr. *pêle-mêle*, from *pelle* (L. *pala*), a shovel, and *mêler*, to mix.] With confused violence; in a disorderly body; in utter confusion.

**Pellucid**, pel-lū'sid, *a.* [L. *pellucidus*—*pel*, for *per*, through, and *lucidus*, bright.] Transparent; admitting

the passage of light; translucent; not opaque.

**Pelota**, pel-ō'ta, *n.* [Sp. *pelota*, a ball.] A Spanish (originally Basque) and Spanish-American ball game, somewhat resembling tennis, and played with a wicker racket fastened to the wrist.

**Pelt**, pelt, *n.* [Shortened from *peltry*, from L. *pellis*, a skin. *PEEL*, *v.t.*] The skin of a beast with the hair on it; a raw hide.—**Peltry**, pel'tri, *n.* [Fr. *pelletrie*.] Pelts collectively usually applied to the skins of fur-bearing animals in the raw state.

**Pelt**, pelt, *v.t.* [O.E. *pulten*, probably from L. *putare*, to strike or knock, from *pello*, I drive.] To strike or assail with something thrown or driven; to drive by throwing something.—*v.i.* To throw missiles.

**Pelvis**, pel'vis, *n.* [L. *pelvis*, a basin.] Anat. the bony cavity of the body constituting a framework for the lower part of the abdomen.—**Pelvic**, pel'vik, *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis.

**Pemmican**, pem'i-kan, *n.* [North Amer. Indian.] A North American Indian preparation consisting of the lean of venison dried, pounded into a paste, and pressed into cakes so that it will keep long; beef dried and similarly preserved.

**Pemphigus**, pem-fi-gus, *n.* [Gr. *pemphix*, *pemphigos*, a bubble.] A disease of the skin, consisting in an eruption of vesicles or pustules.

**Pen**, pen, *n.* [O.Fr. *penne*, a pen, a feather, from L. *penna*, a feather.] A quill or large feather; an instrument used for writing by means of a fluid ink: formerly almost always made of the quill of some large bird, but now commonly of metal; a writer; a penman; style or quality of writing; the internal bone of some cuttle-fishes.—*v.t.*—**penned**, *penning*. To write; to compose and commit to paper.—**Penknife**, pen'nif, *n.* A small pocket-knife, so called from its former use in making and mending quill-pens.—**Penman**, pen'man, *n.* pl. **Penmen**, pen'men. A calligrapher; an author; a writer.—**Penmanship**, pen'man-ship, *n.* The use of the pen; the art of writing; manner of writing.

**Pen**, pen, *v.t.*—**penned** or **pent**, *penning*. [Lit. to fasten with a pin; O.E. *pinne*, to bolt; A.Sax. *on-pinnian*, to bolt in; L.G. *pinnen*, *pennen*, to shut, to bolt.] To shut in a small enclosure; to coop up; to encage.—*n.* A small enclosure, as for cows, sheep, fowls, &c.; a fold; a coop.

**Penal**, pē'nal, *a.* [Fr. *pénal*, from L. *pœnālis*, from *pœna*, pain, punishment.] Pertaining to punishment; enacting punishment; inflicting punishment; incurring or entailing punishment.—**Penal servitude**, a punishment in Britain, consisting in imprisonment with hard labour at some special establishment.—**Penalize**, pē'nal-iz, *v.t.* To make penal or subject to a penalty.—**Penalty**,

pen'al-ti, *n.* The punishment annexed to the commission of a crime, offence, or trespass; the suffering to which a person subjects himself by agreement, in case of non-fulfilment of stipulations; the sum forfeited for breaking an agreement.

**Penance**, pen'ans, *n.* [O.Fr. *penance*, *penance*, from L. *penitentia*, repentance, from *penitens*, penitent; it is a doublet of *penitence*.] An ecclesiastical punishment imposed for sin; the suffering to which a person subjects himself as an expression of repentance; a sacrament of the R. C. Church for remission of sin.

**Penates**, pē-nā'tēz, *n. pl.* [L.] The household gods of the ancient Romans, including the lares.

**Penchant**, pān-shān, *n.* [Fr., from *pencher*, to incline.] Strong inclination; decided taste; liking; bias.

**Pencil**, pen'sil, *n.* [O.Fr. *pincel*, a hair pencil, a brush, from L. *penicellus*, dim. of *penis*, a tail.] A small delicate brush used by painters for laying on their pigments; an instrument for marking, drawing, or writing, formed of graphite, coloured chalk, or the like; often a lead-pencil; *optics*, an aggregate of rays of light which converge to or diverge from the same point.—*v.t.*—*pencilled*, *penicilling*. To write or mark with a pencil.—**Pencilled**, pen'sild, *p.* and *a.* Painted, drawn, or marked with a pencil; delicately marked.

**Pendant**, pen'dant, *n.* [Fr. *pendant*, hanging, what hangs, a counterpart, from *pendre*, L. *pendere*, to hang.] Anything hanging down by way of ornament, but particularly from the neck; *naut.* a flag borne at the mast-head of certain ships, of two kinds—the *long pendant*, and the *broad pendant*; an apparatus hanging from a roof or ceiling for giving light by gas, &c.; one of a pair of companion pictures, statues, &c.; an appendix or addition; *arch.* a hanging ornament used in the vaults and timber roofs of Gothic architecture.

—**Pendency**, pen'den-si, *n.* State of being pendent or suspended; the state of being continued as not yet decided.

—**Pendent**, pen'dent, *a.* [L. *pendens*, *pendentis*, hanging, ppr. of *pendere*, to hang.] Hanging; suspended; depending; overhanging; projecting.—*n.* Something pendent or hanging.—**Pendentive**, pen'den-tiv, *n.* [Fr. *pendentif*.] *Arch.* the part of a groined ceiling springing from one pillar or impost.—**Pending**, pen'ding, *p.* and *a.* Depending; remaining undecided; not terminated.—*prep.* [A particle converted into a preposition, like *during*.] For the time of the continuance of; during.

**Pendragon**, pen-drag'on, *n.* [W. *pen*, a head, and *dragon*, a leader.] A chief leader, a title among the ancient British.

**Pendulous**, pen'dū-lus, *a.* [L. *pendulus*, from *pendere*, to hang.] Hanging so as to swing freely; loosely pendent; swinging.—**Pendulum**,

pen'dū-lum, *n.* [Lit. what hangs down, from L. *pendulus*.] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing to and fro under the action of gravity; the swinging piece in a clock serving as the regulating power, the wheel-work being attached to register the number of vibrations, and the weight or spring serving to counteract the effects of friction and resistance of the air.

**Penelope**, pē'nī-plān, *n.* [L. *pæne*, almost.] A denuded area approximating to a plain.

**Penetrate**, pen'e-trāt, *v.t.* [L. *penetro*, *penetratum*, to penetrate.] To enter or pierce; to make way into the interior of; to pass into or affect the mind of; to touch; to pierce into by the intellect; to arrive at the inner meaning of; to understand.—*v.i.* To enter into or pierce anything; to pass or make way in.—**Penetration**, pen-e-trā-shon, *n.* The act of penetrating; a seeing into something obscure or difficult; discernment; mental acuteness.—**Penetrative**, pen'e-trā-tiv, *a.* Sharp; subtle; acute; discerning.—**Penetrable**, pen'e-trā-bl, *a.* [L. *penetrabilis*.] Capable of being penetrated, entered, or pierced by another body; susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.—**Penetralia**, pen'e-trā'li-a, *n. pl.* [L., from *penetrals*, internal.] The inner parts of a building, as of a temple or palace; a sanctuary; hidden things.

**Penguin**, pen'gwin, *n.* [From Prov. E. *penwing* or *pinwing* (the wing bearing the *pens* or quills), the outer joint of the wing of a fowl, so that the name would mean a bird with a wing like this, or a wing that has the quills plucked out.] A name of swimming birds allied to the auks and guillemots, having rudimentary wings useless for flight, but effective in swimming; (colloq.) a member of the Women's Royal Air Force.

**Peninsula**, pe-nin'sū-lā, *n.* [L., from *penes*, almost, and *insula*, an island.] A portion of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by an isthmus.—**Peninsular**, pe-nin'sū-lēr, *a.* In the form of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula.

**Penis**, pē'nis, *n.* [L.] The male organ of generation.

**Penitence**, pen'i-tens, *n.* [Fr. *penitence*, from L. *penitentia*, repentance. *Penance* is the same word.] Sorrow for the commission of sin or offences; repentance; contrition.—**Penitent**, pen'i-tent, *a.* [L. *penitens*, repentant.] Suffering sorrow of heart on account of sins or offences; contrite; sorry for wrong-doing and resolved on amendment.—*n.* One who is penitent; one under church censure, but admitted to penance.

—**Penitentiary**, pen-i-ten'shā-ri, *a.* Relating to penance.—*n.* A penitent; an official or office of the Roman Catholic Church connected with the granting of dispensations, &c.; a house of correction in which

offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labour.

**Penknife, Penman, &c.** Under **PEN**.

**Pennant**, pen'ant, *n.* [From *pennon*, but influenced by *pendant*.] A small flag; a pennon; a pendant.

**Pennate, Pennated**, pen'at, pen'atē, *a.* [L. *pennatus*, winged, from *penna*, a feather.] *Bot.* same as *Pinnate*.

**Pennon**, pen'on, *n.* [Fr. *pennon*, from L. *penna*, a feather, a plume.] A small pointed flag or streamer formerly carried by knights attached to their spear or lance, and generally bearing a badge or device; a pennant.

**Penny**, pen'i, *n. pl.* **Pennies** or **Pence**, pen'iz, *pens.* *Pennies* denotes the number of coins; *pence* the amount in value. [A.Sax. *penig*, *pening*, *pending*.] A bronze (formerly copper) coin, of which there are twelve in the shilling; an insignificant coin or value; money.—**Penniless**, pen'i-less, *a.* Moneyless; destitute of money; poor.—**Penny-a-liner**, *n.* A person who furnishes matter for public journals at a penny a line, or some such small price; any poor writer for hire.—**Pennyroyal**, pen'i-roi-al, *n.* An aromatic British plant of the mint family.—**Pennyweight**, pen'i-wāt, *n.* A troy weight containing 24 grains—anciently the weight of a silver penny.—**Pennyworth**, pen'i-wērth, *n.* As much as is bought for a penny; a purchase; a bargain.

**Penology**, pē-nol'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *poinē*, punishment, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of public punishments.

**Pensile**, pen'sil, *a.* [L. *pensilis*, from *pendere*, to hang.] Hanging; suspended; pendulous.

**Pension**, pen'shon, *n.* [Fr. *pension*, from L. *pensio*, *pensionis*, a paying.] A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services; a yearly sum granted by government to retired public officers, to soldiers or sailors who have served a certain number of years or have been wounded, or others; a boarding-house or boarding-school on the Continent (in this sense pronounced pān-sē-on, being French).—*v.t.* To grant a pension to.—**Pensioner**, pen'shon-ēr, *n.* One in receipt of a pension; a dependant on the bounty of another; in the University of Cambridge, one who pays for his commons out of his own income, the same as a commoner at Oxford.

**Pensive**, pen'siv, *a.* [Fr. *pensif*, from *pensar*, to think or reflect, from L. *pensare*, to weigh.] Thoughtful; employed in serious thought or reflection; thoughtful and somewhat melancholy; expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.

**Pent**, pent, *pp.* of *pen*. Penned or shut up; closely confined.

**Pentacle**, pen'ta-kl, *n.* [L.L. *penta-*

*culum*, from Gr. *pente*, five.] A figure consisting of five straight lines so joined and intersecting as to form a five-pointed star: formerly a mystic sign in astrology or necromancy.

**Pentagon**, pen'ta-gon, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *gonia*, an angle.] *Geom.* a figure of five sides and five angles; if the sides and angles be equal it is a regular pentagon; otherwise, *irregular*; *fort.* a fort with five bastions.—**Pentagonal**, pen'ta-gon-al, *a.* Having five corners or angles.

**Pentagram**, pen'ta-gram, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *grammé*, a line.] A pentacle.

**Pentahedron**, pen-ta-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *hedra*, a side or base.] A solid having five faces.

**Pentameter**, pen-tam'et-ēr, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *metron*, measure.] *Pros.* a verse of five feet, belonging more especially to Greek and Latin poetry; the elegiac couplet consists of an hexameter and a pentameter.

**Pentateuch**, pen'ta-tūk, *n.* [Gr. *pente*, five, and *teuchos*, a book.] A collective term for the first five books of the Old Testament.

**Pentecost**, pen'tē-kōst, *n.* [Gr. *pentēkostē* (*hēmera*), the fiftieth (day), from *pentēkonta*, fifty, from *pente*, five.] A solemn festival of the Jews, so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day after the passover; Whitsuntide, which is fifty days after Easter.—**Pentecostal**, pen'tē-kōs'tal, *a.* Pertaining to Pentecost or Whitsuntide.

**Penthouse**, pent'hous, *n.* [Formerly *pentice*, from Fr. *appentis*, a penthouse—*L. ad*, to, and *pendēre*, to hang.] A roof sloping up against a wall; a shed standing aslope from a building.

**Pent-roof**, *n.* [From *pent* in *pent-house*.] A roof formed like an inclined plane, the slope being all on one side.

**Penult**, pē'nult, *n.* [*L. penultimus*—*pene*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.] The last syllable of a word except one.—**Penultimate**, pē-nul'ti-māt, *a.* The last but one.—*n.* The last syllable but one of a word.

**Penumbra**, pē-num'bra, *n.* [*L. pene*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.] The partial shadow outside of the total shadow caused by an opaque body intercepting the light from a luminous body, as in eclipses; *painting*, the boundary of shade and light, where the one blends with the other.

**Penury**, pen'ū-ri, *n.* [Fr. *pénurie*, *L. penuria*, akin to Gr. *penia*, poverty.] Want of pecuniary means; indigence; extreme poverty.—**Penurious**, pē-nū-ri-us, *a.* Pertaining to penury; niggardly; parsimonious; sordid.

**Peon**, pē'on, *n.* [Sp. *peon*, a foot-soldier, a day-labourer, from *L. pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] In India, a foot-soldier; a native constable; in Spanish America, a day-labourer; a farmer of Spanish descent; a kind of serf.

**Peony**, pē'ō-ni, *n.* [*L. pœonia*, from Gr. *paîonia*, from *Paîôn*, Apollo, who used this flower to cure the wounds of the gods.] A ranunculaceous genus of plants cultivated in gardens for their large gaudy flowers.

**People**, pē'pl, *n.* [*O.E. peple*, *puple*, &c., *O.Fr. pople*, *pueple*, *Fr. peuple*, from *L. populus*.] The body of persons who compose a community, race, or nation; a community; a body social (in this sense it admits the plural *peoples*); persons indefinitely; men (*people* may say what they please); with possessives, those who are closely connected with a person, as attendants, domestics, relatives, &c.—*The people*, the commonalty, as distinct from men of rank; the populace.—*v.t.*—*peopled*, *peopling*. To stock with people or inhabitants; to populate.

**Peplus**, pē'pus, *n.* [Gr. *peplos*.] A large full upper robe anciently worn by Greek women.

**Pepo**, pē'pō, *n.* [*L.*, a melon.] Any fruit of the type of the melon or gourd.

**Pepper**, pep'ēr, *n.* [*A.Sax. pipor*, *peppor*, from *L. piper*, Gr. *piperi*, *peperi*; a word of Oriental origin.] A plant and its fruit, which latter has an aromatic, extremely hot, pungent taste, and is used in seasoning, &c.—*v.t.* To sprinkle with pepper; to pelt with shot or missiles; to drub thoroughly.—**Pepper-and-salt**, *a.* Of a light ground colour (as white, drab, grey, &c.) dotted with black, brown, or like dark colour.—**Pepper-box**, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling pepper on food; buttress in fives-court (Eton game).—**Peppercorn**, pep'ēr-korn, *n.* The berry or fruit of the pepper plant; hence, an insignificant quantity; something of inconsiderable value.—*Peppercorn rent*, a nominal rent.—**Peppermint**, pep'ēr-mint, *n.* A plant of the mint genus having a strong pungent taste, glowing like pepper, and followed by a sense of coolness; a liqueur prepared from the plant; a lozenge of sugar flavoured with peppermint.—**Peppermint**, *n.* A West Indian dish, the principal ingredient of which is cassareep, with fresh or dried fish and vegetables; a pepper-box; a kind of capsicum.—**Peppery**, pep'ēr-i, *a.* Having the qualities of pepper; choleric; irritable.

**Pepsin**, Pepsine, pep'sin, *n.* [Gr. *pepsis*, digestion, from *peptō*, I digest.] A peculiar animal principle secreted by the stomach, the active principle of gastric juice.—**Peptic**, pep'tik, *a.* Promoting digestion; relating to digestion; digestive.—*n.* A medicine which promotes digestion.

**Per**, pēr, *a.* Latin preposition, denoting through, by, by means of, &c., occurring as a prefix in many English words, and also used separately in certain phrases.—*Per annum*, by the year; in each year; annually.—*Per centum*, by the hundred; com-

monly abbreviated to *per cent.*—**Percentage**, pēr-sen'tāj, *n.* The allowance, duty, rate of interest, or commission on a hundred.

**Peradventure**, pēr-ad-ven'tūr, *adv.* [Prefix *per*, by, and *adventure*, *Fr. par aventure*.] Perchance; perhaps; it may be.

**Perambulate**, pēr-am'bū-lāt, *v.t.* [*Fr. perambulo*—*per*, and *ambulo*, I walk.] To walk through or over; to survey the boundaries of (to *perambulate* a parish).—**Perambulation**, pēr-am'bū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of perambulating; a travelling survey or inspection; a walking through or over ground for the purpose of settling boundaries.—**Perambulator**, pēr-am'bū-lā-tēr, *n.* One who perambulates; a small carriage for a child, propelled from behind.

**Perceive**, pēr-sēv', *v.t.* [Fr. *percevoir*, *L. percipio*.] To have or obtain knowledge of by the senses; to apprehend or take cognizance of by the organs of sense; to apprehend by the mind; to discern, know, understand.—**Perceptibility**, pēr-sep'ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being perceptible; perception; power of perceiving.—**Perceptible**, pēr-sep'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being perceived.—**Perceptibly**, pēr-sep'ti-blī, *adv.* In a perceptible manner; so as to be perceived.—**Perception**, pēr-sep'shon, *n.* [*L. percipio*, *percipiens*.] The act of perceiving; that act or process of the mind which makes known an external object; the faculty by which man holds communication with the external world or takes cognizance of objects without the mind.

**Percentage**. Under **PER**.  
**Perch**, pērč, *n.* [Fr. *perche*, *L. perca*.] The popular name of acanthopterygious fishes, one species of which is found in rivers and lakes throughout the temperate parts of Europe.

**Perch**, pērč, *n.* [Fr. *perche*, from *L. pertica*, a pole, a staff.] A measure of length containing 5½ yards; a pole or rod; a roost for birds; anything on which they light; hence, an elevated seat or position.—*v.i.* To sit or roost; to light or settle, as a bird.—*v.t.* To place on a perch.—**Percher**, pērč'ēr, *n.* One that perches; a bird belonging to the order of Insectores.

**Perchance**, pēr-chans', *adv.* [*L. per*, by, and *E. chance*.] Perhaps; peradventure.

**Percipient**, pēr-sip'i-ent, *a.* [*L. percipiens*, ppr. of *percipio*.] Perceiving; having the faculty of perception.—*n.* One who perceives.—**Percipience**, pēr-sip'i-ens, *n.* Act or power of perceiving; perception.

**Percolate**, pēr'kō-lāt, *v.t.*—*percolated*, *percolating*. [*L. percolo*—*per*, and *colo*, I strain, from *colum*, a sieve (whence *colander*).] To strain or filter.—*v.i.* To pass through small interstices or pores; to filter.—



**Percolation**, pēr-kō-lā'shon, *n.* The act of percolating; filtration.—**Percolator**, pēr-kō-lā'tēr, *n.* One who or that which filters.

**Percussion**, pēr-kush'on, *n.* [*L. percussio.*] The act of striking one body against another with some violence; forcible collision; the shock produced by the collision of bodies; the impression or effect of sound on the ear; *med.* the method of eliciting sounds by striking the surface of the body, for the purpose of determining the condition of the organs subjacent (as the lungs or heart).—**Percussion-cap**, *n.* A small copper cap or cup containing fulminating powder, used to explode gunpowder.—**Percussion-fuse**, *n.* A fuse in a projectile set in action by concussion when the projectile strikes the object.

**Perdition**, pēr-dish'on, *n.* [*L.L. perditio*, from *L. perdo*, *perditum*, to destroy.] Entire ruin; utter destruction; loss of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death.

**Perdurable**, pēr-dū-ra-bl, *a.* [*Fr.* from *L. perduro*—*per*, intens., and *duro*, I last.] Very durable; lasting; continuing long.

**Peregrinate**, pēr'e-gri-nāt, *v.i.*—*peregrinated*, *peregrinating*. [*L. peregrinor*, from *peregrinus*, a traveller or stranger—*per*, through, and *ager*, land. *PILGRIM.*] To travel from place to place; to wander.—**Peregrination**, pēr'e-gri-nā'shon, *n.* A travelling, roaming, or wandering about; a journey.—**Peregrine**, pēr'e-grin, *a.* [*L. peregrinus.*] Foreign; not native.—*Peregrine falcon*, a handsome species of European falcon.—*n.* A peregrine falcon.

**Pereemptory**, pēr'emp-tō-ri, *a.* [*L. pereemptorius*, from *perimo*, *peremptus*, to destroy—*per*, thoroughly, and *emo*, I take.] Precluding debate or expostulation; decisive; authoritative; fully resolved; determined; positive in opinion or judgment; dogmatical; *law*, final; determinate.

**Perennial**, pēr-en'i-ā, *a.* [*L. perennis*—*per*, through, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting or continuing without cessation through the year; continuing without stop or intermission; unceasing; never-failing; *bot.* continuing more than two years (a perennial stem or root).—*n.* A plant whose root remains alive more years than two, but whose stems flower and perish annually.

**Perfect**, pēr'fekt, *a.* [*L. perfectus*, pp. of *perficio*, I complete, finish—*per*, thoroughly, and *facio*, I do.] Brought to a consummation or completion; having received and possessing all its parts; finished; completed; of the best, highest, or complete type; without blemish or defect; faultless; completely skilled (*perfect* in discipline).—*Perfect tense*, *gram.* a tense which expresses an act completed.—*v.t.* To finish or complete so as to leave nothing wanting; to make perfect;

to instruct fully; to make fully skillful (often *refl.*).—**Perfection**, pēr-fek'ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being perfectible; the capacity of becoming or being made morally perfect.—**Perfection**, pēr-fek'ti-shon, *n.* [*L. perfectio*, *perfectio*'] The state of being perfect or complete; supreme degree of moral or other excellence; a quality of the highest worth.—**Perfectly**, pēr-fek'ti, *adv.* In a perfect manner; so as to reach perfection; completely; totally; thoroughly.

**Perfervid**, pēr-fēr'vid, *a.* [*L. perfervidus*—*per*, intens., and *fervidus*, fervid.] Very fervid; very hot or ardent.

**Perfidy**, pēr'fi-di, *n.* [*L. perfidia*, from *perfidus*, faithless—prefix *per*, and *fidus*, faithful; *per* having the same force as in *perjure*, *pervert*. *FATH.*] The act of violating faith or allegiance; breach of faith; treachery; faithlessness.—**Perfidious**, pēr-fid'i-us, *a.* Guilty of or involving perfidy or treachery; treacherous; consisting in breach of faith; traitorous.

**Perforate**, pēr'fo-rāt, *v.t.*—*perforated*, *perforating*. [*L. perforo*, *perforatus*—prefix *per*, through, and *foro*, I bore.] To bore through; to pierce with a pointed instrument; to make a hole or holes through by boring.—**Perforate**, **Perforated**, pēr'fo-rāt, pēr'fo-rāt-ed, *a.* Bored or pierced through.—**Perforation**, pēr'fo-rā'shon, *n.* The act of perforating, boring, or piercing; a hole bored; a hole passing through anything.—**Perforator**, pēr'fo-rā'tēr, *n.* One who or that which perforates.

**Perforce**, pēr-fōrs', *adv.* [Prefix *per*, through, by, and *force*.] By force or compulsion; of necessity.

**Perform**, pēr'form', *v.t.* [*O.E. par-forme*, *parfourn*, from *O.Fr. parfournir*, to perform—prefix *par*, and *fournir*, to accomplish, to furnish.] To do; to execute; to accomplish; to fulfil, act up to, discharge (a duty); to act or represent as on the stage.—*v.i.* To act a part; to play on a musical instrument, represent a character on the stage, or the like.—**Performable**, pēr-for'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being performed.—**Performance**, pēr-for'mans, *n.* The act of performing or condition of being performed; an action, deed, or thing done; a literary work; a composition; the acting or exhibition of character on the stage; an exhibition of skill and capacity; an entertainment provided at any place of amusement.—**Performer**, pēr-for'mēr, *n.* One who performs; an actor, musician, &c., who exhibits his skill.

**Perfume**, pēr'fūm, *n.* [*Fr. parfum*, from *L. per*, through, and *fumus*, smoke; lit. smoke or vapour that disseminates itself.] A substance that emits a scent or odour which affects agreeably the organs of smelling; the scent or odour emitted from sweet-smelling sub-

stances.—*v.t.* (pēr-fūm'). To fill or impregnate with a grateful odour; to scent.

**Perfunctory**, pēr-fung'k-tō-ri, *a.* [*L.L. perfunctorius*—*L. per*, and *fungor*, *functus*, to perform, execute.] Done in a half-hearted or careless manner, and merely for the sake of getting rid of the duty; careless, slight, or not thorough; negligent.

**Pergola**, pēr'go-lā, *n.* [*It.*] A kind of arbour or bower on which plants may grow.

**Perhaps**, pēr-haps', *adv.* [*L. per*, by (as in *perchance*), and *E. hap.*] *Per*-adventure; perchance; it may be; possibly.

**Peri**, pē'ri, *n.* [*Per. pari*, a fairy.] *Per. myth.* a sort of spiritual being or fairy, represented as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from paradise till the accomplishment of a task imposed as a penance.

**Periagua**, pēr-i-ā'gwa, *n.* A sort of canoe; a pirogue.

**Perianth**, pēr-i-anth, *n.* [*Gr. peri*, about, and *anthos*, a flower.] *Bot.* a term for the floral envelope when the calyx and corolla are so combined that they cannot be satisfactorily distinguished from each other.

**Pericardium**, pēr-i-kār'di-um, *n.* [*Gr. perikardion*—*peri*, around, and *kardia*, the heart.] The membranous that encloses the heart.—**Pericarditis**, pēr-i-kār-di'tis, *n.* [*Term. -itis*, signifying inflammation.] Inflammation of the pericardium.

**Pericarp**, pēr-i-kārp, *n.* [*Gr. peri*, about, and *karpōs*, fruit.] The seed-vessel of a plant, or the shell of the seed-vessel; the part enclosing the seed.

**Periclinal**, pēr-i-klī'nāl, *a.* [*Gr. peri*, around, and *klīnō*, I bend.] Dipping on all sides from a central point or apex: applied to strata.

**Pericranium**, pēr-i-kra'nī-um, *n.* [*Gr. peri*, about, and *kranion*, the skull.] The membrane that invests the skull.

**Peridot**, pēr'i-dot, *n.* A precious stone of a yellowish-green colour.

**Perigee**, pēr-i-jē, *n.* [*Gr. peri*, about, and *gē*, the earth.] That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth; formerly also this point in the orbit of any heavenly body.

**Perihelion**, pēr-i-hē'li-on, *n.* [*Gr. peri*, about, and *hēlios*, the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is at its least distance from the sun: opposed to *aphelion*.

**Peril**, pēr'il, *n.* [*Fr. péril*, from *L. periculum*, danger.] Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction.—*v.t.*—*perilled*, *perilling*. To hazard; to risk; to expose to danger.—**Perilous**, pēr'ulus, *a.* Full of peril; dangerous; hazardous.

**Perimeter**, pēr-im'et-ēr, *n.* [*Gr. peri*, about, and *metron*, measure.] *Geom.* the boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides.

**Perinaum**, **Perineum**, pēr-i-nē-um, *n.* [*Gr. perinaion*, *perineon*.]

*Anat.* the inferior surface of the trunk of the body, from the anus to the external organ of generation.

**Period**, pĕr'ī-od, *n.* [*L. periodus*, from *Gr. períodos*—*peri*, about, and *hodos*, way.] Originally a circuit; hence, the time taken up by the revolution of a heavenly body, or the time till it returns to the point of its orbit where it began; any round of time or series of years, days, &c., in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to be begun; an indefinite portion of any continued state, existence, or series of events (the early *period* of life); the time in which anything is performed; termination or point of completion of any cycle or series of events; end; conclusion; limit; a complete sentence from one full stop to another; the point that marks the end of a complete sentence, or indicates an abbreviation, &c.; a full stop, thus (.).—**Periodic**, *Periodical*, pĕr'ī-od'ik, pĕr'ī-od'ī-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a period or to periods; performed in a period or regular revolution; happening or returning regularly in a certain period of time; recurring; published at regular intervals, as a newspaper, magazine, &c. (in this sense *periodical* is the only form).—**Periodical**, *n.* A publication which appears in successive numbers at regular intervals, as a newspaper or magazine.

**Periosteum**, per-i-os'tē-um, *n.* [*Gr. peri*, about, and *osteon*, bone.] *Anat.* a vascular membrane immediately investing the bones of animals, and conducting the vessels by which the bone is nourished.

**Peripatetic**, Peripatetic, per'ī-pa-tet'īk, per'ī-pa-tet'ī-kal, *a.* [*Gr. peripatētikos*, from *peripateō*, I walk about—*peri*, about, and *pateō*, I walk. Aristotle taught his system of philosophy, and his followers disputed questions, *walking* in the Lyceum at Athens.] Walking about; itinerant: pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy; Aristotelian.—**Peripatetic**, *n.* One who walks; one who walks much; a follower of Aristotle.—**Peripateticism**, per'ī-pa-tet'ī-sizm, *n.* The philosophical system of the peripatetics.

**Peripetia**, per'ī-pe-tī'ā, *n.* [*Gr. peripetia*.] That part of a drama in which the plot is unravelled; the dénouement.

**Periphery**, per-rif'ēr-i, *n.* [*Gr. peri*, around, and *phērō*, I bear.] The outside or surface of a body; *geom.* the boundary line of a closed figure; the perimeter; in a circle, the circumference.

**Periphrasis**, pe-rif'ra-sis, *n. pl.* **Periphrases**, pe-rif'ra-sēz, [*Gr. periphrasis*—*peri*, about, and *phrazō*, I speak.] A roundabout phrase or expression; circumlocution; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea.—**Periphrase**, per'ī-frāz, *n.* A periphrasis.—*v.t.*—**Periphrased**, *periphrasing*. To express by periphrasis

or circumlocution.—*v.i.* To use circumlocution. — **Periphrastic**, per-i-fras'tik, per-i-fras'ti-kal, *a.* Having the character of or characterized by periphrasis.

**Periplus**, per'ī-plus, *n.* [*Gr. periplous*—*peri*, about, and *pleō*, I sail.] A circumnavigation or voyage round.

**Periscope**, per'ī-skōp, *n.* [*Gr. peri*, round, *skopē*, I look.] An apparatus or structure rising above the deck of a submarine vessel, giving by means of mirrors, &c., a view of outside surroundings, though the vessel itself remains submerged, and enabling the crew to see how to direct torpedoes. A device of a similar kind is used on land in trenches or elsewhere.

**Perish**, per'ish, *v.i.* [*Fr. périr*, ppr. *périssant*, to perish, from *L. pereō*.] To lose life or vitality in any manner; to die; to be destroyed; to pass away, come to nothing, be ruined or lost.—**Perishable**, per'ish-a-bl, *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction.

**Perissodactyle**, **Perissodactylous**, pe-ris'ō-dak'til, pe-ris'ō-dak'ti-lus, *a.* [*Gr. perissos*, uneven, and *daktulos*, a finger or toe.] Having feet with toes odd in number; odd-toed: applied to a section of the ungulate or hoofed animals, including the rhinoceros, tapir, horse, &c.

**Peristaltic**, per-i-stal'tik, *a.* [*Gr. peristaltikos*, from *peri*, around, and *stellō*, I place.] Contracting all round or in successive circles: applied to the peculiar worm-like motion of the intestines, by which their contents are gradually forced downwards.

**Peristyle**, per'ī-stil, *n.* [*Gr. peri*, about, and *stylos*, a column.] *Arch.* a range of surrounding columns.

**Peritoneum**, **Peritonæum**, per'ī-to-nē-um, *n.* [*Gr. peritonaiōn*—*peri*, about, and *teinō*, I stretch.] A thin, smooth, serous membrane investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and more or less all the viscera contained in it.—**Peritonitis**, per'ī-to-nī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the peritoneum.

**Perityphlitis**, pe-rī-tif'li'tis, *n.* [*Gr. peri*, about, and *typhlos*, blind—in allusion to the blind gut or cæcum.] Inflammation of the cæcum and surrounding tissues, an ailment akin to appendicitis and often fatal.

**Periwig**, per'ī-wig, *n.* [*O.E. perriwig*, *perwæke*, *perwicks*, &c., corrupted from *Fr. perruque*.] *Wig* is simply the final syllable of this word.] A small wig; a peruke.

**Periwinkle**, per-i-wing'kl, *n.* [*From A.Sax. pinewincle*, from *L. pinna*, *pina*, a mussel, and *A.Sax. wincle*, a wrinkle or whelk.] A gasteropodous mollusc found on British rocks in great profusion, and largely collected for food.

**Periwinkle**, per-i-wing'kl, *n.* [*O.E. perrinke*, *pervinke*, *Fr. pervenche*, from *L. pervinca*, the periwinkle.] The popular name of two British species

of herbaceous or decumbent undershrubs, with evergreen leaves, and white, blue, or purple flowers.

**Perjure**, pĕr'jūr, *v.t.* [*L. perjurō*—*per*, and *juro*, I swear, per here conveying a bad sense as in *perfidia*, perfidy.] To cause to be false to oaths or vows; to swear falsely to an oath in judicial proceedings; to forswear: generally used *refl.* (the witness *perjured himself*).—**Perjurer**, pĕr'jūr-ēr, *n.* One that wilfully takes a false oath.—**Perjury**, pĕr'jū-rī, *n.* The act of wilfully making a false oath; knowingly making a false oath in a judicial proceeding in a matter material to the issue or cause in question; the act of violating an oath or solemn promise.

**Perk**, pĕrk, *a.* [*W. perc*, neat, trim, smart; comp. also *per*, spruce, dapper.] Trim; smart; vain; pert.—*v.i.* To hold up the head pertly; to look narrowly or sharply.—*v.t.* To make trim or smart; to prank; to hold up (the head) pertly.—**Perky**, pĕr'ki, *a.* Perk; trim; saucy.

**Permanent**, pĕr'ma-nent, *a.* [*L. permanens*, permanent, from *permaneo*, I continue—*per*, through, and *maneo*, I remain.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form or nature of the thing; remaining unaltered or unremoved; durable; lasting; abiding; fixed.—**Permanent way**, *rail*, the finished road-bed and track, including bridges, viaducts, crossings, and switches.—**Permanence**, **Permanency**, pĕr'ma-nens, pĕr'ma-nen-si, *n.* The state or quality of being permanent; continuance; fixedness.

**Permanganate**, per-mang'ga-nāt, *n.* [*L. per*, intensive, and *manganes*.] A dark, purple, crystalline substance (potassium permanganate), containing potassium, manganese, and oxygen: used in solution as an oxidizer and disinfectant; any salt of permanganic acid.

**Permeate**, pĕr'mē-āt, *v.t.*—*permeated*, *permeating*. [*L. permeo*, *permeatum*—*per*, through, and *meo*, I flow or pass.] To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through without rupture or displacement of parts: applied particularly to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture: also used *fig.*—**Permeable**, pĕr'mē-a-bl, *a.* [*L. permeabilis*.] Capable of being permeated.

**Permeability**, pĕr'mē-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being permeable; in *magnetism*, the capacity or power of being traversed by magnetic lines of force; the ratio of magnetic induction to field intensity: the unit of permeability is that of air.—**Permeation**, pĕr'mē-ā'shon, *n.* The act of permeating.

**Permian**, pĕr'mi-an, *a.* [*From Perm*, in Russia, or that part of Russia which formed the ancient kingdom of *Permia*, where the series is largely developed.] *Geol.* a term applied to a system of rocks lying beneath the



trassic rocks, and immediately above the carboniferous system, and forming the uppermost of the palæozoic strata.

**Permit**, pèr-mít', *v.t.* [*L. permitto*—prefix *per*, and *mitto*, I send.] To allow by silent consent or by not prohibiting; to suffer without giving express authority; to grant leave or liberty to by express consent; to allow expressly; to give leave to do or be done.—*v.i.* To grant leave or permission; to allow (if circumstances permit).—*n.* (pèr'mít). A permission; a written permission given by officers of customs or excise, or other competent authority, for conveying spirits, wine, &c., from one place to another.—**Permissible**, pèr-mis'í-bl, *a.* Proper to being permitted or allowed; allowable.—**Permission**, pèr-mish'on, *n.* [*L. permissio*.] The act of permitting or allowing; authorization; allowance; licence or liberty granted; leave.—**Permissive**, pèr-mis'iv, *a.* Permitting; granting liberty; allowing.

**Permute**, pèr-mút', *v.t.*—*permuted*, *permuting*. [*L. permuto*—prefix *per*, and *muto*, I change.] To interchange; to change as regards order or arrangement.—**Permutable**, pèr-mú'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being permuted; exchangeable.—**Permutation**, pèr-mú'tá'shon, *n.* [*L. permutatio*.] Interchange; change among various things at once; *math.* change or combination in different order of any number of quantities; any of the different ways in which a set of quantities can be arranged.

**Pernicious**, pèr-nish'us, [*L. perniciosus*, from *pernicius*, destruction.] Having the effect of destroying or injuring; very injurious or mischievous; destructive; noxious; deadly.

**Peroration**, per-ò-rá'shon, *n.* [*L. peroratio*, from *perorare*, to speak from beginning to end.] The concluding part of an oration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points of his discourse or argument, and urges them with greater earnestness; a rhetorical passage at the conclusion of a speech.—**Perorate**, per-ò-rát, *v.i.* To make a peroration; also, to speechify; to spout.

**Peroxide**, pèr-ok'sid, *n.* That oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.

**Perpend**, per-pend', *v.t.* [*L. perpendo*, I weigh carefully.] To weigh in the mind; to consider attentively.

**Perpendicular**, per-pen-dik'ú-lèr, *a.* [*L. perpendicularis*, from *perpendicularum*, a plumb-line—*per*, intens., and *pendeo*, I hang.] Perfectly upright or vertical; extending in a straight line from any point toward the centre of the earth, or at right angles with the plane of the horizon; *geom.* falling directly on a line or surface at right angles; at right angles to a given line or surface or forming a normal with a curved sur-

face.—*Perpendicular style*, *arch.* the florid or Tudor style of Gothic; the latest style of purely English architecture.—*n.* A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line; *geom.* a line falling at right angles on another line or on a plane.

**Perpetrate**, pèr'pe-trát, *v.t.*—*perpetrated*, *perpetrating*. [*L. perpetrare*, *per*, through, and *patro*, I finish or perform.] To do, execute, or perform: generally in a bad sense; to be guilty of; to commit; also used humorously for to produce something execrable or shocking (to perpetrate a pun).—**Perpetration**, pèr-pe-trá'shon, *n.* The act of perpetrating; commission.—**Perpetrator**, pèr'pe-trá-tér, *n.* One that perpetrates.

**Perpetual**, pèr-pet'ú-al, *a.* [*Fr. perpétuel*, *L. perpetuus*, from *perpetuus*, perpetual—*per*, through, and *peto*, I seek.] Continuing or lasting for ever in future time; destined to be eternal; continuing or continued without intermission; uninterrupted.—**Perpetual curate**, a permanent holder of a curacy in which all the tithes are appropriated and no vicarage endowed.—**Perpetual motion**, motion that once originated generates a power of continuing itself for ever or indefinitely, by means of mechanism or some application of the force of gravity—such a motion being, however, impossible.—**Perpetuate**, pèr-pet'ú-át, *v.t.*—*perpetuated*, *perpetuating*. [*L. perpetuo*, *perpetuum*.] To make perpetual; to cause to endure or to be continued indefinitely; to preserve from extinction or oblivion.—**Perpetuity**, pèr-pe-tú'í-ti, *n.* [*L. perpetuitas*.] The state or quality of being perpetual; something of which there will be no end; duration to all futurity; exemption from intermission or ceasing.

**Perplex**, pèr-pleks', *v.t.* [*From L. perplexus*, entangled.] To involve, entangle, make complicated or intricate; to puzzle; to tease with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity.—**Perplexity**, pèr-plek'si-ti, *n.* The state of being perplexed, puzzled, or at a loss; the state of being intricate or involved.

**Perquisite**, pèr'kwí-zít, *n.* [*L. perquisitum*, something sought out.] Something obtained from a place or office over and above the settled wages or emoluments; something in addition to regular wages or salary.

**Perry**, per'í, *n.* [*Fr. poiré*, perry, from *poire*, *L. pirus*, a pear.] A fermented liquor made from the juice of pears and resembling cider.

**Persecute**, pèr'se-kút, *v.t.*—*persecuted*, *persecuting*. [*Fr. persecuter*, from *L. persequor*, *persecutus*, to persecute.] To harass or afflict with repeated acts of cruelty or annoyance; to afflict persistently; specifically, to afflict or punish on account of holding particular opinions or adhering to a particular creed or mode of worship.—**Persecution**, pèr-se-kú'shon, *n.* The act or prac-

tice of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

**Persevere**, pèr-se-vèr', *v.i.*—*persevered*, *persevering*. [*L. persevero*.] To continue resolutely in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken.—**Persevering**, pèr-se-vèr'ing, *p.* and *a.* Steadfast in purpose; persisting in any business or course begun.—**Perseverance**, pèr-se-vè'rans, *n.* [*L. perseverantia*.] The act or habit of persevering; persistence in anything undertaken.

**Persian**, pèr'shi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Persia, the Persians or their language.—*n.* A native of Persia; the language spoken in Persia; a thin silk formerly used for lining.

**Persiflage**, pèr-sè-flázh, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *persifler*, to quiz—*L. per*, and *sibilare*, to hiss.] Idle bantering talk; a frivolous or jeering talk regarding any subject, serious or otherwise.

**Persimmon**, pèr-sim'on, *n.* [*Virginia Indian*.] An American tree of the ebony family, and also its fruit, which is about the size of a small plum and has a very sweet pulp.

**Persist**, pèr-sist', *v.i.* [*Fr. persister*, *L. persisto*—*per*, through, and *sisto*, I stand.] To continue steadily and firmly in the pursuit of any business or course commenced; to continue in the face of some amount of opposition; to persevere; (of things) to continue in a certain state.—**Persistence**, **Persistency**, pèr-sis'tens, pèr-sis'ten-si, *n.* The state of persisting, or of being persistent; steady continuance in a course; perseverance, often in evil.—**Persistent**, pèr-sis'tent, *a.* Inclined to persist; persevering; tenacious of purpose.

**Person**, pèr'son, *n.* [*L. persona*, primarily a mask used by actors, hence, a character, a person, from *personare*, to sound through.] An individual human being; a man, woman, or child; bodily form; human frame, with its characteristic appearance (to appear in person; cleanly in person); a human being, indefinitely; one; a man (a person would think so); a term applied to each of the three beings of the God-head; *gram.* one of three relations in which nouns and pronouns are regarded as standing to the act of speaking, a pronoun of the first person denoting the speaker, the second person one who is spoken to, and the third person one who or that which is spoken of (thus including all nouns); one of the three corresponding inflections of a verb singular and plural.—*In person*, by oneself, not by representative.—**Personable**, pèr'son-a-bl, *a.* Having a well-formed body or person; of good appearance.—**Personage**, pèr'son-áj, *n.* A person; a man or woman of distinction (an illustrious personage); a being regarded as having an individuality like that of a



human being (a divine or a mythological *personage*).—**Personal**, pər'son-al, *a.* [*l. personalis*.] Pertaining to a person as distinct from a thing; relating to or affecting some individual person; peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character; applying to the person, character, or conduct of an individual, generally in a disparaging manner (*personal reflections or remarks*); belonging to face and figure (*personal charms*); done in person, not by representative (a *personal interview*); *gram.* denoting or pointing to the person (a *personal pronoun*, as *I, we, thou, you, he, she, it, they*); having the modifications of the three persons.—**Personal property**, *personal estate*, movables; chattels; things belonging to the person, as money, jewels, furniture, &c., as distinguished from *real estate* in land and houses.—**Personality**, pər'son-al'i-ti, *n.* The state of being personal; what constitutes an individual a distinct person; the state of existing as a thinking intelligent being; application or applicability to a person; an application of remarks to the conduct, character, or appearance of some person; a remark reflecting in some way on an individual (to indulge in *personalities*); *law*, personal estate; personality.—**Personally**, pər'son-al-i, *adv.* In a personal manner; in person; with respect to an individual; as regards one's personal existence or individuality.—**Personalty**, pər'son-al-ti, *n.* *Law*, personal property, in distinction from *realty* or *real property*.—**Personate**, pər'son-āt, *v.t.*—*personated, personating*. To assume the character or appearance of, whether in real life or on the stage; to represent by an assumed appearance; to act the part of; to assume or put on.—**Personation**, pər'son-ā'shon, *n.* The act of counterfeiting the person or character of another.—*False personation*, the offence of personating another for the purpose of fraud.—**Personator**, pər'son-ā-tēr, *n.* One who personates; one who assumes the character of another.—**Personification**, pər'son-i-fī-kā'shon, *n.* The act of personifying; an embodiment; an impersonation; *rhet.* a species of metaphor, which consists in representing inanimate objects or abstract notions as endowed with life and action, or possessing the attributes of living beings.—**Personify**, pər'son-i-fī, *v.t.*—*personified, personifying*. [*L. persona, and facio, I make.*] To treat or regard as a person; to treat for literary purposes as if endowed with the characters of a rational being or person; to impersonate.

**Perspective**, pər-spek'tiv, *a.* [*Fr. perspectif, from L. perspicio, perspec-tum—per, through, and specio, I view.*] Producing certain optical effects when looked through; optical (a *perspective glass*); pertaining to the art of perspective.—*n.* A

telescope; the art or science which teaches how to draw or paint objects or scenes so that they appear to have their natural dimensions, positions, and relations; a representation of objects on a plane surface, projected as they appear to the eye; quality of a picture as regards perspective; view; vista; a relation between two geometrical figures which correspond to each other in such a way that the line joining any two corresponding points passes through a fixed point.

**Perspicacious**, pər-spi-kā'shūs, *a.* [*L. perspicax, perspicidus, from perspicio, I look through.*] Quick-sighted; quickly seeing through or understanding anything; of acute discernment.—**Perspicacity**, pər-spi-kas'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being perspicacious; acuteness of discernment; penetration; sagacity.—**Perspicuity**, pər-spi-kū'i-ti, *n.* [*L. perspicuitas*.] The quality of being perspicuous; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.—**Perspicuous**, pər-spi-kū'ūs, *a.* [*L. perspicuus*.] Clear to the understanding; not obscure or ambiguous; lucid.

**Perspire**, pər-spir, *v.i.*—*perspired, perspiring*. [*L. perspiro—per, through, and spiro, I breathe.*] To give out watery matter through the pores of the skin; to sweat; to exude.—*v.t.* To emit through the excretories of the skin; to give out through pores.

**Perspiration**, pər-spi-rā'shon, *n.* The act of perspiring; excretion of watery fluid (sweat) from the surface of the body (whether visibly or in the form of invisible vapour); matter perspired.

**Persuade**, pər-swād, *v.t.*—*persuaded, persuading*. [*L. persuadeo—per, effectively, and suadeo, I advise, urge.*] To influence by argument, advice, or expostulation; to argue or reason into a certain course of action; to advise; to try to influence; to convince by argument or reasons offered.—**Persuasion**, pər-swā'zhon, *n.* [*L. persuasio, persuasione*.] The act of persuading; the state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction; a creed or belief; a sect or party adhering to a creed or system of opinions.—**Persuasive**, pər-swā'ziv, *a.* Having the power of persuading; influencing to a course of action.—*n.* That which persuades; an incitement; an exhortation.

**Persulphate**, pər-sul'fāt, *n.* That sulphate of a metal which contains the greater relative quantity of acid.

**Pert**, pərt, *a.* [Partly from *O.F. apert, apert* (as in *malapert*), from *L. apertus, open*; partly from *W. pert, perc, trim, spruce*.] Lively; brisk; dapper; smart; forward; saucy; indecorously free.—**Pertness**, pərt'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being pert; smartness; sauciness; forward boldness.

**Pertain**, pər-tān, *v.i.* [*L. pertineo—per, intens., and teneo, I hold.*] To

belong; to be the property, right, duty of; to appertain; to have relation or bearing: always followed by *to*.

**Pertinacious**, pər-ti-nā'shūs, *a.* [*L. pertinax—per, intens., and teneo, I hold.*] Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design with obstinacy; obstinate; perversely persistent; resolute; constant.—**Pertinacity**, **Pertinaciousness**, pər-ti-nas'i-ti, pər-ti-nā'shūs-nes, *n.* Firm or unyielding adherence to opinion or purpose; obstinacy; resolution; constancy.

**Pertinent**, pər'ti-nent, *a.* [*L. pertinens, ppr. of pertineo, I pertain.*] Related to the subject or matter in hand; just to the purpose; apposite; not foreign to the question.—**Pertinence**, **Pertinency**, pər'ti-nen-si, *n.* The quality of being pertinent; justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness.

**Perturb**, pər-tərb, *v.t.* [*L. perturbare—per, intens., and turbo, I disturb, from turba, a crowd.*] To disturb; to agitate; to disorder; to confuse.—**Perturbable**, pər-tərb-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being perturbed or agitated.—**Perturbation**, pər-tərb-ā'shon, *n.* [*L. perturbatio*.] The act of perturbing or state of being perturbed; disorder; especially, disquiet of mind; commotion of the passions; agitation; cause of disquiet.

**Peruke**, pe-rūk', *n.* [*Fr. perruque, It. perucca, It. dial. pilucca, peruke, from L. pilus, hair. Perwig is a corruption of perruque, and its final syllable has become wig.*] An artificial cap of hair; a perwig.

**Peruse**, pe-rüz', *v.t.*—*perused, perusing*. [*From prefix per, intens., and use.*] To read through; to read with attention; to observe; to examine with careful survey.—**Perusal**, pe-rüz'al, *n.* The act of perusing or reading.

**Peruvian**, pe-rü'vi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Peru in South America.—*n.* A native of Peru.—**Peruvian-bark**, *n.* The bark of several species of Cinchona, trees of Peru, yielding quinine.

**Pervade**, pər-vād', *v.t.*—*pervaded, pervading*. [*L. pervado, I go through—per, through, and vado, I go.*] To pass or flow through; to extend through; to spread or be diffused through the whole extent of.—**Pervasion**, pər-vā'zhon, *n.* The act of pervading.—**Pervasive**, pər-vā'siv, *a.* Tending or having power to pervade.

**Perverse**, pər-vərs', *a.* [*L. perversus, from pervertio, I pervert, corrupt, overthrow—per, and verto, I turn.*] Turned aside from the right; turned to evil; obstinate in the wrong; froward; stubborn; intractable; cross; petulant; untoward.—**Perverseness**, pər-vərs'nes, *n.* The quality of being perverse; disposition to thwart or cross.—**Perversion**, pər-vərs'hon, *n.* [*L. perversio*.] The act of perverting; a diverting

from the true intent or object; change to something worse.—**Perversity**, pĕr-vĕr'si-ti, *n.* [*L. perversitas*.] State or quality of being perverse; perverseness.—**Pervert**, pĕr-vĕrt', *v.t.* [*L. pervertō*.] To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use or end; to misinterpret wilfully; to turn from the right; to corrupt.—**Pervert**, pĕr-vĕrt', *n.* One who has been perverted; one who has been turned from one religion to another that is considered worse.

**Pervious**, pĕr'vi-us, *a.* [*L. pervius*—*per*, through, and *via*, a way.] Capable of being penetrated by another body or substance; penetrable.

**Peshwa**, pesh'wa, *n.* [*Per. peshwa*, chief.] The hereditary ruler of the Mahratta state in India.

**Peso**, pā'sō, *n.* [*Sp.*] A dollar; a term used in the Spanish states of South America.

**Pessary**, pes'a-ri, *n.* [*L. pessarium*.] *Med.*, an instrument made of elastic or rigid materials, and introduced into the vagina to bear up the womb (as in prolapsus); a medicine applied in this way.

**Pessimism**, pes'im-izm, *n.* [*L. pessimus*, the worst.] The opinion or doctrine that takes the most unfavourable view of everything in nature, and holds that the present state of things only tends to evil: opposed to *optimism*.—**Pessimist**, pes'im-ist, *n.* One who believes in pessimism; also one who is inclined to take a desponding view of things.—**Pessimistic**, pes-si-mis'tik, *a.* Pertaining to pessimism.

**Pest**, pest, *n.* [*Fr. peste*, from *L. pestis*, a plague.] A plague, pestilence, or deadly epidemic disease; anything very noxious, mischievous, or destructive; a mischievous or destructive person.

**Pester**, pes'tĕr, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. empestre*, originally to rack the feet of a horse.] To encumber; to crowd or cram; to trouble; to disturb; to annoy with little vexations.

**Pestiferous**, pes-tif'er-us, *a.* [*L. pestis*, plague, and *fero*, I produce.] Pestilential; noxious to health; infectious; noxious in any manner; malignant.

**Pestilence**, pes'ti-lens, *n.* [*L. pestilentia*, from *pestilens*, pestilent, from *pestis*, plague. *PEST*.] The disease called the plague or pest; any contagious and malignant disease that is epidemic and mortal; what is pestilential or pestiferous; something morally evil or destructive.—**Pestilent**, pes'ti-lent, *a.* [*L. pestilens*.] Pestilential; mischievous; noxious to morals or society; troublesome; corrupt.—**Pestilential**, pes-ti-len'shal, *a.* Having the nature of the plague or other infectious and deadly disease; producing or tending to produce infectious disease; destructive.—**Pestilentially**, pes-ti-len'shal-li, *adv.* In a pestilential manner.—**Pestilently**, pes'ti-lent-li, *adv.* In a pestilential manner.

**Pestle**, pes'l, *n.* [*O.Fr. pestel*, from *L. pistillum*, a pestle.] An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar.

**Pet**, pet, *n.* A slight fit of peevishness or fretful discontent.—**Pet-tish**, pet'ish, *a.* Proceeding from or pertaining to a pet or peevish humour.

**Pet**, pet, *n.* [*From Ir. peat*, Gael. *peata*, a pet.] A fondling; a darling; a favourite child; an animal fondled and indulged.—*v.t.* To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.—*a.* Petted; favourite (a *pet* lamb, a *pet* theory).

**Petal**, pet'al, *n.* [*From Gr. petalon*, a leaf.] *Bot.* a flower leaf; one of the separate parts of a corolla.—**Petaloid**, pet'al-oid, *a.* Having the form of a petal; resembling petals.—**Petalous**, pet'al-us, *a.* *Bot.* having petals; petaled.

**Petard**, pĕ-tărd', *n.* [*Fr. pétard*, from *péter*, to break wind, to bounce, from *L. pedo*, *pedium*, with same sense.] A shell or case made of metal, to be loaded with powder and fixed on a gate, barricade, &c., in order to break it down by explosion.—*Hoist with his own petard*, (*fig.*) caught in his own trap; involved in the danger he meant for others.

**Petasos**, pet'a-sus, *n.* [*Gr. petasos*.] A broad-brimmed hat; the winged cap of Mercury.

**Peter out**, pĕ-tĕr out', *v.i.* Said of a mine or vein of ore when it is exhausted and yields no return. [*Colloq.*]

**Peter's pence**, pĕ-tĕr-pens', *n.pl.* A tribute that used to be regularly offered to the popes (as the successors of St. Peter); a similar contribution still voluntarily given by some Roman Catholics.

**Petiole**, pet'i-ol, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. petiolus*, a dim. from *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] *Bot.* a leaf-stalk; the stalk connecting the blade of the leaf with the branch or stem.

**Petit**, pet'i or pĕ-tĕ; **Petite** (feminine form), pĕ-tĕt, *a.* [*Fr.*] Little; petty; small in figure.

**Petition**, pĕ-tish'on, *n.* [*L. petitio*, *petitiōis*, from *peto*, *petitum*, to seek, attack.] An entreaty, supplication, or prayer, as one to the Supreme Being or a superior in rank or power; a particular request or article among several in a prayer; a formal written request; a written supplication from an inferior to a superior soliciting some favour, grant, right, or mercy; a written application in certain legal proceedings.—*v.t.* To make a petition, request, or prayer to; to solicit; to address a written or printed petition or supplication to (to *petition* government).—**Petitionary**, pĕ-tish'on-a-ri, *a.* Offering a petition; supplicatory; containing a petition or request.—**Petitioner**, pĕ-tish'on-ĕr, *n.* One that presents a petition, either verbal or written.

**Petrel**, pet'rel, *n.* [*Dim. of Peter*, in allusion to St. Peter's walking on

the sea, as the birds often seem to do.] The name of web-footed oceanic birds of several species, found at great distances from land, and generally in stormy weather: hence the name *stormy petrels*.

**Petrify**, pet'ri-fi, *v.t.*—*petrified*, *petrifying*. [*L. petra*, a stone or rock, and *facio*, I make.] To convert to stone or stony substance, as by the infiltration and deposition of mineral matter; to turn into a fossil; *fig.* to make callous or obdurate; to paralyse or stupefy with fear or amazement.—*v.i.* To become stone or of a stony hardness.—**Petrification**, pet-ri-fak'shon, *n.* The process of changing into stone; an organized body rendered hard by deposition of a stony substance in its cavities; a fossil; a state of being paralysed as with astonishment.—**Petrifactive**, pet-ri-fak'tiv, *a.* Having power to petrify or convert into stone.

**Petrography**, pe-trog'ra-fi, *n.* [*Gr. petros*, a stone, and *graphō*, I write.] The study of rocks; a scientific description of rocks; petrology.

**Petrol**, pet'rol, *n.* Petroleum spirit; refined petroleum used as the source of power for the internal-combustion engines of motor-cars, aeroplanes, &c.

**Petroleum**, pe-trō'lĕ-um, *n.* [*L. petra*, rock, and *oleum*, oil.] A variety of naphtha, called also rock or mineral oil, a liquid inflammable substance found in the earth, and extensively employed for illuminating and other purposes.

**Petrology**, pe-trol'o-jī, *n.* [*Gr. petros*, a rock, and *logos*, a treatise.] The study of rocks; that branch of geology which determines the constitution of rocks by investigating the chemical composition of the separate mineral ingredients of which they consist.—**Petrologist**, pe-trol'o-jist, *n.* One versed in petrology.

**Petronel**, pet'rō-nel, *n.* [*O.Fr. petrinale*, *pointrinale*, from *L. pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast, being discharged with the stock placed against the breast.] A kind of carbine or large horseman's pistol.

**Petrous**, pĕ'trus, *a.* [*L. petrosus*, from *petra*, a stone.] Like stone; hard; stony.

**Petticoat**, pet'i-kōt, *n.* [*From petty*, short, small, and *coat*.] A loose under garment worn by females; hence, a woman.—**Petticoat government**, female government, either political or domestic.

**Pettifog**, pet'i-fog, *v.i.*—*pettifogged*, *pettifogging*. [*Petty* and *Prov.E. fog*, to seek gain by mean practices.] To act in mean or petty cases, as a lawyer.—**Pettifogger**, pet-i-fog'ĕr, *n.* An inferior attorney or lawyer who is employed in mean business.—**Pettifoggery**, pet-i-fog'ĕr-i, *n.* The practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.

**Pettitoes**, pet'i-tōz, *n.pl.* [*Petty* and *toes*.] The toes or feet of a pig:

sometimes used humorously for the human feet.

**Petto**, pet'tō, *n.* [It., from *L. pectus*, the breast.] The breast; hence, in *petto*, in secrecy; in reserve.

**Petty**, pet'i, *a.* [Fr. *petit*, little, small; akin to *W. pitw*, small, *pid*, a point.] Small; little; trifling; inconsiderable; having little power or possessions; having little importance; inferior (a *petty* prince).—**Petty officer**, an officer in the British navy whose rank corresponds with that of a non-commissioned officer in the army.—**Pettiness**, pet'i-ness, *n.* Smallness; littleness.

**Petulant**, pet'ū-lant, *a.* [*L. petulans*, petulantis, petulant, from *peto*, I attack.] Manifesting pique, perversity, or fretfulness; saucy; pert; capricious.—**Petulance**, pet'ū-lans, *n.* [*L. petulantia*.] Freakish passion; peevishness; pettishness; sauciness.

**Petunia**, pē-tū'ni-a, *n.* [Brazil. *petun*, tobacco.] A genus of American herbaceous plants, nearly allied to the tobacco-plant, and much prized by horticulturists for the beauty of their flowers.

**Pew**, pū, *n.* [O.Fr. *pui*, a raised place, from *L. podium*, a balcony.] A fixed seat in a church, enclosed and separated from those adjoining by partitions; or an enclosure containing more than one seat.—**Pew-opener**, *n.* An attendant in a church who opens the pew doors for the congregation.

**Pewit**, pē'wit, *n.* The pewit or lapwing.

**Pewter**, pū'tēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *peutre*, *piautre*, *D. peauter*, also *speuter*; same as *spelter*.] An alloy of tin and lead, or of tin with such proportions of lead, zinc, bismuth, antimony, or copper as experience has shown to be most conducive to the improvement of its hardness and colour; a vessel, or vessels collectively, made of pewter.—*a.* Made of pewter.—**Pewterer**, pū'tēr-ēr, *n.* One whose occupation is to make articles of pewter.

**Pfennig**, pfen'ig, *n.* A small copper coin of various values, current in Germany.

**Phaeton**, fā'e-ton, *n.* [From Gr. *Phaethōn*, who obtained leave from his father Helios (the Sun) to drive the chariot of the sun, but as he was unable to restrain the horses Zeus dashed him with a thunderbolt headlong into the River Po.] An open four-wheeled carriage usually drawn by two horses.

**Phagedæna**, Phagēdæna, fā-jē-dē'-na, *n.* [Gr. *phagedaina*, from *phagein*, to eat.] A spreading obstinate ulcer.

**Phagocyte**, fag'o-sit, *n.* [Gr. *phagein*, to eat, *kytos*, cell.] A white blood corpuscle that absorbs and destroys disease germs.

**Phalange**, fa-lan', *n.* [Gr. *phalanx*, *phalangos*, battle-array, a phalanx of soldiers, a bone of the fingers or toes.] *Anat.* one of the small bones of the fingers and toes; *bot.* a collection of several stamens joined more

or less by their filaments.—**Phalanger**, fa-lan'jēr, *n.* [From two of the toes being joined as far as the last phalanges.] An Australian marsupial animal of several species, nocturnal in habits and living in trees.—**Phalanx**, fal'angk, *n. pl.* **Phalanges**, fa-lan'jēz, also, except in anatomy, **Phalanxes**, fal'angk-sēz. *Greek antiq.* the heavy-armed infantry of an army, especially when formed in ranks and files close and deep; a body of troops or men in close array; *anat.* one of the small bones of the fingers or the toes.

**Phalarope**, fal'a-rōp, *n.* [From Gr. *phalaris*, a coot, and *pous*, pados, a foot.] A lobe-footed gallinallion bird, visiting Britain in its migrations.

**Phallus**, fal'lus, *n.* [Gr. *phallos*, the virile organ.] The emblem of the generative power in nature, carried in solemn procession in the Bacchic orgies of ancient Greece, and also an object of veneration or worship among various oriental nations.—**Phallic**, fal'lik, *a.* Pertaining to the phallus, or to the worship of the generative principle in nature.

**Phanerogam**, fan'ēr-o-gam, *n.* [Gr. *phaneros*, evident, and *gamos*, marriage.] *Bot.* a flowering plant or a plant with conspicuous flowers containing stamens and pistils: opposed to a *cryptogam*.

**Phantasm**, fan'tazm, *n.* [Gr. *phantasma*, from *phantazein*, to show, from the stem of *phaino*, to show.] A creation of the fancy; an imaginary existence which seems to be real; an apparition; a phantom; an idea; a notion; a fancy.—**Phantasmagoria**, fan-tas'ma-gō'-ri-a, *n.* [Gr. *phantasma*, and *agora*, an assembly.] Any exhibition of images by means of shadows, as by the magic lantern; the apparatus used in such an exhibition; any mixed gathering of figures; illusive images.—**Phantasmal**, fan'taz-mal, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a phantasm; spectral; illusive.

**Phantom**, fan'tom, *n.* [Fr. *fantôme*, from *L. phantasma*; same word as *phantasm*.] An apparition or spectre; a ghost; a fancied vision; a phantasm; something unreal.

**Pharaoh**, fā'rō, *n.* A name given by the Hebrews to the ancient monarchs of Egypt; a game at cards. **FARO**.

**Pharisee**, far'i-sē, *n.* [Gr. *pharisaios*, from Heb. *pārūsh*, separated.] One of a sect among the Jews distinguished by their strict observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and who considered themselves as more righteous than other Jews; hence, a strict observer of the outward forms or ceremonies in religion, without the spirit of it; a hypocrite.—**Pharisaic**, **Pharisaical**, far-i-sā'ik, far-i-sā'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees; addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of

religion without the spirit of it; hypocritical.

**Pharmaceutical**, **Pharmaceutic**, fār-ma-sū'tik, fār-ma-sū'ti-kal, *a.* [Gr. *pharmakeutikos*, from *pharmakeuein*, to administer medicine, from *pharmakon*, a drug.] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy or preparing medicines.—**Pharmaceutical chemistry**, chemistry applied to those substances which are employed for the cure of diseases.—**Pharmacist**, fār'ma-sist, *n.* One skilled in pharmacy; a druggist.—**Pharmacologist**, fār-ma-kol'o-jist, *n.* One who is skilled in pharmacology.—**Pharmacology**, fār-ma-kol'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon* and *logos*.] The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines: a branch of materia medica; a treatise on preparing medicines.—**Pharmacopœia**, fār'ma-kō-pē'a, *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon*, and *poiein*, to make.] A book of directions for the preparation, &c., of medicines, generally published by authority.—**Pharmacy**, fār'ma-sī, *n.* [Fr. *pharmacie*, from Gr. *pharmakeia*, from *pharmakon*.] The art of preparing and compounding medicines, and of dispensing them according to the prescriptions of medical practitioners; the occupation of an apothecary.

**Pharos**, fā'ros, *n.* A lighthouse or tower which anciently stood on the isle of Pharos, at the entrance to the Port of Alexandria; hence, any lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a beacon.

**Pharynx**, far'ingks, *n.* [Gr. *pharynx*, *pharyngos*; akin to *pharānx*, a chasm.] The muscular sac which intervenes between the cavity of the mouth and the œsophagus, its contraction aiding in swallowing the food.—**Pharyngeal**, fa-rin'jē-al, *a.* Belonging to or affecting the pharynx.—**Pharyngitis**, far-in-jī'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the pharynx.

**Phase**, fāz, *n.* [Fr. *phase*, from Gr. *phasis*, from *phainomai*, I appear.] One of the recurring appearances or states of the moon or a planet in respect to quantity of illumination or figure of enlightened disc; the particular state, at a given instant, of a continuously varying and periodic phenomenon (the *phases* of a tide, &c.); an aspect or appearance of that which presents various aspects; one of the various aspects in which a question presents itself to the mind; a turn or chance.

**Pheasant**, fez'ant, *n.* [*L. phasianus*, from Gr. *phasianos*, from *Phasis*, a river of Asia, near the mouth of which these birds are said to have been numerous.] A well-known and beautiful gallinaceous bird, reared and preserved in Britain and elsewhere for sport, and highly valued for the delicacy of its flesh. The *golden pheasant* and the *silver pheasant* are natives of China.—**Pheasantry**, fez'ant-ri, *n.* A place for breeding, rearing, and keeping pheasants.



**Phenacetin**, fē-nas'e-tin, *n.* A drug of coal-tar origin, used to relieve nervous headache, neuralgia, fever, &c.

**Phenol**, fē'nol, *n.* A name for *carbolic acid*.

**Phenomenon**, fē-nom'e-non, *n. pl.*

**Phenomena**, fē-nom'e-na, [Gr. *phainomenon*, what appears, from *phainomai*, I appear.] A visible manifestation or appearance; a fact or occurrence presented to our observation either in the external world or in the human mind; an appearance produced by the action of the different forces upon matter; what strikes us as strange and uncommon; something extraordinary; an exceedingly remarkable thing or personage.—**Phenomenal**, fē-nom'e-nal, *a.* Connected with, relating to, or constituted by phenomena; so surprising or extraordinary as to arrest the attention; extremely remarkable or extraordinary; astounding.

**Phenyl**, fē'nīl, *n.* [PHENOL.] A univalent aromatic hydrocarbon radical  $C_6H_5$ , of which *benzene* is the hydride, and *phenol* a hydroxyl derivative.

**Phœon**, fē'on, *n.* An heraldic charge representing the barbed head of a dart or other weapon; the broad arrow.

**Phial**, fī'al, *n.* [L. *phiala*, from Gr. *phialē*, a phial. *Vial* is another form.] A glass vessel or bottle; especially, a small glass bottle used for holding liquors, and particularly liquid medicines.

**Philander**, fī-lan'dēr, *v.i.* [From *Philander*, a virtuous youth in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, between whom and a married lady there were certain tender passages.] To make love sentimentally to a lady; to flirt; to pretend admiration.

**Philanthropy**, fī-lan'thrō-pī, *n.* [Gr. *philanthropia*, from *philos*, loving, and *anthrōpos*, a man.] Love towards mankind; benevolence towards the whole human family.—**Philanthropic**, **Philanthropical**, fī-lan'thrōp'ik, fī-lan'thrōp'ikal, *a.* [Gr. *philanthrōpikos*.] Pertaining to philanthropy; possessing general benevolence; entertaining good-will toward all men.—**Philanthropist**, fī-lan'thrōp-ist, *n.* One who evinces philanthropy; a person of general benevolence; one who exerts himself in doing good to his fellow-men.

**Philately**, fī-lat'e-li, *n.* [Fr. *philatélie*, a ridiculous compound of Gr. *philos*, loving, and *ateleia*, exemption from taxation.] The practice of collecting all sorts of postage stamps.—**Philatelist**, fī-lat'e-list, *n.* One who collects postage stamps.

**Philhellenist**, **Philhellene**, fī-hel'len-ist, fī-hel'lēn, *n.* [Fr. *philhellène*, from Gr. *philos*, loving, and *Hellén*, a Greek.] A friend of Greece; one who supports the cause and interests of the Greeks (Hellenes); one who supported them in their successful struggle with the Turks for independence.

**Philippic**, fī-lip'ik, *n.* One of a series of orations delivered by Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, against *Philip*, king of Macedonia; any discourse full of acrimonious invective; a name given to the fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Antony.

**Philistine**, fī-lis'tīn or fī-lis'tin, *n.* An inhabitant of *Philistia*, now a portion of Syria; the English form of *Philister*, a term applied by German students to any one who has not been trained in a University; hence, a matter-of-fact, commonplace person deficient in liberal culture and large intelligence, and so wanting in sentiment and taste; a person of narrow views; a prosaic, practical man.—**Philistinism**, fī-lis'tin-izm, *n.* Manners or modes of thinking of Philistines.

**Phill-horse**, fī'hors, *n.* A horse in the shafts; a corruption of *thill-horse*.

**Philology**, fī-lol'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *philologia*, from *philō*, I love, and *logos*, a word.] The science of language; linguistic science; linguistics: often expressed by the qualified title of *comparative philology*.—**Philologist**, **Philologer**, **Philologian**, fī-lol'o-jist, fī-lol'o-jēr, fī-lol'o-jī-an, *n.* One versed in philology, or the study of language in a scientific manner.—**Philological**, **Philologic**, fī-lol'o-jī-ka, fī-lol'o-jī-ka, *a.* Pertaining to philology.

**Philomath**, fī'lō-math, *n.* [Gr. *philomathēs*—*philos*, a lover, and *math*, root of *manthanō*, I learn.] A lover of learning.

**Philomel**, fī'lō-mel, *n.* [From *Philomela*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed into a nightingale.] The poetic name of the nightingale.

**Philoprogenitiveness**, fī'lō-prō-jen'i-tiv-nes, *n.* [Gr. *philos*, fond, and *E. progeny*.] The love of offspring, a term used chiefly by phrenologists.

**Philosopher**, fī-lōs'ō-fēr, *n.* [Gr. *philosophos*—*philos*, loving, and *sophos*, wise.] A person versed in or devoted to philosophy; one who devotes himself to the study of moral or intellectual science; one who conforms his life to the principles of philosophy; one who lives according to reason or the rules of practical wisdom.—**Philosophers' stone**, a stone or preparation which the alchemists formerly sought, as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.—**Philosophical**, **Philosophic**, fī-lōs'ōf'ik, fī-lōs'ōf'ik, *a.* Pertaining, suitable, or according to philosophy; characterized or constituted by philosophy; proceeding from philosophy; characteristic of a practical philosopher; based on the rules of practical wisdom; calm; cool; temperate.—**Philosophize**, fī-lōs'ō-fiz, *v.i.*—*philosophized*, *philosophizing*. To reason like a philosopher; to form or attempt to form a philosophical system or theory.—

**Philosophizing**, fī-lōs'ō-fiz-ing, *p. and a.* Searching into the reasons of things; reasoning like a philosopher.—**Philosophy**, fī-lōs'ō-fī, *n.* [Gr. *philosophia*, lit. love of wisdom, from *philos*, love, and *sophia*, wisdom.] The science which aims at an explanation of all the phenomena of the universe by ultimate causes; the knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, powers and laws; a particular philosophical system or theory; the calm and unexcitable state of mind of the wise man; practical wisdom.—**Moral philosophy**. **ETHICS**.—**Mental philosophy**. **METAPHYSICS**.—**Natural philosophy**. **PHYSICS**.

**Philtre**, **Philter**, fīl'tēr, *n.* [Fr. *philtre*, L. *philtrum*, from Gr. *philtōn*, from *philos*, loving.] A potion supposed by the ancients, and even by the ignorant of the present day, to have the power of exciting love.

**Phiz**, fiz, *n.* [A contr. of *physiognomy*.] The face or visage. [Humorous.]

**Phlebitis**, flē-bī'tis, *n.* [Gr. *phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein, and *-itis*, implying inflammation.] Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein.—**Phlebotomy**, flē-bot'ō-mī, *n.* [Gr. *phlebotomia*—*phleps*, *phlebos*, and *tomē*, a cutting.] The act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood.

**Phlegm**, flēm, *n.* [Gr. *phlegma*, *phlegmatos*, a slimy humour, from *phlegō*, I burn.] The thick viscid matter secreted in the digestive and respiratory passages, and discharged by coughing or vomiting; bronchial mucus; *fig.* coldness; sluggishness; indifference.—**Phlegmatic**, **Phlegmatical**, flēg-mat'ik, flēg-mat'ikal, *a.* [Gr. *phlegmatikos*.] Abounding in phlegm; generating phlegm; cold or sluggish in temperament; not easily excited into action or passion; not mercurial or lively.

**Phloem**, flō'em, *n.* [Gr. *phloios*, bark.] *Bot.* the liber or bast tissue in plants.

**Phlox**, flōks, *n.* [Gr. *phlox*, a flame, from the appearance of the flowers.] A North American genus of plants, with red, purple, or white flowers, cultivated in gardens.

**Phobia**, fōb'ī-a, *n.* [Gr. *phobēō*, I fear.] *Psych.* a morbid fear dominating the mind.

**Phocæan**, fō-kā'shē-an, *n.* [L. *phoca*, a seal.] A mammal belonging to the seal genus.—**Phocal**, **Phocine**, fō'kal, fō'sīn, *a.* Pertaining to the seal tribe.

**Phœbus**, fē'bus, *n.* [Gr. *Phoibos*, lit. the brilliant one.] A name of Apollo, often used in the same sense as Sol, the sun.

**Phœnician**, fē-nish'ī-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Phœnicia*.—*n.* A native of ancient Phœnicia, the region between Lebanon and the Mediterranean; the language of the Phœnicians, an extinct Semitic tongue, akin to Hebrew.

**Phœnix**, fē'nīks, *n.* [Gr. *phoinix*.] A

bird of ancient legend said to be the only one of its kind and to live 500 or 600 years, at the end of which it built for itself a funeral pile, lighted it with the fanning of its wings, and rose again from its ashes; hence, an emblem of immortality; a paragon; a person of singular distinction or beauty.

**Phone**, fôn. Short for *Telephone*: used as noun and verb.

**Phonetic**, **Phonetical**, fô-net'ik, fô-net'î-k'al, *n.* [Gr. *phônētikos*, from *phônē*, voice, sound.] Pertaining to the voice; pertaining to the representation of sounds; representing sounds.—*Phonetic spelling*, a system which aims at spelling words precisely according to their sound, and not in the loose manner in which English is spelled.—**Phonetics**, fô-net'iks, *n.* The doctrine of sounds; the science which treats of the sounds of the human voice, and the art of representing them by writing.—**Phonic**, fô'nik, *a.* Pertaining to sound.—**Phonics**, fô'niks, *n.* The doctrine or science of sounds; phonetics.

**Phonograph**, fô'nô-graf, *n.* [Gr. *phônē*, sound, and *graphô*, I write.] A type or character for expressing a sound; a character used in phonography; an instrument by means of which sounds can be permanently registered, and afterwards mechanically reproduced almost in the original tones. See *GRAMOPHONE*.—**Phonography**, fô-nô-gra-fi, *n.* The description of sounds; the representation of sounds by characters, each of which represents one sound, and always the same sound; phonetic shorthand.

**Phonology**, fô-nô'lo-jî, *n.* [Gr. *phônē*, sound, voice, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice; phonetics.

**Phorminx**, for'mîngks, *n.* [Gr.] An ancient Grecian lute or lyre.

**Phormium**, for'mî-um, *n.* [From Gr. *phormos*, a basket—because it is made into baskets.] The generic name of New Zealand flax.

**Phosgene**, fôs'jên, *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, light, and root *gen*, to produce.] A gas with a suffocating odour generated by the action of light on chlorine and carbonic oxide.

**Phosphorus**, fôs'for-us, *n.* [L. *phosphorus*, Gr. *phôsphoros*, the morning-star, lit. light-bringer, from *phôs*, light, and *phêrô*, I bring.] A solid non-metallic combustible elementary substance, at common temperatures a soft solid which undergoes slow combustion, an important constituent in animal and vegetable structures, and chiefly obtained from bones.—**Phosphate**, fôs'fat, *n.* A salt of phosphoric acid.—**Phosphatic**, fôs-fat'ik, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a phosphate; containing a phosphate.—**Phosphide**, fôs'fid, *n.* A combination of phosphorus with a single element.—**Phosphite**, fôs'fit, *n.* A salt of phosphorous acid.—**Phosphor-bronze**, *n.* An alloy of

copper, tin, and phosphorus, made into bearings for machinery, guns, cutlery, wire, sheathing for vessels, &c.—**Phosphoresce**, fôs'fo-res', *v.i.*—*phosphoresced*, *phosphorescing*. To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat; to give out a phosphoric light.—**Phosphorescence**, fôs'fo-res'-ens, *n.* The state or quality of being phosphorescent; the property which certain bodies possess of becoming luminous without undergoing combustion, sometimes a chemical, sometimes a physical action.—**Phosphorescent**, fôs'fo-res'-ent, *a.* Shining with a faint light or luminosity like that of phosphorus; luminous without sensible heat.—**Phosphoric**, fôs'for'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, obtained from, or resembling phosphorus; phosphorescent.—**Phosphoric acid**, an acid usually obtained by burning phosphuretted hydrogen in atmospheric air or oxygen.—**Phosphorite**, fôs'for-it, *n.* A species of calcareous earth; an amorphous phosphate of lime.—**Phosphorous**, fôs'for-us, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus.—**Phosphorous acid**, an acid produced by exposing sticks of phosphorus to moist air, and in several other ways.—**Phosphuretted**, fôs'fû-ret-ed, *a.* Combined with phosphorus.—*Phosphuretted hydrogen*, a gas procured by boiling phosphorus in a solution of a caustic alkali.

**Photo**, fô'tô, *n.* A contraction of *Photograph*; a photographic picture.

**Photochemistry**, fô-tô-kem'ist-ri, *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light, and *E. chemistry*.] That branch of chemistry which treats of the chemical action of light, especially of solar light.

**Photochromy**, fô-tôk'ro-mî, *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light, and *chrôma*, colour.] The art or operation of reproducing colours by photography.

**Photo-electric**, fô-tô-êl-ek'trik, *a.* Related to light and electricity, especially to the production of either by means of the other.—**Photo-electric cell**, an instrument in which a sensitive substance, such as potassium, emits electrons when light falls upon it: used in photometry, talking pictures, television, &c.—**Photo-electric effect**, the emission of electrons from a metal surface exposed to electromagnetic radiation, e.g. light or X-rays.

**Photo-electrotype**, *n.* A process in which a photographic picture is produced in relief so as to afford, by electric deposition, a matrix for a cast, from which impressions in ink may be obtained.

**Photo-engraving**, *n.* A common name of many processes in which the action of light is used for obtaining a picture upon a plate or block for subsequent engraving.

**Photography**, fô-tô-gra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light, and *graphô*, I describe.] The art of obtaining accurate representations of scenes and

objects by means of the action of light on substances treated with certain chemicals.—**Photograph**, fô-tô-graf, *n.* A picture obtained by means of photography.—*v.t.* To produce a likeness or representation of by photographic means.—**Photographer**, fô-tô-gra-fér, *n.* One who takes pictures by means of photography.—**Photographic**, **Photographical**, fô-tô-graf'ik, fô-tô-graf'î-k'al, *a.* Relating to photography.—*Photographic printing*, the process of obtaining positives on sensitized paper from transparent negatives by exposure to light.

**Photogravure**, fô'tô-grav-ûr, *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light, Fr. *gravure*, engraving.] A process by which an engraving is produced on a metal plate by light acting on a sensitive surface.

**Photolithograph**, *n.* A picture produced by photolithography.—**Photolithography**, *n.* A mode of lithographing in which a photograph is transferred to a prepared lithographic stone or plate.

**Photometer**, fô-tô-mê't-ér, *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument intended to measure the comparative intensity of different lights.—**Photometry**, fô-tô-mê't-ri, *n.* The measurement of the relative amounts of light emitted by different sources.

**Photomicrography**, fô-tô-mî-krog-ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light, *mîkros*, small, and *graphô*, I write.] The art or process of photographing minute objects when magnified by means of the microscope.

**Photon**, fô'ton, *n.* In the modern quasi-corporeal theory of light, an individual entity comprising one exact quantum of light energy.

**Photophone**, fô'tô-fôn, *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light, and *phônē*, a voice, a sound.] An instrument for reproducing sound in distant places by variations in the intensity of a beam of light.

**Photosphere**, fô'tô-sfêr, *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light, and *E. sphere*.] An envelope of light; the luminous envelope, supposed to consist of incandescent matter, surrounding the sun.

**Photosynthesis**, fô'tô-sîn'the-sis, *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light, *synthesis*, a putting together.] In green plants, the utilization by protoplasm of the energy of light, aided by the green pigment chlorophyll, for building up organic matter from water and carbonic acid gas.

**Phototype**, fô'tô-tip, *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light, and *typos*, a type.] A plate produced from a photograph by a peculiar process, as by photography or photolithography, and from which copies can be printed.

**Photoxylography**, *n.* [Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light, *xylon*, wood, and *graphô*, I write.] A mode of wood-engraving where the picture is in the first place photographed on the block.—**Photozincography**, *n.* The process of printing from a pre-



extensively used in making brooms and brushes for street-sweeping.  
**Piastre**, pi-as'tér, n. [Fr. *piastre*, It.



and Sp. *piastro*, a thin plate of metal, a dollar, from L.L. *piastro*, L. *em-plastrum*, Gr. *emplastron*, a plaster.] A denomination of money of various values; a small silver coin used in Turkey and Egypt; a Spanish dollar.

**Piazza**, pi-az'za, n. [It. *piazza*, open place, square, market-place.] A rectangular open space surrounded by buildings or colonnades.

**Pibroch**, pē'broch, n. [Gael. *piobairachd*, from *piobair*, a piper, *piob*, a pipe.] A wild irregular species of music performed on the bagpipe, and peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland.

**Pica**, pi'ka, n. [L. *pix*, *piceis*, pitch; probably named from *littera picata* (pitch-black letter), a great black letter at the beginning of some new section in the liturgy.] A large printing type of two different sizes, *small pica* and *large pica*.

**Picador**, pik-a-dor', n. [Sp., from *pica*, a pike or lance.] One of the horsemen armed with a lance who excites and irritates the bull in a bull-fight.

**Picaninny**, pik-a-nin-i, n. PICKANINNY.

**Picaron**, pik-a-rōn', n. [Sp. *pica-roñ*, augmentative of *pica-ro*, a rogue.] A rogue or cheat; one that lives by his wits; an adventurer. — **Picaresque**, pik-a-resk', a. [Fr.] Pertaining to rogues or picarons; describing the fortunes of rogues or adventurers.

**Picalilli**, pik-a-lil-li, n. An imitation Indian pickle of various vegetables, with pungent spices.

**Piccolo**, pik-kō-lō, n. [It. *piccolo*, small.] A small flute, the tones of which range an octave higher than those of the ordinary orchestral flute; an octave flute.

**Pice**, pis, n. *sing.* and *pl.* Small East Indian coin, value about  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. each.

**Pick**, pik, v.t. [Allied to W. *pig*, a point, a pike; Gael. *pioc*, *picoad*, a pick, a pickaxe; akin *pike*, *peak*, *peck*, *beak*; same root also in *spike*.] To strike at with anything pointed; to peck at, as a bird with its bill; to pierce; to clean, by removing with the teeth, fingers, claws, or a small instrument, something that adheres (to *pick* a bone, the teeth); to separate from other things; to select; to choose (to *pick* the best men); to pluck; to gather, as fruit or things growing; to gather up here and there; to collect (often with *up*); to snatch thievishly (a purse); to steal the contents of (to *pick* a pocket). — *v.i.* To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble; to pilfer. — *n.* A heavy double-pointed iron tool, with a wooden handle, used for loosening hard earth, stones, &c., in digging, ditching, &c.; a sharp hammer used in dressing stones. — **Pickaxe**, pik'aks, n. [Apparently from *pick* and *axe*, but really a corruption of O.Fr. *picquois*, a pickaxe, from *picquer*, to pierce.] A pick with a sharp point at one end and a broad blade at the other; also, simply a pick. — **Picker**, pik'er, n.

One who picks, culls, collects, or gathers (a rag-picker, a hop-picker); a name of tools or apparatus of many various shapes. — **Picking**, pik'ing, n. The act expressed by the verb to *pick*; perquisites not over honestly obtained; that which is left to be picked or gleaned; *pl.* the pulverized shells of oysters used in making walks. — **Picklock**, pik'lok, n. An instrument for picking or opening locks without the key. — **Pick-pocket**, pik'pok-et, n. One who steals, or makes a practice of stealing, from people's pockets.

**Pickaback**, pik'a-bak, a. or adv. [From the older form *pickapack*, a reduplication of *pack*.] On the back or shoulders like a pack. [Colloq.]

**Pickaninny**, pik'a-nin-i, n. [Sp. *pequeño niño*, little infant.] A negro or mulatto infant. [Amer.]

**Pickeler**, pik'er-el, n. [From *pike*.] A name applied to several small fresh-water fishes of the pike family.

**Picket**, Piquet, pik'et, n. [Fr. *piquet*, a dim. of *pique*, a pike.] A stake sharpened or pointed, used in fortification and encampments; a narrow board pointed, used in making fences; a pale; *milit.* a detachment of troops in a camp kept fully equipped to protect the camp from surprise; a small detachment of men sent out from a camp or garrison to bring in soldiers that have exceeded their leave; a game at cards. — *v.t.* — *picketed*, *picketing*. To fortify with pickets or pointed stakes; to fence with narrow pointed boards or pales; to fasten to a picket or stake; to place or post as a guard of observation.

**Pickle**, pik'l, n. [D. and L.G. *pekel*, G. *pökel*, *bökel*, brine.] A solution of salt and water in which flesh, fish, or other substance is preserved; brine; vinegar, in which vegetables, fish, oysters, &c., are preserved; a thing preserved in pickle; a state or condition of difficulty or disorder; a plight [colloq.]; a troublesome child [colloq.]. — *To have a rod in pickle for any one* is to have a beating, flogging, or scolding in reserve for him. [Colloq.] — *v.t.* — *pickled*, *pickling*. To preserve in brine or pickle; to treat with pickle.

**Picnic**, pik'nik, n. [Origin unknown.] A pleasure-party the members of which carry provisions along with them on an excursion to some place in the country: used also adjectively (a *picnic* party). — *v.i.* — *picnicked*, *picnicking*. To attend or take part in a picnic party.

**Picotée**, pik-ō-tē', n. [Fr. *picotée*, from *Picot* de la Perousse, a French botanist.] A variety of carnation.

**Picric**, pik'rik, a. [Gr. *pikros*, bitter, sharp.] Term applied to a kind of acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and some other substances, dyeing silk of a fine yellow colour, with a mordant of alum or cream of tartar. *Picric acid* is used as an explosive, as, for instance, in Lyddite shells.

**Pict**, pikt, n. [From *Picti*, the name given them by Latin writers; of uncertain origin.] One of a race of people (probably Celts) who anciently inhabited the north-east of Scotland.

**Picture**, pik'tūr, n. [L. *pictura*, from *pingo*, *pictum*, to paint.] A painting, drawing, or engraving exhibiting the resemblance of anything; any resemblance or representation, either to the eye or to the mind; a likeness; an image; a representation or description in words. — **Picture house**, the place of entertainment devoted to cinemas or moving pictures. — **Pictures**, the moving photographs shown in cinematography; the cinema. — *v.t.* — *pictured*, *picture*. To draw or paint a resemblance of; to represent pictorially; to bring before the mind's eye; to form an ideal likeness of; to describe in a vivid manner. — **Picture-book**, n. A book for children, illustrated with pictures. — **Pictorial**, pik-tō'ri-al, a. [L. *pictor*, a painter.] Pertaining to pictures; illustrated by pictures; constituting a picture. — **Pictorially**, pik-tō'ri-al-i, adv. In a pictorial manner; with pictures or engravings. — **Picturesque**, pik-tū-resk', a. Forming or fitted to form a pleasing picture; expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture; abounding with vivid and striking imagery; graphic in style of writing. — *The picturesque*, the quality that renders a scene suitable for making into a good picture.

**Picul**, pik'ul, n. In China, a weight of 133½ lb.

**Piddle**, pid'l, v.i. [A form of *peddle*.] To deal in trifles; to attend to trivial concerns.

**Pidgin English**, pij'in, n. The kind of mongrel dialect used for the transaction of 'business' between British and Chinese traders.

**Pie**, pi, n. [From the Celtic; comp. Ir. *piege*, a pie.] An article of food consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it; *print*, a mass of types confusedly mixed or unsorted.

**Pie**, pi, n. [Fr. *pie*, from L. *pica*, a magpie.] The magpie.

**Pie**, pi, n. The smallest current Anglo-Indian copper coin, the twelfth part of an anna.

**Piebald**, pi'bald, a. [From *pie*, a magpie, and *bald*, spotted with white.] Having spots or patches of white and black or other colour; having patches of various colours; pied; diversified; mongrel.

**Piece**, pēs, n. [Fr. *pièce*, Pr. *peza*, It. *pezza*, from L.L. *petium*, a piece, probably from the Celtic: W. *peh*, Armor. *pez*, a piece.] A fragment or part of anything separated from the whole, in any manner (to *tear in pieces*); a part of anything, though not separated or separated only in idea; a portion; a definite quantity or portion of certain things (a *piece* of muslin, a *piece* of work); an artistic or literary composition (a

*piece* of poetry or sculpture); a coin (a threepenny piece); a gun or single firearm (a fowling piece).—*To work by the piece*, to work by the measure of quantity, and not by the measure of time.—*Of a piece*, of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole; alike.—*A piece of one's mind*, a colloquial phrase for blunt and uncomplimentary statements.—*v.t.*—*pieced*, *piecing*. To mend by the addition of a piece; to patch; to unite; to join; to cement.—**Piece-goods**, *n.pl.* Goods generally sold by the piece, as cottons, shirtings, &c.—**Piecemeal**, *pēs'mēl*, *adv.* [*Piece*, and suffix *-meal*, A.Sax. *mæ-lum*, by parts.] In pieces; by pieces; by little and little in succession.—**Piecework**, *pēs'wērk*, *n.* Work done and paid for by the measure of quantity.

**Pied**, *pid*, *a.* [From *pie*, magpie.] Party-coloured; variegated with spots of different colours; spotted with larger spots than if speckled.

**Pier**, *pēr*, *n.* [O.Fr. *pere*, *piere*, a stone (Fr. *pierre*), from L. and Gr. *petra*, a stone.] Arch. the solid parts between openings in a wall, as between doors or windows; the square or other mass or post to which a gate is hung; the solid support from which an arch springs; a large pillar or shaft; one of the supports of the arches of a bridge; a mole or jetty carried out into the sea, serving to protect vessels from the open sea, to form a harbour, &c.; a projecting quay, wharf, or landing-place.—**Pier-glass**, *n.* A mirror or glass hanging between windows.—**Pier-table**, *n.* A table placed between windows.

**Pierce**, *pērs*, *v.t.*—*pierced*, *piercing*. [Fr. *percer*, to pierce; origin uncertain.] To stab or transfix with a pointed instrument; to penetrate; to force a way into; to affect keenly; to move deeply; to penetrate into, as into a secret or purpose.—*v.i.* To enter, as a pointed instrument; to penetrate.—**Pierced**, *pērst*, *p.* and *a.* Penetrated; perforated with holes.—**Piercer**, *pēr'sēr*, *n.* An instrument that pierces; a person that pierces or perforates; that organ of an insect with which it pierces bodies; the ovipositor.

**Pierides**, *pi-ēr'ī-dēz*, *n.pl.* [L.] A name of the Muses, from *Pieria*, where they were first worshipped among the Thracians.—**Pierian**, *pi-ēr'i-an*, *a.* Belonging to the Pierides.

**Pierrot**, *pē'er-ō*, *n.* [Fr. *dim.* of *Pierre*, Peter.] Itinerant minstrel or vocalist, generally at seaside places, with the dress of a clown in French pantomime, or other fancy costume.

**Piet**, *pi'e-ti*, *n.* [L. *pietas*, from *pius*, pious. *Pty* is the same word.] Veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being and love of his character; the exercise of these affections in obedience to his will and devotion to his service; filial reverence; reverence towards parents or

friends, with affection and devotion to them.—**Pietism**, *pi'et-izm*, *n.* The principles or practice of the pietists.—**Pietists**, *pi'et-ists*, *n.pl.* A religious party in Germany who proposed to revive declining piety in the Reformed Churches; hence, applied to one who makes a display of strong religious feelings.

**Piffle**, *pi'f*, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] Silly spoken or written matter; trash.

**Pig**, *pig*, *n.* [A.Sax. *pegga*, akin to D. *big*, *bigge*, L.G. *bigge*, a pig.] A young swine, male or female; a swine in general; an oblong mass of unforged iron, lead, or other metal.—*v.t.* or *i.*—*pigged*, *pigging*. To bring forth pigs; to act as pigs; to live or huddle as pigs.—**Piggery**, *pi'g-ēr-i*, *n.* A place with sties and other accompaniments allotted to pigs.—**Piggish**, *pi'g'ish*, *a.* Relating to or like pigs; swinish.—**Pig-headed**, *a.* Having a head like a pig; stupidly obstinate.—**Pig-iron**, *n.* Iron in pigs.—**Pig-lead**, *n.* Lead in pigs, as when first extracted from the ore.—**Pig-nut**, *n.* The root of a plant, common in woods and fields in Britain, and also known as earth-nut.—**Pig-skin**, *n.* The skin of a pig, especially when prepared for saddlery or other purposes.—**Pig-sty**, *n.* A sty or pen for pigs.—**Pig-tail**, *pi'g'tāl*, *n.* The tail of a pig; the hair of the head tied behind in a tail; tobacco twisted into a long rope.

**Pigeon**, *pi'j'on*, *n.* [Fr. *pigeon*, from L. *pipio*, *pipionis*, a chirping bird, from *pipio*, I peep, chirp.] A well-known bird of many varieties; a dove, as the stock-dove, the ring-dove, the turtle-dove; a simpleton; a gull; a person swindled by gamblers; hence, to *pluck a pigeon*, to strip a greenhorn of his money.—**Pigeon English**. *pidg'in*.—**Pigeon-express**, *n.* Intelligence conveyed by means of a carrier-pigeon.—**Pigeon-hole**, *n.* One of the holes in a dove-cot where the pigeons go in and out; a little compartment or division in a case for papers.—**Pigeon-house**, *n.* A dove-cot.

**Piggin**, *pi'g'in*, *n.* [Gael. *pigeon*, Ir. *pigin*, an earthen pitcher.] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle.

**Pigment**, *pi'g'mēt*, *n.* [L. *pigmentum*, from the stem of *pingo*, I paint.] Paint; any substance used by painters, dyers, &c., to impart colours to bodies; the colouring matter found in animal and plant bodies.

**Pigmy**, *pi'g'mi*, *n.* and *a.* PYGMY.

**Pike**, *pik*, *n.* [Fr. *plaque*, a pike; closely allied to *pick*, *peck*.] A military weapon, consisting of a long wooden shaft or staff with a flat pointed steel head; a pointed peak, hill, or mountain summit (Langdale Pikes); a fresh-water fish, so named from its long shape or from the form of its snout; (a contraction of Turnpike) a toll-bar.—*Sea-pike*, the garfish.—**Pikeman**, *pi'k'man*, *n.* A

soldier armed with a pike.—**Pike-staff**, *n.* The staff or shaft of a pike; a long staff with a sharp pike in the lower end of it.

**Pilaster**, *pi-las'tēr*, *n.* [Fr. *pilastre*, It. *pilastro*, from L. *pila*, a pile.] A square pillar projecting from a pier or from a wall to a short distance.

**Pilau**, *pilaw*, *pi'lā*, *n.* PILAU.

**Pilch**, *pilch*, *n.* [A.Sax. *pylca*, a furred garment, from L.L. *pellicea*.] A fur coat; a flannel cloth for an infant.

**Pilchard**, *pi'l'shārd*, *n.* [Probably a Cornish word; comp. Ir. *pilseir*, a pilchard; W. *picod*, a minnow.] A fish resembling the herring, but smaller.

**Pile**, *pil*, *n.* [Partly A.Sax. *pil*, a heap, a stake, partly from Fr. *pile*, a heap, a pier, a voltaic pile; both from L. *pila*, a pier or mole.] A heap; a mass or collection of things in an elevated form; a collection of combustibles arranged for burning a dead body; a large building or mass of buildings; an edifice; *elect.* a series of plates of two dissimilar metals, such as copper and zinc, laid one above the other alternately, with cloth between each pair, moistened with an acid solution, for producing a current of electricity; a galvanic or voltaic battery; a beam pointed at the end, driven into the soil for the support of some superstructure or to form part of a wall, as of a coffer-dam or quay; an heraldic figure resembling a wedge.—*v.t.*—*piled*, *piling*. To lay or throw into a heap; to heap up; to accumulate; to drive piles into; to furnish or support with piles.—*To pile arms*, to place three rifles so that the butts remain firm upon the ground, and the muzzles close together.—**Pile-driver**, *n.* A workman whose occupation is to drive piles; a machine or contrivance worked by steam for driving in piles.

**Pile**, *pil*, *n.* [O.Fr. *pell*, from L. *pilus*, hair.] A hair; a fibre of wool, cotton, &c.; the nap or fine hairy or woolly surface of cloth; also, the shag or hair on the skins of animals.

**Piles**, *pi'lz*, *n.pl.* [L. *pila*, a ball.] A disease originating in the morbid dilatation of the veins of the lower part of the rectum near the anus, the veins often forming bleeding enlargements and tumours; hemorrhoids.

**Pilfer**, *pi'l'fēr*, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *pelfrer*, to plunder, from *pelfre*, goods, spoil, booty.] To steal in small quantities; to practise petty theft.—*v.t.* To steal or gain by petty theft; to fitch.

**Pilgrim**, *pi'l'grim*, *n.* [Same as D. *pilgrim*, Dan. *pilgrim*, Icel. *pilgrimr*, O.F. *pellegrin*, from L. *peregrinus*, a traveller, a foreigner—*per*, through, and *ager*, land.] A wanderer; a traveller; one that travels to a distance from his own country to visit a shrine or holy place, or to pay his devotion to the remains of dead saints.—**Pilgrimage**, *pi'l'gri-*



māj, n. A journey undertaken by a pilgrim; a journey to some place deemed sacred for a devotional purpose; the journey of human life.—**Pilgrim Fathers**, n. The founders of the colony of Puritans at Plymouth in Massachusetts in 1620, regarded as the fathers of the United States.

**Pill**, pil, n. [Abbrev. of L. *pilula*, a dim. of *pila*, a ball (whence *pile*, a heap).] A little ball or small round mass of medicinal substance to be swallowed whole; something unpleasant that has to be metaphorically swallowed or accepted.—*v.t.* To dose with pills; to form into pills.—**Pill-box**, n. A box for holding pills; in military slang, a small concrete blockhouse, used as a machine-gun emplacement.

**Pillage**, pil'āj, n. [Fr. *pillage*, from *pillier*, to rob.] Plunder; spoil; that which is taken by open force, particularly from enemies in war; the act of plundering.—*v.t.*—*pil-laged*, *pillaging*. To strip of money or goods by open violence, and usually by a number of persons; to plunder; to spoil.

**Pillar**, pil'ēr, n. [Fr. *pilier*, a pillar, from L.L. *pilare*, from L. *pila*, a column.] A column; a columnar mass or upright body; *fig.* a supporter; one who or that which sustains or upholds.—**Pillar-box**, n. A public receptacle in the form of a short pillar, for letters that are to be sent by post.

**Pillau**, **Pillaw**, pil-lā', n. [Per. and Turk.] An oriental dish consisting of rice cooked with fat, butter, or meat. Spelled also *Pilau*, *Pilaw*.

**Pillion**, pil'yōn, n. [From the Celtic: W. *plyn*, Ir. *pillin*, Gael. *pillean*, a pillion, a pack-saddle, from root of L. *pilus*, hair (whence *pile*, of cloth).] A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a person on horseback or on a motor-cycle; a pad; a low saddle; the pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back.

**Pillory**, pil'o-ri, n. [Fr. *pilori*, a pillory, Fr. *espitoli*, L.L. *pilorium*, *spilorium*, a pillory; origin uncertain.] A frame of wood erected on a post or pole, with movable boards resembling those in the stocks, and holes through which were put the head and hands of an offender, who had to stand there by way of public punishment.—*v.t.*—*pilloried*, *pillorying*. To punish with the pillory; *fig.* to expose to ridicule, contempt, abuse, and the like.

**Pillow**, pil'ō, n. [O.E. *pilwe*, *pulwe*, from L. *pulvinus*, a cushion.] A long cushion to support the head of a person when reposing, filled with feathers, down, or other soft material; a supporting piece for an axle or shaft; a bearing.—*v.t.* To rest or lay on for support.—**Pillow-case**, **Pillow-slip**, n. The movable sack or case which is drawn over a pillow.—**Pillow-lace**, n. Hand-made lace worked on a small pillow or cushion.

**Pilot**, pi'lōt, n. [From O.D. *pijloot*,

a pilot, from *pijlen*, to sound the depth, and *loot*, the sounding-lead.] A steersman [Shak.]; a person qualified to conduct ships into and out of particular harbours, or along certain coasts, channels, &c.; a guide or director of the course of another person; one who has the conduct of any affair; in *aviation*, the man charged with operating the controls of an aeroplane or dirigible.—*v.t.* To act as pilot of; to guide through dangers or difficulties.

**Pilotage**, pi'lōt-āj, n. The remuneration of a pilot; the guidance of a pilot.—**Pilot-boat**, n. A boat used by pilots for reaching ships near shore.—**Pilot-cloth**, n. A coarse stout blue cloth for overcoats, such as are worn by pilots.—**Pilot-engine**, n. A locomotive engine sent on before a train to clear the way.—**Pilot-fish**, n. A fish resembling the mackerel which attends ships at sea, and is in the habit of accompanying sharks.

**Pimenta**, **Pimento**, pi-men'ta, pi-men'tō, n. [Pg. *pimenta*, It. *pimento*, from L. *pimentum*, paint, juice of plants.] Allspice, the berry of a tree of the West Indies; Jamaica pepper.

**Pimp**, pimp, n. [A nasalized form of *pipe* (Pr. *pimpa*, a pipe), a pimp being as it were one who whistles for females like a call-bird.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.—*v.i.* To pander; to procure lewd women for the gratification of others.

**Pimpernel**, pim'pēr-nel, n. [Fr. *pimpernelle*, It. *pimpinella*.] A little red-flowered prostrate annual found in cornfields.

**Pimple**, pim'pl, n. [A nasalized form of L. *papula*, a pimple; or from W. *pwmp*, *pwmp*, a knob.] A small elevation of the skin, with an inflamed base, seldom containing a fluid or suppurating.

**Pin**, pin, n. [Same as D. *pin*, Dan. *kind*, G. *pinn*, W. *pin*, a pin, a peg, &c., from L. *penna* or *pinna*, a feather, a pen.] A piece of metal, wood, or the like, used for fastening separate articles together, or as a support from which a thing may be hung; a peg; a bolt; a small piece of wire pointed at one end and with a rounded head at the other, much used as a cheap and ready means of fastening clothes, &c.; a peg in stringed musical instruments for increasing or diminishing the tension of the strings; the centre of a target; a central part.—*v.t.*—*pinned*, *pinning*. To fasten with a pin or pins of any kind; to clutch; to hold fast.—*v.i.* To enclose; to confine; to pen or pound.—**Pin-cushion**, n. A small cushion or pad in which pins are stuck for preservation.—**Pinhole**, pin'hōl, n. A small hole made by the puncture of a pin; a very small aperture.—**Pin-money**, n. An allowance made by a husband to his wife for her separate use, originally to buy pins.—**Pin-tail**, n. A

variety of duck with a sharp-pointed tail.—**Pin-wheel**, n. A wheel of which the cogs are pins projecting outward.

**Pinafore**, pin'a-för, n. [Because it is or was pinned on before.] A sort of apron worn by children to protect the front part of their dress.

**Pinang**, pi-nang', n. The betel-nut.

**Pincers**, pin'sēr, n.pl. [From Fr. *pincer*, to pinch (whence *pince*, pincers).] An instrument by which anything is gripped in order to be drawn out, as a nail, or kept fast for some operation; the nippers of certain animals; prehensile claws.

**Pinch**, pinsh, *v.t.* [Fr. *pincer*, It. *pizzare*, Sp. *pizar*, *pinchar*, to pinch; of doubtful origin.] To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with an instrument, &c.; to nip; to distress; to afflict; to nip with frost.—*v.i.* To act with pressing force; to press painfully; to be sparing or niggardly.—*n.* A close compression, as with the ends of the fingers; a nip; a gripe; a pang; distress inflicted or suffered; straits; difficulty; a strong iron lever; a crowbar; as much as is taken by the finger and thumb; a small quantity, generally of snuff.

**Pinchbeck**, pinsh'bek, n. [From the name of the inventor, a London watchmaker who died in 1732.] An alloy of copper and zinc, somewhat like gold in colour, and formerly much used for cheap jewellery. Hence, when used adjectively, sham; not genuine.

**Pindaric**, pin-dar'ik, a. After the style and manner of *Pindar*.—*n.* An ode in imitation of the odes of Pindar, the Grecian lyric poet; an irregular ode.

**Pine**, pin, n. [From L. *pinus*, a pine-tree; same root as *pix*, pitch.] The name of a valuable genus of evergreen coniferous trees, of which about seventy species are known, furnishing timber, turpentine, pitch, and resin; the pine-apple; also the plant that produces it.—**Pineal**, pin'ē-al, a. [Fr. *pinéale*, from L. *pinæa*, the cone of a pine, from *pinus*, a pine.] Resembling a pine-cone in shape.—**Pineal body**, **Pineal gland**, a small reddish-grey gland-like body found behind the third ventricle of the brain.—**Pine-apple**, n. A tropical fruit so called from its resemblance to the cone of the pine-tree; the plant itself.

**Pine**, pin, *v.i.*—*pined*, *pinning*. [A. Sax. *pinian*, to pain, to pine; same word as *pain*.] To languish; to lose flesh or grow weakly under any distress or anxiety of mind; to languish with desire (to pine for a thing).

**Ping**, ping, n. [Imitative.] The sound made by a bullet passing through the air.—**Ping-pong**, n. A game resembling lawn-tennis, played on a table.

**Pinion**, pin'yōn, n. [Fr. *pignon*, a pinion or small wheel; Sp. *piñon*, a joint of a bird's wing; from L. *pinna*, *penna*, a feather.] The joint of



a fowl's wing remotest from the body; a wing; a small wheel which gears with the teeth of a larger.—*v.t.* To confine by binding the wings; to disable by cutting off the first joint of the wing; to bind the arms of; to shackle; to fetter.

**Pink**, pink, *n.* [Comp. *D. pink*, to twinkle with the eyes, to wink—some of them are marked with eye-like spots.] A name of various garden flowers, as the clove-pink or carnation and garden pink; a light red colour or pigment resembling that of the common garden pink; anything supremely excellent (the pink of perfection); a fish, the minnow: so called from the colour of its abdomen in summer.—*a.* Resembling in colour the most frequent hue of the pink.—**Pink-eye**, *n.* A sort of contagious fever affecting horses; a contagious form of ophthalmia in man.

**Pink**, pink, *v.t.* [A nasalized form of *pick*.] To work in eyelet-holes; to ornament with holes, scallops, &c.; to stab; to wound with a sword or rapier.

**Pinnacle**, pin'ās, *n.* [Fr. *pinasse*, Sp. *pinaza*, Pg. *pinaca*, It. *pinaccia*, *pinazza*, a pinnacle, from L. *pinus*, a pine-tree.] A small vessel propelled by oars and sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner; a boat usually rowed with eight oars.

**Pinnacle**, pin'a-kl, *n.* [Fr. *pinacle*, L.L. *pinnaclum*, from L. *pinna*, a feather.] A rocky peak; a sharp or pointed summit; *arch.* any lesser structure, whatever be its form, that rises above the roof of a building, or that caps and terminates the higher parts of other buildings.

**Pinnate**, pin'āt, *a.* [L. *pinnatus*, from *pinna*, a feather or fin.] Bot. shaped or branching like a feather; formed like a feather.

**Pinniform**, pin'i-form, *a.* [L. *pinna*, *penna*, a feather, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a fin or feather.—**Pinnigrade**, pin'i-grād, *a.* [L. *pinna*, a fin, *gradior*, I go.] An animal, such as a seal, having limbs resembling paddles.—**Pinniped**, pin'i-ped, *n.* [L. *pinna*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A fin-footed animal; a pinnigrade.

**Pint**, pint, *n.* [D. *pint*, Fr. and G. *pinte*, a pint, Sp. *pinta*, a mark, also a pint (a quantity marked), from L. *pingo*, *pingtum*, to paint.] A measure of capacity containing the eighth part of a gallon.—**Pint-pot**, *n.* A pot for holding just a pint.

**Pintle**, pin'tl, *n.* [Dim. of *pin*.] A pin or bolt; *naut.* an iron bolt by which the rudder is hung to the stern-post; a pin passing through an axle to hold on a wheel.

**Pioneer**, pi-o-nēr, *n.* [Fr. *pionnier*, O.Fr. *peonier*, from *peon*, It. *pedone*, a foot-soldier.] One whose business is to march with or before an army to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, work at intrenchments, &c.; any one that goes before to prepare the way for another (*pio-*

*neers* of civilization).—*v.t.* To go before and prepare a way for.—*v.i.* To act as pioneer; to clear the way.  
**Pious**, pi'us, *a.* [L. *pius*.] Having due respect and affection for parents or other relatives; more commonly, duly reverencing the Supreme Being; godly; devout; dictated by reverence to God; proceeding from piety; practised under the pretence of religion (*pious* frauds).—*Pious belief*, a Catholic opinion not of the importance of a dogma.

**Pip**, pip, *n.* [D. *pip*, L.G. *pippe*, Fr. *pipie*, from L.L. *pitata*, for L. *pituita*, plegm, the pip.] A disease of fowls, consisting in a secretion of thick mucus in the mouth by which the nostrils are stopped.

**Pip**, pip, *n.* [Fr. *pipin*, a kernel; derivation uncertain.] The kernel or seed of fruit; a spot on cards.

**Pip**, pip, *v.i.* [An imitative word, slightly differing in form from *peep* —Dan. *pipe*, Sw. *pipa*, G. *pipen*, to pip.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken.

**Pipa**, pi'pa, *n.* The toad of Surinam.

**Pipe**, pip, *n.* [A.Sax. *pipe*, a pipe; D. *pijp*, Icel. *pipa*, Dan. *pibe*, G. *pfleite*, of imitative origin.] A wind-instrument of music, consisting of a tube of wood or metal; a long tube or hollow body made of various materials, such as are used for the conveyance of water, gas, steam, &c.; a tube of clay or other material with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco, &c.; the wind-pipe; the sound of the voice; a whistle or call of a bird; a roll in the exchequer, so named from resembling a pipe; a wine measure, usually containing about 105 imperial or 126 wine gallons; *naut.* the boatswain's whistle used to call the men to their duties.—*v.i.*—**piped**, *piping*. To sound or play on a pipe; to have a shrill sound; to whistle.—*v.t.* To play on a pipe or other wind-instrument; to utter in a sharp or high tone; *naut.* to call by means of the boatswain's pipe or whistle.—**Pipe-clay**, *n.* The purest kind of potter's clay, manufactured into tobacco-pipes and used by soldiers for cleaning belts, &c.—*v.t.* To whiten with pipe-clay.—**Pipe-fish**, *n.* A long and slender fish, the thickest part of whose body is only equal to a swan's quill.—**Pipe-line**, pip'lin, *n.* A line of pipes with apparatus for conveying liquids, e.g. petroleum.—**Piper**, pi'pēr, *n.* One who plays on a pipe; a bagpiper; a sea-urchin common in the northern seas.—To pay the piper, to be at the expense; to suffer or make good the loss.—**Pipette**, pi-pe't, *n.* [Fr., a small pipe.] A small tube terminating in a perforated point, used by chemists for transferring liquids.—**Piping**, pi'ping, *p.* and *a.* Playing on a pipe; having or giving out a shrill whistling sound; accompanied by the music of the peaceful pipe (this *piping* time of peace); boiling; hissing with heat (*piping* hot).—*n.* Pipes, as for gas, water,

&c., collectively; *hort.* a jointed stem used for propagating plants.  
**Pipistrel**, **Pipistrelle**, pi-pis'trel, *n.* [Fr. *pipistrelle*, from L. *vespertilio*, a bat.] The common bat of Britain.

**Pipit**, pip'it, *n.* [Probably imitative of its cry.] A name of birds allied to the lark.

**Pipkin**, pip'kin, *n.* [Dim. of *pipe*.] A small earthen boiler.

**Pippin**, pip'in, *n.* [Perhaps because grown from the pips or seeds.] The name given to several kinds of apples.

**Piquant**, pē'kant, *a.* [Ppr. of Fr. *piquer*, to prick, to be sharp, to pique.] Making a lively, half-pleasing, half-painful impression on the organs of sense; sharp; racy; lively; sparkling; interesting; sharp or cutting to the feelings; pungent; severe.—**Piquancy**, pē'kan-si, *n.* The state or quality of being piquant; sharpness; pungency.

**Pique**, pēk, *n.* [Fr.] An offence taken; slight anger at persons; feeling arising from wounded pride, vanity, or self-love.—*v.t.*—**piqued**, *piquing*. [Fr. *piquer*.] To nettle; to irritate; to sting (less strong than *exasperate*); to stimulate; to touch with envy, jealousy, or other passion; *refl.* to pride or value oneself.—*v.i.* To cause irritation.

**Piquet**, pik-et', pik'et, *n.* [From Fr. *pique*, a pike, a lance, a spade at cards.] *Milit.* a picket; a game at cards played between two persons with thirty-two cards, the ace of spades being highest card.

**Piracy**. Under **PIRATE**.

**Piragua**, pi-rā'gwa, *n.* A rude canoe. **PROGUE**.

**Pirate**, pi'rāt, *n.* [Fr. *pirate*, L. *pirata*, from Gr. *peiratas*, from *peiraō*, I attempt, *peira*, a trial.] A robber on the high-seas; one that by open violence takes the property of another on the high-seas; an armed ship or vessel engaged in piracy; a publisher or compiler who appropriates the literary labours of an author without compensation or permission.—*v.i.*—**pirated**, *pirating*. To play the pirate; to rob on the high-seas.—*v.t.* To publish without right or permission.—**Piratic**, **Piratical**, pi-rat'ik, pi-rat'ikal, *a.* [L. *piraticus*.] Having the character of a pirate; robbing or plundering by open violence on the high-seas; pertaining to or consisting in piracy.—**Piracy**, pi'rā-si, *n.* The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high-seas; the profession of pirate; literary theft; any infringement on the law of copyright.

**Pirogue**, pi-rōg, *n.* [Fr. *pirogue*, Sp. *piragua*; originally a W. Indian word.] A kind of canoe made from a single trunk of a tree hollowed out.

**Pirouette**, pi-rō-et, *n.* [Fr.; origin unknown.] A rapid whirling on the point of one foot; the short turn of a horse so as to bring his head suddenly in the opposite direction to where it was before.—*v.i.*—**pirouetted**, *pirouetting*. To perform a pirouette, as in dancing.

**Piscator**, pis-ká'tor, *n.* [L., from *piscis*, a fish.] A fisherman; an angler.—**Piscatorial**, **Piscatory**, pis-ka-tó'ri-al, pis'ka-to-ri, *a.* [L. *piscatorius*.] Relating to fishermen or to fishing; pertaining to angling.—**Pisces**, pis'séz, *n.pl.* [L. *piscis*, a fish.] *Astron.* The Fishes, the twelfth sign or constellation in the zodiac, next to Aries; the vertebrate animals of the class fishes.—**Pisciculture**, pis-i-kul'túr, *n.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *cultura*, culture.] The breeding, rearing, preservation, feeding, and fattening of fish by artificial means; fish culture.—**Pisciform**, pis'i-form, *a.* Having the shape of a fish.—**Piscina**, pis-si'na, *n.* [L., a cistern, a fish-pond.] A niche on the south side of the altar in churches, with a small basin and water-drain connected, into which the priest empties any water used.

**Pisé**, pé-zá, *n.* [Fr., from L. *piso*, *piso*, I bray, as in a mortar.] Stiff earth or clay used to construct walls, being rammed into moulds as it is carried up.

**Pish**, pish, *exclam.* A word expressing contempt.—*v.i.* To express contempt by *pish*!

**Pismire**, pis'mír, *n.* [E. *piss*, and *mire*=D. *mier*, Sw. *myra*, Icel. *maurr*, an ant; it discharges an irritant fluid vulgarly regarded as urine.] The ant or emmet.

**Piss**, pis, *v.i.* [Fr. *pisser*, D. and G. *pissen*, Sw. *pissa*, Dan. *pisse*, W. *pisaw*, to make water.] To discharge the fluid contained in the urinary bladder; to urinate.—*v.t.* To eject, as urine.—*n.* Urine.

**Pistachio**, **Pistachio-nut**, pis-tá'shi-ô, *n.* [Sp. *pistacho*, L. *piñacium*, the fruit; *pistacia*, Gr. *pistakia*, the tree, from Per. *pista*, the pistachio-tree.] The nut of the pistachio-tree.—**Pistachio-tree**, *n.* A small tree cultivated over the south of Europe for its fruit.

**Pistil**, pis'tíl, *n.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle, a dim. from *piso*, *pistum*, to pound, to beat in a mortar; akin *pestle*, *piston*.] *Bot.* the seed-bearing organ of a flower, consisting of the ovary, the stigma, and often also of a style.

**Pistol**, pis'tól, *n.* [Fr. *pistole*, from It. *pistola*, a pistol; originally a dagger made at *Pistola* or *Pistoia*, near Florence. From diminutive towards the name came to be given to miniature firearms.] A small firearm, the smallest used, designed to be fired with one hand only.—*v.t.*—*pistolled*, *pistolling*. To shoot with a pistol.

**Pistole**, pis-tól', *n.* [Fr. *pistole*, same as *pistol*, so named as being originally a half-crown, a diminutive of the crown.] An old gold coin in Spain, France, &c., valued at about 16s. sterling.

**Piston**, pis'ton, *n.* [Fr., from L. *piso*, *pistum*, to beat, to pound.] *Mach.* a movable piece of a cylindrical form, which exactly fits a hollow cylinder, such as the barrel of a pump or the cylinder of a

steam-engine, and capable of being driven alternately in two directions.

—**Piston-rod**, *n.* A rod which connects a piston to a point outside the cylinder, and either moved by the piston or moving it.

**Pit**, pit, *n.* [A.Sax. *pyt*, *pit*=D. *put*, Icel. *pytur*, a well; from L. *puteus*, a well.] A hollow or cavity more or less deep, either natural or made by digging in the earth; the shaft of a mine; a vat in tanning, bleaching, dyeing, &c.; *hort.* an excavation in the soil covered by a glazed frame, for protecting plants; a concealed hole in the ground for snaring wild beasts; any hollow, cavity, or depression in the flesh (the *arm-pit*); a place or area where cocks or dogs were formerly brought to fight, or where dogs are trained to kill rats; part of a theatre on the floor of the house, and somewhat below the level of the stage.—*The pit* [Scrip.], the place of the dead or the abode of evil spirits.—*The bottomless pit*, hell [N.T.].—*v.t.*—*pitied*, *pitting*. To lay in a pit or hole; to mark with little hollows, as by the small-pox; to set in competition; to set against one another, as in combat (lit. like cocks in a pit).—**Pitfall**, pit'fal, *n.* A pit slightly covered over, forming a kind of trap.—**Pit-head**, pit'hed, *n.* The top of a pit shaft, or the ground immediately around it.

**Pitapat**, pit-at'pat, *adv.* [A reduplication of *pat*, a slight blow.] In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats.—*n.* A light quick step.

**Pitch**, pich, *n.* [A softened form of O.E. *plik*, A.Sax. *pic*, from L. *pix*, *pilis*, pitch, akin to *pinus*, a pine (tree).] A thick, tenacious oily substance, commonly obtained from tar, and extensively used for closing up the seams of ships, for preserving wood from the effects of water, for coating iron-work, &c.—*v.t.* To smear or cover over with pitch.—**Pitch-blende**, *n.* A mineral which constitutes one of the most important sources of radium and uranium.

—**Pitch-dark**, *a.* Dark as pitch; very dark.—**Pitch-pine**, *n.* A pine abounding in resinous matter which yields pitch.—**Pitchy**, pich'y, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of pitch; like pitch; smeared with pitch; dark; dismal.

**Pitch**, pich, *v.t.* [O.E. *picche*, to pierce, to peck, to dart or throw, a softened form of *pick*, *pik*.] To fix or plant, as stakes or pointed instruments; to fix by means of such; hence, to set in array; to marshal or arrange in order (to *pitch* a tent, to *pitch* a camp); to fling or throw; to cast forward; to hurl; to toss; to regulate or set the key-note of; to pave or face with stones, as an embankment.—*Pitched battle*, one in which the armies are previously drawn up in form, with a regular disposition of the forces.—*v.i.* To fight; to settle; to come to rest from flight; to plunge or fall head-

long; to fix choice; with *on* or *upon*; to fix a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp; *naut.* to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves.—*n.* A point or degree of elevation or depression; height or depth; degree; rate; highest rise; height; loftiness; the degree of slope or inclination (the *pitch* of a hill or roof); the rise of an arch; a throw; a toss; that part of a cricket-field where the wickets are put up; a cast or jerk of something from the hand; *music and acoustics*, the relative height of a sound, the quality of a sound which depends upon the number of vibrations per second; in a toothed wheel, the distance from centre to centre of two adjacent teeth, measured along either a circular arc (*pitch circle*) or the straight chord; in certain technical senses, a distance between two points (as the *pitch* of a screw, that is, the distance between its threads).

—*Pitch and toss*, a game in which the players determine the order of tossing by pitching coins at a mark.

—**Pitch-fork**, pich'fork, *n.* A fork used in lifting or throwing hay or sheaves of grain; a tuning-fork.—*v.t.* To lift or throw with a pitch-fork; hence, to put suddenly or accidentally into any position.

—**Pitch-pipe**, *n.* A small flute or free-reed pipe used in regulating the pitch or elevation of the key or leading note of a tune.

**Pitcher**, pich'ér, *n.* [O.Fr. *picher*.] A vessel with a spout for holding liquors; an earthen or metallic vessel for holding water for domestic purposes; a water-pot, jug, or jar with ears.

**Pith**, pith, *n.* [A.Sax. *piþa*, D. *plut*, marrow, pith, kernel.] A soft cellular substance occupying the centre of the root, stem, and branches of exogenous plants; the spinal cord or marrow of an animal; strength, vigour, or force; closeness and vigour of thought and style; cogency; condensed substance or matter; quintessence.—**Pithy**, pith'y, *a.* Consisting of pith; containing pith; abounding with pith; terse and striking; forcible; energetic; uttering energetic words or expressions.

**Pithecolid**, pi-thé'koid, *a.* [Gr. *pithekos*, an ape, and *eidos*, likeness.] Pertaining to apes; resembling an ape; ape-like.

**Pittance**, pit'ans, *n.* [Fr. *pittance*, a monk's mess, from L.L. *pitantia*, *pitantia*, a monk's allowance, from L. *pietas*, piety.] An allowance of food bestowed in charity; a charity gift; a very small portion allowed or assigned.

**Pituitary**, pi-tü'i-ta-ri, *a.* [L. *pituita*, phlegm, rheum.] *Anat.* concerned in the secretion of phlegm or mucus (the *pituitary* membrane which lines the nostrils).

**Pity**, pit'y, *n.* [Fr. *pitie*, O.Fr. *pitie*, from L. *pietas*, piety, from *pius*, piou. *Piety* is the same word.] The



suffering of one person excited by the distresses of another; commiseration; compassion; mercy; the ground or subject of pity; cause of grief; thing to be regretted: in this sense it has a plural (it is a thousand *pities* he should fail).—*v.t.*—*pitied*, *pitying*. [O.Fr. *pitoyer*, to pity.] To feel pity or compassion towards; to feel pain or grief for; to have sympathy for; to commiserate; to compassionate.—*v.i.* To be compassionate; to exercise pity.—*Piteous*, *pit'e-us*, *a.* Fitted to excite pity; moving pity or compassion; mournful; affecting; lamentable.—*Pitiable*, *pit'i-a-bl*, *a.* Deserving or exciting pity.—*Pitiful*, *pit'i-ful*, *a.* Full of pity; tender; compassionate; miserable; moving compassion; palsy; insignificant; contemptible.—*Pitiless*, *pit'i-less*, *a.* Destitute of pity; hard-hearted; relentless; exciting no pity.

**Pivot**, *pi-vot*, *n.* [Fr. *pivot*, a pivot, from *lit. piva*, a pipe (=Fr. and E. pipe).] A pin on which anything turns; a short shaft or point on which a wheel or other body revolves; *milit.* the officer or soldier upon whom the different wheelings are made in the various evolutions of drill, &c.; that on which important results depend; a turning-point.—*v.t.* To place on a pivot; to furnish with a pivot.

**Pixy**, *Pixie*, *pl'k'si*, *n.* [Perhaps for *puck*, from *Puck*.] A sort of English fairy.

**Pizzicato**, *pit-si-kä'tō*, *a.* [It., twitched.] *Mus.* to be twitched by the finger, and not played with the bow of the violin.

**Placard**, *plak'ärd*, *n.* [Fr., from *plaque*, a plate.] A written or printed paper posted in a public place; a bill posted up to draw public attention; a poster.—*v.t.* To post placards on; to make known by placard.

**Placate**, *plak-kät*, *v.t.*—*placated*, *placating*. To appease, pacify, or conciliate.

**Place**, *pläs*, *n.* [Fr. *place*, from *L. platea*, a street.] A broad way or open space in a city; an area; a particular portion of space marked off by its use or character; a locality, spot, or site; position; a town or village; a fortified post; a passage in a book; point or degree in order of proceeding (in the first *place*); rank; order of priority, dignity, or importance; office; employment; official station; ground or occasion; room; station in life; calling; occupation; condition; room or stead, with the sense of substitution (to act in *place* of another); the position in the heavens of a heavenly body.—*v.t.*—*placed*, *placing*. To put or set in a particular place or spot; to set or put in a certain relative position; to locate; to appoint, set, induct, or establish in an office; to put or set in any particular rank, state, or condition; to set; to fix (to *place* confidence in a friend);

to invest; to lend (to *place* money in the funds).—**Place-kick**, *pläs'kik*, *n.* In Rugby football, a kick at goal after a try, the ball being placed in a straight line from where it was touched down; it is placed on the ground by one player and kicked by another.—**Placeman**, *pläs'man*, *n.* One who holds or occupies a place; specifically, one who has an office under government.—**Placement**, *pläs'ment*, *n.* The act of placing or of putting in a certain spot or position.

**Placenta**, *pläs-en'ta*, *n.* [L., a cake.] The after-birth; a temporary organ developed in mammals during pregnancy, and forming a connexion between the mother and the foetus; *bot.* that part of a seed-vessel on which the ovules or seeds are placed.

**Placer**, *plä'ser*, *n.* [Sp.] A gravelly place where gold occurs; a spot where gold-dust is found in the soil. [Amer.]

**Placid**, *pläs'id*, *a.* [L. *placidus*, from *placere*, I please. PLEASE.] Gentle; quiet; undisturbed; equable; mild; serene; untroubled.

**Plack**, *plak*, *n.* [Fr. *plaque*, from *Fl. placke*, an ancient Flemish coin.] A small copper coin formerly current in Scotland, equal to the third part of an English penny.

**Placket**, *plak'et*, *n.* [From the Fr. *plaque*, to lay or clap on.] A petticoat; the opening or slit in a petticoat or skirt; a woman's pocket.

**Plafond**, *plä-fond'*, *n.* [Fr., from *plat*, flat, and *fond*, bottom, back.] *Arch.* the ceiling of a room; the under side of a soffit.

**Plagal**, *plä'gal*, *a.* [Gr. *plagios*, oblique.] *Music*, applied to a cadence in which the chord of the subdominant is followed by that of the tonic.

**Plagiary**, *plä'ji-a-ri*, *n.* [L. *plagiarius*, a plagiary, a kidnapper, from *plagium*, man-stealing, kidnapping, from *plaga*, a snare.] One that steals or purloins the words or ideas of another and passes them off as his own; a literary thief.—**Plagiarism**, *plä'ji-a-rizm*, *n.* The act of plagiarizing; the crime of literary theft; that which is plagiarized.—**Plagiarist**, *plä'ji-a-rist*, *n.* One who plagiarizes.—**Plagiarize**, *plä'ji-a-riz*, *v.t.* and *i.*—*plagiarized*, *plagiarizing*. To steal or purloin the thoughts or words of another in literary composition.

**Plague**, *pläg*, *n.* [Same as *D. plag*, *Dan.* and *G. plague*, *Icel. plaga*, *Fr. plaga*, *O.Sp. plaga*, the plague; all from *L. plaga*, a blow, stroke, calamity.] A blow or calamity; severe trouble or vexation; a pestilential disease; a malignant fever of the East eminently contagious, and attended by excessive debility, as also with carbuncles or buboes.—*v.t.*—*plagued*, *plaguings*. To vex; to tease; to harass; to trouble; to embarrass; to scourge with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind.—**Plague-spot**, *n.* A spot of plague or foul disease; a deadly

mark or sign.—**Plaguy**, *plä'gi*, *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting; annoying; wearisome. [Colloq.]

**Plaice**, *pläs*, *n.* [From *L. platessa*, a flat-fish, from *Gr. platys*, flat.] A well-known species of the flat-fish family, more flat and square than the halibut.

**Plaid**, *pläd* or *plad*, *n.* [Gael. *plaid*, from *peallaid*, a sheepskin, from *peall*, a skin or hide.] A large rectangular outer garment or wrap, frequently of tartan, worn by the Highlanders and others in Scotland.

**Plain**, *plän*, *a.* [Fr. *plain*, *Fr. plan*, *It. piano*, from *L. planus*.] Without elevations and depressions; level; flat; even; smooth; void of ornament; without embellishment; simple; unadorned; without beauty; homely; sometimes used as a euphemism for *ugly*; artless; simple; unlearned; without disguise, cunning, or affectation; without refinement; unsophisticated; honestly undisguised; open; unreserved; mere; absolute; unmistakable; without difficulties or intricacies; evident to the understanding; clear; manifest; not obscure; not highly seasoned; not rich or luxurious (a *plain* diet).—*Plain* clothes, the ordinary dress of society; non-official dress; opposed to *uniform*.—*adv.* In a plain manner; plainly; frankly; bluntly.—*n.* A piece of level land; a piece of ground with an even surface, or a surface little varied by inequalities; *geog.* the general term for all those parts of the dry land which cannot properly be called hilly or mountainous.—**Plainness**, *plän'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being plain; evenness of surface; openness; candour; intelligibility.—**Plainsong**, *n.* *Music*, the simple, grave, and unadorned chant in which the services of the Roman Catholic Church have been rendered from a very early age; the simple notes of an air without ornament or variation; hence, a plain unexaggerated statement.

**Plaint**, *plänt*, *n.* [Fr. *plainte*.] Lamentation; complaint; audible expression of sorrow; representation made of injury or wrong done.—**Plaintiff**, *plän'tif*, *n.* *Law*, the person who commences a suit before a tribunal for the recovery of a claim; opposed to *defendant*.—**Plaintive**, *plän'tiv*, *a.* Expressive of sorrow or melancholy; mournful; sad.

**Plait**, *plät*, *plät*, *n.* [O.Fr. *plait*, *pleit*, from *L. plicatus*, folded, from *plicare*, to twist, whence *ply*.] A flattened gather or fold; a doubling of cloth or any similar tissue or fabric; a braid, as of hair, straw, &c.—*v.t.* To fold; to double in narrow strips; to braid; to interweave the locks or strands of (to *plait* the hair).

**Plan**, *plan*, *n.* [Fr. *plan*, from *L. planus*, plain.] The representation of anything drawn on a plane, and



forming a map or chart (the *plan* of a town); the representation of a horizontal section of a building, showing the extent, division, and distribution of its area into apartments, passages, &c.; a scheme devised; a project; disposition of parts according to a certain design; a method or process; a way; a mode.—*v.t.*—*planned, planning.* To invent or contrive for construction; to scheme; to devise; to form in design.

**Plane**, plān, *a.* [From *L. planus.*] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat.—*n.* A smooth or perfectly level surface; a part of something having a level surface; the supporting surface of an aeroplane; a surface such that if any two points whatever in it be joined by a straight line, the whole of the straight line will be in the surface; an ideal surface, supposed to cut and pass through solid bodies or in various directions: frequently used in astronomy (the *plane* of the ecliptic, the *plane* of a planet's orbit); a joiner's tool, consisting of a smooth-soled stock, through which passes obliquely a piece of edged steel or a chisel, used in paring or smoothing boards or wood of any kind.—*v.t.*—*planned, planing.* To make smooth, especially by the use of a plane; to travel by aeroplane.—*Plane angle*, an angle contained between two straight lines meeting in a plane.—*Plane geometry*, the geometry of plane figures, in contradistinction to *solid geometry*, or the geometry of solids.—*Plane sailing*, the art of determining a ship's place, on the supposition that she is moving on a plane, or that the surface of the ocean is plane instead of being spherical.—*Plane trigonometry*, that branch of trigonometry which treats of triangles described on a plane.—**Plane-iron**, *n.* The cutting iron of a plane.—**Planer**, plā'nēr, *n.* One who planes; a wooden block used to smooth the face of a form of type before printing; a planing-machine.—**Plane-stock**, *n.* The body of a plane in which the cutting-iron is fitted.—**Planing-machine**, *n.* A machine-tool for planing wood; a machine-tool for planing metals.—**Plane-tableing**, plān-tāb'ling, *p.n.* A method in surveying, in which points are determined graphically by the use of a flat table standing on a tripod.

**Plane, Plane-tree**, plān, *n.* [Fr. *plane, platane*, from *L. platanus*, the plane-tree.] A tree with a straight smooth branching stem and palmate leaves, used as a shade tree for lining avenues, roads, &c.; in Scotland, a name commonly given to the sycamore.

**Planet**, plan'ēt, *n.* [*L. planeta*, a planet, from Gr. *planētēs*, a wanderer, from *planáo*, I wander.] A celestial body (such as the earth) which revolves about the sun or other centre, whence it receives light.—*Primary planets*, those which

revolve about the sun as their centre.

—*Secondary planets*, those which revolve about other planets as their centre, and with them revolve about the sun; satellites or moons.—

**Planetarium**, plan-e-tā'ri-um, *n.* An astronomical machine which, by the movement of its parts, represents the motions and orbits of the planets.—**Planetary**, plan'e-ta-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the planets; having the nature of a planet.—*Planetary years*, the periods of time in which the several planets make their revolutions round the sun.—

**Planetoid**, plan'et-oid, *n.* One of a numerous group of very small planets revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; an asteroid.

**Plangent**, † plan'jēt, *a.* [*L. plangens, plangētis*, ppr. of *plango*, I beat.] Beating; dashing; as a wave.

**Planimeter**, pla-nim'et-ēr, *n.* [*L. planus*, plain, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the area of any plane figure.

**Planish**, plan'ish, *v.t.* [From *plane*.] To make smooth or plain, as wood; to condense, smooth, and toughen, as a metallic plate, by light blows of a hammer; to polish.

**Planisphere**, plan'ī-sfēr, *n.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *E. sphere*.] A sphere projected on a plane; a map exhibiting the circles of the sphere.

**Plank**, plangk, *n.* [Fr. dial. *planke*, Pr. *planca, plancha*, Fr. *planche*, from *L. planca* (for *planica*), a board, slab, from *L. planus*, plain.] A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker; in political slang, one of the principles in the system adopted by a party.—*v.t.* To cover or lay with planks.

**Plankton**, plangk'ton, *n.* [Gr. *plagkton*, wandering.] The mass of small organisms, plant or animal, floating or drifting in the ocean.

**Plant**, plant, *n.* [Fr. *plante*, a plant, from *L. planta*, a plant, a twig, the sole of the foot, from root of *planus*, plain.] One of the organisms which form the vegetable kingdom; a vegetable; an organized living body deriving its sustenance from the inorganic world, generally adhering to another body, and drawing from it some of its nourishment, and having the power of propagating itself by seeds or similar reproductive bodies; popularly the word is generally applied to the smaller species of vegetables; a collective term for the fixtures, machinery, tools, apparatus, &c., necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business; a put-up game; a swindle [colloq.].—*v.t.* To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth; to set in the ground for growth; to furnish with plants; to lay out and prepare with plants; to set upright; to set firmly; to fix; to set and direct or point (to *plant* cannon against a fort); to furnish the first inhabitants of; to settle (to *plant* a colony); to introduce and establish (to *plant* Christianity).—*v.i.* To perform the act

of planting.—**Plantation**, plan-tā'shon, *n.* [*L. plantatio*.] The act of planting or setting in the earth for growth; the place planted; a small wood; a grove; an estate cultivated chiefly by negroes or other non-European labourers; a first planting; introduction; establishment.—**Planter**, plan'tēr, *n.* One that plants, sets, introduces, or establishes; one who owns a plantation.—**Planting**, plant'ing, *n.* The art of forming plantations of trees; the act or art of inserting plants in the soil; a plantation.

**Plantain**, plantān, *n.* [Fr. *plantaïn*, from *L. plantago*, from *planta*, the sole of the foot, from a vague resemblance of the leaves to the foot.] A genus of perennial or annual herbs, found in all temperate regions, and represented in Britain by five species, of which the most common is the ribwort plantain, or rib-grass.

**Plantain, Plantain-tree**, plantān, *n.* [Sp. *plantano*, *platano*, from *L. platanus*, a plane-tree.] A large herbaceous plant, with a soft succulent stem, sometimes attaining the height of 20 feet, the fruit of which is of great importance as an article of food in tropical climates.

**Plantar**, plan'tar, *a.* [*L. planta*, the sole of the foot.] Anat. relating or belonging to the sole of the foot.

**Plantigrade**, plan'ti-grād, *a.* [*L. planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradior*, I walk.] Walking on the sole of the foot and not on the toes (digitigrade); applied to a section of carnivorous animals, including the bears.

**Plaque**, plāk, *n.* [Fr.] An ornamental plate; a brooch; the plate of a clasp; a flat plate of metal upon which enamels are painted.

**Plash**, slash, *n.* [D. *plash*, *plas*, a puddle, perhaps from sound of splashing; comp. D. *plassen*, G. *platschen*, *platschern*, to paddle in water; L.G. *plasken*, E. to splash.] A small collection of standing water; a puddle; a pond; a splash.—*v.i.* To dabble in water; to fall with a dabbling sound; to splash.—**Plashy**, slash'y, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles.

**Plasma**, plaz'ma, *n.* [Gr. *plasma*, something formed or moulded, from *plassō*, I form, whence *plastic*.] A siliceous mineral of a colour between grass-green and leek-green, used by the ancients for engraving upon; formless elementary matter; the liquid part of blood and lymph; specifically, *biol.* the simplest form of organized matter in the vegetable and animal body, out of which the several tissues are formed; the nearly colourless fluid in which the corpuscles of the blood are suspended.

**Plaster**, plas'tēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *plaster*, (Fr. *plâtre*, from *L. emplastrum*, Gr. *emplastron*, plaster, from *emplastō*, I daub over.] A composition of lime, water, and sand, with or without hair for binding, used for coating

walls and partitions of houses; calcined gypsum, used, when mixed with water, for finishing walls, for casts, cement, &c.; *phar.* an external application of a harder consistence than an ointment, spread on linen, silk, &c.—*Plaster of Paris*, a composition of several species of gypsum, originally obtained from Montmartre near Paris, used for various purposes.—*v.t.* To overlay or cover with plaster; to lay coarsely on; to bedaub.—**Plasterer**, *plas'tér-ér*, *n.* One that overlays with plaster.—**Plastering**, *plas'tér-ing*, *n.* The act or operation of overlaying with plaster; plaster-work; a covering of plaster.

**Plastic**, *plas'tik*, *a.* [Gr. *plastikos*, from *plassô*, I form.] Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter; capable of being moulded into various forms; capable of change or modification; capable of receiving a new bent or direction (as the mind); applied to sculpture and the kindred arts, as distinguished from painting and the graphic arts.—*Plastic clay*, a name given to one of the beds of the eocene period, from its being used in the manufacture of pottery.—**Plasticity**, *plas-tis'i-ti*, *n.* The state or quality of being plastic.

**Plat**, *plat*, *n.* [Same word as *plot*; but probably affected by Fr. *plat*, *plate*, flat.] A small piece of ground marked out and devoted to some special purpose; a plot of ground.

**Plate**, *plat*, *n.* [From Fr. *plate*, a metal plate, a piece of plate-armour, and *plat*, a dish; from *plat*, *plate*, flat.] A flattened piece of metal with a uniform thickness; armour composed of broad pieces or plates, domestic vessels or utensils made of gold or silver; a small shallow vessel of metal, porcelain, or earthenware, from which food is eaten at table; a piece of timber laid horizontally in a wall to receive the ends of other timbers; a piece of metal on which anything is engraved for the purpose of being printed off on paper; a page of stereotype for printing.—*v.t.*—*plated*, *plating*. To cover with a plate or plates; to overlay with a thin coating of silver or other metal; used particularly of silver (*plated vessels*).—**Plate-armour**, *n.* Defensive armour consisting of plates of metal.—**Plate-glass**, *n.* A superior kind of thick glass used for mirrors, &c.—**Plate-layer**, *n.* A workman on railways whose occupation is to lay down rails and fix them to the sleepers.—**Plate-powder**, *n.* A composition for cleaning gold and silver plate.—**Plater**, *plâ'tér*, *n.* One who coats articles with gold or silver; race-horse not of the highest class competing for a cup or piece of gold or silver plate in a selling race.—**Plating**, *plâ'ting*, *n.* The art of covering articles with a thin coating of metal, especially of overlaying articles made of the baser metals with a thin coat-

ing of gold or silver; a thin coating of one metal laid upon another metal.

**Plateau**, *pla-tô'*, *n.* pl. **Plateaux**, *Plateaux*, *pla-tôz'*, *n.* [Fr., from *plat*, flat; akin to *plate*.] A broad, flat area of land in an elevated position; a table-land.

**Platen**, *plat'en*, *n.* [From Fr. *plat*, flat.] Printing, the flat part of a press by which the impression is made.

**Platform**, *plat'form*, *n.* [Fr. *plate-forme*—*plate*, flat, and *forme*, a form.] Any flat or horizontal structure, especially if raised above some particular level; the flat roof of a building on the outside; the place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery; the raised walk at a railway station for landing passengers and goods; a place raised above the floor of a hall set apart for the speakers at public meetings; the aggregate of principles adopted or avowed by any body of men, such as a political party; a declared system of policy (a political platform).

**Platinum**, *plat'i-num*, *n.* [From *platina*.] A metal of a white colour very much like silver, but of inferior lustre, the heaviest of the ordinary metals, exceedingly ductile, malleable, tenacious, and difficult of fusion.—**Platinotype**, *plat'i-nô-tip*, *n.* [Platinum and type.] A permanent photographic print produced by a process in which platinum is used.—**Platinum-steel**, *n.* Steel alloyed with about 1/110th of platinum.

**Platitude**, *plat'i-tûd*, *n.* [Fr., from *plat*, flat.] Flatness; dullness; insipidity; a trite, dull, or stupid remark; a truism.

**Platonic**, *pla-ton'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to Plato the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school, or his opinions.—*Platonic love*, a pure spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes.

**Platoon**, *pla-tôn'*, *n.* [Fr. *peloton*, a ball of thread, a platoon, from *pelote*, a ball of thread, from L.L. *pelota*, *pilota*, from L. *pila*, a ball.] Formerly a small square body of soldiers; in present usage, a body consisting of four sections and about forty men, commanded by a subaltern, with a sergeant as second in command.

**Platter**, *plat'ér*, *n.* [From O.Fr. *platel*, dim. of *plat*, a plate.] A plate; a large shallow dish for holding eatables.

**Platypus**, *plat'i-pus*, *n.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *pous*, a foot.] The original name of the ornithorhynchus.

**Plaudit**, *plâ'dit*, *n.* [L. *plaudite*, do you applaud.] Applause, praise bestowed; usually in plural.—**Plauditory**, *plâ'di-to-ri*, *a.* Applause; commending.

**Plausible**, *plâ'z-bl*, *a.* [L. *plausibilis*, from *plaudo*.] Praiseworthy; apparently worthy of praise; apparently right; specious; using specious arguments or discourse; fair-spoken.—**Plausibility**, **Plausibleness**, *plâ-zi-bil'i-ti*, *plâ'z-bl-nes*, *n.*

The state or quality of being plausible; speciousness; superficial appearance of right.

**Play**, *plâ*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *plegian*, to play, from *plega*, play, pastime; connexions doubtful.] To do something not as a task or for profit, but for amusement; to act wantonly or thoughtlessly; to dally, trifle, toy; to move irregularly; to flutter; to contend in a game; to gamble; to perform on an instrument of music; to act with free motion; to work freely (the lungs *play*); to act; to behave; to act a part on the stage; to personate a character.—*v.t.* To perform in sport or for sport or for a prize; to make use of in a game (to *play* a trump card); to enter into a game with; to perform music on; to perform on a musical instrument (a tune); to act on the stage; to act or represent in general; to act like; to behave in the manner of (to *play* the fool); to perform; to execute (to *play* a trick).—*n.* Any exercise intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion, as cricket, quilts, &c.; a game; amusement; sport; frolic; jest; not earnest; gaming; practice in any contest (sword-play); action; use; employment; practice; manner of acting or dealing (fair *play*); a dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy; a dramatic performance; motion; movement, regular or irregular (the *play* of a wheel); hence, power or space for motion; liberty of action; scope; swing.—**Play-actor**, *n.* A stage-player; an actor.—**Playbill**, *plâ'bil*, *n.* A bill exhibited as an advertisement of a play, with the parts assigned to the actors.—**Play-book**, *plâ'buk*, *n.* A book of dramatic compositions.—**Played out**, *pp.* or *a.* Exhausted, from a game at cards which has been played to the last extremity or deal.—**Player**, *plâ'ér*, *n.* One who plays; an actor; a musician.—**Playfellow**, *plâ'fel-o*, *n.* A companion in amusements or sports.—**Playful**, *plâ'ful*, *a.* Sportive; frolicsome; frisky; indulging in gambols; full of sprightly humour; pleasantly jocular or amusing.—**Playgoer**, *plâ'gô-ér*, *n.* One who frequents plays.—**Play-ground**, *plâ'ground*, *n.* A piece of ground set apart for open-air recreation, especially connected with a school, &c., for the pupils.—**Playhouse**, *plâ'hous*, *n.* A theatre.—**Playmate**, *plâ'mat*, *n.* A play-fellow; a companion in diversions.—**Plaything**, *plâ'thing*, *n.* A toy; anything that serves to amuse.—**Playwright**, *plâ'rit*, *n.* A maker of plays.

**Plea**, *plē*, *n.* [O.Fr. *plai*, *plaid*, *plait*, a suit, a plea; from L. *placitum*, an opinion.] That which is alleged by a party to a legal action in support of his demand; the answer of a defendant to the plaintiff's declaration; a suit or action; a cause in court; that which is alleged in support, justification, or defence; an excuse; a pleading.



**Pleach**, plēch, *v.t.* To interweave. **Plead**, plēd, *v.i.*—pret. and pp. *pleaded*, sometimes *pled*. [Fr. *plaidier*, to plead, from L.L. *placitare*, from L. *placitum*.] To argue in support of a claim, or in defence against the claim of another; to urge reasons for or against; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; *law*, to present a plea; to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff; to deny the plaintiff's declaration and demand.—*v.t.* To discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments or reasons (to *plead* one's cause); to allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse (to *plead* poverty); to allege and offer in a legal plea or defence, or for repelling a demand in law.—**Pleader**, plē'der, *n.* One who pleads; a lawyer who argues in a court of justice; one that forms pleas or pleadings (a special *pleader*).—**Pleading**, plē'ding, *n.* The act of advocating any cause; the act or practice of advocating clients' causes in courts of law; one of the written statements containing the subject-matter of a litigant's demand or claim, or of his defence or answer.

**Pleasure**, plēz, *v.t.*—*pleased*, *pleasing*. O.Fr. *plaisir*, *pleisir*, &c., Mod.Fr. *plaire*, from L.L. *placere*, to please.) To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to delight; to gratify; to satisfy; to content; to seem good to: in this sense used impersonally.—*v.i.* To give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like; to choose; to prefer; to condescend; to be pleased; to be kind enough (do it, if you *please*).—**Pleaser**, plē'zēr, *n.* One that pleases; one that courts favour by pleasing.—**Pleasing**, plē'zing, *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable; gratifying; delightful.—**Pleasant**, plēz'ant, *a.* [Fr. *plaisant*, ppr. of *plaire*.] Pleasing; agreeable; grateful to the mind or to the senses; cheerful; gay; lively; jocular.—**Pleasantry**, plēz'ant-ri, *n.* [Fr. *plaisanterie*.] Gaiety; merriment; a sprightly or humorous saying; a jest; rally; lively talk; a laughable trick; a frolic.—**Pleasance**, plēz'ans, *n.* [Fr. *plaisance*.] Pleasure; delight; a part of a garden or pleasure-grounds secluded by trees or hedges. [Archaic.]—**Pleasure**, plēzh'ūr, *n.* [O.Fr. *plaisir*.] The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; the feeling produced by enjoyment or the expectation of good; delight: opposed to *pain*; sensual or sexual gratification; vicious indulgence of the appetite; what the will dictates or prefers; choice; wish; desire; a favour; arbitrary will or choice (to go or stay at *pleasure*).—*v.t.*—*pleasured*, *pleasuring*. To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify.—**Pleasurable**, plēzh'ūr-a-bl, *a.* Pleasing; giving pleasure.

**Plebeian**, plē-bē'an, *a.* [L. *plebeius*,

from *plebes*, *plebs*, the common people.] Pertaining to the common people; vulgar; common; belonging to the lower ranks.—*n.* One of the common people.

**Plebiscite**, plēb'i-sit or plēb'i-sit, *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *plebiscitum*—*plebis*, the people, and *scitum*, a decree.] A vote of a whole people or community; a decree of a country obtained by an appeal to universal suffrage.

**Plectrum**, plēk'trum, *n.* [L. *plectrum*, from Gr. *plēktron*, from *plēssō*, I strike.] The small instrument of ivory, horn, or metal used for striking the strings of the lyre, or other stringed instrument.

**Pledge**, plēj, *n.* [Fr. *pleige*, L.L. *plegium*, *plegium*, *plivium*, *plivium*, pledge; origin uncertain.] Law, the transfer of a chattel by a debtor to a creditor in security of a debt; the thing pawned as security for the repayment of money borrowed or for the performance of some agreement or obligation; a pawn; anything given or considered as a security for the performance of an act; a guarantee; a promise; a surety; a hostage; the drinking of another's health; a health.—*v.t.*—*pledged*, *pledging*. To give as a pledge or pawn; to deposit in possession of a person as a security; to give as a guarantee or security; to gage (to *pledge* one's word or honour); to engage solemnly (to *pledge* oneself); to drink a health to; to drink to one's welfare.

**Pleiad**, plī'ad, *n. pl.* **Pleiads**, **Pleades**, plī'ad, plī'a-dēz. [Gr. *Pleiades*.] A cluster of seven stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus.

**Pleistocene**, plīs'tō-sēn, *n.* [Gr. *pleistos*, most, and *kainos*, recent.] Geol. the most recent or uppermost division of the tertiary formation, of which the fossil remains belong almost wholly to existing species.

**Pliocene**,—*a.* Pertaining to this division.

**Plenary**, plē'na-ri, *a.* [L.L. *plenus*, from L. *plenus*, full.] Full; entire; complete.—*Plenary inspiration*, in *theol.* that kind or degree of inspiration which excludes all mixture of error.

**Plenipotence**, plē-nip'o-tens, *n.* [L. *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power.] Fullness or completeness of power.—**Plenipotentiary**, plē'n'i-pō-ten'shi-a-ri, *n.* A person invested with full power to transact any business; particularly, an ambassador or envoy to a foreign court, furnished with full power to negotiate a treaty or to transact other business.—*a.* Invested with or containing full power.

**Plenish**, plēn'ish, *v.t.* [L. *plenus*, full. REPLENISH.] To replenish.

**Plenitude**, plēn'i-tūd, *n.* [L. *plenitudo*, from *plenus*, full.] The state of being full or complete; plenty; abundance; repletion.

**Plenty**, plēn'ti, *n.* [O.Fr. *plentē*, from L.L. *plentitas*, fullness.] Abundance; copiousness; a full or ade-

quate supply; sufficiency; abundance of things necessary for man (a time of *plenty*).—*a.* Plentiful; being in abundance. [Colloq.]—

**Plenteous**, plēn'tē-us, *a.* Abundant; copious; sufficient for every purpose; yielding abundance; having an abundance.—**Plentiful**, plēn'ti-ful, *a.* Existing in great plenty; copious; abundant; ample; yielding abundant crops; fruitful.

**Pleonasm**, plē'o-nazm, *n.* [Gr. *pleonasmus*, from *pleon*, *pleion*, more.] Redundancy of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words to express ideas than are necessary.

**Plesiosaur**, **Plesiosaurus**, plē'sl-ō-sar, plē'sl-ō-sā'rus, *n.* [Gr. *plēsios*, near, and *sauros*, a lizard.] An extinct marine saurian, chiefly remarkable for its length of neck, nearly allied to the ichthyosaurus.

**Plethora**, plēth'ō-ra, *n.* [Gr. *plēthōra*, from *plēthō*, I am full, from *pleos*, full.] Med. overfullness of blood; a redundant fullness of the blood-vessels; hence, overfullness in any respect; a superabundance.

**Pleura**, plū'ra, *n.* [Gr. *pleuron*, a rib, pl. *pleura*, the side.] Anat. a thin membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and also invests the lungs.—**Pleural**, plū'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the pleura.—**Pleurisy**, **Pleuritis**, plū'ri-si, plū'ri-tis, *n.* An inflammation of the pleura.—**Pleuritic**, **Pleuritical**, plū'rit'ik, plū'rit'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to pleurisy; diseased with pleurisy.—**Pleuro-pneumonia**, plū-rō-nū-mō'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *pleura*, and *pneumon*, the lungs.] An inflammation of the pleura and substance of the lungs; a combination of pleurisy and pneumonia.

**Plexure**, plēk'sūr, *n.* [L. *plexus*, an interweaving, from *plecto*, *plexum*, to interweave.] An interweaving; a texture; that which is woven together.—**Plexus**, plēk'sus, *n.* [L.] Anat. a net-work of vessels, nerves, or fibres.

**Pliable**, plī'a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *pliable*, from *plier*, to bend, to fold, from L. *plico*, I fold, bend.] Easy to be bent; flexible; pliant; flexible in disposition; easy to be persuaded.—**Pliability**, **Pliableness**, plī-a-bil'i-ti, plī'a-bl-nes, *n.* The quality of being pliable; flexibility; a yielding to force or to moral influence.—**Pliant**, plī'ant, *a.* [Fr., ppr. of *plier*, to bend. FLX.] Capable of being easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible; lithe; limber; plastic; easily yielding to moral influence; easy to be persuaded.—**Pliancy**, plī'an-si, *n.* The state or quality of being pliant; easiness to be bent; readiness to be influenced.

**Plica**, plī'ka, *n.* [L., a fold.] Med. a disease of the hair, peculiar to Poland and the neighbouring countries, in which the hair is vascularly thickened, matted, or clotted; bot. a diseased state in plants in which the buds, instead of developing true branches, become short twigs, the



whole forming an entangled mass.—**Plicate**, **plicated**, plī'kāt, plī'kāt-ed, *a.* [*L. plicatus*, from *plico*, I fold, *plica*, a fold.] *Bot.* plaited; folded like a fan.—**Plication**, plī-kā'shon, *n.* A folding or fold; *geol.* a bending back of strata on themselves.—**Plicature**, plī-kā'tūr, *n.* [*L. plicatura*.] A plication; a folding.

**Pliers**, plī'ēr, *n. pl.* [*Fr. plier*, to bend.] A small pair of pincers adapted to handle small articles, and also for bending and shaping wire.

**Plight**, plīt, *v. t.* [*A. Sax. plihtan*, to pledge, to expose to danger, from *plith*, a pledge, danger.] To pledge, as one's word, hand, faith, honour; to give as a security for the performance of some act: never applied to property or goods, and therefore differing from *pledge*, which is applied to property as well as to word, honour, &c.—*n.* [*A. Sax. pliht*, a pledge, obligation, danger; *D. and Dan. pligt*, *Sw. pligt*, *plikt*, *G. pflicht*, duty.] A pledge or security; condition; state; predicament; generally, a risky or dangerous state; a distressed condition (to be in a wretched plight).

**Plimsoil-line**, plīm'sol, *n.* The line on the hull of a ship, regulating the load carried, first proposed in the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876 by Samuel Plimlin, M.P.

**Plinth**, plīnth, *n.* [*Gr. plinthos*, a brick or tile; *L. plinthus*.] *Arch.* a flat square member, in form of a slab, which serves as the foundation of a column; the flat square table under the moulding of the base and pedestal, at the bottom of the order.

**Pliocene**, plī'ō-sēn, *a. and n.* [*Gr. pleîn*, more, and *kainos*, recent.] A geological term applied to the most modern of the divisions of the tertiary epoch, the others being the eocene, oligocene, and miocene. The newer or more recent portion of the pliocene is usually called *pleistocene*.

**Plod**, plod, *v. i.*—*plodded*, *plodding*. [*Akin to Prov. E. plowd*, to wade, *plodge*, to walk through mud or water; *Ir. and Gael. plod*, *plodach*, a puddle; the primary sense being to walk laboriously, as through mire.] To travel or work slowly, or with steady laborious diligence; to study dully but with steady diligence; to toil; to trudge; to moil.—*v. t.* To go or walk over in a heavy labouring manner; to accomplish by toilsome exertion.—**Plodder**, plod'ēr, *n.* A dull, heavy, laborious person.—**Plodding**, plod'ing, *p. and a.* Given to plod or work with slow and patient diligence; patiently laborious.

**Plot**, plot, *n.* [*A. Sax. plot*, a spot of ground, a spot.] A plat or small extent of ground of a well-defined shape; *surv.* a plan or draught of a field, farm, estate, &c., on paper; a scheme, stratagem, or plan, usually a mischievous one; an intrigue; a conspiracy; the story of a play,

poem, novel, or romance, comprising a complication of incidents; the intrigue.—*v. t.*—*plotted*, *plotting*. To make a plan of; to plan; to devise; to contrive.—*v. i.* To form a scheme of mischief against another, or against a government or those who administer it; to conspire; to contrive a plan.—**Plotter**, plot'ēr, *n.* One who plots; a conspirator.

**Plough**, plou, *n.* [*Same as Icel. plögr*, *Dan. ploug*, *plow*, *O. Fris. plöch*, *D. ploeg*, *G. pflug*, a plough.] An implement drawn by animals, steam power, &c., by which the surface of the ground is broken up to render the soil fit for receiving seed, or for other operations of agriculture; also, a name of various tools, as a joiner's instrument for grooving, an instrument for cutting and smoothing the edges of books.—*v. t.* To till and turn up with a plough; to make furrows, grooves, or ridges in; to run through, as in sailing; to reject at examinations; to pluck.—*v. i.* To turn up the soil with a plough.—**Ploughboy**, plou'boy, *n.* A boy who drives or guides a team in ploughing; a rustic boy.—**Ploughman**, plou'man, *n.* One that ploughs or holds a plough; a farm labourer who is or may be engaged in ploughing.—**Plough-monday**, *n.* The Monday after Twelfth-day. On this Monday ploughmen were wont to draw a plough from door to door, and beg money to drink.—**Plough-share**, plou'shär, *n.* The share or part of a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow.

**Plover**, pluv'ēr, *n.* [*O. Fr. plovier*, *Fr. plover*, lit. the rain bird, from *L. pluvia*, rain.] The common name of several species of gallatorial birds generally seen in meadows, on the banks of rivers, or on the sea-shore, including the golden plover, the dotterel, and the ring-plover.

**Pluck**, pluk, *v. t.* [*A. Sax. pluccian*.] To gather; to pick; to cull, as berries or flowers; to pull with sudden force or effort; to twitch; to pull or draw, literally or figuratively; to strip by plucking; to strip feathers from (to *pluck* a fowl); to reject, after a university or other examination, for not coming up to the required standard.

**Pluck**, pluk, *n.* [*Comp. Gael. and Ir. pluc*, a lump.] The heart, liver, and lights of a sheep, ox, or other animal of the butcher's market; courage or spirit [*colloq.*].—**Plucky**, pluk'i, *a.* Spirited; courageous. [*Colloq.*]

**Plug**, plug, *n.* [*Same as D. plug*, *L. G. pluck*, *pluggē*, a bung, a peg.] Any piece of wood or other substance used to stop a hole; a stopple; a quid of tobacco.—*v. t.*—*plugged*, *plugging*. To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

**Plum**, plum, *n.* [*A. Sax. plume*, *L. G. plumme*, *G. pfume*, from *L. L. pruna*, from *L. prunum*, a plum.] A well-known fleshy fruit containing a stone

or kernel, and when dried being called a prune; also, the tree producing it; a grape dried in the sun; a raisin; colloquially, the sum of £100,000 sterling; hence, any handsome sum or fortune generally.

—**Plum-cake**, *n.* Cake containing raisins, currants, or other fruits.—**Plum-pudding**, *n.* Pudding containing raisins or currants.

**Plumb**, plum, *n.* [*Fr. plomb*, from *L. plumbum*, lead.] A plummet.—*a.* Standing according to a plumb-line; perpendicular.—*adv.* In a perpendicular direction.—*v. t.* To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular direction; to sound with a plummet; hence, to ascertain the capacity of; to test.—**Plumbago**, plum-bä'gō, *n.* [*L.*, from *plumbum*, lead.] Another name for *Graphite*.—**Plumber**, plum'ēr, *n.* One who plumbs; one who works in lead.—**Plumbing**, plum'ing, *n.* The art of casting and working in lead.—**Plumbism**, plum'bizm, *n.* Poisoning by lead taken into the system.—**Plumb-line**, *n.* A line having a metal weight attached to one end, used to determine a perpendicular; a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.—**Plumb-rule**, *n.* A narrow board with a plumb-line attached, used by masons, bricklayers, &c., for determining a perpendicular.

**Plume**, plöm, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. pluma*, the downy part of a feather.] The feather of a bird, particularly a large or conspicuous feather; a feather or collection of feathers worn as an ornament; token of honour; prize of contest.—*v. t.*—*plumed*, *pluming*. To pick and adjust the feathers of; to strip of feathers; to adorn with feathers or plumes; to pride; to boast: in this sense used reflexively.—**Plumage**, plö'māj, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *plume*, a feather.] The feathers that cover a bird.

**Plummet**, plum'et, *n.* [*For plumbet*, from *plumb*.] A piece of lead or other metal attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water; a plumb-rule or plumb-line.

**Plump**, plump, *a.* [*Allied to D. plomp*, unwieldy, bulky.] Swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; fat or stout in person; fleshy; having a full skin; distended.—*n.* A knot or cluster of individuals.—*v. t.* To make plump; to dilate; to fatten; to cause to fall suddenly and heavily.—*v. i.* [Perhaps an imitative word in first sense; as also in last sense above.] To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; to fall suddenly or at once; to grow plump; to give only one vote when more than one candidate is to be elected.—*adv.* At once or with a sudden heavy fall; suddenly; heavily.

**Plumule**, plö'mül, *n.* [*L. plumula*, dim. of *pluma*, a feather.] *Bot.* the growing point of the embryo, situated at the apex of the radicle, and at the base of the cotyledons, by which it is protected when young;

the rudiment of the future stem of a plant.

**Plunder**, plun'dér, *v.t.* [*G. plündern* (from *plunder*, baggage)=*D. plunderen*, *Sw. plundra*, *Dan. plyndre*, to plunder.] To take goods or valuables forcibly from; to pillage; to spoil; to rob in a hostile way; to take by pillage or open force.—*n.* The act of plundering; robbery; that which is taken from an enemy by force; pillage; spoil; that which is taken by theft, robbery, or fraud.

**Plunge**, plunj, *v.t.*—*plunged*, *plunging*. [From *Fr. plonger*, from hypothetical Latin *plumbicare*, from *plumbum*, lead; *lit.* to fall like lead or to fall plumb.] To thrust into water or other fluid substance, or into any substance easily penetrable; to immerse; to thrust; to thrust or drive into any state or condition (to *plunge* a nation into war); to baptize by immersion.—*v.i.* To thrust or drive oneself into water or other fluid; to dive or to rush in; to fall or rush into distress or any state or circumstances in which the person or thing is enveloped, enclosed, or overwhelmed (to *plunge* into war); to throw the body forward and the hind-legs up, as an unruly horse.—*n.* A dive, rush, or leap into something; the act of pitching or throwing the body forward and the hind-legs up, as an unruly horse.—**Plunger**, plun'jér, *n.* One that plunges; a wild, reckless gambler, who 'plunges' into heavy bets; a cylinder sometimes used in force-pumps instead of the ordinary pistons or buckets.

**Pluperfect**, plö'p-ér-fékt, *a. and n.* [*L. plus quam perfectum*, more than perfect.] *Gram.* applied to that tense of a verb which denotes that an action was finished at a certain period, to which the speaker refers (he *had done* it).

**Plural**, plö'ral, *a.* [*L. pluralis*, from *plus*, *pluris*, more.] Containing more than one; consisting of two or more, or designating two or more; *gram.* the plural number is that number or form of a word which designates more than one.—*n.* A form of a word expressing more than one; the plural number.—**Pluralist**, plö'ral-íst, *n.* A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one.—**Plurality**, plö'ral-i-ti, *n.* The state of being plural; an aggregate of two or more of the same kind; the greater number; the majority; *eccles.* the holding of two or more benefices together; one of two or more benefices held by the same clergyman.

**Plus**, plus, [*L., more.*] *Alg. or arith.* the name of a character marked thus +, which being placed between two numbers or quantities, signifies that they are to be added together; frequently used prepositionally, with the signification of in addition to (ability *plus* impudence).—**Plus-fours**, *n.* Wide knickerbockers, with 4" overlap below the knee.

**Plush**, plush, *n.* [*Fr. pluche*, *peluche*,

*It. peluzzo*, from *L. pilus*, hair.] A textile fabric with a sort of velvet nap or shag on one side resembling short hairs.

**Pluto**, plü'tò, *n.* The most remote of the planets, discovered in 1930.

**Plutocracy**, plö-tök'ra-si, *n.* [*Gr. Ploutos*, the god of wealth, and *kratos*, rule.] The power or rule of wealth.—**Plutocrat**, plö'to-krat, *n.* A person possessing power or influence solely or mainly owing to his riches.

**Plutonic**, **Plutonian**, plö-ton'ik, plö-tö-ni-an, *a.* [From *Pluto*, the king of the infernal regions among the ancient Greeks.] Of or relating to Pluto or to the regions of fire; subterranean; dark.—**Plutonic action**, the influence of volcanic heat and other subterranean causes under pressure.—**Plutonic rocks**, unstratified crystalline rocks formed at great depth beneath the earth's surface by igneous fusion, or rocks once stratified now altered by chemical action with or without heat.—**Plutonic theory**, that which ascribes the changes on the earth's surface to the agency of fire.

**Pluvial**, plö'vi-al, *a.* [*L. pluvialis*, from *pluvia*, rain; same root as in *flow*.] Rainy; humid; relating to rain; *geol.* applied to results and operations which depend on or arise from the action of rain.—**Pluvius**, plö'vi-us, *a.* [*L. pluviosus*.] Rainy; pluvial.

**Pluviometer**, plö-vi-om'et-ér, *n.* [*L. pluvia*, rain, and *Gr. metron*, measure.] A rain-gauge.

**Ply**, pli, *v.t.*—*plied*, *plying*. [From *Fr. plier* (also *plyer*), to fold, to bend, from *L. plicare*, to fold.] To employ with diligence (to *ply* a needle or an oar); to keep busy; to practise or perform with diligence; to busy oneself in; to press hard with blows or missiles; to assail briskly; to beset; to urge; to solicit, as for a favour.—*To ply with*, to present or offer to urgently and repeatedly; to press upon, especially with some ulterior object (to *ply one with flattery*).—*v.i.* To be steadily employed; to work steadily; to offer service; to run regularly between any two ports or places, as a vessel or vehicle; *naut.* to endeavour to make way against the wind.—*n.* A fold; a plait; a twist: often used in composition to designate the number of twists, &c. (a three-ply carpet); bent; turn; direction; bias.

**Plymouth Brethren**, plim'uth, *n. pl.* A sect of Christians who first appeared at Plymouth in 1830.

**Plywood**, pli'wud, *n.* Compound wood made of three or more layers glued together under pressure, and so arranged that the grains of adjacent layers run in different directions.

**Pneumatic**, **Pneumatal**, nü-mat'ik, nü-mat'ik-al, *a.* [*Gr. pneumatikos*, from *pneuma*, pneumatosis, breath, spirit, from *pneô*, to breathe or blow.] Consisting of or resem-

bling air; having the properties of a gas; pertaining to air, or to gases or their properties; moved or played by means of air; filled with or fitted to contain air; applied to numerous instruments, machines, apparatus, &c., for experimenting on gases, or for working by means of the compression or exhaustion of air (a *pneumatic* car; a *pneumatic* despatch-tube).—**Pneumatics**, nü-mat'iks, *n.* A name, now little used, for that branch of physics which treats of the mechanical properties of gases, and particularly of atmospheric air.—**Pneumatology**, nü-ma-to'l'o-jí, *n.* The branch of philosophy which treats of the nature and operations of mind or spirit; psychology.

**Pneumonia**, nü-mö'ni-a, *n.* [*Gr. pneumôn*, a lung, from *pneô*, I breathe.] *Med.* an inflammation of the lungs.—**Pneumonic**, nü-mon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic.

**Pneumoskeleton**, nü-mö-skel'ë-ton, *n.* [*Gr. pneumôn*, a lung, and *E. skeleton*.] A hard structure connected with the breathing organs of certain animals, as the shell of a mollusc.

**Poach**, pöch, *v.t.* [From *Fr. pocher*, to poach eggs, from *poche*, a pouch or pocket, the white of the egg forming a sort of pocket for the yolk.] To cook (eggs) by breaking and pouring among boiling water.

**Poach**, pöch, *v.i.* [Either from the above word, meaning originally to pouch or pocket thievishly, or a softened form of *poke*, to push, to intrude.] To intrude or encroach on the property of another to steal or plunder; to steal game or carry it away privately; to kill or destroy game contrary to law.—**Poacher**, pöch'ér, *n.* One who poaches or steals game; one who kills game unlawfully.

**Pochard**, pöch'ärd, *n.* [*Lit.* the *pocher*, one that poaches or pokes.] The name of a genus of oceanic ducks, natives of the Arctic Seas.

**Pock**, pok, *n.* [*A.Sax. poc* or *pocce*, *D. pok*, *G. pok*, a vesicle or pustule; perhaps akin to *poke*, a bag.] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in an eruptive disease, as the small-pox.

**Pocket**, pok'et, *n.* [*A dim. of poke*, a pouch or bag.] A small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles; a small bag or net to receive the balls in billiards; a certain quantity, from 1½ to 2 cwt. (a pocket of hops); *mineral.* a small cavity in a rock, or on its surface, containing gold; a mass of rich ore.—*To be in pocket*, to have gain or profit from some transaction.—*To be out of pocket*, to expend or lose money.—*v.t.* To put or conceal in the pocket; to take clandestinely.—*To pocket an insult*, *affront*, *wrong*, or the like, to receive it without resenting it, or at least without seeking redress.—**Pocket-book**, *n.* A small book or case, used for carrying papers in the pocket.—**Pocket-**



**borough, n.** A borough, the power of electing a member of parliament for which is in the hands of one or a few persons.—**Pocketful**, *pok'et-fūl*, *n.* Enough to fill a pocket; as much as a pocket will hold.—**Pocket-handkerchief, n.** A handkerchief carried in the pocket for use.—**Pocket-knife, n.** A knife suited for carrying in the pocket with one or more blades which fold into the handle.—**Pocket-money, n.** Money for the pocket or for occasional expenses.—**Pocket-picking, n.** Act or practice of picking pockets; the trade of a pick-pocket.—**Pocket-pistol, n.** A pistol to be carried in the pocket; a small flask of liquor for the pocket [colloq.].

**Poco, pō'kō**, [*It.*] *Musica*, a little; a word frequently prefixed to another to lessen the strength of its signification (*poco largo*, a little slow).—**Pocourante**, *pō'kō-kō-ran'tā*, *n.* [*It.* *poco*, little, and *curo*, I care.] One who cares little; an apathetic, careless, indifferent person.—**Pocourantism**, *pō'kō-kō-ran'tizm*, *n.* The character, disposition, or habits of a pocourante; extreme indifference, apathy, or carelessness.

**Pod, pod, n.** [Probably connected with *Dan. pude*, *Sw. puta*, a pillow or cushion, as also with *E. pad*, a cushion.] A term applied to a number of different pericarps or seed-vessels of plants, such as the legume, the loment, the siliqua, the silicle, the follicle, &c.—*v.i.*—**podded, podding.** To swell and assume the appearance of a pod; to produce pods.

**Podagra, pod'ā-gra, n.** [*Gr.*, from *pous*, *podos*, the foot, and *agra*, a taking or seizure.] Gout in the foot.

**Podesta, pō-des'ta, n.** [*It.* *podestà*, a governor, from *L. potestas*, power.] A chief magistrate of the Italian republics of the middle ages.

**Podgy, poj'ī, a.** Pudgy; fat and short.

**Podophthalmic, pod-of-thal'mik, a.** [*Gr.* *pous*, *podos*, a foot, and *ophthalmos*, an eye.] Having the eyes borne at the end of long foot-stalks, as in certain crustacea.

**Poe-bird, pō'e-bērd, n.** A New Zealand bird of the honey-eater family, greatly valued for the fineness of its notes and its capability of speaking; the parson-bird.

**Poem, pō'em, n.** [*Fr.* *poème*, from *L. poema*, from *Gr.* *poiēma*, lit. the thing made, from *poiōō*, I make.] A metrical composition; a composition in which the verses consist of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme; a composition in which the language is that of excited imagination.—**Poesy, pō'e-si, n.** [*Fr.* *poésie*, *L. poesis*, from *Gr.* *poiōō*, the art of writing poems.] The art or skill in composing poems; poetry; metrical composition.—**Poet, pō'et, n.** [*Fr.* *poète*, from *L. poeta*, *Gr. poiētēs*, lit. a maker, from *poiōō*, I make. So in English poets were formerly often

called 'makers'.] The author of a poem; the composer of a metrical composition; one skilled in making poetry, or who has a particular genius for metrical composition; one distinguished for poetic talents.—**Poetaster, pō'et-as-tēr, n.** [From *poet*, and the pejorative *-aster*; comp. *criticaster*, &c.] A petty poet; a pitiful rhymist or writer of verses.—**Poetess, pō'et-es, n.** A female poet.—**Poetic, Poetical, pō-et'ik, pō-et'ī-kal, a.** [*L. poeticus*, *Gr. poietikos*.] Pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry; expressed in poetry; having a metrical form; possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry.—**Poetical justice**, a distribution of rewards and punishments such as is common in poetry and works of fiction, but hardly in accordance with the realities of life.—**Poetic licence**, a liberty or licence taken by a poet with regard to matters of fact or language in order to produce a desired effect.—**Poetics, pō-et'iks, n.** That branch of criticism which treats of the nature and laws of poetry.—**Poetry, pō'et-ri, n.** [*O.Fr.* *poetierie*, from *poete*, a poet.] That one of the fine arts which exhibits its special character and powers by means of language; the art which has for its object the creation of intellectual pleasure by means of imaginative and passionate language, generally in verse; the language of the imagination or emotions rhythmically expressed, or such language expressed in an elevated style of prose; in a wide sense whatever appeals to the finer emotions or the sense of ideal beauty; metrical composition; verse; poems.

**Pogrom, pog'rom, n.** [Russian.] An organized massacre or attack on a party, e.g. Jews.

**Poignant, poi'nant, a.** [*Fr.* *poignant*, part. of *poindre*, from *L. pungerē*, to prick.] Stimulating the organs of taste; piquant; pointed; keen; bitter; irritating; satirical; severe; piercing; very painful or acute.

**Poilu, pwa-lū, n.** [*Fr.*, 'hairy'.] A slang term, equivalent to the English 'Tommy', and applied to a soldier in the French army: from the custom of letting the beard grow when on active service.

**Poind, poind, v.t.** [*A.Sax.* *pyndan*, to shut up. **POUND** (for cattle).] To enclose in a pound or pen; to detain; to seize and sell a debtor's goods under proper warrant. [Scottish.]

**Point, point, n.** [*Fr.* *point*, from *L. punctum*.] The mark made by the end of a sharp piercing instrument, such as a pin, a needle, or the like; hence, an indefinitely small space; *geom.* that which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness—that by the motion of which a line is considered to be produced; a mark of punctuation; a dot placed before a decimal fraction to show that it is a decimal; a division of the card of the mariner's compass, the card of which

has its circumference divided into 32 equal spaces; north, south, east, and west, or any intermediate direction; any place marked in the heavens of importance in astronomical calculations; that which pricks, pierces, or punctures; particularly the sharp end of a thorn, pin, needle, knife, sword, and the like; a tool or instrument which pricks or pierces; a small cape or promontory; a lace, string, or the like, with a tag, formerly used for fastening articles of dress; lace worked by the needle; a lively turn of thought or expression which strikes with force or agreeable surprise; the sting of an epigram; hence, force or expression generally (his action gave point to his words); a salient trait of character; a peculiarity; a characteristic (the good or bad points of a man); a certain external peculiarity of an animal (the points of a horse or a dog); single thing or subject; matter (right in every point); particular thing desired or required; aim; purpose (to gain one's point); a single part of a complicated question, or of a whole; an indivisible part of time or space; the eve or verge (at the point of death); *pl.* the switches or movable guiding rails at junctions or stations on railways; a fielder in the game of cricket who stands a little to the off side of the batter's wicket, or the spot where he stands; a mark to denote the degree of success or progress one has attained in certain trials of skill and games, as in rifle-shooting, billiards, cards, and the like, a single point counting one; a unit for measuring the body of type.—*v.t.* To give a point to; to cut, forge, grind, or file to a point; to add to the force or expression of; to direct toward an object or place; to aim; to direct the eye or notice of; to indicate the purpose or point of; to punctuate; *masonry*, to fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel.—*v.i.* To direct the finger for designating an object and exciting attention to it; with *at*; to indicate the presence of game by standing and turning the nose in its direction, as dogs do to sportsmen; to show distinctly by any means.—**Point-blank, a.** [This phrase has its origin in the directness with which an arrow is aimed at the white mark or blank in the centre of a butt.] In *gun.* having a horizontal direction; *fig.* direct; plain; explicit; express. As an adverb, horizontally; directly.—**Pointed, point'ed, p. and a.** Having a sharp point; aimed at or expressly referring to some particular person (a pointed remark); epigrammatical; abounding in conceits or lively turns.—**Pointer, poin'tēr, n.** One who or that which points; a variety of dog remarkable for its habit of pointing at game.—**Pointers, n.** Two stars in the Great Bear, through which a straight line points to the Pole-star.—**Pointing,**



**poin'ting, n.** Punctuation; marks or points made; the raking out of the mortar from between the joints of a stone or brick wall, and replacing the same with new mortar.—**Point-lace, n.** A fine kind of lace wrought with a needle.—**Point-less, point'less, a.** Having no point; blunt; obtuse; having no smartness or keenness.—**Pointsman, points'man, n.** A man who has charge of the points or switches on a railway.

**Poise, poiz, v.t.—poised, poising.** [O. Fr. *poiser, paiser*, Fr. *peser*, from *L. penso*, I weigh out.] To balance in weight; to make of equal weight; to hold or place in equilibrium or equiponderance; to load with weight for balancing.—**v.i.** To be balanced or suspended; **fig.** to hang in suspense; to depend.—**n.** Weight; gravity; a thing suspended or attached as a counterweight; a counterpoise; hence, regulating power; that which balances; the weight used in weighing with steel-yards, to balance the substance weighed; equipoise; balance; equilibrium.

**Poison, poi'zn, n.** [Fr. *poison*, from *L. potio, potiosis*, a drink, a draught, from *poto*, I drink.] Any agent capable of producing a morbid, noxious, dangerous, or deadly effect upon the animal economy, when introduced either by cutaneous absorption, respiration, or the digestive canal; that which taints or destroys moral purity or health.—**v.t.** To infect with poison; to put poison in or on; to add poison to; to attack, injure, or kill by poison; to taint; to mar, impair, vitiate, corrupt.—**Poisoner, poi'zn-ér, n.** One who or that which poisons or corrupts.—**Poison-fang, n.** One of the upper teeth of certain serpents, having a channel in it through which a poisonous fluid is conveyed into the wound when they bite.—**Poison-gas, n.** Any noxious gas, such as chlorine or phosgene, especially when used against troops in warfare.—**Poisonous, poi'zn-us, a.** Having the qualities of poison; containing poison; venomous; corrupting.

**Poke, pök, n.** [O.D. *poke*, a sack or bag.] A pocket; a pouch; a bag; a sack.

**Poke, pök, v.t.—poked, poking.** [D. and L.G. *poken*, to poke.] To thrust something long or pointed against, as the hand or a stick; hence, to feel or search, as in the dark or in a hole.—**v.i.** To grope; to search; to feel or push one's way, as in the dark; to busy oneself without a definite object: followed by *about*.—**n.** A gentle thrust; a jog; a sudden push.—**Poker, pök'ér, n.** One who pokes; an iron or steel bar or rod used in poking or stirring the fire when coal is used for fuel.—**Poker-work, n.** Ornamental work produced by singeing the surface of white wood with a heated poker.—**Poking-stick, n.** An instrument

formerly used in adjusting the plaits or ruffs.—**Poky, pök'i, a.** Narrow or confined as to space; close and musty.

**Poker, pök'ér, n.** A favourite game at cards in the United States, in which players bet on the value of their hands to win a pool.

**Polder, pol'dér, n.** [D.] In the Netherlands, a tract of land below the level of the sea or nearest river, which, being originally a morass or lake, has been drained and brought under cultivation.

**Pole, pöl, n.** [A.Sax. *pal*.] A long slender piece of wood; a tall piece of timber: frequently used in composition (a carriage-*pole*, a May-*pole*); a perch or rod, a measure of length containing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards.—**v.t.—poled, poling.** To furnish with poles for support; to bear or convey on poles; to impel by poles; to push forward by the use of poles.

**Pole, pöl, n.** [Fr. *pôle*, L. *polus*, the pole of the heavens, the heavens, from Gr. *polos*, the axis of the sphere.] One of the two points in which the axis of the earth is supposed to meet the sphere of the heavens; the fixed point about which the stars appear to revolve; one of the extremities of the earth's axis; a point on the surface of any sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle of the sphere; the Pole-star; one of the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, or in which a polar force is exerted; in *magnetism*, one of the two points at which the magnetic strength of a magnet is principally concentrated.—**Magnetic pole**, one of the points on the earth at which the dipping-needle is vertical, or the magnetic intensity greatest.—**Pole-star, n.** A star of the second magnitude, situated about  $1^\circ$  from the North Pole, round which it describes a small circle; **fig.** that which serves as guide or director; a lode-star.—**Polar, pöl'lér, a.** [L.L. *polaris*, from *L. polus*, a pole.] Pertaining to a pole or the poles of a sphere; pertaining to one of the poles of the earth or of the heavens; proceeding from the poles of the earth; pertaining to a magnetic pole or poles; pertaining to the points of a body at which its attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated.—**Polarimeter, Polariscope, pöl-ar-im'et-ér, pöl-lar'í-sköp, n.** An optical instrument for exhibiting the polarization of light.—**Polarity, pöl-lar'í-ti, n.** That quality of a body in virtue of which peculiar properties reside in certain points called poles.—**Polarization, pöl'lér-i-zá'shon, n.** The act of polarizing or giving polarity to a body; the state of being polarized or of having polarity; in a voltaic cell, the setting up of a back electromotive force owing to the deposition of gases on the electrodes.—**Polarization of light**, a change produced upon

light by the action of certain media, by which it exhibits the appearance of having polarity or poles possessing different properties.

**Pole, pöl, n.** A native of Poland.—**Polish, pöl'ish, a.** Pertaining to Poland or to its inhabitants.—**n.** The language of the Poles.

**Pole-axe, n.** [Pole may here be the long stick; but perhaps it is for *poll*, the head.] A kind of axe or hatchet; a butcher's axe, used for stunning animals.

**Polecat, pöl'kat, n.** [Supposed to be for *poult-cat*, that is, chicken or poultry cat.] An animal of the weasel family, about 17 inches in length excluding the tail, very destructive to poultry, rabbits, pheasants, &c.

**Polemic, Polemical, pöl-lem'ik, pöl-lem'í-kal, a.** [Gr. *polemikos*, from *polemos*, war.] Pertaining to polemics; given to controversy; engaged in supporting an opinion or system by controversy.—**Polemics, pöl-lem'iks, n.** The art or practice of disputation; controversy; controversial writings.

**Polenta, pöl-en'ta, n.** [It. *Sp. Pg.* and Fr. *polenta*, from L. *polenta*, peeled barley.] A kind of pudding made in Italy from semolina, Indian corn, or maize meal.

**Police, pöl-les, n.** [Fr. *police*, from L. *politia*, from Gr. *politeia*, government.] The means instituted by a government or community to maintain public order, liberty, property, and individual security; the body of men by whom the municipal laws and regulations are enforced and public order maintained.—**Police court**, a court for the trial of offenders brought up on charges preferred by the police.—**Police station**, the headquarters of the police or of a section of them; the house to which offenders are taken in the first instance.—**Policeman, pöl-lés'man, n.** One of the police.

**Policy, pöl'í-si, n.** [L. *politia*, Gr. *politeia*, polity.] The art or manner of governing a nation; the line of conduct which the rulers of a nation adopt on particular questions, especially with regard to foreign countries; the principles on which any measure or course of action is based; prudence or wisdom of governments or individuals in the management of their affairs public or private; dexterity of management; in Scotland, the pleasure-grounds around a gentleman's country residence.

**Policy, pöl'í-si, n.** [Fr. *police*, from L.L. *apodissa*, receipt for money paid, from Gr. *apodexis*, proof.] A written contract by which a corporation or other persons engage to pay a certain sum on certain contingencies, as in the case of fire or shipwreck, in the event of death, &c., on the condition of receiving a fixed sum or percentage on the amount of the risk, or certain periodical payments.

**Poliomyelitis, pöl'í-ö-mí-el'it'ís, n.**

[Gr. *polios*, grey, and *myelitis*.] Inflammation of the grey matter of the spinal cord, as in infantile paralysis.

**Polish**, pol'ish, *v.t.* [Fr. *polir*.] To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; to burnish; to deprive of rudeness, rusticity, or coarseness; to make elegant and polite (to *polish* life or manners).—*v.i.* To become smooth; to take a smooth and glossy surface; to become refined.—*n.* A substance used to impart a gloss; a smooth glossy surface produced by friction; artificial gloss; refinement; elegance of manners.

**Polite**, pō-lit', *a.* [L. *politus*, from *polio*, I polish.] Polished or elegant in manners; refined in behaviour; well-bred; courteous; complaisant.

**Politic**, pol'i-tik, *a.* [L. *politicus*, Gr. *politikos*, from *polis*, a city.] Consisting of citizens; constituting the state (the body *politic*); prudent and sagacious in devising and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare; well devised and adapted to the public prosperity; ingenious in devising and pursuing any scheme of personal or national aggrandizement; cunning; artful; sagacious in adapting means to an end; well devised; adapted to its end, right or wrong.—**Political**, pō-lit'i-kal, *a.* Having a fixed or regular system or administration of government; relating to civil government and its administration; concerned in state affairs or national measures; pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations or states, as distinguished from *civil* or *municipal*; treating of politics or government.—*Political economy*, the science of the laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of the products, necessary, useful, or agreeable to man, which it requires some portion of voluntary labour to produce, procure, or preserve.—**Politician**, pol-i-tish'an, *n.* One versed in the science of government and the art of governing; one skilled in politics; one who occupies himself with politics.—**Politics**, pol'i-tiks, *n.* [Fr. *politique*, Gr. *politikē*.] The science of government; that part of ethics which relates to the regulation and government of a nation or state for the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity; political affairs, or the conduct and contests of political parties.—**Polity**, pol'i-ti, *n.* [Gr. *politeia*.] The form or constitution of civil government of a nation or state; the constitution or fundamental principles of government of any body of citizens; the recognized principles on which any institution is based.

**Polka**, pōl'ka, *n.* A species of dance of Bohemian origin, the music to which is in 2-4 time, with the third quaver accented; an air appropriate to the dance.

**Polli**, pōl, *n.* [O.D. *pol*, *bol*, a ball, the head; L.G. *polle*, the head, the top of a tree; allied to *ball*, *bowl*.] The head of a person, or the back part of the head; a catalogue or

register of heads, that is, of persons; the voting or registering of votes for candidates in elections (the close of the *poll*).—*v.t.* To remove the top or head of; to lop, clip, shear; to cut closely; to mow; to register or give a vote; to bring to the poll; to receive or elicit, as a number of votes or voters.—*v.i.* To vote at a poll; to record a vote, as an elector.—**Poll-axe**, *n.* A pole-axe; an axe with a hammer or stud for felling oxen.—**Poll-clerk**, *n.* A clerk who assists the presiding officer at an election.—**Poll-ed**, pōld, *p.* and *a.* Deprived of the poll; lopped, as a tree having the top cut; having the hair cut; cropped; bald; having cast the horns, as a stag; hence, wanting horns (*poll-ed* cattle).—**Polling-booth**, *n.* A temporary erection in which to record votes at an election.—**Polling-place**, **Polling-station**, *n.* A place for recording votes in at an election.—**Poll-tax**, *n.* A tax levied per head in proportion to the rank or fortune of the individual; a capitation tax.

**Poll**, pol, *n.* [Gr. *hoi polloi*, the many, the rabble.] The poll, at Cambridge University, those who take an ordinary degree; the passmen.

**Poll**, pol, *n.* [A contr. of *Polly* for *Mary*.] A familiar name often applied to a parrot.

**Pollack**, pol'ak, *n.* [D. and G. *pollack*.] A species of marine fish belonging to the cod family.

**Pollan**, pol'an, *n.* [Ir. *pollóg*, Gael. *pollag*. Akin to *pollack*.] An Irish species of fresh-water herring.

**Pollard**, pōl'ard, *n.* [From *poll*, the head, and affix *-ard*.] A tree with the head cut off at some height from the ground, for the purpose of inducing it to throw out branches all round the section where amputation has taken place; a stag that has cast his horns; also, a hornless ox; a coarse product of wheat, but finer than bran.—*v.t.* To make a pollard of; to convert into a pollard by cutting off the head.

**Pollen**, pol'en, *n.* [L. *pollen* and *pollis*, fine flour or dust.] The male element in flowering plants; the fine dust or powder which by contact with the stigma effects the fecundation of the seeds.

**Pollute**, pol-lūt', *v.t.*—*polluted*, *polluting*. [L. *polluo*, *pollutum*, from prep. *pol*, *por*, used in composition, and *luo*, I wash.] To make foul or unclean; to render impure; to defile; to soil; to taint; to corrupt or defile in a moral sense; to impair; to profane.—**Polluter**, pol-lūt'er, *n.* One who pollutes or profanes.—**Pollution**, pol-lū'shon, *n.* [L. *pollutio*.] The act of polluting; the state of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness; impurity.

**Polo**, pō'lō, *n.* A ball-game resembling hockey, but played on horseback.

**Polonaise**, pol-o-nāz', *n.* [Fr.] A robe or dress worn by ladies and

adopted from the fashion of the Poles; a melody written in imitation of Polish dance tunes.

**Polonium**, pol-ō'ni-um, *n.* A radioactive chemical element, also called Radium F.

**Polony**, po-lō'ni, *n.* [Probably corrupted from *Bologna* sausage.] A kind of high-dried sausage made of partly-cooked pork.

**Poltergeist**, pol'ter-gist, *n.* [G. *polter*, noise, and *geist*, spirit.] A noisy type of hobgoblin, which is supposed to manifest its presence by slamming doors, breaking crockery, &c.

**Poltroon**, pol-trōn', *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *poltron*, from It. *poltrone*, from *poltro*, lazy, dastardly, from O.H.G. *polstar*, a pillow.] An arrant coward; a dastard; a wretch without spirit or courage.—*a.* Base; vile; contemptible.—**Poltroonery**, pol-trōn'ēr-i, *n.* Cowardice; want of spirit.

**Polverin**, **Polverine**, pol've-rin, pol've-rin, *n.* [It. *polverino*, from L. *pulvis*, dust.] The calcined ashes of a plant, brought from the Levant and Syria, and used in the manufacture of glass.

**Polyandry**, pol-i-an'dri, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *anēr*, *andros*, a man.] The practice of women having more husbands than one at the same time; plurality of husbands.

**Polyanthus**, pol-i-an'thus, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *anthos*, a flower.] A garden variety of the oxlip primrose which has long been a favourite.

**Polyatomic**, pol'i-a-tom'ik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *E. atomic*.] Chem. having more than one atom in the molecule; having more than one replaceable atom or radical.

**Polybasic**, pol-i-bās'ik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *E. basic*.] Chem. of substances in which the molecule contains two or more hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals.

**Polycotyledon**, pol'i-kot-i-lē'don, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *kotylēdon*.] Bot. a plant that has many or more than two cotyledons or lobes to the seed.

**Polygamy**, po-lig'a-mi, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gamos*, marriage.] A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time, or the having of such plurality.—**Polygamous**, po-lig'a-mus, *a.* Relating to or characterized by polygamy (*polygamous* marriages); having a plurality of wives; bot. same as *Polygamian*.—**Polygamist**, po-lig'a-mist, *n.* A person who practises polygamy or who maintains its lawfulness.—**Polygam**, pol'i-gam, *n.* A polygamian plant.—**Polygamian**, pol-i-gā'mi-an, *a.* Bot. pertaining to a class of plants producing hermaphrodite flowers, with male or female flowers, or both.

**Polygenesis**, pol-i-jen'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *genesis*.] The doctrine that beings have their origin in many cells or embryos of different kinds.

**Polygenous**, po-lij'e-nus, *a.* [Gr.



*polys*, many, and *genos*, kind.] Consisting of many kinds.

**Polyglot**, pol-i-glōt, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *glōtta*, a language.] A book containing many languages, particularly a Bible that presents the Scriptures in several languages. Also used as an adjective.

**Polygon**, pol-i-gōn, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *gōnia*, an angle.] *Geom.* a plane figure of many angles and sides, or at least of more than four sides.—*Similar polygons* have their several angles equal each to each, and the sides about their equal angles proportional.—**Polygonal**, **Polygonous**, pol-i-g'o-nal, pol-i-g'o-nus, *a.* Having the form of a polygon; having many angles. *Polygonal numbers*, the successive sums of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression.

**Polygyn**, pol-i-jin, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gynē*, a female.] *Bot.* a plant having flowers with many pistils, more than twelve.—**Polygynist**, pol-i-j'i-nist, *n.* One who practices polygyny.—**Polygyny**, pol-i-j'i-ni, *n.* The practice of having more wives than one at the same time.

**Polyhedron**, pol-i-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *hedra*, a side.] *Geom.* a solid bounded by many faces or planes, and when all the faces are regular polygons the solid becomes a regular body; a multiplying glass with several plane surfaces.—**Polyhedrous**, **Polyhedral**, pol-i-hē'drus, pol-i-hē'dral, *a.* Forming a polyhedron; having many sides.

**Polymath**, pol-i-math, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *mathein*, to learn.] A man of various learning.

**Polymerism**, pol-i-m'ēr-izm, *n.* *Chem.* the character in certain compound bodies, differing in chemical properties, of having the same chemical elements combined in the same proportions but with different molecular weights.—**Polymericous**, pol-i-m'ēr-us, *a.* Composed of many parts; pertaining to polymerism.

**Polyorphism**, pol-i-mor'fizm, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *morphē*, form.] The property of existing in different forms; the property of crystallizing in two or more fundamental forms.—**Polyorphous**, **Polyorphic**, pol-i-mor'fus, pol-i-mor'fik, *a.* Having many forms; assuming many forms.

**Polynesian**, pol-i-nē'zhi-an, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *nēsos*, an island.] Pertaining to *Polynesia*, the region of many islands in the Pacific.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of *Polynesia*.

**Polyp**, **Polype**, pol'ip, *n.* [L. *polypus*, a polyp, a growth or tumour, from Gr. *polypous*—*polys*, many, *pous*, a foot.] A name loosely applied to what were once known as *radiate* animals, having the mouth surrounded by more or less numerous arms or tentacles, now commonly applied to the hydra or the sea-anemone; a zoophyte.—**Polypean**, pol-i-pē'an, *a.* Pertaining to a polyp or a polypus.—**Polypifer-**

**ous**, pol-i-pif'ēr-us, *a.* Producing polyps.—**Pilpote**, pol'i-pīt, *n.* The fundamental portion of a hydrozoan.—**Polypoid**, pol'i-poid, *a.* Like a polyp.

**Polyparous**, pol-ip'a-rus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and L. *pario*, I produce.] Producing many; bringing forth a great number.

**Polyptelous**, pol-i-pet'a-lus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *petalon*, a petal.] *Bot.* having or consisting of many petals (a *polyptelous* corolla).

**Polyphase**, pol'i-fāz, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *phasīs*, appearance.] Of a combination of electric currents differing in their phases by constant amounts.

**Polyphonic**, pol-i-fon'ik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *phōnē*, sound.] Having or consisting of many voices or sounds; *music*, consisting of several parts progressing simultaneously according to the rules of counterpoint; contrapuntal.—**Polyphonicism**, **Polyphony**, pol-i-fon-izm, pō-lif'o-ni, *n.* Multiplicity of sounds or voices.

**Polypode**, pol'i-pōd, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] An animal having many feet; the milliped or wood-louse.

**Polypody**, pol'i-po-di, *n.* [Gr. *polypodion*, from its spreading root-stock.] A name of various ferns, one of them common to Britain and North America.

**Polyprismatic**, pol'i-priz-mat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, E. *prismatic*.] *Mineral.* having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

**Polypus**, pol'i-pus, *n.* pl. **Polypi**, pol'i-pi. A polyp; *pathol.* a pedunculated tumour in the mucous membrane, especially that of the nostrils and uterus.

**Polysporous**, pol-i-spō'rus, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and E. *spore*.] *Bot.* having many spores.

**Poly syllable**, pol'i-sil-la-bl, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *syllabē*, a syllable.] A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of four or more syllables.

—**Poly syllabic**, **Poly syllabical**, pol'i-sil-lab'ik, pol'i-sil-lab'ik-al, *a.* Consisting of many syllables or of more than three.

**Poly synthesis**, pol-i-sin'thē-sis, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *synthesis*, a putting together.] A compounding of several elements; a polysynthetic structure.—**Poly synthetic**, **Poly synthetical**, pol'i-sin'thē'ik, pol'i-sin'thē'ik-al, *a.* *Philol.* compounded of an extraordinary number of elements or word forms, each retaining a kind of independence (a *polysynthetic* word); characterized by such compounds (a *polysynthetic* language).

**Polytechnic**, pol-i-tek'nik, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *technē*, art.] Denoting or comprehending many arts; specifically, applied to an educational institution in which instruction is given in many arts.—*n.* A school of instruction in arts; an exhibition of objects belonging to the industrial arts.

**Polytheism**, pol-i-thē'izm, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *theos*, god.] The doctrine of a plurality of gods.—**Polytheist**, pol-i-thē'ist, *n.* A person who believes in a plurality of gods.—**Polytheistic**, **Polytheistical**, pol'i-thē-is'tik, pol'i-thē-is'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to polytheism; holding a plurality of gods.

**Polyzoa**, pol-i-zō'a, *n.* pl. [Gr. *polys*, many, *zōon*, an animal.] A class of animals, chiefly marine, forming compound groups or colonies, being the lowest members of the Mollusca, and generally known by the popular names of 'sea-mosses' and 'seamats'.

**Pomace**, pom'ās, *n.* [From L. *pomum*, an apple.] The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding.—**Pomaceous**, pō-mā'shus, *a.* Like pomace; pertaining to the apple family of trees.

**Pomade**, pō-mād', pō-mād', *n.* [Fr. *pommade*, It. *pomada*, *pomata*, from L. *pomum*, an apple.] Originally it was prepared from apples.] Perfumed ointment, especially ointment for the hair; pomatum.

**Pomander**, pō-man-dēr, *n.* [Fr. *pomme d'ambre*, apple or ball of amber.] A perfume ball, or a mixture of perfumes, formerly carried in the pocket or suspended from the neck or the girdle.

**Pomatum**, pō-mā'tum, *n.* [From L. *pomum*, an apple.] A perfumed unguent used in dressing the hair; pomade.

**Pomegranate**, pom'gra-nāt, *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and *granatum*, grained, having many grains or seeds.] A fruit as large as an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous grains or seeds.

**Pomeranian**, pom'er-ā'ni-an, *n.* A small breed of dog (black, white or chocolate), with long coat, bushy tail, sharp muzzle, and pointed ears; originally from *Pomerania* in Prussia.

**Pommel**, pum'mel, *n.* [O.Fr. *pommel*, from L. *pomum*, an apple or similar fruit.] A knob or ball; the knob on the hilt of a sword; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow; a round knob on the frame of a chair.—*v.t.*—*pommelled*, *pommelling*. To beat; to bruise.

**Pomology**, pō-mō'lo-jī, *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The branch of knowledge that deals with fruits; the cultivation of fruit-trees.

**Pomp**, pomp, *n.* [Fr. *pompe*, L. *pompa*, from Gr. *pompē*, a procession, from *pompō*, I send.] A procession distinguished by splendour or magnificence; a pageant; magnificence; parade; splendour; display.—**Pompous**, pom'pus, *a.* [Fr. *pompeux*.] Displaying pomp; splendid; showing self-importance; exhibiting an exaggerated sense of dignity; ostentatious.—**Pompousness**, **Pomposity**, pom'pus-nes, pom-pos'i-ti, *n.* Pompous display; show; ostentation.

**Pom-pom**, n. [From sound.] An automatic gun firing small shells.



**Pompon**, poñ-poñ, *n.* [Fr.] An ornament of feathers, artificial flowers, &c., for a bonnet or hat; a ball on a soldier's shako.

**Poncho**, pon'chó, *n.* [Sp.] In Spanish America, a garment like a narrow blanket with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through.

**Pond**, pond, *n.* [A slightly different form of *pound*, *A.Sax. pund*, an enclosure.] A body of still water of less extent than a lake, either artificial or natural.—**Pond-lily**, *n.* The water-lily.—**Pond-weed**, *n.* A name of several British water-weeds.

**Ponder**, pon'dér, *v.t.* [Fr. *ponderer*, from *L. pondéro*, I weigh, from *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight.] To weigh carefully in the mind; to think about; to reflect upon; to examine carefully.—*v.i.* To think; to muse; to deliberate: with *on* or *over*.—**Ponderable**, pon'dér-a-bl, *a.* [*L. ponderabilis*.] Capable of being weighed; having weight.—**Ponderous**, pon'dér-us, *a.* [*L. ponderosus*.] Very heavy; of great weight; massive; weighty; forcible.

**Poniard**, pon'yárd, *n.* [Fr. *poignard*, from *poing*, *L. pugnus*, the fist.] A small dagger; a pointed weapon for stabbing.—*v.t.* To pierce with a poniard; to stab.

**Pontifex**, pon'tí-feks, *n. pl. Pontifices, pon-tí'f-séz. [*L. pontifex*, *pontificis*, a high-priest, from *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, and *facio*, I make.] The name by which the Romans designated the highest members of their great colleges of priests, the chief being termed *Pontifex Maximus*.—**Pontiff**, pon'tif, *n.* A high-priest; a designation of the pope.—**Pontific**, *Pontifical*, pon-tí'fik, pon-tí'f-ikál, *a.* Relating to pontiffs or priests; relating to a pope; belonging to the pope; in a lofty manner, expressive of infallibility of speaker.—**Pontifical**, pon-tí'f-ikál, *n.* A book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical; *pl.* the dress and ornaments of a pope, priest, or bishop.—**Pontificate**, pon-tí'f-ikát, *n.* [*L. pontificatus*.] The state or dignity of a high-priest; the office or dignity of the pope; the papacy; the reign of a pope.*

**Pontoon**, pon-tón, *n.* [Fr. *ponton*, from *L. pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] A flat-bottomed boat, or any light framework or floating body used in the construction of a temporary military bridge over a river; a lighter, a low flat vessel resembling a barge, used in careening ships; a water-tight structure placed beneath a submerged vessel and then filled with air, to assist in refloating the vessel; a card game.

**Pony**, pó'ní, *n.* [Gael. *ponaidh*, Ir. *poni*, a pony.] A small variety of horse; a betting term for the sum of £25.

**Pood**, pód, *n.* A Russian weight, equal to 36 English lbs.

**Poodle**, pó'dí, *n.* [Same as *G. and Dan. pudel*, *D. poedel*, *L.G. budel*, a poodle; akin to *L.G. pudeln*, to

waddle.] A small variety of dog covered with long curling hair, and usually clipped in a fantastic manner.

**Pooh**, pó, *interj.* Pshaw! pish! an expression of dislike, scorn, or contempt.—**Pooh-pooh**, *v.t.* To turn aside with a pooh; to express scorn or contempt for; to sneer at.

**Pool**, póí, *n.* [*A.Sax. pól*.] A small collection of water or other liquid in a hollow place; a small piece of stagnant water; a hole in the course of a stream deeper than the ordinary bed.

**Pool**, póí, *n.* [Fr. *poule*, a hen.] The receptacle for the stakes at certain games of cards, billiards, &c.; the stakes themselves; a variety of play at billiards.

**Poon**, pón, *n.* [Indian name.] The name of several valuable trees of India (genus *Calophyllum*).

**Pop**, póp, *n.* [Fr. *poupe*, from *L. puppis*, the poop.] The highest and aftermost part of a ship's deck above the complete deck of the vessel.—*v.t.* *Naut.* To break heavily over the stern or quarter of; to drive in the stern of.

**Poor**, pó'r, *a.* [O.E. *poure*, O.Fr. *poure*, *povre*, Mod.Fr. *pauvre*, from *L. pauper*.] Destitute of riches; not having property sufficient for a comfortable subsistence; needy; wanting good or desirable qualities; having little value or importance; trifling; insignificant; paltry; mean; destitute of fertility; barren; destitute of intellectual or artistic merit (a poor discourse); wanting in spirit or vigour; weak; impotent; worthy of pity; ill-fated; a word of tenderness or endearment (*poor thing*); a word of slight contempt; wretched.—**Poor-box**, *n.* A box to receive money for the poor.—**Poorhouse**, pó'r'hous, *n.* A residence for persons receiving public charity.—**Poor-law**, *n.* A law or the laws collectively established for the management of the funds for the maintenance of the poor.—**Poorly**, pó'r'ly, *adv.* In a poor manner or condition; in indigence; with little or no success; in an inferior manner; insufficiently; defectively.—*a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health. [Colloq.]—**Poor-rate**, *n.* An assessment or tax imposed for the relief or support of the poor.

**Pop**, pop, *n.* [From the sound.] A small smart sound or report.—*v.i.*—*popped*, *popping*. To appear to the eye suddenly; to enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion; to dart; to start from a place suddenly.—*v.t.* To thrust forward, or offer suddenly; to thrust or push suddenly with a quick motion; to pawn [slang].—**Pop-corn**, *n.* Corn or maize for parching; parched maize.—**Pop-gun**, *n.* A small gun or tube used by children for shooting pellets, which makes a 'pop' when the pellet is expelled.

**Pope**, póp, *n.* [*A.Sax. pápa*, from *L. papa*, the pope, lit. father, same word as *papa*, the childish

name for father.] The Bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church; in the *Greek Church*, a priest or chaplain; the ruffe, a small fish closely allied to the perch.—**Popery**, pó'pér-í, *n.* The religion of the Church of Rome, comprehending doctrines and practice: a term offensive to Catholics.—**Popish**, pó'pish, *a.* Pertaining to the pope or the Roman Catholic Church: used with a shade of contempt.

**Popinjay**, pop'in-jā, *n.* [O.E. *popin-gay*.] A parrot; a gay, trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb.

**Poplar**, pop'lár, *n.* [O.Fr. *poplier*, Mod.Fr. *peuplier*, from *L. populus*, a poplar.] A common name of sundry well-known trees, of which there are numerous species, as the white poplar, grey poplar, trembling poplar or aspen, black poplar, &c.

**Poplin**, pop'lin, *n.* [Fr. *popeline*.] Corded fabric of silk, now chiefly made in Dublin, but originally made in the papal city of Avignon.

**Poppet**, pop'et, *n.* [In first sense same as *puppet*; comp. Fr. *poupée*, a head of a lathe.] A term of endearment; a shore to support a ship in launching; one of the heads of a lathe.

**Popple**, pop'l, *v.t.* [Dim. and freq. of *pop*.] To move quickly up and down, as a cork dropped on water.

—**Popply**, pop'li, *a.* Applied to water, choppy, somewhat rough.

**Poppy**, pop'í, *n.* [*A.Sax. papig*, *papig*, from *L. papaver*, a poppy.] A gay flowering plant of many species, from one of which, the white poppy, is collected opium.

**Populace**, pop'ú-lás, *n.* [Fr. *populace*, It. *popolazzo*, from *L. populus*, the people.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, comprehending all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, or profession: usually with the definite article.—**Popular**, pop'ú-lér, *a.* [*L. popularis*.] Pertaining to the common people; constituted by or depending on the people; suitable to common people; easy to be comprehended; plain; familiar; beloved by the people; pleasing to people in general.—**Popularity**, pop'ú-lar'í-tí, *n.* The state or quality of being popular, or esteemed by the people at large; good-will or favour proceeding from the people.—**Popularize**, pop'ú-lér-íz, *v.t.*—*popularized*, *popularizing*. To make popular; to treat in a popular manner, or so as to be generally intelligible; to spread among the people.—**Popularly**, pop'ú-lér-ly, *adv.* In a popular manner; so as to please the populace; among the people at large; currently; commonly.—**Populate**, pop'ú-lát, *v.t.*—*populated*, *populating*. To furnish with inhabitants; to people.—**Population**, pop'ú-lá-shon, *n.* The act or process of populating or peopling; the whole number of people in a country, town, &c.; populousness.—**Popu-**

lous, pop'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *populosus*.] Full of inhabitants; thickly peopled.

**Porbeagle**, por'bē-gl, *n.* [Lit. hog-beagle.—Fr. *porc*, a hog, and *E. beagle*.] A species of shark.

**Porcelain**, pōr'sē-lān, *n.* [Fr. *porcelaine*, from *lit. porcellana*, first a certain shell, then the nautilus of the shell, and last porcelain.] The finest species of pottery ware, originally manufactured in China and Japan, formed from the finest clays united with siliceous earths, which communicate a certain degree of translucency by means of their vitrification.—*a.* Belonging to or consisting of porcelain.

**Porch**, pōrch, *n.* [Fr. *porche*, *It. portico*, from *L. porticus*, a porch, from *porta*, a gate, entrance.] Arch. an exterior appendage to a building forming a covered approach or vestibule to a doorway; a covered walk or portico.—*The Porch*, a public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples; hence, the *Porch* is equivalent to the school of the Stoics.

**Porcine**, por'sin, *a.* [L. *porcinus*, from *porcus*, a hog. **PORK**.] Pertaining to swine; like a swine; hog-like.

**Porcupine**, por'kū-pin, *n.* [O.Fr. *porcupin*, *lit. spine-hog*; from *L. porcus*, a pig, and *spina*, a spine or thorn.] A rodent quadruped covered with long spines mixed with bristly hairs, which the animal can erect at pleasure, and which serve for his defence.

**Pore**, pōr, *n.* [Fr. *pore*, from *L. porus*, *Gr. poros*, a passage, a pore.] A small opening in a solid body, especially one of the minute openings on the surface of organized bodies through which fluids and minute substances are excreted or exhaled or by which they are absorbed; one of the small interstices between the molecules of matter which compose bodies.—**Porous**, pō'rus, *n.* Having many pores or minute openings or interstices; having the molecules separated by intervals or pores.—**Porousness**, **Porosity**, pō'rus-nes, pō-ro's-i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being porous or of having pores.

**Pore**, pōr, *v.i.*—*pored, poring*. [O.E. *pourē*; origin uncertain; possibly same as *pour*.] To look with steady continued attention or application; to read or examine anything with steady perseverance: generally followed by (*on* or *upon*) or *over*.

**Porgy**, por'j, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] The name given to a number of fishes, some of them used as food.

**Porifera**, pō-rii'ēr-*a*, *n.pl.* [L. *porus*, a pore, and *fero*, I bear.] An order of the Protozoa, including the marine and fresh-water sponges.

**Porism**, pōr'izm, *n.* [Gr. *porisma*, a corollary, from *porizō*, I gain.] *Geom.* a corollary; a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions.

**Porite**, pō'rit, *n.* [L. *porus*, a pore.] A coral of certain species having the surface covered with minute shallow pores or cells.

**Pork**, pōrk, *n.* [Fr. *porc*, from *L. porcus*, a swine.] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

**Porker**, pōrk'ēr, *n.* A hog; a pig; especially one fed for pork.—**Pork-butcher**, *n.* One who kills pigs or who deals in pork.—**Pork-chop**, *n.* A slice from the rib of a pig.—

**Pork-pie**, *n.* A pie made of pastry and minced pork.—**Pork-sausage**, *n.* A sausage made of minced pork with various flavouring ingredients.

**Pornography**, por-nog'ra-fī, *n.* [Gr. *pornē*, prostitute, *graphō*, I write.] Literature in which prostitutes figure; obscene writing.—

**Pornographer**, por-nog'ra-fēr, *n.* One who treats such subjects.—

**Pornographic**, por-nō-graf'ik, *a.* Pertaining to the literary treatment of such subjects.

**Porphyrogenitus**, por'fi-rō-jen'it-us, *n.* [L. *porphyra*, purple, and *genitus*, begot, born.] A title given, especially by the Romans of the Eastern Empire, to such of the sovereign's sons as were born after his accession to the throne.

**Porphyry**, por'fi-ri, *n.* [Fr. *porphyre*, *Pr. porfiri*, from *Gr. porphyrites*, *lit. a purple-coloured rock*.] Originally, the name given to a very hard Egyptian stone containing crystals of rose-coloured felspar, partaking of the nature of granite, susceptible of a fine polish, and consequently much used for sculpture; also applied generally to any unstratified or igneous rock in which detached crystals of felspar or some other mineral are diffused through a compact base.

**Porpoise**, por'pus, *n.* [O.E. *porpisc*, *porpesc*, &c., *lit. swine-fish*, from *L. porcus*, a swine, and *piscis*, a fish.] A cetaceous mammal, rarely exceeding 3 feet in length, frequently seen off the shores pursuing shoals of herring, mackerel, &c.

**Porridge**, por'ij, *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *portage*.] A kind of food made by slowly stirring oatmeal, or other similar substance, amongst water or milk while boiling till a thickened mass is formed.—**Porringer**, por'in-jēr, *n.* [From *porridge*.] The *n* has intruded as in *messenger*.] A porridge-dish; a small earthenware or tin vessel out of which children eat their food.

**Port**, pōrt, *n.* [A.Sax. *port*, a port, haven, harbour, from *L. portus*, a haven.] A natural or artificial harbour; a haven; any bay, cove, or inlet of the sea, or of a lake, or the mouth of a river, which vessels can enter, and where they can lie safe from injury by storms.—

**Port-charges**, **Port-dues**, *n.pl.* Charges or dues to which a ship or its cargo is subjected in a port or harbour.

**Port**, pōrt, *n.* [Fr. *porte*, *L. porta*, a gate.] A gate; an entrance; a passage-way in the side of a ship; an

opening in the side of a ship of war, through which cannon were discharged: called also a *port-hole*; an aperture for the passage of steam or a fluid.—**Portal**, pōr'tal, *n.* [O. Fr. *portal*, *L.L. portale*, from *L. porta*, a gate.] A door or gate: a poetical or dignified term; *arch.* the lesser gate when there are two of different dimensions at the entrance of a building; a kind of arch over a door or gate, or the framework of the gate.—**Porter**, pōr'tēr, *n.* [Fr. *porteur*.] One who has charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper; a waiter in a hall.—**Port-hole**, *n.* The port of a ship.

**Port**, pōrt, *v.t.* [Fr. *porter*, from *L. porto*, I carry.] To carry in military fashion; to carry a weapon, such as a rifle, in a slanting direction, upwards towards the left, and across the body in front, as in the military command 'to port arms'.—*n.* [Fr. *port*, carriage, demeanour, from *porter*, *L. porto*, I carry.] Carriage; air; mien; manner of movement or walk; demeanour; external appearance (the *port* of a gentleman).—

**Portability**, **Portableness**, pōr-ta-bil'i-ti, pōr-ta-bl-nes, *n.* The state of being portable.—

**Portable**, pōr'ta-bl, *a.* [L. *portabilis*.] Capable of being carried by the hand or about the person; capable of being carried or transported from place to place; easily carried; not bulky or heavy.—**Portage**, pōr'tāj, *n.* The act of carrying; the price of carriage; a break in a chain of water communication over which goods, boats, &c., have to be carried, as from one lake, river, or canal to another, or along the banks of rivers round waterfalls, rapids, &c.—

**Porter**, pōr'tēr, *n.* [Fr. *porteur*, from *porter*, to carry.] A carrier; a person who carries or conveys burdens, parcels, or messages for hire; a dark-coloured malt liquor made wholly or partially with high-dried malt: so called from its having been originally the favourite beverage of porters.—**Portage**, pōr'tēr-āj, *n.* Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens or parcels by a porter.

**Port**, pōrt, *n.* [Etym. uncertain.] *Naut.* the larboard or left side of a ship.—*v.t.* and *i.* *Naut.* to turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship: said of the helm.

**Port**, **Port-wine**, pōrt, *n.* [From *Oporto*, whence it is shipped; *Oporto* means the *port*.] A kind of fortified wine made in Portugal.

**Portcullis**, pōrt-kul'is, *n.* [Fr. *porte*, a gate, and *coulisse*, groove, from *couler*, to slip or slide.] *Fort.* a strong grating of timber or iron, resembling a harrow, made to slide in vertical grooves in the jambs of the entrance-gate of a fortified place, to protect the gate in case of assault.

**Porte**, pōrt, *n.* [The chief office of the Ottoman Empire was styled *Babi Ali*, *lit.* the High Gate, from the gate (*bab*) of the palace at which justice was administered; and the



French translation of this term being *Sublime Porte*, hence the use of this word.] Formerly, the Ottoman court; the government of the late Turkish Empire.

**Portend**, por-tend', *v.t.* [*L. portendo*, I stretch forth, point out, portend—*por*, *pro*, forth or forward, and *tendo*, I stretch.] To foreshow ominously; to foretoken; to indicate something future by previous signs.—**Portent**, por'tent or portent', *n.* [*L. portentum*.] That which portends or foretokens; especially, an omen of ill.—**Portentous**, porten'tus, *a.* Of the nature of a portent; ominous; foreshowing ill; monstrous; prodigious; wonderful.

**Portfolio**, pōrt-fō'li-ō, *n.* [In imitation of *Fr. porte-feuille*, a portfolio, the office of a minister—*porter*, to carry (*L. portare*, and *feuille*, a leaf, *L. folium*.)] A portable case of the form of a large book, for holding loose drawings, prints, papers, &c.; the office and functions of a minister of state.

**Portico**, pōrt'ī-kō, *n. pl.* **Porticoes**, pōrt'ī-kōz. [*It.* and *Sp. portico*, from *L. porticus*.] Arch. a kind of porch before the entrance of a building fronted with columns.

**Portion**, pōr'shon, *n.* [*L. portio*, *portionis*, a portion; akin to *pars*, *partis*, a part.] A part of anything separated from it; that which is divided off, as a part from a whole; a part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself; a part assigned; an allotment; fate.—*v.t.* To divide or distribute into portions or shares; to parcel out; to allot in shares; to endow with a portion or an inheritance.

**Portland**, pōrt'land, *a.* Belonging to the Isle of Portland, in Dorsetshire.—**Portland cement**, a cement made from common limestone, mixed with great care, in definite proportions, with the muddy deposits of rivers running over clay and chalk.—**Portland stone**, a compact sandstone from the Isle of Portland, in Dorsetshire.

**Portly**, pōrt'lī, *a.* [From *port*, carriage, mien, demeanour.] Grand or dignified in mien; stately; of a noble appearance and carriage; rather tall, and inclined to stoutness.

**Portmanteau**, pōrt-man'tō, *n.* [*Fr. portemanteau*, from *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak or mantle.] A case or trunk for carrying apparel, &c., on journeys.—**Portmanteau word**, a term coined by Lewis Carroll and applied to a word coined from two words and suggesting something of the sense of each, as *brunch*, a combination of *breakfast* and *lunch*.

**Portrait**, pōr'trāt, *n.* [*Fr. portrait*, pp. of *portraire*, to portray.] A painted picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face drawn from the life: also used generally for engravings, photographs, crayon drawings, &c., of this character; a vivid description or delineation in words.—**Por-**

**traiture**, pōr'trā-tūr, *n.* [*Fr.*] A portrait; the art or practice of drawing portraits.

**Portray**, pōr-trā', *v.t.* [*Fr. peindre*, to portray, to depict, from *L. pro-traho*, I draw forth.] To paint or draw the likeness of; to depict; to describe in words.—**Portrayal**, pōr-trā'al, *n.* The act of portraying; delineation; representation.

**Portuguese**, por'tū-gēz, *a.* Of or pertaining to *Portugal*.—*n.* The language of Portugal; the people of Portugal.

**Pose**, pōz, *v.t.*—*posed*, *posing*. [*Fr. poser*, to place, to put a question, from *L. pauso*, I halt.] To embarrass by a difficult question; to cause to be at a loss; to puzzle.—**Poser**, pō'zēr, *n.* One that poses or puzzles by asking difficult questions; something that puzzles, as a difficult question.

**Pose**, pōz, *n.* [*Fr. pose*, an attitude, from *L. pausa*.] Attitude or position taken naturally, or assumed for effect; an artistic posture or attitude.—*v.i.*—*posed*, *posing*. [*Fr. poser*.] To attitude; to assume characteristic airs.—*v.t.* To cause to assume a certain posture; to place so as to have a striking effect.

**Posit**, poz'it, *v.t.* [*L. pono*, *positum*, to place.] To lay down as a position or principle; to present to the consciousness as an absolute fact.

**Position**, pō-zish'on, *n.* [*Fr. position*, *L. positio*, from *pono*, *positum*, to place.] State of being placed; situation: generally with reference to other objects, or to different parts of the same object; relation with regard to other persons, or to some subject; manner of standing or being placed; attitude; that on which one takes one's stand; hence, principle laid down; predication; affirmation; place or standing in society; social rank; state; condition of affairs.

**Positive**, poz'ī-tiv, *a.* [*Fr. positif*; *L. L. positivus*, from *L. pono*, *positum*.] Definitely laid down or expressed; direct; explicit: opposed to *implied*; not admitting any condition or discretion; express; absolute; real; existing in fact; not negative; direct (*positive* proof); confident; fully assured; dogmatic; over-confident in opinion or assertion; demonstrable; distinctly ascertained or ascertainable; *photog.* having the lights and shades rendered as they are in nature: opposed to *negative*.—*n.* *Photog.* a picture in which the lights and shades are rendered as they are in nature: opposed to *negative*.—**Positively**, poz'ī-tiv-lī, *adv.* In a positive manner; absolutely; really; not negatively; expressly; with full conviction.—

**Positivism**, poz'ī-tiv-izm, *n.* The positive philosophy of Comte (1798-1857), which limits itself strictly to human experience, and denies all metaphysics.—**Positivist**, poz'ī-tiv-ist, *n.* One who maintains the doctrines of positive philosophy.

**Posse**, pos'sē, *n.* [*L.*, to be able.] A number of people; a small body of men.—*Posse comitatus*, *lit.* the power of a county; *law*, the body of men which the sheriff is empowered to raise in case of riot, &c.

**Possess**, poz-zes', *v.t.* [*L. possideo*, *possessionem*, to occupy.] To occupy in person; to have and hold; to have as a piece of property or as a personal belonging; to be owner of; to own; to affect strongly (fear *possessed* them); to pervade; to fill or take up entirely; to have full power or mastery over: as, an evil spirit, evil influence, violent passion, &c. (*possessed* with a fury); to put in possession; to make master or owner: with *of* before the thing, and now generally in the passive or with reflexive pronouns (to be *possessed* of a large fortune; to *possess oneself* of another's property); to furnish or fill; to imbue or instill into: with *with* before the thing.

**Possession**, poz-zesh'on, *n.* The having or holding of property; the state of owning or having in one's hands or power; the thing possessed; land, estate, or goods owned; the state of being mastered by some evil spirit or influence.—**Possessive**, poz-zes'iv, *a.* [*L. possessivus*.] Pertaining to possession; expressing possession.—*Possessive case*, the genitive case, or case of nouns and pronouns which expresses possession.—*n.* A pronoun or other word denoting possession.

**Posset**, pos'et, *n.* [*Comp. W. posel*, curdled milk.] A drink composed of hot milk curdled by some infusion, as wine or other liquor.

**Possible**, pos'i-bl, *a.* [*L. possibilis*, from *posse*, to be able.] That may be or exist; that may be now, or may happen or come to pass; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things; capable of coming to pass, but improbable.—**Possibly**, pos'i-bli, *adv.* In a possible manner; perhaps; perchance.—**Possibility**, pos-i-bil'ī-tī, *n.* The state or condition of being possible; a chance of happening; a thing possible; that which may take place or come into being.

**Post**, pōst, *n.* [*A. Sax. post*, from *L. postis*.] A piece of timber, metal, or other solid substance set upright, and often intended to support something else.

**Post**, pōst, *n.* [From *Fr. poste*.] The place at which some person or thing is stationed or fixed; a station or position occupied, especially a military station; the place where a single soldier or a body of troops is stationed; a bugle-call giving notice to soldiers to retire to their quarters for the night; an office or employment; an appointment; a berth; an established system for the public conveyance of letters; the mail; a post-office.—*To ride post*, to be employed to carry despatches and papers; and as such carriers rode in haste, hence the phrase signifies to ride in haste, to pass with



expedition. — *v.i.* [Fr. *poster*, to post.] To travel with post-horses; to travel with speed; to rise and sink on the saddle in accordance with the motion of the horse, especially when trotting. — *v.t.* To fix up in a public place, as a notice or advertisement; to expose to public reproach; to expose to opprobrium by some public action; to place; to station (to post troops on a hill); book-keeping, to carry (accounts or items) from the journal to the ledger; to make the requisite entries in, for showing a true state of affairs; to place in the post-office; to transmit by post (to post letters). — **Postage**, *pos'tāj*, *n.* The charge levied on letters or other articles conveyed by post. — **Postage-stamp**, *n.* An adhesive stamp of various values issued by the post-office department for affixing to letters, packets, &c., as payment of cost of transmission. — **Postal**, *pō'stāl*, *a.* Relating to a post-office or the carrying of mails. — **Postboy**, *pōst'boy*, *n.* A boy that carries letters; a boy or man that drives a post-chaise. — **Post-captain**, *n.* Formerly the captain of a ship-of-war of three years' standing; sometimes used of a captain in the navy of substantive rank. — **Post-card**, *n.* A card impressed with a penny (or other) stamp issued by the postal authorities as a means of correspondence; also card sold by stationers without stamp. — **Post-chaise**, *n.* A chaise for conveying travellers from one station to another, and let for hire. — **Poster**, *pō'stēr*, *n.* One who posts; a courier; a post-horse; a large printed bill or placard posted for advertising. — **Poste restante**, *post res-tānt*, *n.* [Fr.] A department in a post-office where letters so addressed are kept till the owners call for them. — **Post-haste**, *n.* Haste or speed in travelling, like that of a post or courier. — *adv.* With speed or expedition. — **Postman**, *pōst'man*, *n.* A post or courier; a letter-carrier. — **Postmark**, *pōst'mārk*, *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter. — **Postmaster**, *pōst'mas-tēr*, *n.* One who provides post-horses; the officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office. — *Postmaster general*, the chief executive head of a postal system. — **Post-office**, *n.* An office or house where letters are received for transmission to various parts, and from which letters are delivered that have been received from places at home and abroad; a department of the government charged with the conveyance of letters, &c., by post.

**Postdate**, *pōst'dāt*, *v.t.* — *postdated*, *postdating*. [Prefix *post*, after, and *date*.] To affix a date to later than the real time; to date so as to make appear later than the fact.

**Posterior**, *pos-tē'ri-ēr*, *a.* [L. *posterior*, compar. of *posterus*, from *post*, after.] Later or subsequent in time; opposed to *prior*; later in order;

coming after; situated behind; hinder (the *posterior* portion of the skull): opposed to *anterior*. — **Posteriors**, *pos-tē'ri-ēr*, *n.pl.* The hinder part of an animal's body. — **Posterity**, *pos-tēr'i-ti*, *n.* [L. *posteritas*, from *posterus*, later.] Descendants; the race that proceeds from a progenitor; succeeding generations.

**Postern**, *pōst'tēr'n*, *n.* [O.Fr. *posterne*, from L.L. *posterna*, *posterula*, a secret means of exit, from L. *posterus*, behind.] Primarily, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate.

**Posthumous**, *pōst'tū-mus*, *n.* [L. *postumus*, last, superl. of *posterus*, coming after, from *post*, behind. The *h* has been inserted through an erroneous derivation from L. *humus*, the earth, *humāre*, to bury.] Born after the death of the father; published after the death of the author (*posthumous* works); being or continuing after one's decease (*posthumous* fame).

**Postillon**, *pōst-til'yōn*, *n.* [Fr. *postillon*, from *poste*, a post.] The rider on the rear leader of a travelling or other carriage; one who rides the rear horse when one pair only is used.

**Postmeridian**, *pōst-me-rid'i-an*, *a.* [L. *postmeridianus*.] Coming after the sun has passed the meridian; being or belonging to the afternoon. — *n.* The afternoon.

**Post-mortem**, *pōst-mōrt'em*, *a.* [L. *post*, after, *mors*, death.] After death. — *Post-mortem examination*, an examination of a body made after death.

**Post-natal**, *pōst-nā'tal*, *a.* Subsequent to birth.

**Post-obit**, *pōst-ob'it*, *n.* [L. *post obitum*, after death.] A bond given for the purpose of securing to a lender a sum of money on the death of some specified individual from whom the borrower has expectations.

**Postpone**, *pōst-pōn'*, *v.t.* — *postponed*, *postponing*. [L. *postpono* — *post*, after, and *pono*, I put.] To put off; to defer to a future or later time. — **Postponement**, *pōst-pōn'ment*, *n.* The act of postponing or deferring to a future time.

**Post-prandial**, *pōst-pran'di-al*, *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *prandium*, a dinner.] Happening after dinner.

**Postscript**, *pōst'skript*, *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written.] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished; something appended.

**Postulate**, *pōst'tū-lāt*, *n.* [L. *postulata*, a demand, from *postulo*, I demand.] A position or supposition of which the truth is demanded or assumed for the purpose of future reasoning; a necessary assumption; *geom.* something of the nature of a problem assumed or taken for granted; the enunciation of a self-

evident problem. — *v.t.* — *postulated*, *postulating*. To beg or assume without proof; to regard as self-evident, or as too obvious to require further proof.

**Posture**, *pōst'tūr*, *n.* [Fr. *posture*, from L. *postura*, a placing, from *pono*, *positum*, to place.] The disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose; attitude; situation; condition; particular state with regard to something else (the *posture* of affairs). — *v.t.* — *postured*, *posturing*. To place in a particular posture. — *v.i.* To dispose the body in particular postures; to contort the body into artificial attitudes, as is done by tumblers or acrobats.

**Post-war**, *pōst-war'*, *a.* Belonging to the period after the Great War of 1914-18.

**Posy**, *pō'zī*, *n.* [Corrupted from *poesy*, being originally a piece of poetry.] A poetical quotation or motto attached to or inscribed on something, as on a ring; a motto or verse sent with a nosegay; hence, a bunch of flowers.

**Pot**, *pot*, *n.* [A widely spread word, the origin of which is not clear.] A hollow vessel more deep than broad, used for various domestic and other purposes (an iron *pot* for boiling meat or vegetables; an earthen *pot* for plants, called a *flower-pot*, &c.); a mug; a jug containing a specified quantity of liquor; the quantity contained in a pot; definitely, a quart (a *pot* of porter); the metal or earthenware top of a chimney. — *To go to pot*, to be destroyed or ruined; to come to an ill end; the pot being here probably that in which old metal is melted down. [Colloq.] — *v.t.* — *potted*, *potting*. To put into pots; to preserve seasoned in pots (*potted* fowl and fish); to plant or cover in pots of earth. — **Pot-bellied**, *a.* Having a prominent belly. — **Pot-belly, *n.* A protuberant belly. — **Pot-boy**, *pōt'boy*, *n.* A boy or man who carries pots of ale or beer for sale; a menial in a public-house. — **Pot-herb**, *a.* A herb for the pot and for cookery; a culinary plant. — **Pot-hole**, *n.* A circular cavity in the rocky beds of rivers formed by stones being whirled round by the action of the current. — **Pot-hook**, *n.* A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire; a letter or character like a pot-hook, written by children in learning to write. — **Pot-house**, *n.* An ale-house; a tavern. — **Pot-hunter**, *n.* A sportsman who has more regard to winning prizes than to mere sport. — **Pot-luck**, *n.* What may chance to be in the pot or provided for a meal. — *To take pot-luck* is for an unexpected visitor to partake of the family meal, whatever it may chance to be. [Colloq.]**

— **Pot-pourri**, *pō-pō-rē*, *n.* [Fr. *pot*, pot, and *pourrir*, to putrefy, to boil very much; from L. *putere*, to rot.] A dish of different kinds of

meat and vegetables cooked together; hence, a miscellaneous collection; a medley.—**Pot-sherd**, *pot'shërd*, *n.* [*Pot*, and *sherd*=*shard*, *shred*, a fragment.] A piece or fragment of an earthenware pot.—**Pot-stone**, *pot'stôn*, *n.* A coarsely granular variety of steatite or soapstone, sometimes manufactured into kitchen vessels (hence the name).—**Potter**, *pot'ër*, *n.* [From *pot*.] One whose occupation is to make earthenware vessels or crockery of any kind; one who pots viands.—**Pottery**, *pot'ër-i*, *n.* The ware or vessels made by potters; earthenware glazed and baked; the place where earthen vessels are manufactured; the business of a potter.

**Potable**, *pô'ta-bl*, *a.* [L.L. *potabilis*, from L. *poto*, I drink.] Drinkable; suitable for drinking; capable of being drunk.—**Potation**, *pô-tâ'shon*, *n.* The act of drinking; a drinking bout; a draught; a drink.

**Potash**, *pot'ash*, *n.* [*Pot* and *ash*, from being prepared by evaporating the lixivium of wood-ashes in iron pots.] Alkali in an impure state, procured from the ashes of plants by lixiviation and evaporation, largely employed in the manufacture of flint-glass and soap, bleaching, making alum, &c.—*Potash water*, an aerated beverage consisting of carbonic acid water, to which is added bicarbonate of potash.

**Potassium**, *pô-tas'si-um*, *n.* [A latinized term from *potash*.] The metallic basis of potash, a soft white metal resembling polished silver which rapidly oxidizes when exposed to the air.

**Potato**, *pô-tâ'tô*, *n.* pl. **Potatoes**, *pô-tâ'tôz*. [Sp. *patata*, *batata*; said to be a Haitian word.] Originally the plant called sweet-potato, but now transferred to the well-known esculent plant whose tubers constitute such cheap and nourishing food; a tuber of this plant.

**Poteen**, **Potheen**, *pô-tën'*, *n.* [From Ir. *poitin*, a little pot.] Whisky illicitly distilled by the Irish peasantry; whisky generally. [Irish.]

**Potent**, *pô'tënt*, *a.* [L. *potens*, powerful.] Powerful, in a physical or moral sense; efficacious; having great authority, interest, or the like.

—**Potency**, *pô'tën-si*, *n.* The state or quality of being potent.—**Potentate**, *pô'tën-tât*, *n.* [Fr. *potentat*.] A person who possesses great power or sway; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch.—**Potential**, *pô'tën-shal*, *a.* [L. *potentia*, power.] Being in possibility, not in actuality; latent; that may be manifested; in *electrostatics*, at a given point, the work required to bring a unit of positive electricity from an infinite distance to that point under given conditions of electrification.

—*n.* Anything that may be possible; a possibility.—**Potentiality**, *pô'tën-shi-al'ti*, *n.* State of being potential; possibility, but not actuality; inherent power or quality not actually exhibited. — **Potentiary**,

*pô'tën'shi-a-ri*, *n.* One having or assuming power, authority, or influence.

**Potentilla**, *pô'tën-til'la*, *n.* [From L. *potens*, powerful.] An extensive genus of herbaceous perennials, of which one species is used in Lapland and the Orkney Islands to tan and dye leather.

**Potter**, *pô'th'ër*, *n.* [A different form of *potter* or of *potter*.] Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter.

**Potion**, *pô'shon*, *n.* [L. *potio*, a drinking, a draught, from *poto*, I drink.] A draught; a liquid medicine; a dose to be drunk.

**Pottage**, *pô'tāj*, *n.* [Fr. *pottage*, lit. what one puts in the pot.] A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables; also, oatmeal or other porridge.

**Potter**, *pot'ër*, *v.i.* [Comp. Sw. *pota*, D. *poteren*, *puteren*, to poke or search with the finger or a stick; W. *pwio*, to poke or thrust.] To busy or perplex oneself about trifles; to work with little energy or effect; to trifle.

**Potty**, *pot'i*, *a.* Trivial; insignificant; easy; slightly weak in the intellect. [All colloq.]

**Pouch**, *pouch*, *n.* [A softened form of *poke*, a bag, or a pouch.] A small bag; a pocket; a bag or sac belonging to or forming an appendage of certain animals, as that of a marsupial animal.—*v.t.* To put into a pouch or pocket.

**Poult**, *pôlt*, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*, a dim. of *poule*, a hen.] A young chicken, partridge, grouse, &c.

**Poultice**, *pôl'tis*, *n.* [From L. *puls*, *pulsis*, pottage, Gruel, pap.] A soft composition of meal, bread, or the like mollifying substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, &c.; a cataplasm.

**Poultry**, *pôl'tri*, *n.* [A collective from *poult*, pullet, from Fr. *poulet*, a chicken.] Domestic fowls which are reared for their flesh as an article of food, for their eggs, feathers, &c., such as cocks and hens, turkeys, ducks, and geese.—**Poulterer**, *pôl'tër-ër*, *n.* One who makes it his business to sell fowls for the table.

**Pounce**, *pouns*, *n.* [Fr. *ponce*, It. *ponice*; from L. *pumex*, *pumicis*, a pumice-stone.] A fine powder formerly used to prevent ink from spreading on paper.

**Pounce**, *pouns*, *n.* [Ultimately from L. *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick or pierce.] The claw or talon of a bird of prey.—*v.t.*—*pounced*, *pouncing*. To seize or strike suddenly with the claws or talons: said of birds of prey.—*v.i.* To fall on and seize with the claws or talons: to dart or dash on: with *on* or *upon*.

**Pound**, *pound*, *n.* [A.Sax. Dan. Sw. *icel* and Goth. *pund*; G. *pfund*; from L. *pondo*, a pound, akin to L. *pondus*, a weight.] A standard of weight or mass; the legal standard of weight in Britain, or pound avoirdupois, equal to 7000 grains or

456.3 grams, and divided into 16 ounces; the pound troy, equal to 5760 grains, and divided into 12 ounces; a money of account consisting of 20 shillings, originally equivalent to a pound weight of silver. The *pound Scots* was only equal to a twelfth of the pound sterling, that is *1s. 8d.*—**Poundage**, *poun'dāj*, *n.* A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum or rate per pound; payment rated by the weight of a commodity.—**Poundal**, *poun'd'al*, *n.* The British absolute unit of force, equal to the force which in one second produces in one pound a velocity of one foot per second.

**Pound**, *pound*, *n.* [A.Sax. *pund*, an enclosure; a different form of *pond*.] An enclosure in which cattle are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law; a penfold or pinfold.—*v.t.* To shut up as in a pound; to confine in a public penfold; to impound.

**Pound**, *pound*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *punian*, to beat, bray.] To beat; to strike repeatedly with some heavy instrument; to comminute and pulverize by beating; to bruise or break into fine parts by a heavy instrument.

**Pour**, *pôr*, *v.t.* [Perhaps from W. *bwrrw*, to cast.] To cause to flow, as a liquid, either out of a vessel or into it; to send forth in a stream or continued succession; to emit; to give vent to, as under the influence of strong feeling; to throw in profusion.—*v.i.* To flow; to issue forth in a stream; to gush; to rush in continued procession.

**Pourparler**, *pôr-pâr-lâ*, *n.* [Fr., from *pour*, for, and *parler*, to speak.] A preliminary conference tending to pave the way to subsequent negotiation.

**Poussette**, *pô-set'*, *v.i.* To swing round in couples, as in a country dance.

**Pout**, *pout*, *v.i.* [From W. *pwtlaw*, to push, or from dial. Fr. *pout*, *potte*, Fr. *pot*, the lip.] To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure; hence, to look sullen; to swell out, as the lips; to be prominent.

**Poverty**, *pov'ër-ti*, *n.* [Fr. *pauvreté*, L. *paupertas*.] The state of being poor or indigent; indigence; a deficiency of necessary or desirable elements; barrenness (*poverty of soil*); poorness; want of ideas or information; want or defect of words (*poverty of language*).

**Powder**, *pou'dër*, *n.* [Fr. *poudre*, O.Fr. *pouldre*, It. *polvere*, from L. *pulvis*, dust.] Any dry substance composed of minute particles; a substance comminuted or triturated to fine particles; gunpowder; face-powder; hair-powder.—*v.t.* To reduce to fine particles; to pulverize; to sprinkle with powder, or as with powder; to sprinkle with salt; to corn, as meat.—*v.i.* To fall to dust; to become like powder; to wear powder on the hair.—**Powdered**,

pou'dér, *p.* and *a.* Reduced to powder; sprinkled with powder; sprinkled or mixed with salt; salted (powdered butter).—**Powder-horn**, *n.* A horn in which gunpowder used to be carried by sportsmen before the introduction of cartridges.—**Powder-monkey**, *n.* A boy in former times employed on ships for bringing powder to the guns.—**Powder-puff**, *n.* A soft pad, usually of down, for applying powder to the skin.

**Power**, pou'ér, *n.* [O.Fr. *pouir* (Mod.Fr. *pouvoir*), from old infinitive *podir*, from L.L. *potère*, to be able.] Ability to act; the faculty of doing or performing something; that in virtue of which one can; capability of producing an effect; strength, force, or energy manifested in action; capacity; susceptibility (great power of resistance); natural strength; animal strength; influence; predominance (as of the mind, imagination); faculty of the mind as manifested by a particular mode of operation (the power of thinking); ability; capability; the employment of strength or influence among men; command; the right of governing or actual government; dominion; rule; authority; one who or that which exercises authority or control (the powers that be); a sovereign, or the sovereign authority of a state; a state (the great powers of Europe); a spirit or superhuman agent having a certain sway (celestial powers); legal authority; warrant; *mech.* that which produces motion or force, or that which may be applied to produce it; a mechanical agent; the moving force applied to produce the required effect; mechanical advantage or effect; force or effect considered as resulting from the action of a machine; rate of doing work; *arith.* and *alg.* the product arising from the multiplication of a number or quantity into itself; *optics*, the degree to which an optical instrument magnifies the apparent dimensions of an object.—**Powerful**, pou'ér-fúl, *a.* Having great power; able to produce great effects; strong; potent; energetic; efficacious.

**Pow-wow**, pou'wou, *n.* A priest or conjurer among the North American Indians; also, a public feast or festival; a friendly consultation [colloq.].

**Pox**, poks, *n.* [A peculiar spelling of *pocks*, pl. of *pock*—used as a sing.] Eruptive pustules on the body; a disease characterized by pustules, the term being restricted to three or four diseases, as the small-pox, chicken-pox, &c.

**Practicable**, prak'ti-ka-bl, *a.* [From L.L. *practicare*, to transact.] Capable of being effected or performed by human means, or by powers that can be applied; feasible; capable of being passed or travelled over; passable; assailable.—**Practicability**, prak'ti-ka-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being practicable; feasibility.—

**Practical**, prak'ti-kal, *a.* [L. *practicus*.] Relating to practice, use, or employment; opposed to *speculative*, *ideal*, or *theoretical*; that may be turned to use; reducible to use in the conduct of life; given to or concerned with action or practice; capable of reducing knowledge or theories to actual use; educated by practice or experience; skilled in actual work (a practical gardener); derived from practice or experience.—**Practically**, prak'ti-kal-li, *adv.*

In a practical manner; not merely theoretically; so far as actual results or effects are concerned; in effect.—**Practice**, prak'tis, *n.* [Formerly *practice*, *praktike*, from O.Fr. *pratique*.] A piece of conduct; a proceeding; a customary action; custom or habit; use or usage; state of being used; customary use; method or art of doing anything; actual performance (as opposed to *theory*); exercise of any profession (the practice of law); application of remedies; medical treatment of diseases; drill; exercise for instruction or discipline; skillful or artful management; stratagem; artifice; usually in a bad sense; a rule in arithmetic for expeditiously multiplying quantities expressed in different denominations.—**Practice**, prak'tis, *v.t.* [From the noun.] To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually; to use for instruction or discipline, or as a profession or art (to practise law or medicine); to put into practice; to perform; to do; to teach by practice; to accustom; to train.—*v.i.* To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, for instruction, profit, or amusement; to form a habit of acting in any manner; to use artifices or stratagems; to exercise some profession, as that of medicine or of law.—**Practitioner**, prak-tish'on-ér, *n.* One who is engaged in the exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine.—*A general practitioner*, one who practises in all the branches of medicine and surgery.

**Præmunire**, præ-mû-nî're, *n.* [A corruption of L. *præmonere*, to admonish, from the words of the writ.] Law, a name given to a species of writ, to the offence for which it is granted, and also to the penalty it incurs, and being attached in former times to the offences of asserting the jurisdiction of the pope, denying the sovereign's supremacy, &c.

**Prætexta**, præ-tek's'ta, *n.* [L., from *præ*, before, on the edge, and *textus*, woven.] Among the ancient Romans, a white robe with a narrow purple border worn by a youth; the white outer garment bordered with purple of the higher magistrates.

**Prætor**, præ'tor, *n.* [L., from *præ*, before, and *eo*, I go.] In ancient Rome, a title originally of the consuls, in later times of two important magistrates of the city, and lastly of

a number of magistrates who administered justice in the state.

**Prætorial**, Prætorian, præ-tô'ri-al, præ-tô'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to a prætor.—*Prætorian bands or guards*, bodies of troops originally formed by the emperor Augustus to protect his person and his power, and afterwards long maintained by successive Roman emperors; the household troops or body-guards of the emperors.—*n.* A soldier of the Prætorian guard.—**Prætorium**, præ-tô'ri-um, *n.* [L.] The official residence of a provincial governor among the ancient Romans; the head-quarters of a Roman military camp; a hall of justice.

**Pragmatic**, Pragmatical, prag-mat'ik, prag-mat'ik-al, *a.* [L. *pragmaticus*, Gr. *pragmatikos*, from *pragma*, business, from *prassô*, I do. Skilled in business; active or diligent; forward to intermeddle; impertinently busy or officious in the concerns of others.—**Pragmatism**, prag-mat-izm, *n.* Philosophical views laying stress on practical consequences as a test of the importance, or truth, of any theory.

**Prairie**, præ'ri, *n.* [Fr., from L.L. *prataria*, from L. *pratium*, a meadow.] The name in North America for extensive tracts of land mostly level or nearly so, generally destitute of trees, and covered with tall coarse grass and flowering plants.—**Prairie-wolf**, *n.* The small wolf of the prairies; the coyote.

**Praise**, præz, *n.* [Formerly *preis*, *preys*, praise, price, from L. *pretium*.] Commendation bestowed on a person; approbation; eulogy; laud; a joyful tribute of gratitude or homage paid to the Divine Being, often expressed in song; the ground or reason of praise; what makes a person worthy of praise.—*v.t.* To commend; to applaud; to express approbation of; to extol in words or song; to laud or magnify, especially applied to the Divine Being.—**Praiseworthy**, præz'wèr-thi, *a.* Commendable.

**Prakrit**, prak'rit, *n.* [Skr. *prākṛiti*, nature, hence that which is natural or vulgar.] A Hindu language or dialect based on the Sanskrit.

**Pram**, prām, *n.* [D. *praam*, Dan. *pram*, Icel. *prámr*.] A flat-bottomed boat or lighter, used in Holland and the Baltic ports for loading and unloading merchant vessels.

**France**, frans, *v.t.* [A slightly different form of *prank*.] To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle; to ride ostentatiously; to strut about in a showy manner or with warlike parade.—**Prancing**, prans'ing, *p.* and *a.* Springing; bounding; riding with gallant show.

**Prandial**, pran'di-al, *a.* [L. *prandium*, dinner.] Relating to a dinner, or meal in general.

**Prank**, prangk, *v.t.* [Allied to D. *pronk*, finery.] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress up.—*v.i.* To have a showy or gaudy appearance.—*n.* A gambol or caper; a playful or



sportive action; a merry trick; a mischievous act, generally rather for sport than injury.

**Prate**, *prāt*, *v.i.* [Same as L.G. *praten*, Dan. *prate*, D. *praaten*, Icel. *prata*, to prate; probably of imitative origin.] To talk much and without weight; to chatter; to babble.—*v.t.* To utter foolishly.—*n.* Continued talk to little purpose; unmeaning loquacity.

**Prattle**, *prat'l*, *v.i.*—*prattled*, *prattling*. [Freq. and dim. of *prate*.] To talk much and idly; to be loquacious on trifling subjects; to talk like a child.—*n.* Puerile or trifling talk.

**Prawn**, *prān*, *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A small crustaceous animal of the shrimp family, highly prized for food.

**Pray**, *prā*, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *preier* (Fr. *prier*), It. *pregare*, to pray, from L. *precari*, to pray (as in *deprecate*, *imprecate*), from *prex*, a prayer (whence also *precarious*; same root as Skr. *prach*, to demand, A.Sax. *frignan*, G. *fragen*, to inquire.) To ask something with earnestness or zeal; to supplicate; to beg (to pray for mercy); to make petition to the Supreme Being; to address the Supreme Being with confession of sins and supplication for benefits.—*Pray*, elliptically for *I pray you tell me*, is a common mode of introducing a question.—*v.t.* To make earnest request to; to entreat; to address with a prayer for something such as God may grant; to ask earnestly for; to beseech; to petition.

**Prayer**, *prā'ēr* or *prār*, *n.* [Not directly from *pray*, but from O.Fr. *prolere*, Fr. *prière*, a prayer, from L.L. *precaria*, a prayer, from L. *precarius*, obtained by begging.] The act of asking for a favour with earnestness; a petition, supplication, entreaty; a solemn petition for benefits addressed to the Supreme Being; the words of a supplication; a formula of church service or of worship, public or private; that part of a petition to a public body which specifies the thing desired to be done or granted.—**Prayer-book**, *n.* A book containing prayers.—*The prayer-book*, the Book of Common Prayer used by the Church of England and certain other churches.—**Praying-machine**, **Praying-mill**, **Praying-wheel**, *n.* An apparatus used mainly in Tibet; one of the commoner forms consists of a wheel to which a written prayer is attached, and each revolution of the wheel made by the devotee counts as an utterance of the prayer.

**Preach**, *prēch*, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *precher* (Fr. *prêcher*), from L. *predicare*, to declare in public.] To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon; to give earnest advice; to discourse in the manner of a preacher.—*v.t.* To proclaim; to publish in religious discourses; to inculcate in public discourse; to deliver (a sermon).

**Preamble**, *prē'am-bl*, *n.* [Fr. *préambule*, from L. *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, I go about.] An introduction, as to a discourse, piece of music, and the like; the introductory part of a statute or act of parliament which states the reasons and intent of the law.

**Preaudience**, *prē-a'di-ens*, *n.* Right of previous audience or of being heard before another; precedence or rank at the bar.

**Prebend**, *prē'bend*, *n.* [Fr. *prébende*, from L.L. *præbenda*, things to be supplied.] The stipend granted to a canon of a cathedral or collegiate church out of its estate.—**Prebendary**, *prē'bēn-da-ri*, *n.* An ecclesiastic who enjoys a prebend; a canon.

**Precarious**, *prē-kā'ri-us*, *a.* [L. *precarius*, primarily, depending on request, or on the will of another, from *precor*, I pray.] Depending on or held at the will or pleasure of another; hence, held by a doubtful tenure; depending on unknown or unforeseen causes or events.

**Precatory**, *prē'ka-to-ri*, *a.* [From L. *precor*, I pray.] Suppliant; beseeching.

**Precaution**, *prē-kā'shon*, *n.* [L. *præcautio*, from *præcautus*—*præ*, before, and *caveo*, *cautum*, to take care.] Previous caution or care; a measure taken beforehand to ward off evil or secure good.—*v.t.* To warn or advise beforehand, for preventing mischief.—**Precautionary**, *prē-kā'shon-a-ri*, *a.* Containing previous caution; proceeding from precaution.

**Precede**, *prē-sēd'*, *v.t.*—*preceded*, *preceding*. [L. *præcedo*—*præ*, before, and *cedo*, I move.] To go before in the order of time; to be previous to; to go before in place, rank, or importance.—**Precedence**, *prē-sē-dens*, *n.* The act or state of preceding or going before; priority in time; the state of being before in rank or dignity; the right to a more honourable place; order or adjustment of place according to rank; the foremost place in a ceremony; superior importance or influence.—**Precedent**, *prē-sē-dent*, *a.* Going before in time; anterior; antecedent.—**Precedent**, *prē-sē-dent*, *n.* Something done or said that may serve or be adduced as an example or rule to be followed in a subsequent act of the like kind; *law*, a judicial decision, which serves as a rule for future decisions in similar or analogous cases.

**Precentor**, *prē-sen'tēr*, *n.* [L.L. *præcantor*—L. *præ*, before, and *cantor*, a singer.] The leader of the choir in a cathedral, usually a minor canon; a person whose duty it is to lead the psalmody of a Presbyterian or other congregation.

**Precept**, *prē'sept*, *n.* [Fr. *précepte*, L. *præceptum*, from *præcipio*, I teach.] A commandment intended as an authoritative rule of action; a command respecting moral conduct; an injunction; *law*, a mandate in writ-

ing sent by a justice of the peace, &c., for bringing a person, record, &c., before him.—**Preceptive**, *prē-sēp'tiv*, *a.* [L. *præceptivus*.] Giving or containing precepts for the regulation of conduct; admonitive; instructive.—**Preceptor**, *prē-sēp'tēr*, *n.* [L. *præceptor*.] A teacher; an instructor; the head of a preceptory among the Knights Templars.—**Preceptory**, *prē'sep-to-ri*, *a.* Giving precepts.—*n.* A subordinate religious house where instruction was given; an establishment of the Knights Templars, the superior of which was called knight preceptor.—**Preceptress**, *prē-sēp'tres*, *n.* A female teacher or preceptor.

**Precession**, *prē-sesh'on*, *n.* [Fr. *précession*, from L. *præcedo*, *præcessum*, to precede.] The act of going before or forward.—*Precession of the equinoxes*, an astronomical phenomenon consisting in a slow movement of the equinoctial points from east to west, or contrary to the order of the zodiacal signs, thus causing the equinoxes to succeed each other in less time than they would otherwise do.

**Precinct**, *prē'singt*, *n.* [From L. *præcingo*, *præcingum*, to encompass—*præ*, before, and *cingo*, I gird.] The boundary line encompassing a place; a limit; a part near a border; a district within certain boundaries; a minor territorial division.

**Precious**, *prēsh'us*, *a.* [Fr. *précieux*, from L. *pretiosus*.] Of great price; costly; of great value or worth; very valuable; much esteemed; highly cherished; ironically, very great; rascally (a *precious* villain).

**Precipice**, *prē'si-pis*, *n.* [Fr. *pré-pice*, from L. *præcipitium*, a falling headlong, a precipice, from *præceps*, headlong.] A headlong declivity; a bank or cliff extremely steep, or quite perpendicular or overhanging.—**Precipitate**, *prē-sip'i-tāt*, *v.t.* To throw headlong; to cast down from a precipice or height; to urge or press with eagerness or violence; to hasten (to precipitate one's flight); to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw or cause to sink to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution.—*v.i.* To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment or any substance in solution.—*a.* Falling, flowing, or rushing with steep descent; headlong; overhasty; rashly hasty; adopted with haste or without due deliberation; hasty; hurried; violent.—*n.* Chem. any matter which, having been dissolved in a fluid, falls to the bottom of the vessel on the addition of some other substance capable of producing a decomposition of the compound.—**Precipitance**, *prē-sip'i-tans*, *prē-sip'i-tan-si*, *n.* The quality of being precipitate; rash haste; haste in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose.—**Precipitant**, *prē-sip'i-tant*, *a.* Falling or rushing headlong; precipitate.—*n.* Chem. a

substance which, when added to a solution, separates some material and makes it fall to the bottom in a concrete state. — **Precipitation**, prĕ-sĭp'ĭ-tā'shon, *n.* The act of precipitating, or state of being precipitated; a falling or rushing down with violence and rapidity; rash, tumultuous haste; *chem.* the process by which any substance is made to separate from another or others in a solution, and fall to the bottom. — **Precipitous**, prĕ-sĭp'ĭ-tus, *a.* [*L. præceps, precipitis*, headlong.] Very steep; like or forming a precipice; headlong in descent.

**Prĕcis**, prĕ-sĕ', *n.* [*Fr. prĕcis*, precise, also an abstract.] A concise or abridged statement; a summary; an abstract.

**Precise**, prĕ-sĭs', *a.* [*L. præcisus*, from *præcido*, I cut off.] Sharply or exactly limited or defined as to meaning; exact; definite; not loose, vague, or equivocal; exact in conduct; strict; formal; nice; punctilious. — **Precisian**, prĕ-sĭzh'-an, *n.* An over-precise person; one ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules. — **Precision**, prĕ-sĭzh'on, *n.* The state of being precise as to meaning; preciseness; exactness; accuracy.

**Preclude**, prĕ-klūd', *v.t.* [*L. præcludo*—*præ*, before, and *cludo*, claudio, I shut.] To shut up; to stop; to impede; to hinder; to hinder or render inoperative by anticipative action. — **Preclusion**, prĕ-klū'zhon, *n.* The act of precluding. — **Preclusive**, prĕ-klū'siv, *a.* Tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles.

**Precocious**, prĕ-kō'shus, *a.* [*Fr. précocé*, from *L. præcox, præcociis*, ripe early.] Ripe before the proper or natural time; ripe in understanding at an early period; developed or matured early in life. — **Precocity**, prĕ-kos'ĭ-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being precocious; early development of the mental powers.

**Præcognition**, prĕ-kog-nish'on, *n.* [*L. præ*, before, and *cognitio*, knowledge.] Previous knowledge or cognition; *Scots law*, a preliminary examination of a witness or witnesses to a criminal act, in order to know whether there is ground of trial.

**Preconceive**, prĕ-kon-sĕv', *v.t.*—*preconceived, preconceiving.* To form a conception or opinion of beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea of. — **Preconception**, prĕ-kon-sĕp'shon, *n.* The act of preconceiving; conception or opinion previously formed.

**Preconcert**, prĕ-kon-sĕrt', *v.t.* To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

**Precursor**, prĕ-kĕr'sĕr, *n.* [*L. præcursor*—*præ*, before, and *cursor*, a runner.] A forerunner; a harbinger; one who or that which precedes an event and indicates its approach. — **Precursory**, prĕ-kĕr'-so-ri, *a.* Preceding as the harbinger;

forerunning. — **Precurse**, prĕ-kĕr'siv, *a.* Precursory.

**Predaceous**, prĕ-dā'shus, *a.* [*From L. præda*, prey.] Living by prey; given to prey on other animals. — **Predatory**, prĕd'a-to-ri, *a.* [*L. prædatorius*.] Plundering; pillaging; practising rapine.

**Predecessor**, prĕ-dĕ-sĕs'ĕr, *n.* [*L. predecessor*—*præ*, before, and *decessor*, one who retires.] One who precedes or goes before another in some position; one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, or the like.

**Predella**, prĕ-del'a, *n.* [*It.*] The basal part of an altar-piece; a sort of shelf or ledge at the back of an altar.

**Predestinate**, prĕ-des'ti-nāt, *v.t.* [*L. prædestino, prædestinatio*—*præ*, before, and *destino*, I determine.] To predetermine or foreordain; to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose. — *a.* Predetermined; foreordained. — **Predestination**, prĕ-des'ti-nā'shon, *n.* The act of decreeing or foreordaining events; especially, *theol.* the doctrine that God has from eternity unchangeably appointed or determined whatever comes to pass; particularly that he has preordained men to everlasting happiness or misery. — **Predestine**, prĕ-des'tin, *v.t.*—*predestined, predestining.* To decree beforehand; to foreordain.

**Predetermine**, prĕ-dĕ-tĕr'mĭn, *v.t.*—*predetermined, predetermining.* To determine beforehand; to doom by previous decree. — *v.i.* To make a determination beforehand. — **Predetermination**, prĕ-dĕ-tĕr'mĭnā'shon, *n.* Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand.

**Predicable**, prĕd'ĭ-ka-bl, *a.* [*L. prædicabilis*, from *prædico*.] Capable of being affirmed of something; that may be attributed to something. — *n.* Anything that may be predicated or affirmed of another; *logic*, one of the five things which can be affirmatively predicated of several others, viz. genus, species, difference, property, and accident. — **Predicament**, prĕ-dĭk'a-ment, *n.* [*L. L. predicamentum*.] *Logic*, one of those general heads or most comprehensive terms under one or other of which every other term may be arranged; hence, class or kind described by definite marks; condition; especially, a dangerous or trying condition or state.

**Predicate**, prĕd'ĭ-kāt, *v.t.* [*L. prædicare, prædicatum*, to affirm, to declare—*præ*, before, and *dicare*, to declare.] To affirm as an attribute of something (to predicate whiteness of snow); to declare one thing of another. — *v.i.* To make an affirmation.

— *n.* *Logic*, that which, in a proposition, is affirmed or denied of the subject; *gram.* the word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed or denied of the subject. — **Predication**, prĕd-ĭ-kā'shon, *n.* The act of predicating; affirmation; assertion. — **Predicative**, prĕd'ĭ-kā-

tiv, *a.* Expressing affirmation or predication.

**Predict**, prĕ-dĭkt', *v.t.* [*L. prædictum*—*præ*, before, and *dicere*, to tell.] To foretell; to prophesy; to declare to be to happen in the future. — **Prediction**, prĕ-dĭk'zhon, *n.* The act of predicting; a foretelling; a prophecy. — **Predictive**, prĕ-dĭk'tiv, *a.* Foretelling; prophetic.

**Predilection**, prĕ-di-lek'shon, *n.* [*Fr. prédilection*—*L. præ*, before, and *dilectio*, a choice.] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favour of something.

**Predispose**, prĕ-dis-pōz', *v.t.*—*predisposed, predisposing.* To incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition or tendency to; to fit or adapt previously. — **Predisposition**, prĕ-dis-pō-zish'on, *n.* The state of being previously disposed towards something; previous inclination or tendency; previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose.

**Pre-dominate**, prĕ-dom'ĭ-nāt, *v.i.* [*Fr. prédominer*—*L. præ*, before, and *dominari*, to rule.] To have surpassing power, influence, or authority; to have controlling influence among others. — *v.t.* To rule over; to master. — **Predominance**, prĕ-dom'ĭ-nans, *n.* Prevalence over others; superiority in power, influence, or authority; ascendancy. — **Predominant**, prĕ-dom'ĭ-nant, *a.* Prevalent over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; ruling; controlling.

**Pre-eminence**, prĕ-em'ĭ-nens, *n.* The state or quality of being notably eminent among others; superior or surpassing eminence; undoubted superiority, especially superiority in excellence. — **Pre-eminent**, prĕ-em'ĭ-nent, *a.* Eminent above others; surpassing or highly distinguished in excellence, sometimes also in evil.

**Pre-emption**, prĕ-em'shon, *n.* [*L. præ*, before, and *emptio*, a buying, from *emo*, I buy.] The act or right of purchasing before others; the right of a settler to the first chance of buying land in or near which he has settled.

**Preen**, prĕn, *v.t.* [*O.E. proine, proigne*, to prune, to preen.] To trim with the beak; to clean and dress: said of birds dressing their feathers.

**Preface**, prĕf'ās, *n.* [*Fr. préface*, from *L. præfatio*—*præ*, before, and *fari*, fatum, to speak.] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or other composition. — *v.t.* To introduce by preliminary remarks. — **Prefatory**, prĕf'a-to-ri, *a.* Having the character of a preface; pertaining to a preface.

**Prefect**, prĕfĕkt, *n.* [*L. præfectus*.] A governor, commander, chief magistrate, or the like; a name common to several officers, military and civil, in ancient Rome; an important functionary in France; a préfet, that is, an official who pre-



sides over and has extensive powers in a department; in some English schools, a monitor or præpostor.—**Prefectship**, *prĕ'fĕk-tūr, n.* The office or jurisdiction of a prefect; *prefecture* is also the official residence of a prefect.

**Prefer**, *prĕ-'fer', v.t.*—*preferred, preferring.* [From *præfero*, I carry before.] To offer for one's consideration or decision; to present: said especially of petitions, prayers, &c.; to advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt; to set above something else in estimation; to hold in greater favour or esteem; to choose rather (to *prefer* one to another).—**Preferable**, *prĕ-'er-a-bl, a.* Worthy to be preferred; more eligible; more desirable.—**Preference**, *prĕ-'er-ens, n.* The preferring of one thing before another; choice of one thing rather than another; higher place in esteem; the object of choice; choice.—*Preference shares* or *preference stock*, shares or stock on which dividends are payable before those on the original shares or stock.—**Preferential**, *prĕ-'er-en-'shal, a.* In a position to which some preference is attached.—**Preferment**, *prĕ-'fer-ment, n.* Advancement to a higher office, dignity, or station; promotion; a superior or valuable place or office, especially in the church.

**Prefix**, *prĕ-'fiks', v.t.* [From *præfixo*, *præfixus*—*præ*, before, and *figere*, to fix.] To put or fix before or at the beginning of another thing (to *prefix* a syllable to a word, an advertisement to a book); to settle, fix, or appoint beforehand (to *prefix* the hour of meeting).—*n.* (*prĕ-'fiks*). A letter, syllable, or word put to the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification.

**Pregnant**, *prĕ-'gant, a.* [*L. prægnans, prægnantis*—*præ*, before, and *gnans*, ppr. corresponding to *gnatus, natus*, born.] Being with young; great with child; gravid; full of important matter; abounding with results; full of consequence or significance (a *pregnant* argument).—**Pregnancy**, *prĕ-'gan-si, n.* The state of being pregnant; time of going with child; the quality of being full of significance, or the like.

**Prehensile**, **Prehensory**, *prĕ-'hen-sil, prĕ-'hen-so-ri, a.* [*L. prehendere, prehensus*, to lay hold of.] Capable of or adapted to seize or grasp (a monkey's *prehensile* tail).—**Prehensible**, *prĕ-'hen-si-bl, a.* Capable of being seized.—**Prehension**, *prĕ-'hen-'shon, n.* A taking hold of; a seizing.

**Prehistoric**, *prĕ-'his-tor-'ik, a.* Relating to a period antecedent to that at which history begins.

**Prejudge**, *prĕ-'juj', v.t.*—*prejudged, prejudging.* [From *præiudger*.] To judge before hearing, or before the arguments and facts are fully known; to decide by anticipation; to condemn beforehand or unheard.—**Prejudgment**, *prĕ-'juj-'ment, n.* The act of

prejudging; judgment without a hearing or full examination.

**Prejudice**, *prĕj-'ū-dis, n.* [From *præiudice*, from *L. præiudicium*, from *præ*, before, and *iudicium*, a judgment.] A bias or leaning, favourable or unfavourable, without reason, or for some reason other than justice; a prepossession (when used absolutely generally with the unfavourable meaning of wrong or ignorant bias or view); mischief; damage; injury (without *prejudice* to one's interests).—*v.t.* To implant a prejudice in the mind of; to bias by hasty and incorrect notions; to injure by prejudices; to hurt, damage, impair; to injure in general (to *prejudice* one's cause).—**Prejudicial**, *prĕj-'ū-dish'al, a.* Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; detrimental.

**Prelate**, *prĕl-'et, n.* [From *prælat*, from *L. prælatus*, pp. of *præfero*.] An ecclesiastic of the higher order having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, or patriarch; a dignitary of the church.—**Prelacy**, *prĕl-'a-si, n.* Episcopacy; the system of church government by prelates; prelates collectively.—**Prelatic**, **Prelatical**, **Prelatial**, *prĕ-lat-'ik, prĕ-lat-'i-kal, prĕ-lā-'shī-al, a.* Pertaining to prelates or prelacy.

**Prelection**, *prĕ-'lek-'shon, n.* A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company.—**Plector**, *prĕ-'lek-'tor, n.* A reader of discourses; a lecturer.

**Preliminary**, *prĕ-lim-'i-na-ri, a.* [From *præliminaire*—*L. præ*, before, and *limen*, threshold.] Introductory; preceding the main discourse or business; prefatory.—*n.* Something introductory or preparatory; something to be examined and determined before an affair can be treated of on its own merits; a preparatory act.

**Prelude**, *prĕ-'lūd or prĕ-'lūd, n.* [From *prælude*, from *L. præ*, before, and *ludus*, play.] Something preparatory or leading up to what follows; an introductory performance; *music*, a short introductory strain preceding the principal movement.—*v.t.* (*prĕ-'lūd*). To introduce with a prelude; to serve as prelude to.—*v.i.* To serve as a prelude.

**Premature**, *prĕ-'ma-tūr, a.* [*L. præmaturus*—*præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe.] Happening, arriving, existing, performed, or adopted before the proper time; done, said, or believed too soon; too early; untimely.

**Premeditate**, *prĕ-med-'i-tāt, v.t.*—*premeditated, premeditating.* [From *præmeditor*, *L. præmeditor*—*præ*, before, and *meditor*, I meditate.] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand; to contrive and design previously.—*v.i.* To meditate beforehand.—**Premeditation**, *prĕ-med-'i-tāt-'shon, n.* The act of premeditating; previous deliberation; forethought; previous contrivance or design.

**Premier**, *prĕ-'mi-ēr, a.* [From *premier*,

from *L. primarius*, of the first rank, from *primus*, first.] First; chief; principal; holding the most ancient title in any rank of the peerage (the *premier* earl).—*n.* The first or chief minister of state; the prime or premier minister.—**Premiership**, *prĕ-'mi-ēr-'ship, n.* The office of premier.

**Premise**, *prĕ-'miz', v.t.*—*premised, promising.* [From *L. præmitto, præmissum*—*præ*, before, and *mitto*, I send.] To set forth or make known beforehand, as introductory to the main subject; to lay down as an antecedent proposition.—*v.i.* To make an antecedent statement.—*n.* (*prem'is*). [From *præmissa*, a premise (in logic), *L. præmissum*, what is sent or put before.] A proposition laid down as a base of argument; *logic*, the name applied to each of the two first propositions of a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn; *pl.* the beginning or early portion of a legal deed or document where the subject-matter is stated or described in full (lit. 'the things before mentioned'); hence, lands and houses or tenements; a house and the outhouses, &c., belonging to it.—**Premiss**, *prem'is, n.* *Logic*, a premise.

**Premium**, *prĕ-'mī-um, n.* [*L. præmium*, a reward—*præ*, before, and *emo*, I take.] A reward or prize offered for some specific thing; a bonus; an extra sum paid as an incentive; a bounty; a fee paid for the privilege of being taught a trade or profession; a sum paid periodically to an office for insurance, as against fire or loss of life or property.

**Premish**, *prĕ-'mon-'ish, v.t.* [Prefix *pre*, and *-monish*, as in *admonish*.] To forewarn; to admonish beforehand.—**Preminition**, *prĕ-'monish-'on, n.* Previous warning, notice, or information.—**Premiatory**, *prĕ-'mon-'i-to-ri, a.* Giving previous warning or notice.

**Prentice**, *prĕn-'tis, a.* A colloquial contraction of *Apprentice*.—**Prenticeship**, *prĕn-'tis-'ship, n.* A contraction of *Apprenticeship*.

**Preoccupy**, *prĕ-ok-'kū-pi, v.t.* To occupy or take possession of before another; to engage or occupy the attention of beforehand; to engross beforehand.—**Preoccupation**, *prĕ-ok-'kū-pā-'shon, n.* An occupation or taking possession before another.—**Preoccupied**, *prĕ-ok-'kū-pid, p. and a.* Having the attention taken up previously; absorbed.

**Prepare**, *prĕ-'pār, v.t.*—*prepared, preparing.* [From *præparar*, *L. præpararum*—*præ*, before, and *parare*, to get ready.] To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose; to put into such a state as to be fit for use or application; to make ready; often, with a personal object, to make ready for something that is to happen; to give notice to (to *prepare* a person for ill news or calamity); to provide; to procure as suitable (to *prepare* arms, ammunition, &c., for troops).—*v.i.* To



make ready; to put things in suitable order; to take the necessary previous measures; to make oneself ready.—**Preparation**, *pré-pa-râ'shon*, *n.* [*L. preparatio*.] The act of preparing; that which is prepared for a particular purpose; a substance compounded or made up for a certain use; the state of being prepared or in readiness.—**Preparative**, *pré-pa-r'a-tiv*, *a.* [*Fr. préparatif*.] Tending or serving to prepare or make ready; preparatory.—*n.* That which is preparative or preparatory; that which is done to prepare.—**Preparatory**, *pré-pa-r'a-to-ri*, *a.* Serving to prepare the way for some proceeding to follow; introductory; preparative.

**Prepay**, *pré-pâ*, *v.t.*—*prepaid*, *prepaying*. To pay before obtaining possession of; to pay in advance; to pay before the payment falls due.—**Prepayment**, *pré-pâ'ment*, *n.* Act of paying beforehand; payment in advance.

**Prepense**, *pré-pens'*, *a.* [*L. præpens*—*præ*, before, and *pendere*, *pen-sum*, to weigh.] Deliberated or devised beforehand; premeditated; forethought: now scarcely used except in the phrase 'malice prepense'.

**Preponderate**, *pré-pon'dér-ât*, *v.t.*—*preponderated*, *preponderating*. [*L. præpondero*, *præponderatum*—*præ*, before, and *ponderare*, to weigh, from *pondus*, *ponderis*, a weight.] To outweigh; to have more weight or influence than.—*v.i.* To exceed in weight, influence, or power; to have the greater weight or influence; to have sway or power superior to others.—**Preponderance**, *pré-pon'dér-ans*, *n.* The state or quality of preponderating or being preponderant.—**Preponderant**, *pré-pon'dér-ant*, *a.* Outweighing; superior in power, influence, or the like.

**Preposition**, *pré-pô-zish'on*, *n.* [*L. præpositio*.] Gram. a part of speech which is used to show the relation of one noun or pronoun to another in a sentence, and is usually placed before the word which expresses the object of the relation.—**Prepositional**, *pré-pô-zish'on-al*, *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature or function of a preposition.

**Prepossess**, *pré-poz-zes'*, *v.t.* To take previous possession of; to preoccupy the mind or heart of; to fill or imbue beforehand with some opinion or estimate; to prejudice.—**Prepossessing**, *pré-poz-zes'ing*, *a.* Creating an impression favourable to the owner; engaging; said especially of the external characteristics of a person.—**Prepossession**, *pré-poz-zesh'on*, *n.* Prior possession; a preconceived opinion; an impression on the mind in favour or against any person or thing, especially in favour.

**Preposterous**, *pré-pos'têr-us*, *a.* [*L. præposterus*—*præ*, before, and *posterus*, coming after.] Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; utterly and glaringly foolish; totally

opposed to the fitness of things; manifestly absurd.

**Prepuce**, *prê-pûs*, *n.* [*L. præputium*.] The foreskin.

**Prerequisite**, *prê-rek'wi-zit*, *a.* Previously requisite; necessary to something subsequent.—*n.* Something that is previously necessary.

**Prerogative**, *prê-rog'a-tiv*, *n.* [*L. prærogativa*, from *prærogo*, I ask before.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege; a privilege belonging to one in virtue of his character or position; an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question; a special right or privilege of a sovereign or other executive of a government.

**Presage**, *prê-sâj* or *prê-sâj*, *n.* [*Fr. présage*, *L. præsagium*—*præ*, before, and *sagire*, to perceive by the senses.] Something which portends or foreshows a future event; a prognostic; an omen; a foreboding or presentiment; a feeling that something is to happen; a prophecy; foreknowledge.—*v.t.* (*prê-sâj'*)—*presaged*, *presaging*. To forebode; to foreshow; to foretell, predict, prophesy.—*v.i.* To form or utter a prediction.

**Presbyopia**, *pres-bi-ô'pi-a*, *n.* [*Gr. presbys*, old, and *ôps*, the eye.] An imperfection of vision in which near objects are seen less distinctly than those at a distance, common in old age.

**Presbyter**, *pres'bi-têr*, *n.* [*L. presbyter*, from *Gr. presbyteros*, compar. of *presbys*, old.] An elder or a person somewhat advanced in age, who had authority in the early Christian church; a priest; a parson.—**Presbyterian**, *pres-bi-tê'ri-an*, *a.* Pertaining to a presbyter; pertaining to ecclesiastical government by presbyteries, or to those who uphold such government.—*n.* A member of that section of the Christian church who vest church government in presbyteries or associations of ministers and elders, and have no bishops.—**Presbyterianism**, *pres-bi-tê'ri-an-izm*, *n.* The doctrines, principles, and discipline or government of presbyterians.—**Presbytery**, *pres'bi-tê-ri*, *n.* Presbyterianism; a judicatory consisting of presbyterian pastors of all the churches of any particular denomination within a given district, along with one ruling elder from each church-session.

**Prescience**, *prê'shi-ens*, *n.* [*L. præscientia*.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of events before they take place; foresight.

**Prescribe**, *prê-skrîb'*, *v.t.* [*L. præscribo*—*præ*, before, and *scribere*, to write.] To lay down authoritatively for direction; to give as a rule of conduct; *med.* to direct to be used as a remedy.—*v.i.* To lay down rules or directions; to dictate; to write or give medical directions; to direct what remedies are to be used; *law*, to become extinguished or of no validity through lapse of time, as a right, debt, obligation, and the like.

—**Prescript**, *prê'skript*, *a.* Directed; set down as a rule; prescribed.—*n.* Direction; precept; model prescribed.—**Prescription**, *prê-skrîp'shon*, *n.* The act of prescribing; what is prescribed; a direction; prescript; *med.* a written statement of the medicines or remedies to be used by a patient; a claim, right, or title based on long use or custom; the loss of a legal right by lapse of time and neglect.—**Prescriptive**, *prê-skrîp'tiv*, *a.* Consisting in or acquired by prescription.

**Present**, *prez'ent*, *a.* [*L. præsens*, *præsentis*, from *præ*, before, and *sens*, *ensens*, being, an old participle of *sum*, I am.] Being in a certain place: opposed to *absent*; being before the face or near; being in company; done on the spot; instant; immediate (*present* death); being now in view or under consideration; now existing, or being at this time; not past or future; ready at hand; quick in emergency.—*v.t.* (*prê-zent'*). [*Fr. présenter*, *L. presentare*, to present, lit. to make present.] To place or introduce into the presence or before the face of, especially of a superior; to make known; to offer for acquaintance; to exhibit or offer to view or notice; to bestow; to make a gift or donation of: generally to give formally and ceremoniously; to bestow a gift upon; to favour with a donation (*to present* a person with a thing); to nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to lay before a public body for consideration, as before a legislature, court, &c.—*To present arms* (*milit.*), to put rifle or sword in a perpendicular position in front of the body, as in saluting a superior officer, or in token of respect.—*n.* (*prez'ent*). That which is presented or given; a gift; *pl.* (from the adj.), a term used in a legal deed to signify the document itself.—**Presence**, *prez'ens*, *n.* [*L. præsentia*.] The state of being present; the existence of a person or thing in a certain place: opposed to *absence*; the being in company with; personal attendance; the state of being within sight or call; the state of being in view of a superior; the person of a superior, as a sovereign; mien; air; personal appearance; demeanour.

—*Presence of mind*, coolness and readiness of invention or resource in occasions of difficulty; quickness in devising expedients on pressing occasions.—**Presentable**, *prê-zen'ta-bl*, *a.* Capable of being presented; in such trim as to be able to present oneself without embarrassment; suitable to be exhibited or offered.—**Presentation**, *prez-en-tâ'shon*, *n.* The act of presenting, or state of being presented; the act or right of presenting a clergyman or nominating a minister to a vacant parish.—**Presently**, *prez'-ent-li*, *adv.* In a little time; soon; forthwith; immediately.

**Presentiment**, *prê-sen'ti-ment*, *n.*

[*Pre*, before, and *sentiment*.] Previous conception, sentiment, or opinion; previous apprehension of something future; anticipation of impending evil; foreboding.

**Preserve**, prĕ-zĕrv', *v.t.*—*preserved*, *preserving*. [Fr. *préserv*, L.L. *præservo*.] To keep or save from injury or destruction; to defend from evil; to save; to keep in the same state; to uphold, sustain, guard; to save from decay; to cause to remain good and wholesome for food by treating with salt, sugar, or otherwise (*preserved* meats or fruits); to prevent being hunted and killed, except at certain seasons or by certain persons, as game, salmon, &c.—*v.i.* To practise the art of seasoning fruits, &c., for preservation; to protect game for purposes of sport.—*n.* That which is preserved; fruit, &c., suitably seasoned, to keep from decay; a place set apart for the shelter and protection of game intended for sport.—**Preservation**, prĕz-ĕr-vā'shon, *n.* The act of preserving; the state of being preserved; escape from danger; safety.—**Preservative**, prĕ-zĕr-vā-tiv, *n.* That which preserves or has the power of preserving; something that is preventive of injury or decay.

**Preside**, prĕ-zĭd', *v.i.* [Fr. *présider*, from L. *præsideo*—*præ*, before, and *sedeo*, I sit.] To be set over others; to have the place of authority over others, as a chairman or director; usually denoting temporary superintendence and government, as at a public meeting; to exercise superintendence; to watch over as inspector.—**Presidency**, prĕs'i-den-si, *n.* Superintendence; inspection and care; the office of president; the term during which a president holds his office; one of the three great divisions of British India, the presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.—**President**, prĕs'i-dĕnt, *n.* [L. *præsident*, ppr. of *præsideo*.] One who presides; an officer elected or appointed to preside over and control the proceedings of a number of persons; the chief officer of a corporation, company, society, &c.; the chief officer of some colleges or universities; the highest officer of state in a republic.—**Presidential**, prĕs-i-den'shal, *a.* Pertaining to a president.—**Presidentship**, prĕs'i-dĕnt-shĭp, *n.* The office of president.

**Press**, pres, *v.t.* [Fr. *presser*, from L. *presso*, a freq. of *premĕre*, *pressum*, to press.] To act on with force or weight; to squeeze; to crush; to extract the juice of by squeezing; to squeeze for the purpose of making smooth (to *press* cloth or paper); to embrace closely; to constrain or compel; to urge by authority or necessity; to impose importunately (to *press* a gift on one); to straiten or distress (to be *pressed* with want); to urge or solicit with earnestness; to importune; to inculcate with earnestness; to enforce; to bear hard upon; to ply hard.—*v.i.* To exert

pressure; to act with compulsive force; to bear heavily; to strain or strive eagerly; to go forward with impulsive eagerness or energetic efforts; to crowd; to throng; to force one's way; to urge.—*n.* [Fr. *presse*, a press, a crowd, a throng.] An instrument or machine by which any body is squeezed, crushed, or forced into a more compact form; a machine for printing; a printing-press; (with the) printed literature in general, often restricted to the literature of newspapers; a crowd; a throng; multitude of individuals crowded together; a wine-vat or cistern [O.T.]; an upright cupboard in which clothes or other articles are kept; urgency; urgent demands of affairs.—**Pressing**, pres'ing, *p.* and *a.* Urgent; importunate; distressing.—**Pressman**, pres'man, *n.* One who works or attends to a printing-press; also, a journalist or writer for the press.—**Pressure**, presh'ŭr, *n.* [O.Fr. *pressure*, L. *pressura*.] The act of pressing; the state of being squeezed or crushed; the force of one body acting on another by weight or the continued application of power; a constraining force or impulse acting on the mind; severity of grievousness, as of personal circumstances; distress, strait, or difficulty; urgency; demand on one's time or energies (the *pressure* of business); force exerted upon a surface; also used to denote intensity of pressure; *elect.* practical electrician's term for electromotive force.

**Press**, pres, *v.t.* [Originally to *impress*.] To force into service, especially into naval service; to impress.—**Press-gang**, *n.* A detachment of seamen formerly empowered to impress men into the naval service.

**Prestidigitation**, pres'tĭ-dĭj-i-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *præsto*, at hand, ready, and *digitus*, a finger.] Skill in legerdemain; sleight of hand; juggling.

**Prestige**, pres-tĕzh', *n.* [Fr., from L. *præstĭgium*, a delusion, a juggler's trick, from *præstĭgĭo*, I obscure—*præ*, before, and *stinguo*, I extinguish.] Weight or influence derived from previous character, achievements, or associations, especially weight or influence derived from past success, on which a confident belief is founded of future triumphs.—**Presto**, pres'to, *adv.* [It. *presto*, quick, quickly, from L. *præsto*, at hand.] *Music*, a direction for a quick lively movement or performance; also used interjectionally for quickly, immediately, in haste.

**Presume**, prĕ-zŭm', *v.t.* [Fr. *presumer*, from L. *presumo*.] To take for granted, to suppose on reasonable grounds.—*v.i.* To suppose or believe without examination; to infer; to venture without permission or beyond what is justifiable; to take the liberty; to make bold; to act on over-confident conclusions; to make unwarranted advances (to *presume* upon one's good nature); to act in a forward way; to go beyond

the boundaries laid down by reverence, respect, or politeness.—**Presumption**, prĕ-zum'shon, *n.* [L. *presumptio*.] A supposition; a ground for presuming; a strong probability; that which is supposed to be true without direct proof; blind or headstrong confidence; unreasonable adventurousness; presumptuousness; arrogance; assurance; *law*, that which comes near to the proof of a fact, in greater or less degree.—**Presumptive**, prĕ-zum'tiv, *a.* Based on presumption or probability; proving circumstantially, not directly (*presumptive* evidence).—*Presumptive* heir, one whose right of inheritance may be defeated by any contingency, as by the birth of a nearer relative.—**Presumptuous**, prĕ-zum'tŭ-us, *a.* Imbued with or characterized by presumption; taking undue liberties; given to presume or act in a forward manner; arrogant; overconfident.

**Presuppose**, prĕ-sŭp-pōz', *v.t.* To suppose or imagine as previous; to cause to be taken for granted; to imply as antecedent; to require to exist previously.—**Presupposition**, prĕ-sŭp'pō-zish'on, *n.* The act of presupposing; that which is presupposed.

**Pretend**, prĕ-tĕnd', *v.t.* [L. *prætendo*, I hold out, pretend—*præ*, before, and *tendere*, to reach or stretch.] To hold out falsely; to allege falsely; to use as a pretext; to make false appearance or representation of; to feign or affect (to *pretend* zeal); to claim or put in a claim for.—*v.i.* To feign, make believe, or sham; to put in a claim, truly or falsely; usually with *to*.

**Pretender**, prĕ-tĕn'dĕr, *n.* One who pretends; one who lays claim to anything; *Eng. hist.* a name applied to the son and grandson of James II, the heirs to the house of Stuart, who laid claim to the British crown, from which their house had been excluded by enactment of parliament.—**Pretence**, prĕ-tĕns', *n.* The act of pretending; the presenting to others, either in words or actions, of a false or hypocritical appearance; false show intended to mislead; a pretext; a claim, true or false.—**Pretension**, prĕ-tĕn'shon, *n.* [Fr. *prétention*.] Claim true or false; a holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character; an alleged or assumed right.—**Pretentious**, prĕ-tĕn'shus, *a.* Full of pretension; attempting to pass for more than one is worth; pretending to a superiority not real.

**Preterite**, prĕ-tĕr-it, *a.* [L. *præteritus*, gone by, pp. of *prætereō*—*præ*, beyond, and *ire*, *itum*, to go.] *Gram.* expressing past time; applied to the tense expressing action or existence perfectly past or finished; past (he *struck*); also used as equivalent to *perfect*.—*n.* *Gram.* the preterite tense.

**Pretermitt**, prĕ-tĕr-mĭt', *v.t.*—*pretermitted*, *pretermittĭng*. [L. *præter-*



*mitto*—*præter*, beyond, and *mittere*, to send.] To pass by; to omit.

**Preternatural**, prē-tēr-nat'ū-ral, *a.* [*L. præter*, beyond, and *E. natural*.] Beyond what is natural, or different from what is natural, as distinguished from *supernatural*, above nature; and *unnatural*, contrary to nature.

**Pretext**, prē'tekst or prē'tekst', *n.* [*Fr. prétexte*, from *L. prætextum*, from *prætexo*—*præ*, before, and *texo*, I weave.] An ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a colour or cover for the real reason or motive; a pretence.

**Pretty**, prit'i, *a.* [*O.E. pretie*, *praty*, comely, clever; *A.Sax. prætig*, crafty, from *præt*, a trick; *Icel. prettugr*, tricky, *prettur*, a trick.] Having diminutive beauty; of a pleasing and attractive form without the strong lines of beauty, or without gracefulness and dignity; pleasing; neatly arranged; affectively nice; foppish; ironically, nice; fine; excellent: meaning the opposite.—*adv.* In some degree; moderately expressing a degree less than very (*pretty well*, large, sure, &c.).

**Prettiness**, prit'i-nes, *n.* State or quality of being pretty; diminutive beauty; beauty without staidness or dignity; neatness and taste exhibited on small objects; affected niceness; foppishness.

**Prevail**, prē-vāl', *v.i.* [*Fr. prévaloir*, from *L. prævalere*—*præ*, before, and *valere*, to be strong.] To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority: often with *over* or *against*; to be in force; to have extensive power or influence (a disease, a custom *prevails* in a place); to have predominant influence; to succeed; to overcome or gain over by persuasion: with *on* or *upon* (they *prevailed* on him to go).—**Prevalence**, **Prevalency**, prēv'a-lens, prēv'a-len-si, *n.* The state or quality of being prevalent; superiority; general reception or practice; general existence or extension (the *prevailance* of vice or of a fashion).—**Prevalent**, prēv'a-lent, *a.* Prevailing; predominant; most generally received or current; extensively existing.

**Prevaricate**, prē-var'i-kāt, *v.i.*—*prevaricated*, *prevaricating*. [*L. prævaricor*, *prævaricatus*, to straddle, to shuffle.] To act or speak evasively; to evade or swerve from the truth; to shuffle; to quibble in giving answers.—**Prevarication**, prē-var'i-kā'shon, *n.* The act of prevaricating; a shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; *law*, a collusion between an informer and a defendant, in order to a feigned prosecution; the wilful concealment or misrepresentation of truth by giving evasive evidence.—**Prevaricator**, prē-var'i-kā-tēr, *n.* One who prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler.

**Prevent**, prē-vent', *v.t.* [*L. prævenio*, *prævenum*, to anticipate, to prevent.] To anticipate; to forestall; to hinder by something done

before; to stop or intercept; to impede; to thwart.—**Preventable**, prē-ven'ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being prevented or hindered.—**Prevention**, prē-ven'shon, *n.* The act of preventing; the act of hindering by something done before.—**Preventive**, prē-ven'tiv, *a.* Tending to prevent or hinder.—*n.* That which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of something; an antidote previously taken to prevent an attack of disease.—**Previous**, prē-vi-us, *a.* [*L. prævi-us*, *præ*, before, and *via*, a way.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior.—**Previously**, prē-vi-us-li, *adv.* In time preceding; beforehand; antecedently.

**Pre-war**, prē-war', *a.* [*L. præ*, before.] Belonging to the period before the European War, 1914–18.

**Prey**, prā, *n.* [*O.E. preie*, *præie*, *O.Fr. preie*, *præie* (*Fr. proie*), from *L. præda*, plunder.] Spoil; booty; goods taken from an enemy in war; anything taken by violence and injustice; a victim; that which is seized by carnivorous animals to be devoured.—*v.i.* To take prey or booty; to feed by violence: with *on* or *upon* before the object of rapine; to rest heavily, as on the mind; to waste gradually (grief *preyed* on him).

**Price**, pris, *n.* [*O.Fr. pris*, *preis*, *Fr. prix*, from *L. pretium*.] The sum of money or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market; the current value of a commodity; the equivalent for which something is bought or sold; cost; value; worth (a pearl of good *price*); estimation.—*v.t.*—*priced*, *pricing*. To set a price on; to value; to ask the price of.—**Priceless**, pris'les, *a.* Invaluable; inestimable; too valuable to admit of a price being fixed.

**Prick**, prik, *n.* [*A.Sax. prica*.] A slender pointed thing hard enough to pierce the skin; a thorn; a skewer; a puncture or wound by a prick or prickle; a sting; *fig.* a stinging or tormenting thought; remorse; a dot or small mark [*Shak.*].—*v.t.* To pierce with something sharp pointed; to puncture; to erect (said of the ears, hence, to *prick up the ears*, to listen with eager attention); to fix by a sharp point; to designate or set apart by a puncture or mark (*pricked off* for duty); to spur; to goad; to incite: often with *on*; to sting; to trace by puncturing.—*v.i.* To suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain; to be punctured; to spur on; to ride rapidly.—**Pricking**, prik'ing, *n.* The act of piercing with a sharp point; a feeling as from something sharp penetrating the flesh.—**Prickle**, prik'l, *n.* [*Dim. of prick*.] A little prick; a small sharp point; *bot.* a small pointed shoot or sharp process growing from the bark, and thus distinguished from the *thorn*, which grows from the wood of a plant; a sharp-pointed process or projec-

tion, as from the skin of an animal; a spine; a kind of basket.—*v.t.*—*pricked*, *prickling*. To prick slightly; to pierce with fine sharp points.—**Prickly**, prik'li, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; armed with prickles; stinging in feeling.—**Prickly-heat**, *n.* The popular name for a severe form of skin-disease known as *lichen*.—**Prickly-pear**, *n.* A variety of cactus covered with clusters of spines, and producing an edible fruit.

**Pride**, prid, *n.* [*A.Sax. prýte*, *pride*, from *prút*, proud.] The quality or state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority over others; generous elation of heart; a noble self-esteem springing from a consciousness of worth; proud behaviour; insolence; that which is or may be a cause of pride; that of which men are proud; one who or that which gives rise to pride or glorification; highest pitch; splendour; ostentation.—*v.t.* To indulge in pride; to value oneself: used reflexively.

**Prie-dieu**, prē-dyé, *n.* [*Fr.*, *pray* God.] A kneeling desk for prayers.

**Priest**, prēst, *n.* [*A.Sax. prēost*, *confr.* from *L. presbyter*.] A man who officiates in sacred offices; a minister of public worship; especially, a minister of sacrifice or other mediatorial offices; a person who is set apart or consecrated to the ministry of the gospel; an Episcopalian minister; a clergyman above a deacon and below a bishop.—**Priestess**, prēs'tes, *n.* A woman who officiated in sacred rites.—**Priestly**, prēst'li, *a.* Pertaining to a priest or to priests; sacerdotal; becoming a priest.—**Priestcraft**, prēst'kraft, *n.* Priestly policy or system of management based on temporal or material interest; policy of clergy to advance their own order.—**Priesthood**, prēst'hōd, *n.* The office or character of a priest; the order composed of priests; priests collectively.—**Priest-ridden**, *a.* Governed or entirely swayed by priests.

**Prig**, prig, *n.* [*From prick*, in old sense of to trim or dress up.] A pert, conceited, pragmatical fellow.—**Griggish**, prig'ish, *a.* Conceited; affected.

**Prig**, prig, *n.* [*O.Fr. briguer*, to steal, to act the highwayman; akin *brigand*.] A thief; a low or mean thief.—*v.t.* To filch; to steal. [*A low word*.]

**Prim**, prim, *a.* [*O.Fr. prim*, prime, first, also thin, slender, neat; from *L. primus*, first.] Neat; formal; precise; affectively nice; demure.

**Prima donna**, prē'ma don'na. [*It.*, first lady.] The first or chief female singer in an opera.—**Prima facie**, pri-ma fā'shi-ē. [*L. primus*, first, and *facies*, face.] At first view or appearance.

**Primage**, pri'māj, *n.* [*From verb to prime*.] A charge paid by the shipper or consignor of goods to the master



and sailors for loading the same; the amount of water carried off in steam from the boiler.

**Primal**, pri'māl, *a.* [From *L. primus*, first.] Primary; first in time, order, or importance; original.—**Primary**, pri'mā-ri, *a.* [*L. primarius*.] First in order of time; original; primitive; first; first in dignity or importance; chief; principal; elementary; preparatory, or lowest in order (*primary schools*); first in intention; radical; original, as, the *primary* sense of a word.—*n.* That which stands highest in rank or importance, as opposed to *secondary*; any of the large feathers (quills) on the outermost joint of a bird's wing.

**Primate**, pri'māt, *n.* [*Fr. primat*; *L. L. primas, primatis*, from *L. primus*, first.] The chief ecclesiastic in certain churches, as the Anglican; an archbishop. The Archbishop of York is entitled *primate* of England; the Archbishop of Canterbury, *primate of all England*.—**Primacy**, pri'mā-si, *n.* The office or dignity of *primate* or archbishop.

**Prime**, prim, *a.* [*L. primus*, first.] First in order of time; primitive; original (*prime cost*); first in rank, degree, or dignity (*prime minister*); first in excellence, value, or importance; first-rate; capital; early; in the first stage.—*Prime minister*, in Great Britain, the first minister of state; the premier.—*Prime number, arith.* a number not divisible without remainder by any less number than itself except unity.—*n.* The earliest stage or beginning of anything; the dawn; the morning; the spring of the year; the spring of life; youth; full health, strength, or beauty; the highest or most perfect or most flourishing condition; the best part; that which is best in quality; in *R. Cath. Ch.* the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.—*v.t.* [Lit. to perform a *prime* or first operation with, to prepare.] To put into a condition for being fired: said of a gun, mine, &c.; to supply with powder for communicating fire to a charge; *painting*, to cover with a ground or first colour; to instruct or prepare a person beforehand what he is to say or do; to post up (to *prime* a witness).—**Primely**, prim'li, *adv.* In a prime manner or degree; most excellently.—**Princeness**, prim'nes, *n.* The quality of being prime; supreme excellence.—**Primer**, prim'er or pri'mér, *n.* [*Fr. primaire*, elementary, from *L. primarius*, from *primus*, first.] A small elementary book for religious instruction or for teaching children to read; a book of elementary principles; *print*, a name given to two sizes of type, *longprimer* and *great-primer*.—**Priming**, pri'ming, *n.* Gun. and *blasting*, the powder used to ignite the charge; *painting*, the first layer of paint or size laid on a surface.

**Primeval**, pri-mē'val, *a.* [*L. primævus*—*primus*, first, and *ævum*, age.]

Original; primitive; belonging to the first ages.

**Primiparous**, pri-mip'a-rus, *a.* [*L. primus*, first, and *pario*, I bring forth.] Bearing young for the first time.

**Primitive**, prim'i-tiv, *a.* [*L. primitivus*, earliest of its kind, from *primus*, first.] Pertaining to the beginning or origin; original; first; old-fashioned; characterized by the simplicity of old times; *gram.* applied to a word in its simplest etymological form; not derived; radical; primary; *bot.* original, in opposition to forms resulting from hybridization.—*n.* An original or primary word; a word not derived from another: opposed to *derivative*.

**Primogeniture**, pri-mō-jen'i-tūr, *n.* [*Fr. primogéniture*, from *L. primus*, first, and *genitura*, a begetting.] The state of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children; the right or principle under which the eldest son of a family succeeds to the father's real estate, in preference to, and in absolute exclusion of the younger sons and daughters.

**Primordial**, pri-mor'di-al, *a.* [*L. primordialis*, from *primordium*, beginning.] First in order; original; existing from the beginning.—*n.* A first principle or element.

**Primrose**, prim'rōz, *n.* [*O.E. primereole*, *Fr. primerole*, from *L. L. primula*, the primrose.] The common name for certain beautiful herbaceous perennial plants, some species of which grow wild in Britain.—*a.* Resembling a primrose in colour; abounding with primroses; flowery.—*Primrose League*, a political organization formed for the purpose of continuing the work and perpetuating the memory of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield. *Primrose Day* is April 19, the anniversary of his death in 1881.

**Primus**, pri'mus, *n.* [*L.*, first.] The first in dignity among the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

**Prince**, prins, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. princeps*.] A man holding the first or highest rank; a sovereign; a sovereign who has the government of a particular territory, but owes certain services to a superior; the son of a sovereign; a male member of a royal family; the chief of any body of men; a man at the head of any class, profession, &c. (a merchant *prince*).—**Princess**, prin'ses, *n.* A female of the same rank as a prince; a female sovereign; the consort of a prince.—**Princedom**, prins'dum, *n.* The jurisdiction, rank, or state of a prince.—**Princely**, prins'li, *a.* Pertaining to a prince; resembling a prince; noble; grand; august; magnificent.

**Principal**, prin'si-pal, *a.* [*L. principalis*, from *princeps*.] Chief; highest in rank, character, authority, or importance; first; main; essential; most considerable.—*n.* A chief or head; one who takes a leading part; one primarily engaged; one chief in authority; the head of a college or

university in Scotland, and of several colleges in English universities, or other institutions; *law*, the actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor; *com.* a capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt or used as a fund: so called in distinction to *interest*; *carp.* a main timber in an assemblage of pieces.—**Principal-ity**, prin-si-pal'i-ti, *n.* [*Fr. principauté*.] Sovereignty; supreme power; a prince, or one invested with sovereignty; the territory of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince.—**Principally**, prin'si-pal-i, *adv.* In the chief place; chiefly; above all.

**Principle**, prin'si-pl, *n.* [*Fr. principe*, from *L. principium*, a beginning.] Beginning; commencement; a source of origin; the primary source from which anything proceeds; element; primordial substance; a general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; a law on which others are founded or from which others are derived; an axiom; a maxim; a tenet; a governing law of conduct; a settled rule of action; a right rule of conduct; uprightness (a man of *principle*); ground of conduct; a motive; *chem.* a component part; an element; a substance on the presence of which certain qualities common to a number of bodies depend.

**Print**, print, *v.t.* [Shortened from *emprint, imprint*; *Fr. empreinte*, impression, stamp, from *empreindre*, to print, imprint, from *L. Imprimio, impressum*, to impress.] To impress; to imprint; to mark by pressing one thing on another; to take an impression of; to form by impression; to stamp; to fix deeply, as in the mind or memory; to form or copy by pressure, as from a stereotype plate, a form of movable types, engraved copper or steel plates, stone, &c.; to stamp or impress with coloured figures, as cotton cloth; *photog.* to take a positive picture of from a negative.—*v.i.* To use or practise the art of printing.—*n.* A mark made by impression; a stamp; printed letters; the impression of types in general; that which is produced by printing, especially an engraving; a newspaper or other periodical; printed cloth.—**Printer**, print'er, *n.* One who prints books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c.; one who prints cloth, or one who takes impressions from engraved plates, from stone, &c.—*Printer's devil*, the newest apprentice lad in a printing-office.—**Printing**, print'ing, *n.* The art or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer; typography. By the term *printing* what is called *letterpress printing* is commonly understood, that is, the method of taking impressions from letters and other characters cast or cut in relief, and whether directly from the type surface or from

stereotype plates. In *photog.* the art or art of obtaining a positive photographic picture from a negative.

**Prior**, pri'or, a. [*L. prior*, a compar. to which *primus*, first, is the superl.] Preceding, especially in the order of time; earlier; antecedent; anterior.—*adv.* Previously; antecedently (he had never been there *prior* to that time).—*n.* The superior of a priory or a monastery of lower than abbatical rank; a monk next in dignity to an abbot.—*Grand prior*, a title given to the commandants of the priories of Jerusalem, of Malta, and of the Templars.—**Prioress**, pri'or-es, *n.* The female head in a convent of nuns, next in rank to an abbess.—**Priority**, pri-or'i-ti, *n.* The state of being prior or antecedent in time, or of preceding something else; precedence in place or rank.—**Priory**, pri'o-ri, *n.* A religious house of which a prior or prioress is the superior, in dignity below an abbey.

**Prism**, priz'm, *n.* [*L. and Gr. prisma*, lit. a sawn piece, from *prizo*, I saw.] A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms; a bar of glass with a triangular section, used for decomposing light, as in spectrum analysis.—**Prismatic**, **Prismatical**, priz-mat'ik, priz-mat'ikal, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a prism; formed or exhibited by a prism.

**Prison**, priz'on or priz'n, *n.* [*Fr. prison*, from *L. prehensio*, prehensions, a capture, from *prehendo*, I seize.] A place of confinement or involuntary restraint; especially, a public building for the confinement or safe custody of criminals and others committed by process of law; a jail.—*v.t.* To shut up in a prison; to confine; to imprison.—**Prisoner**, priz'on-er, *n.* One who is confined in a prison; a person under arrest, whether in prison or not; a captive; one taken by an enemy in war; one whose liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage.—**Prison-base**, **Prisoner's base**, *n.* A game consisting chiefly of running and being pursued from goals or bases.—**Prison-house**, *n.* A house in which prisoners are kept; a jail.—**Prison-ship**, *n.* A ship fitted up for receiving and detaining prisoners.—**Prison-van**, *n.* A close carriage for conveying prisoners.

**Pristine**, pris'tin, *a.* [*L. pristinus*.] Belonging to a primitive or early state or period; original; primitive.

**Prithce**, pri'th'ē, a corruption of *pray thee*, I pray thee.

**Private**, pri'vat, *a.* [*L. privatus*, from *privo*, I separate.] Peculiar to oneself; belonging to or concerning an individual only; personal: opposed to *public* or *national*; not known, open, or accessible to people in general; secret; not invested with public office or employment; not having a public or official character;

unconnected with others; solitary; participating in knowledge; privacy.—*n.* A common soldier; one of the lowest rank in the army.—**Privacy**, priv'a-si, *n.* A state of being private or in retirement; seclusion; secrecy; solitude; retirement.—**Privateer**, pri-va-tēr, *n.* A vessel of war owned and equipped by one or more private persons, and licensed by a government to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war.—**Privation**, pri-vā'shon, *n.* [*L. privatio*, from *privo*, I bereave.] The state of being deprived; deprivation of what is necessary for comfort; destitution; want; the act of removing something possessed.

**Privet**, priv'et, *n.* [*Etym. unknown*.] A bushy evergreen shrub, frequently planted to form ornamental hedges in gardens.

**Privilege**, priv'i-lej, *n.* [*L. privilegium*, an exceptional law, from *privus*, separate, peculiar, and *lex*, legis, a law.] A right or advantage enjoyed by a person or body of persons beyond the common advantages of other individuals; a private or personal favour enjoyed; a peculiar advantage.—*v.t.* To grant some privilege, right, or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; to authorize; to license.

**Privy**, priv'i, *a.* [*Fr. privé*, from *L. privatus*.] Private; assigned to private uses; not public; secret; not seen openly; appropriated to retirement; sequestered [*O.T.*]; privately knowing; admitted to the participation of knowledge with another of a secret transaction (*privy* to a thing).—*n.* A latrine or necessary-house.—**Privy**, priv'i-ti, *n.* Privacy; private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern.—**Privy-council**, *n.* The principal council of the British sovereign, the members of which are chosen at his or her pleasure.—**Privy-councillor**, *n.* A member of the privy-council.

**Prize**, priz, *n.* [*Fr. prise*, a taking, capture, prize, from *prendre*, to take.] That which is taken from an enemy in war, particularly a ship, with the property taken in it; that which is deemed a valuable acquisition; any gain or advantage; that which is obtained or offered as the reward of exertion or contest; that which is won in a lottery, or in any similar way.—**Prize-court**, *n.* A court which adjudicates on captures made at sea.—**Prize-fight**, *n.* A pugilistic encounter or boxing-match for a prize.—**Prize-fighter**, *n.* A professional pugilist or boxer.—**Prize-money**, *n.* Money distributed among the captors of a ship or place where booty has been obtained, in certain proportions according to rank, the money being realized from the sale of the prize or booty.—**Prize-ring**, *n.* A ring or enclosed place for prize-fighting; prize-fighters collectively (a member of the prize-ring).

**Prize**, priz, *v.t.*—*prized*, *prizing*. [*Fr.*

*priser*, to value.] To set or estimate the value of; to rate; to value highly; to consider of great worth; to esteem.

**Prize**, **Prise**, priz, *v.t.* To force up; to raise as by means of a lever.

**Proa**, prō'a, *n.* [*Malay prau*, *prahu*.] A kind of Malay vessel with one side flat, and an outrigger.

**Probable**, prob'a-bl, *a.* [*Fr. probable*, from *L. probabilis*, that may be proved.] Supported by or based on evidence, which inclines the mind to belief, but leaves some room for doubt; likely; rendering something probable (*probable* evidence).

**Probability**, prob-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* [*Fr. probabilité*, *L. probabilitas*.] The state or quality of being probable; likelihood; appearance of truth; anything that has the appearance of reality or truth (in this sense with a plural).—**Probably**, prob'a-bli, *adv.* In a probable manner; in all likelihood; as is probable; likely.

**Probate**, prō'bāt, *n.* [*L. probatus*, from *probo*, I prove.] A proceeding before proper authorities by which a person's will or testament is established as such and registered; official proof of a will.

**Probation**, prō-bā'shon, *n.* [*L. probatio*, *probationis*, an approving.] The act of proving; proof; any proceeding designed to ascertain character, qualifications, or the like; a preliminary or preparatory trial or examination; the period of trial.—**Probationer**, prō-bā'shon-ēr, *n.* One who is on probation or trial; in Scotland, a student in divinity, who is admitted to several trials by a presbytery, on passing which satisfactorily he is licensed to preach; the designation given to a professional nurse during her training and before she has passed her qualifying examinations.

**Probe**, prōb, *n.* [*From L. probo*, I test.] A surgeon's instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer, or cavity.—*v.t.* To apply a probe to; to examine by a probe; *fig.* to search to the bottom; to examine thoroughly into.

**Probity**, prob'i-ti, *n.* [*L. probitas*, from *probus*, worthy, honest, good.] Tried virtue or integrity; strict honesty; rectitude; uprightness; high principle.

**Problem**, prob'lem, *n.* [*Fr. problème*, *L. problema*, from *Gr. problēma*—*pro*, before, and *ballō*, I throw.] A question proposed for solution, decision, or determination; a knotty point requiring to be cleared up; *geom.* a proposition requiring some operation to be performed.—**Problematic**, **Problematical**, prob-le-mat'ik, prob-le-mat'ikal, *a.* Questionable; uncertain; disputable; doubtful.

**Proboscis**, prō-bos'sis, *n. pl. Proboscides*, prō-bos'si-dēz. [*L. proboscis*, from *Gr. proboskis*—*pro*, before, and *boskō*, I feed.] The snout or trunk projecting from the head of an elephant and other animals;



the horny tube formed by the modified jaws of insects, used for sucking blood from animals or juice from plants; the nose: used humorously or in ridicule.

**Proceed**, prô-séd', *v.i.* [Fr. *procéder*; L. *procedo*—*pro*, before, and *cedo*, I go.] To move, pass, or go onward; to continue or renew motion or progress; to advance; to go on; to pass from one point, stage, or topic to another; to issue or come, as from an origin, source, or fountain; to set to work and go on in a certain way; to act according to some method; to begin and carry on a legal action. — **Procedure**, prô-séd'ür, *n.* [Fr. *procédure*.] Manner of proceeding or acting; a course or mode of action; conduct; a step taken; a proceeding. — **Proceeding**, prô-séd'ing, *n.* The act of one who proceeds; a measure or step taken; a transaction; a mode of conduct; *pl.* the course of steps in the prosecution of actions at law; the record or account of the transactions of a society. — **Proceeds**, prô-sédz, *n.pl.* The amount accruing from some transaction; the value of goods sold or converted into money.

**Process**, prô-s'es, *n.* [L. *processus*, from *procedo*, *processum*, to proceed.] A proceeding or moving forward; progressive course; way in which something goes on; gradual progress; course; series of actions or experiments (a chemical process); series of motions or changes going on, as in growth, decay, &c., in physical bodies; drift; lapse; a passing or elapsing (the process of time); *law*, the whole course of proceedings in a cause; a projecting portion of something; especially, in *anat.* any protuberance or projecting part of a bone or other body. — **Procession**, prô-sesh'on, *n.* [L. *processio*.] The act of proceeding or issuing forth; a train of persons walking, or riding on horseback or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity. — **Processional**, prô-sesh'on'al, *a.* Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession. — *n.* *R. Cath. Ch.* a service-book containing prayers and hymns for religious processions.

**Proclaim**, prô-klám', *v.t.* [L. *proclamo*—*pro*, before, and *clamo*, I cry out.] To make known by public announcement; to promulgate; to announce; to publish; to outlaw by public denunciation. — **Proclamation**, prô-la-má'shon, *n.* [L. *proclamatio*.] The act of proclaiming; an official public announcement or declaration; a public ordinance.

**Proclivity**, prô-kliv'i-ti, *n.* [L. *proclivitas*, from *pro*, before, and *clivus*, a slope.] Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency; readiness.

**Proconsul**, prô-kon'sul, *n.* [L., from *pro*, for, and *consul*.] In ancient Rome, an officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul; generally one who had been consul. — **Proconsular**,

prô-kon'sul-ër, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul. — **Proconsulate**, **Proconsulship**, prô-kon'sul-ät, prô-kon'sul-ship, *n.* The office of a proconsul.

**Procrastinate**, prô-kras'ti-nät, *v.t.* — *procrastinated*, *procrastinating*. [L. *procrastino*, *procrastinatus*—*pro*, forward, and *crastinus*, belonging to the morrow, from *cras*, to-morrow.] To put off from day to day; to delay; to defer to a future time. — *v.i.* To delay; to be dilatory. — **Procrastination**, prô-kras'ti-nä't'shon, *n.* The act or habit of putting off to a future time; dilatoriness.

**Procreate**, prô'krë-ät, *v.t.* — *procreated*, *procreating*. [L. *procreo*—*pro*, before, and *creo*, I create.] To beget; to generate and produce; to engender. — **Procreation**, prô'krë-ä'shon, *n.* The act of procreating or begetting. — **Procreative**, prô'krë-ä'tiv, *a.* Having the power or function of procreating. — **Procreator**, prô'krë-ä'tër, *n.* One that begets; a father or sire.

**Proctor**, prôk'tër, *n.* [Contr. from *procurator*.] A procurator; a person employed to manage another's cause in a court of civil or ecclesiastical law; an official in a university whose function is to see that good order is kept (as at Oxford and Cambridge). — **Proctorial**, prôk'të-ri'al, *a.* Pertaining to a proctor. — **Procumbent**, prô-kum'bent, *a.* [L. *procumbens*—*pro*, forward, and *cumbere*, to lie.] Lying down; prone; bare; trailing; prostrate; lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots (a procumbent stem).

**Procurator**, prôk'ü-rä-tër, *n.* [L., one who manages, an agent, from *procuro*.] The manager of another's affairs; one who undertakes the care of legal proceedings for another; a governor of a province under the Roman emperors. — **Procurator-fiscal**, *n.* The title of public officials in Scotland at whose instance criminal proceedings are instituted and carried on in inferior courts. — **Procuracy**, prôk'ü-ra-si, *n.* The office or service of a procurator; the management of an affair for another. — **Procurator**, prôk'ü-rä'shon, *n.* Management of another's affairs; the document by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another.

**Procure**, prô-kür', *v.t.* — *procured*, *procuring*. [Fr. *procurer*, from L. *procurare*, to take care of, to attend to—*pro*, for, and *cura*, care.] To obtain, as by request, loan, effort, labour, or purchase; to get, gain, come into possession of; to bring on; to attract (modesty *procures* respect); to cause, bring about, effect, contrive. — *v.i.* To pimp. — **Procurable**, prô-kü-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being procured; obtainable. — **Procurement**, prô-kür'ment, *n.* The act of procuring or obtaining. — **Procurer**, prô-kür'rër, *n.* One that procures; a pimp; a pander. — **Procureess**, prô-kür'es, *n.* A female pimp; a bawd.

**Prod**, prod, *n.* [A form of *prod*, *brad*.] A pointed instrument, as a goad or an awl; a stab.—*v.t.* — *prodged*, *prodding*. To prick with a pointed instrument; to goad.

**Prodigal**, prod'ig-al, *a.* [L. *prodigalis*, from L. *prodigus*, prodigal, from *pro*, forth, and *ago*, I drive.] Given to extravagant expenditure; expending wastefully; profuse; lavish; wasteful; lavishly bountiful.—*n.* One that expends money extravagantly; one that is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift. — **Prodigality**, prod-i-gal'i-ti, *n.* Extravagance in expenditure; profusion; waste; excessive or profuse liberality.

**Prodigious**, prô-dij'us, *a.* [Fr. *prodigieux*; L. *prodigiosus*, strange.] Of the nature of a prodigy; extraordinary; very great; huge; enormous; excessive; intense. — **Prodigy**, prod'ij-i, *n.* [L. *prodigium*.] Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; a portent; anything very extraordinary; a wonder or miracle (he is a *prodigy* of learning); something out of the ordinary course of nature.

**Produce**, prô-düs', *v.t.* — *produced*, *producing*. [L. *produco*—*pro*, before, forward, and *ducere*, to lead, bring.] To bring forward; to bring or offer to view or notice; to exhibit; to bring forth; to give birth to; to bear, furnish, yield; to cause, effect, bring about; to make; to bring into being or form; to make accrue (money *produces* interest); *geom.* to draw out in length; to extend (to *produce* a line for a certain distance). — *v.i.* To bring forth or yield appropriate offspring, products, or consequences.—*n.* (prô-düs'). A total produced, brought forth, or yielded; the outcome yielded by labour and natural growth; yield or production (the *produce* of a farm or of a country). — **Product**, prod'ukt, *n.* [L. *productum*.] A thing which is produced by nature, as fruits or grain crops; what is yielded by the soil; that which is produced by labour or mental application; a production; something resulting as a consequence; result; *math.* the result of, or quantity produced by, the multiplication of two or more numbers or quantities together. — **Production**, prô-dük'shon, *n.* [L. *productio*, *productionis*.] The act or process of producing; *pol. econ.* the producing of articles having an exchangeable value; that which is produced or made (the *productions* of the earth, of art or manufactures, of the human intellect). — **Productive**, prô-dük'tiv, *a.* Having the power of producing; fertile; producing good crops; bringing into being; causing to exist (an age *productive* of great men); *pol. econ.* producing commodities of value; adding to the wealth of the world.

**Proem**, prô'em, *n.* [Fr. *proème*, from L. *proæmium*, Gr. *proimion*—*pro*, before, and *oimos*, way.]



Preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing.

**Profane**, prô-fân', *a.* [Fr. *profane*, from L. *profanus*, unholy.] Not sacred or devoted to sacred purposes; not possessing any peculiar sanctity; secular; irreverent towards God or holy things; speaking or spoken, acting or acted in contempt of sacred things or implying it; blasphemous; polluted. — *v.t.* To treat as if not sacred or deserving reverence; to treat with irreverence, impiety, or sacrilege; to desecrate (to *profane* the name of God, or the Sabbath); to put to a wrong use; to employ basely or unworthily. — **Profanation**, prô-fân-â'shon, *n.* The act of profaning; the violating of sacred things, or the treating of them with contempt or irreverence; desecration; the act of treating with too little delicacy. — **Profanity**, prô-fân'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being profane; that which is profane; profane language or conduct.

**Profess**, prô-fes', *v.t.* [L. *profiteri*, *professus*, to declare.] To make open declaration of; to avow, acknowledge, own; to acknowledge or own publicly to be; to lay claim openly to the character of: used *refl.* (to *profess oneself* a Christian); to make a show of; to make protestations or a pretence of; to pretend (to *profess* great friendship for a person); to declare oneself versed in (he *professes* surgery). — *v.i.* To declare openly; to make any declaration or assertion. — **Profession**, prô-fesh'on, *n.* [L. *professio*.] The act of professing; a public avowal or acknowledgment of one's sentiments or belief; a declaration; a representation or protestation (*professions* of friendship or sincerity); a calling superior to a mere trade or handicraft, as that of medicine, law, architecture, &c.; a vocation; the collective body of persons engaged in such calling. — **Professional**, prô-fesh'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to a profession; engaged in a profession. — *n.* A member of any profession, but more often applied, in opposition to *amateur*, to persons who make their living by arts, &c., in which non-professionals are accustomed to engage. — **Professor**, prô-fes'er, *n.* [L.] One that publicly teaches any art, science, or branch of learning; particularly, an official in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business is to deliver lectures or instruct students. — **Professorial**, prô-fes-sô'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a professor in a college, &c. — **Professoriate**, prô-fes-sô'ri-at, *n.* A body of professors; the teaching staff of professors. — **Professorship**, prô-fes'er-ship, *n.* The office of a professor.

**Proffer**, prôf'er, *v.t.* [Fr. *profférer*, from L. *proferre*, to bring forth — *pro*, before, and *ferre*, to bring.] To hold out that a person may take; to offer for acceptance. — *n.* An

offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another.

**Proficient**, prô-fish'ent, *n.* [L. *proficiens*, from *proficere*, I advance.] One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an adept; an expert. — *a.* Well versed in any business or branch of learning; well qualified; competent.

**Profile**, prôfil', *n.* [Fr. *profil*, from It. *profilo*; from L. *pro*, before, and *filum*, a thread, line.] An outline or contour; especially, an outline of the human face seen sideways; the side face or half face.

**Profit**, prôfit', *n.* [Gr. *profit*, from L. *profectus*, progress.] Any advantage; an accession of good from labour or exertion; especially, the advantage or gain resulting to the owner of capital from its employment in any undertaking; the difference between the original cost and selling price of anything; pecuniary gain; emolument. — *v.t.* To benefit; to advance; to be of service to; to advance. — *v.i.* To derive profit; to improve; to make progress intellectually or morally; to gain peculiarly; to become richer; to be of use or advantage; to bring good. — **Profitable**, prôfit-a-bl, *a.* Yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative; useful; advantageous. — **Profitier**, prôfit-er', *n.* A trader who takes advantage of abnormal conditions, such as those which held during the Great War, to make excessive profit. — *v.i.* To make excess profits.

**Profligate**, prôfli-gât, *a.* [L. *profligatus*, pp. of *profligare*, I rout, ruin.] Ruined in morals; abandoned to vice; lost to virtue or decency; vicious; shameless in wickedness. — *n.* An abandoned person; one who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue, or decency. — **Profligacy**, prôfli-ga-si, *n.* Abandoned conduct.

**Profound**, prô-found', *a.* [Fr. *profond*, L. *profundus*.] Deep; descending or being far below the surface, or far below the adjacent places; having great depth; intellectually deep; deep in knowledge or skill (a *profound* scholar); characterized by intensity; far-reaching; deeply felt (*profound* grief); touching; bending low; humble; exhibiting or expressing humility (a *profound* bow, *profound* reverence). — *n.* The deep; the sea; the ocean (with *the*); an abyss; a deep immeasurable space. — **Profundity**, prô-fun-di-ti, *n.* The quality or condition of being profound; depth of place, of knowledge, &c.

**Profuse**, prô-fûs', *a.* [L. *profusus*, from *profundus* — *pro*, forth, and *fundere*, to pour.] Pouring forth lavishly; extravagant; lavish; liberal to excess; prodigal; poured forth lavishly; exuberant. — **Profusion**, prô-fû-zhon, *n.* [L. *profusio*.] Profuse or lavish expenditure; rich abundance; lavish supply; exuberant plenty.

**Progeny**, proj'e-ni, *n.* [Fr. *progénie*, L. *progenies*, from *pro*, forth, and root *gen*, to bring forth.] Offspring collectively; children; descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals. — **Progenitor**, prô-jen'i-tér, *n.* An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather; a parent.

**Prognostic**, prô-nos'tik, *a.* [Gr. *prognôstikos* — *pro*, before, and *gnôskô*, I know.] Foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms. — *n.* A sign by which a future event may be known or foretold; an omen; a token; a symptom; a foretelling; prediction. — **Prognosticate**, prô-nos'ti-kât, *v.t.* — *prognosticated*, *prognosticating*. To foretell by means of present signs; to predict; to foreshow or foretoken; to indicate as to happen in the future. — *v.i.* To judge or pronounce from prognostics. — **Prognostication**, prô-nos'ti-kâ'shon, *n.* The act of prognosticating; that which foreshows; a foretoken; previous sign.

**Programme**, prô'gram, *n.* [Fr. *programme*, from Gr. *programma* — *pro*, before, and *graphô*, I write.] A plan of proceedings sketched out beforehand; an outline or detailed sketch or advertisement of the order of proceedings or subjects embraced in any entertainment, performance, or public ceremony.

**Progress**, prô-gres, *n.* [L. *progressus*, from *progrederi*, I advance.] A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward; a moving forward in growth; increase; advance in matters of any kind; course; intellectual or moral improvement; a passage from place to place; a journey. — *v.i.* (prô-gres'). To move forward or onward; to advance; to proceed in any course; to advance towards something better; to make improvement. — **Progression**, prô-gresh'on, *n.* [L. *progressio*.] The act of progressing, advancing, or moving forward; progress; advance; course; passage; *math.* a numerical sequence following a simple law; thus 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 are numbers in *arithmetical progression*; 2, 4, 8, 16, &c., in *geometrical progression*. — **Progressive**, prô-gres'iv, *a.* Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; improving.

**Prohibit**, prô-hib'it, *v.t.* [L. *prohibeo*, *prohibitus* — *pro*, before, and *habeo*, I have, hold.] To forbid authoritatively; to interdict by authority (to *prohibit* a person from doing a thing; to *prohibit* the thing being done); to prevent; to preclude. — **Prohibition**, prô-hi-bish'on, *n.* The act of prohibiting; a declaration to hinder some action; interdiction; the forbidding by law of the manufacture, importation, or sale of alcoholic liquors for ordinary use. — **Prohibitionist**, prô-hi-bish'on-ist, *n.* One who favours prohibition. — **Prohibitive**, **Prohibitory**, prô-hib'it-iv, prô-hib'i-to-ri, *a.* Serving to prohibit; forbidding; implying prohibition.

**Project**, prô-jekt', *v.t.* [*L. projicio, projectum, to cast forth.*] To throw out or forth; to cast or shoot forward; to scheme; to contrive; to devise; to exhibit or give a delineation of on a surface; to delineate.—*v.i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to be prominent.—*n.* (prô-jekt'). [*O. Fr. project, Mod. Fr. projet.*] That which is projected or devised; a plan; a scheme; a design.—**Projectile**, prô-jek'til, *a.* Impelling forward (a projectile force); caused by impulse (projectile motion).—*n.* A body projected or impelled through the air, as a stone thrown from the hand or a sling, a shell discharged from a cannon.—**Projection**, prô-jek'shon, *n.* [*L. projectio.*] The act of projecting, throwing, or shooting forward; the state of projecting or jutting out; a part projecting or jutting out; a prominence; the act of projecting or scheming; the representation of something by means of lines, &c., drawn on a surface; especially the representation of any object on a perspective plane; the delineation of the earth's surface or a portion of it by a map.—**Projector**, prô-jek'ter, *n.* One who projects; one who forms a scheme or design.

**Prolate**, prô-lât, *a.* [*L. prolatus—pro, forth, and latus, carried.*] Extended beyond the line of an exact sphere.

**Proligomenon**, prô-le-gom'e-nôn, *n. pl.* **Proligomena**, prô-le-gom'e-na, [*Gr., from pro, before, and legô, I speak.*] A preliminary observation; chiefly used in plural.

**Prolepsis**, prô-lep'sis, *n.* [*Gr. prolepsis, preconception.*] Something of the nature of an anticipation; *rhet.* a figure by which a thing is represented as already done, though in reality it is to follow as a consequence of the action which is described.

**Proletarian**, prô-le-tâ'ri-an, *a.* [*L. proletarius, a citizen of the lowest class, one useful to the state only by producing children, from proles, offspring.*] Belonging to the lowest or poorest class of the community; hence, mean; vulgar.—*n.* A member of the poorest class; one of the rabble.—**Proletariat**, **Proletariate**, prô-le-tâ'ri-at, *n.* Proletarians collectively; the lower classes.

**Prolific**, prô-li'fik, *a.* [*Fr. prolifique; L. prolificus—proles, offspring, and facio, I make.*] Producing young or fruit, especially in abundance; fruitful; productive; serving to give rise or origin; having the quality of generating abundantly (a topic prolific of controversy).

**Prolix**, prô'liks, *a.* [*L. prolux, extended.*] Long and wordy; extending to a great length; diffuse; indulging in lengthy discourse; discussing at great length; tedious.—**Prolivity**, prô-lik'si-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being prolux.

**Prologue**, prô'log, *n.* [*Fr. prologue, L. prologus, from Gr. prologos—pro,*

before, and *legô, I speak.*] A preface or introduction; the discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins; the speaker of a prologue.—*v.t.*—*prologued, prologuing.* To introduce with a formal prologue; to preface.—**Prologize**, prô'log-iz, *v.i.*—*prologized, prologizing.* To deliver a prologue.

**Prolong**, prô-long', *v.t.* [*Fr. prolonger—L. pro, forth, and longus.*] To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of; to lengthen out; to put off to a distant time; to extend in space or length (to prolong a line).—*v.i.* To put off to a distant time.—**Prolongation**, prô-long-gâ'shon, *n.* The act of prolonging; a part prolonged; an extension.

**Promenade**, prom-e-nad', *n.* [*Fr., from promener, from L. pro, forward, and minare, to drive.*] A walk for pleasure and show or exercise; a place for walking in public.—*v.i.* To walk for amusement, show, or exercise.

**Prominence**, **Prominency**, prom'i-nens, prom'i-nen-si, *n.* [*L. prominentia, from promineo—pro, forward, and minere, to project.*] A standing out from the surface of something; that which juts out; protuberance; state of being distinguished among men; conspicuousness; distinction.

—**Prominent**, prom'i-nent, *a.* [*L. prominens.*] Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; distinguished above others (a prominent character); likely to attract special attention from size, position, &c.; striking; conspicuous.

**Promiscuous**, prô-mis'kû-us, *a.* [*L. promiscuus, from promisceo—pro, and misceo, I mix.*] Consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order; mingled indiscriminately; forming part of a confused crowd or mass; random; indiscriminate; not restricted to an individual.—**Promiscuity**, prô-mis-kû'i-ti, *n.* The state of being promiscuous.

**Promise**, prom'is, *n.* [*Fr. promesse, from L. promissus, put forward—pro, before, and mittere, to send.*] A declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it to do or forbear a certain act specified; a declaration that something will be done or given for the benefit of another; ground or basis of expectation; earnest; pledge; that which affords a ground for expectation of future distinction (a youth of great promise).—*v.t.*—*promised, promising.* To make a promise of; to engage to do, give, grant, or procure for someone; to afford reason to expect (the year promises a good harvest).—*v.i.* To make a promise; to assure one by a promise; to afford hopes or expectations.—**Promising**, prom'is-ing, *a.* Giving promise; affording reasonable ground of hope for the future; looking as if likely to turn out well.

**Promontory**, prom'on-to-ri, *n.* [*L. promontorium—pro, forward, and mons, montis, a mountain.*] A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a headland.

**Promote**, prô-môt', *v.t.*—*promoted, promoting.* [*L. promotos, pp. of promovere, to move forward.*] To contribute to the growth, enlargement, increase, or power of; to forward; to advance; to help onward; to excite; to stir up (as strife); to exalt or raise to a higher post or position; to elevate.—**Promotion**, prô-mô'shon, *n.* The act of promoting; advancement; encouragement; exaltation in rank or honour; preferment.

**Prompt**, prom't, *a.* [*Fr. prompt, from L. promptus, brought out, ready, quick, from promo, promptum, to bring forth.*] Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; acting with cheerful alacrity; ready and willing; performed without delay; quick; ready; not delayed.—*v.t.* To move or excite to action or exertion; to incite; to instigate; to assist a speaker when at a loss by pronouncing the words forgotten or next in order (to prompt an actor); to dictate; to suggest to the mind.—**Prompt-book**, *n.* The book used by a prompter of a theatre.—**Prompter**, prom'ter, *n.* One that prompts; specifically, one placed behind the scenes in a theatre, whose business is to assist the actors when at a loss by uttering the first words of a sentence or words forgotten.—**Promptitude**, prom'ti-tûd, *n.* Readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands; readiness of will; cheerful alacrity.

**Promulgate**, prom'ul-gât, *v.t.*—*promulgated, promulgating.* [*L. promulgare, promulgatus; origin unknown.*] To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, tidings, &c.; to publish abroad; to announce; to proclaim.—**Promulgation**, prô-mul-gâ'shon, *n.* The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration.

**Prone**, prôn, *a.* [*L. pronus, hanging or leaning forwards.*] Bending forward; lying with the face downward; rushing or falling headlong or downward; sloping downward; inclined; inclined by disposition or natural tendency; propense; disposed: usually in a bad sense (men prone to evil, prone to strife).—**Proneness**, prôn'nes, *n.* The state of being prone; inclination; propensity; readiness.

**Prong**, prong, *n.* [*A nasalized form of Prov.E. prog, to prod; W. prociaw, to thrust, to poke.*] A sharp-pointed instrument; the spike of a fork or of a similar instrument; a pointed projection (the prongs of a deer's antlers).

**Pronoun**, prô'noun, *n.* [*From pro, for, and noun; L. pronomen, a pronoun—pro, for, and nomen, a name, a noun.*] Gram. one of a certain class



of words or generalized terms often used instead of a noun or name, to prevent the repetition of it.

**Pronounce**, *prō-nouns', v.t.* [*pronounced, pronouncing*. [Fr. *prononcer*, from L. *pronuntio*, I declare.] To form or articulate by the organs of speech; to utter; to speak; to utter formally, officially, or solemnly (the court pronounced sentence of death); to declare or affirm (he pronounced it a forgery).—*v.i.* To speak with confidence or authority; to utter an opinion; to use a certain pronunciation.—**Pronounced**, *prō-nounst', a.* [Fr. *prononcé*, pronounced.] Strongly marked or defined; decided (a man of pronounced views).—**Pronouncement**, *prō-nouns'ment, n.* The act of pronouncing; a formal announcement.—**Pronouncing**, *prō-nouns'ing, a.* Pertaining to, indicating, or teaching pronunciation.—**Pronunciamento**, *prō-nun'sē-a-men'tō, n.* [Sp.] A manifesto or proclamation; a formal announcement or declaration.—**Pronunciation**, *prō-nun'si-ā'shon, n.* [L. *pronuntiatio*.] The act of pronouncing or uttering with articulation; the mode of uttering words or letters; utterance.

**Proof**, *prōf, n.* [O.E. *profe*, Fr. *preuve*, L.L. *proba*.] Any effort, process, or operation that ascertains truth or fact; a test; a trial; what serves as evidence; what proves or establishes; that which convinces the mind and produces belief; a test applied to certain manufactured or other articles; the act of testing the strength of alcoholic spirits; hence, also the degree of strength in spirit; *printing*, a rough impression of a piece of matter, taken for correction; *engr.* an impression taken from an engraving to prove the state of it during the progress of executing; an early impression, or one of a limited number taken before the letters to be inserted are engraven on the plate: called a *proof-impression*, and considered the best, because taken before the plate is worn.—*a.* Impenetrable; able to resist, physically or morally (*proof against shot, against temptation*).—**Proof-sheet**, *n.* *Printing*, a rough impression of a sheet, taken to see if any errors remain for correction.—**Proof-spirit**, *n.* Spirit of a certain alcoholic strength (49.28 per cent of alcohol by weight).

**Prop**, *prop, n.* [Same as *Ir. propa*, Gael. *prop*, a prop.] That which sustains an incumbent weight; a fulcrum; a support; a stay.—*v.t.* To support by placing something under or against; to support by standing under or against; to support or sustain, in a general sense.

**Propaganda**, *prop-a-gan'da, n.* [From the congregatio *de propaganda fide*, at Rome.] An institution by means of which Christianity is propagated in heathen countries, especially the congregation *de propaganda fide* (for propagating the faith), established at Rome by Gregory XV

in 1622, and now charged with the management of the Roman Catholic missions; hence, any kind of institution or system for proselytizing or for propagating a peculiar set of doctrines.—**Propagandist**, *prop-a-gan'dist, n.* One who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.

**Propagate**, *prop'a-gāt, v.t.* [L. *propagare, propagatus*, to peg down.] To continue or multiply by generation or successive reproduction; to cause to reproduce itself: applied to animals and plants; to spread from person to person or from place to place; to diffuse; to generate, beget, produce, originate.—*v.i.* To have young or issue; to be reproduced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants.—**Propagation**, *prop-a-gā'shon, n.* The act of propagating; the multiplication of the kind or species by generation or reproduction; the spreading or extension of anything; diffusion.

**Propel**, *prō-pel', v.t.* [L. *propello*—*pro*, forward, and *pello*, I drive.] To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force.—**Propellant**, *prō-pel'ant, n.* A propelling agent, such as the explosives nitro cotton and nitroglycerine.—**Propellent**, *prō-pel'ent, a.* Driving forward; propelling.—**Propeller**, *prō-pel'ēr, n.* One who or that which propels; specifically, a contrivance for propelling a steam-vessel, consisting of a screw with large blades placed in the stern, and moved by steam.

**Propensity**, *prō-pen'si-ti, n.* [L. *propensus*, hanging forward.] Bent of mind, natural or acquired; inclination; natural tendency or disposition, particularly to evil.

**Proper**, *prop'ēr, a.* [Fr. *propre*, from L. *proprius*, one's own, peculiar, proper.] Peculiar; naturally or essentially belonging to a particular individual or state; natural; particularly suited to or befitting; belonging to as one's own; *gram.* applied to a noun when it is the name of a particular person or thing; opposed to *common* (as Shakespeare, London); fit; suitable; adapted; appropriate; correct; just; according to right usage; hence, properly so called; real; actual (the garden *proper*); *bot.* single, or connected with something single.—**Properly**, *prop'ēr-ly, adv.* In a proper manner; fitly; suitably; rightly; in a strict sense; strictly.—**Property**, *prop'ēr-ti, n.* [Fr. *propriété*, L. *proprietas*, from *proprius*, one's own.] A peculiar quality of anything; that which is inherent in a thing, or naturally essential to it; an attribute; the exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing; ownership; the subject of such a right; the thing owned; an estate, whether in lands, buildings, goods, money, &c.; in theatres, a stage requisite; any article necessary to be produced in some scene.—**Property-man**,

*n.* The man in charge of the properties or stage requisites of a theatre.

**Prophecy**, *prof'e-si, n.* [O.Fr. *prophetie*, *prophetia*, L. *prophetia*, from Gr. *prophēta*, from *prophētēs*, a prophet.] A foretelling; a declaration of something to come; especially, a foretelling inspired by God; a book of prophecies; *Scrip.* interpretation of Scripture; exhortation or instruction [O.T.].—**Prophesy**, *prof'e-si, v.t.*—*prophesied, prophesying.* To foretell; to predict.—*v.i.* To utter predictions; to make declaration of events to come; *Scrip.* to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects.—**Prophet**, *prof'ēt, n.* [L. *propheta*, from Gr. *prophētēs*.] One that foretells future events; a predictor; a foreteller; a person inspired or instructed by God to announce future events; *Scrip.* an interpreter.—*Minor prophets*, the authors of the twelve last books of the Old Testament, as opposed to Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel.—**Prophetess**, *prof'et-es, n.* A female prophet.—**Prophetic**, *Prophetical*, *prō-fet'ik, prō-fet'ikal, a.* Pertaining or relating to a prophet or prophecy; having the character of prophecy; containing prophecy.

**Prophylactic**, *prō-fi-lak'tic, a.* [Gr. *prophylaktikos*—*pro*, before, and *phylasseō*, I guard.] *Med.* preventive; defending from or warding off disease.—*n.* A medicine which preserves or defends against disease; a preventive.—**Prophylaxis**, *prō-fi-lak'sis, n.* [Gr.] Preventive or preservative treatment.

**Propinquity**, *prō-pin'kwī-ti, n.* [L. *propinquitās*, from *propinquus*, near.] Nearness in place; neighbourhood; nearness in time; nearness of blood; kindred.

**Propitiate**, *prō-pish'i-āt, v.t.* [L. *propitio*, *propitiatus*, to propitiate.] To appease and render favourable; to make propitious; to conciliate.—**Propitiation**, *prō-pish'i-ā'shon, n.* The act of propitiating; *theol.* the atonement or atoning sacrifice offered to God to assuage his wrath and render him propitious to sinners.—**Propitiatory**, *prō-pish'i-a-to-ri, a.* Having the power to make propitious; serving to propitiate.—*n.* *Jewish antiq.* the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant.—**Propitiable**, *prō-pish'i-a-bl, a.* Capable of being propitiated.—**Propitious**, *prō-pish'us, a.* Favourably disposed towards a person; disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings; affording favourable conditions or circumstances (a *propitious* season).

**Proponent**, *prō-pō'nent, n.* One that makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

**Proportion**, *prō-pōr'shon, n.* [L. *proportio*—*pro*, before, and *portio*, part or share.] The comparative relation of one thing to another in respect to size, quantity, or degree;



suitable or corresponding degree; the relation of one part to another or to the whole, with respect to magnitude; relative size and arrangement of parts; symmetrical arrangement; the proper relation of parts in a whole; symmetry; that which falls to one's lot when a whole is divided according to rule; just or equal share; lot; *math.* the equality or similarity of ratios; *arith.* the rule of three, that rule which enables us to find a fourth proportional to three given numbers.—*v.t.* To adjust in a suitable proportion; to harmoniously adjust to something else as regards dimensions or extent; to form with symmetry.—**Proportional**, *prô-pôr'-shon-al*, *a.* Having a due proportion; being in suitable proportion or degree; *math.* having the same or a constant ratio (*proportional quantities*).—*n.* A quantity in proportion; *math.* one of the terms of a proportion.—**Proportional representation**, a system of voting in elections to representative bodies, designed to secure equitable representation of minorities.—**Proportionate**, *prô-pôr'-shon-ât*, *a.* Having due proportion or relation; *proportional*.—*v.t.* —*proportionated*, *proportionating*. To make proportional; to adjust in due relation.

**Propose**, *pro-pôz'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *proposer*, to purpose, to propose, from *pro* and *poser*.] To bring forward or offer for consideration or acceptance; to bring forward as something to be done, attained, or striven after; often governing an infinitive.—*v.i.* To form or declare an intention or design; to offer oneself in marriage (to propose to a lady).—**Proposal**, *pro-pô-z'al*, *n.* That which is proposed or offered for consideration; a scheme or design; terms or conditions proposed (*proposals* of peace, of marriage).—**Proposition**, *prop-ô-zish'on*, *n.* [Partly from *propose*, partly from *L. propositio*, from *pro*, before, and *positio*, a placing.] That which is proposed or offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; term or offer advanced; *gram.* and *logic*, a form of speech in which something is affirmed or denied of a subject; *math.* a statement of either a truth to be demonstrated, or an operation to be performed.

**Propound**, *prô-pound'*, *v.t.* [O.E. *propounen*, from *L. propono*, I put forth.] To offer for consideration; to propose; to put or set, as a question.

**Prætor**, *prô-prê'tor*, *n.* [L. *prætor*—*pro*, for, and *prætor*.] A Roman magistrate who, having discharged the office of prætor at home, was sent into a province to command there.

**Proprietary**, *prô-prî'e-ta-ri*, *n.* [Fr. *propriétaire*, a proprietor, from *propriété*, property.] A proprietor; more commonly a body of proprietors collectively.—*a.* Belonging to a proprietor or owner; belong-

ing to ownership.—**Proprietor**, *prô-prî'e-tér*, *n.* An owner; the person who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything.—**Proprietress**, *prô-prî'e-tres*, *n.* A proprietrix.—**Proprietrix**, *prô-prî'e-triks*, *n.* A female proprietor.—**Propriety**, *prô-prî'e-ti*, *n.* [L. *proprietas*, from *proprius*, one's own.] Suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; fitness; justness.

**Propulsion**, *prô-pul'shon*, *n.* [From *L. propello*, *propulsum*.] The act of driving forward.—**Propulsive**, *prô-pul'siv*, *a.* Tending or having power to propel; driving or urging on.

**Prorogue**, *prô-rôg'*, *v.t.*—*prorogued*, *proroguing*. [Fr. *proroger*, from *L. prorogare*, to prolong.] To protract or prolong; to defer, put off, delay; to continue from one session to another; to adjourn to an indefinite period by royal authority: as the British parliament.

**Proscenium**, *prô-sê'ni-um*, *n.* [L. *proscenium*, from *Gr. proskenion*—*pro*, before, and *skênê*, a scene.] Arch. the part in a theatre from the curtain or drop-scene to the orchestra; the curtain and the ornamental framework from which it hangs. In the ancient theatre the proscenium comprised the whole stage.

**Proscribe**, *prô-scrib'*, *v.t.* [L. *proscribo*—*pro*, before, in public, and *scribo*, I write.] Among the Romans, to publish the name of, as doomed to destruction and seizure of property; hence, to put out of the protection of the law; to outlaw; to reject utterly; to interdict, exclude, prohibit.—**Proscription**, *prô-scrip'shon*, *n.* [L. *proscriptio*.] The act of proscribing; outlawry; exclusion; the dooming or denouncing of citizens to death and confiscation of goods as public enemies.

**Prose**, *prôz*, *n.* [Fr. *prose*, from *L. prosa* for *prosa* (*oratio*, speech, understood), from *prosus*, forward, straight on.] The ordinary written or spoken language of man; language unconfined to poetical measure, as opposed to *verse* or *metrical composition*; hence, dull and commonplace language or discourse.—*a.* Relating to or consisting of prose; *prosaic*.—*v.i.* To write in prose; to write or speak tediously.—**Prosaic**, *prosaical*, *prô-z'a'ik*, *prô-z'a'i-kal*, *a.* In the form of prose; dull; uninteresting; commonplace.—**Prosy**, *prô'zi*, *a.* Like prose; dull; tedious.

**Prosecute**, *pros'e-küt*, *v.t.*—*prosecuted*, *prosecuting*. [L. *prosequor*, *prosecutus*—*pro*, before, and *sequor*, I follow.] To pursue with a view to attain, execute, or accomplish; to apply to with continued purpose; to carry on; to continue; *law*, to seek to obtain by legal process; to pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal.—*v.i.* To carry on a legal prosecution; to act

as a prosecutor.—**Prosecution**, *pros-e-kü'shon*, *n.* The act or process of prosecuting; the proceeding with or following up any matter in hand (the *prosecution* of a design, an inquiry, &c.); the carrying on of a suit in a court of law; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal; the party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted.—**Prosecutor**, *pros'e-kü-tér*, *n.* One who prosecutes; the person who institutes and carries on proceedings in a court of justice.

**Proselyte**, *pros'e-lit*, *n.* [Fr. *prosélyte*, from *Gr. prosélytos*, one newly come.] A new convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party.

**Proselytize**, *pros'e-lit-iz*, *v.t.* To make a proselyte or convert of.—*v.i.* To engage in making proselytes.

**Prosody**, *pros'o-di*, *n.* [L. *prosodia*, from *Gr. prosōdia*, a song sung to music, *prosody*—*pros*, to, and *odê*, a song, an ode.] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification; the rules of rhythm or versification.

**Prospect**, *pros'pekt*, *n.* [L. *prospecus*, from *prospicio*, I look forward—*pro*, forward, and *specio*, I see.] View of things within the reach of the eye; sight; that which is presented to the eye; the place and the objects seen; a looking forward; anticipation; expectation or ground of expectation (little *prospect* of success).—*v.i.* and *t.* (*pros-pekt'*). *Mining*, to make a search; to search for metal.—**Prospective**, *pros'pek'tiv*, *a.* Looking forward; being in prospect or expectation; looked forward to (*prospective* advantages).

**Prospector**, *pros'pek-tér*, *n.* One who searches for precious stones or metals as preliminary to settled or continuous operations.—**Prospectus**, *pros'pek'tus*, *n.* [L. *prospect*, sight, view.] A brief sketch issued for the purpose of making known the chief features of some commercial enterprise proposed, as the plan of a literary work, or the proposals of a new company or joint-stock association.

**Prosper**, *pros'pér*, *v.i.* [Fr. *prosperer*, *L. prosperare*, from *prosperus*, favourable, fortunate.] To be successful; to succeed; to advance in wealth or any good: said of persons; to be in a successful state; to turn out successfully: said of affairs; to be in a healthy growing state; to thrive: said of plants and animals.—*v.t.* To make prosperous; to render successful.—**Prosperity**, *pros-per-i-ti*, *n.* [L. *prosperitas*.] The state of being prosperous; good progress in any business or enterprise; success; attainment of the object desired; good fortune.—**Prosperous**, *pros'pér-us*, *a.* [L. *prosperus*.] Making good progress in the pursuit of anything desirable; thriving; successful; favourable; favouring success.

**Prostate**, *Prostatic*, pros'tāt, pros-tat'ik, *a.* [Gr. *prostātēs*, standing before—*pro*, before, and *stem sta*, to stand.] Applied to a gland situated just before the neck of the bladder in males.

**Prostitute**, pros'ti-tūt, *v.t.*—*prostituted*, *prostituting*. [L. *prostitutus*, *prostitutus*—*pro*, before, and *statuo*, I place.] To offer freely to a lewd use, or to indiscriminate lewdness for hire; to give up to any vile or infamous purpose; to sell to wickedness; to offer or expose upon vile terms or to unworthy persons.—*a.* Openly devoted to lewdness.—*n.* A female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a harlot; a base hireling.—**Prostitution**, pros-ti-tū'shon, *n.* The act or practice of yielding the body to indiscriminate intercourse with men for hire; the act of offering to an infamous employment.

**Prostrate**, pros'trāt, *a.* [L. *prostratus*, pp. of *prostrare*, *prostratum*, to lay flat.] Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground; lying at mercy, as a suppliant; lying in the posture of humility or adoration; *bot.* lying flat and spreading on the ground without taking root.—*v.t.* To lay flat or prostrate; *refl.* to throw oneself down as in humility or adoration; *fig.* to throw down; to overthrow; to ruin; to reduce to nothing (to prostrate one's strength).—**Prostration**, pros-trā'shon, *n.* The act of prostrating or laying flat; the act of falling down, or of bowing in humility or adoration; great depression or reduction (as of strength or spirits).

**Protagonist**, prō-tag'o-nist, *n.* [Gr. *prōtagōnistēs*—*prōtos*, first, and *agōnistēs*, an actor.] The leading character or actor in a Greek play; hence, a leading character generally.

**Protasis**, prō'ta-sis, *n.* [Gr. *protasis*—*pro*, before, and *teinō*, I stretch.] The first clause of a conditional sentence, being the condition on which the *apodosis* depends, as, if we run (*protasis*) we shall be in time (*apodosis*).

**Protect**, prō-tek't', *v.t.* [From L. *protectus*, pp. of *protego*, I protect.] To cover or shield from danger or injury; to serve as a cover or shelter to; to defend; to guard.—**Protection**, prō-tek'shon, *n.* The act of protecting, or state of being protected; defence; shelter from evil; that which protects or preserves from injury; a passport or other writing which secures from molestation; exemption, as from arrest in civil suits; an artificial advantage conferred by a legislature on articles of home production, usually by duties imposed on the same articles introduced from abroad.—**Protectionist**, prō-tek'shon-ist, *n.* One who favours the protection of some branch of industry by legal enactments; one opposed to free trade.—**Protective**, prō-tek'tiv, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering; defensive.—**Protector**, prō-tek'tēr,

*n.* One who or that which protects; a defender; a guardian. [Eng. *hist.* one who had the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent; a title specifically applied to Oliver Cromwell, who assumed the title of *Lord Protector* in 1653.—**Protectorate**, prō-tek'tēr-āt, *n.* Government by a protector; the period in English history during which Cromwell was protector; the protection of a weaker country by a stronger.

**Protégé**, prō-tā-zhā, *ferm.* **Protégée**, prō-tā-zhā, *n.* [Fr., one protected.] One under the care and protection of another.

**Protein**, prō'tē-in, *n.* [From Gr. *prōtos*, first.] One of a class of complex chemical compounds which contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur, are essential constituents of living matter, and on decomposition yield various amino-acids.

**Proterozoic**, prot'ēr-ō-zō'ik, *a.* [Gr. *proteros*, former, *zōē*, life.] The geological era preceding the Cambrian.

**Protest**, prō-test', *v.i.* [L. *protestor*—*pro*, before, and *testor*, I affirm.] To affirm with solemnity; to asseverate; to make a solemn or formal declaration (often in writing) expressive of opposition to something.—*v.t.* To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to assert.—*n.* (prō'test). A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; a formal statement (usually in writing), by which a person declares that he dissents from an act to which he might otherwise be deemed to have yielded assent; *law*, a formal declaration that acceptance or payment of a bill or promissory note has been refused.—**Protestant**, prot'es-tant, *n.* Lit. one who protests; a name given to the party who adhered to Luther at the Reformation in 1529, and protested against a decree of the Emperor Charles V and the diet of Spire; now applied to all those Christian denominations that differ from the Church of Rome, and that sprang from the Reformation.—*a.* Belonging to the religion of the Protestants.—**Protestantism**, prot'es-tant-izm, *n.* The principles or religion of Protestants.—**Protestation**, prot-es-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *protestatio*.] A solemn declaration; an asseveration; a solemn declaration of dissent; a protest.

**Proteus**, prō'tūs, *n.* A sea-god of the ancient Greeks who had the faculty of assuming different shapes; hence, one who easily changes his form or principles; *zool.* a small amphibious animal with both lungs and gills, living in certain subterranean lakes, and having rudimentary eyes.—**Protean**, prō-tē'an, *a.* Readily assuming different shapes; exceedingly variable.

**Prothonotary**, prō-thon'o-ta-ri, *n.* [L. *protonotarius*—Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *L. notarius*, a scribe.] A chief

notary or clerk; in the *R. Cath.* Ch. a sort of registrar.

**Protocol**, prō'tō-kol, *n.* [Fr. *protocole*, L.L. *protocollum*, the first leaf, the first sheet of a legal instrument glued to the cylinder round which the document was rolled.—Gr. *prōtos*, first, *kolla*, glue.] The minutes or rough draft of some diplomatic document or instrument; a document serving as a preliminary to, or for the opening of, any diplomatic transaction; a record or registry.

**Proton**, prō'ton, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first.] The elementary positive charge of electricity, corresponding, and equal except for sign, to the negative *electron*; the nucleus of the hydrogen atom.

**Protophyte**, prō'tō-fit, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *phyton*, a plant.] A name given to the lowest organisms in the vegetable kingdom.

**Protoplasm**, prō'tō-plazm, *n.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *plasma*, anything formed or moulded, from *plassō*, I mould.] A transparent substance, a complex and unstable mixture of proteins and other compounds, and constituting the basis of living matter in animal and plant structures.

**Prototype**, prō'tō-tip, *n.* [Gr. *prōtotypos*—*prōtos*, first, and *typos*, type.] An original or model after which anything is formed; a pattern; archetype.

**Protozoa**, prō'tō-zō'a, *n.pl.* [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *zōon*, an animal.] A sub-kingdom including the most lowly organized members of the animal kingdom, and which may be defined to be animals composed of a nearly structureless jelly-like substance without a definite body cavity or trace of a nervous system.

**Protozoan**, **Protozoan**, prō'tō-zō'an, prō'tō-zō'an, *n.* A member of the Protozoa.

**Protract**, prō-trakt', *v.t.* [From L. *protractus*, from *protraho*—*pro*, forward, and *traho*, I draw.] To draw out or lengthen in time; to prolong; to lengthen out in space; to delay, defer, put off; *surv.* to draw to a scale.—**Protracted**, prō-trak'ted, *p.* and *a.* Prolonged; extending over a long time.—**Protraction**, prō-trak'shon, *n.* The act of protracting; *surv.* the act of laying down on paper the dimensions of a field, &c.—**Protractive**, prō-trak'tiv, *a.* Prolonging; continuing; delaying.—**Protractor**, prō-trak'tēr, *n.* An instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper.

**Protrude**, prō-trōd', *v.t.*—*protruded*, *protruding*. [L. *protrudo*—*pro*, forth, forwards, and *trudo*, I thrust.] To thrust forward; to shoot forth or project, or cause to project.—*v.i.* To shoot forward; to stand out prominently.—**Protrusion**, prō-trō'zhon, *n.* The act of protruding. **Protuberate**, prō-tū'bēr-āt, *v.t.* [L. *protubero*, *protuberatus*—L. *pro*, before, and *tuber*, a hump.] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.—**Protuber-**



**ance**, prô-tû'bér-ans, *n.* A swelling or tumour; a prominence; a bunch or knob; anything swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface. — **Protuberant**, prô-tû'bér-ant, *a.* Swelling; prominent beyond the surrounding surface.

**Proud**, proud, *a.* [A.Sax. *prút.*] Possessing a high and often an unreasonable opinion of one's own excellence; filled with or showing inordinate self-esteem; possessing a praiseworthy self-esteem that deters from anything mean or base; haughty; arrogant; ready to boast; elated; priding oneself (*proud* of one's country); arising from pride; presumptuous; of fearless or untamable character; suggesting or exciting pride; ostentatious; grand; magnificent. — **Proud flesh**, an excessive development of granulations in wounds and ulcers.

**Prove**, pröv, *v.t.* — *proved, proving.* [O.Fr. *prover*, *pruver*, Fr. *prouver*, from *L. probare*.] To try or ascertain by an experiment; to test; to make trial of (to *prove* gunpowder); to establish the truth or reality of by reasoning, induction, or evidence; to demonstrate; to establish the authenticity or validity of; to obtain probate of (to *prove* a will); to gain personal experience of; *arith.* To show or ascertain the correctness of by a further calculation. — *v.i.* To be found or ascertained by experience or trial; to turn out to be (the report *proved* to be false); to attain certainty. — **Proven**, pröv'n, *pp.* [A strong form for *proved*, the proper *pp.* Its usage in English is rare.] **Proved**. — *Not proven*, *Scots law*, a verdict given by a jury in a criminal case when, although there is a deficiency of evidence to convict the prisoner, there is sufficient to warrant grave suspicion of his guilt.

**Provenance**, prov'e-nans, *n.* [Fr. — *L. pro*, and *venio*, I come.] Source or place of origin; quarter whence something is got.

**Provençal**, pro-vân-säl, *n.* A native of *Provence*, or Southern France; the Romance language of *Provence*.

**Prover**, prov'en-dér, *n.* [From Fr. *provende* (with *r* somewhat unaccountably added), from *L. prębenda*, things to be supplied. **PRE-BEND.**] Dry food for beasts, as hay, straw, and corn; provisions; food.

**Proverb**, prov'erb, *n.* [Fr. *proverbe*, *L. proverbium* — *pro*, before, in public, and *verbum*, a word.] A short pithy sentence expressing a truth ascertained by experience or observation; a sentence which briefly and forcibly expresses some practical truth; a wise saw; an adage; a maxim; a short dramatic composition in which some proverb or popular saying is taken as the foundation of the plot; a by-word; a reproach or object of contempt; *Scrip.* a dark saying of the wise that requires interpretation. — **Proverbial**, prô-vér'bi-al, *a.* Comprised in a proverb; used or current as a

proverb; resembling a proverb. — **Proverbially**, prô-vér'bi-al-li, *adv.* In a proverbial manner or style; by way of proverb.

**Provide**, prô-vid', *v.t.* [*L. provideo*, lit. I see before — *pro*, before, and *video*, *visum*, to see.] To procure beforehand; to prepare (to *provide* warm clothing); to furnish; to supply (well *provided* with corn); to lay down as a previous arrangement; to make a previous condition or understanding. — *v.i.* To make provision; to take measures beforehand (we must *provide* for our wants, *against* mishaps). — **Provided**, prô-vid'd, *conj.* [A conjunction only by ellipsis — it being provided that.] On condition; on these terms; this being conceded. — **Providence**, prov'i-dens, *n.* [*L. providentia*.] Foresight; timely care or preparation; prudence; the care of God over his creatures; divine superintendence; hence (with a capital letter), God, regarded as exercising forecast, care, and direction for and over his creatures; the divine being or power; something due to an act of providential intervention; a providential circumstance. — **Provident**, prov'i-dent, *a.* Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; prudent in preparing for future exigencies; frugal; economical. — **Providential**, provi-den'shal, *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referable to divine providence.

**Province**, prov'ins, *n.* [Fr., from *L. provincia*, a province — *pro*, before, and *vincio*, I conquer.] Originally, a region reduced under Roman dominion and subjected to the command of a governor sent from Rome; hence, a territory at some distance from the metropolis (the *provinces* being often thus used in contradistinction to the metropolis); a large territorial or political division of a state; in England, a division for ecclesiastical purposes under the jurisdiction of an archbishop, there being two *provinces*, that of Canterbury and that of York; *fig.* the proper duty, office, or business of a person; sphere of action; a division in any department of knowledge or speculation; a department.

— **Provincial**, prô-vin'shal, *a.* Pertaining to a province; forming a province; exhibiting the manners of a province; characteristic of the inhabitants of a province; rustic; not polished; rude; pertaining to an ecclesiastical province or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop. — *n.* A person belonging to a province as distinguished from the metropolis; in some religious orders, a monastic superior in a given district. — **Provincialism**, prô-vin'shal-izm, *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a district of country remote from the principal country or from the metropolis.

**Provision**, prô-viz'hon, *n.* [*L. provisio*, *provisio*, a foreseeing, foresight, purveying, from *providere*,

*provisum*, to foresee.] The act of providing or making previous preparation; a measure taken beforehand; provident care; accumulation of stores or materials beforehand; a store or stock; a stock of food provided; hence, victuals; food; usually in the plural; a stipulation or measure proposed in an enactment or the like; a proviso. — *v.t.* To provide with things necessary, especially victuals or food. — **Provisional**, prô-viz'hon'al, *a.* Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary. — **Provisionally**, prô-viz'hon'al-li, *adv.* In a provisional manner; for the present exigency; temporarily.

**Proviso**, prô-vi'zô, *n.* [*L. provisus*, *pp. of provideo*, ablative *provisio*, it being provided.] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional stipulation. — **Provisor**, prô-vi'zor, *n.* [Fr. *provisur*.] A person appointed by the pope to a benefice before the death of the incumbent, and to the prejudice of the rightful patron. — **Provisory**, prô-vi'zô-ri, *a.* Temporary; provisional; conditional.

**Provoke**, prô-vôk', *v.t.* — *provoked, provoking.* [Fr. *provoquer*, from *L. provoco*, I call forth, challenge.] To challenge; to summon; to stimulate to action; to induce by motive; to excite or arouse (as hunger); to call forth; to instigate; to excite to anger or passion; to irritate; to enrage. — *v.i.* To produce anger. — **Provocation**, provô-kă'shon, *n.* The act of provoking; anything that excites anger; cause of resentment; incitement; stimulus. — **Provocative**, prô-vô-kă-tiv, *a.* Serving to provoke; exciting; apt to incense or enrage. — *n.* Anything that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant.

**Provost**, prov'ost, *n.* [O.Fr. *provost* (Fr. *prévôt*), from *L. prępositus*, one who is placed over others, from *pręponere* — *prę*, before, and *ponere*, to place.] The chief or head of certain bodies, as of Oriel, Queen's and Worcester Colleges, Oxford, and King's College, Cambridge; the chief dignity of a cathedral or collegiate church; the chief magistrate of a Scottish burgh, corresponding to the English mayor. — **Provost-marshal** (prov-ô'), *n.* *Milit.* an officer whose duty it is to attend to offences committed against military discipline; *navy*, an officer who has the custody of prisoners at a court-martial.

**Prow**, prou, *n.* [Fr. *proue*, Sp. and Pg. *proa*, from *L. prora*, from Gr. *prōra*, a prow.] The forepart of a ship; the bow; the beak.

**Prowess**, prou'es, *n.* [Fr. *prouesse*, prowess, from O.Fr. *prou* (Fr. *preux*), brave; origin doubtful.] Bravery; valour; military bravery combined with skill; intrepidity and dexterity in war.



**Prowl**, proul, *v.i.* [Origin doubtful; older forms were *proule*, *prolle*.] To rove or wander stealthily, as a beast in search of prey.—*v.t.* To wander stealthily over.

**Proximity**, prok-sim'i-ti, *n.* [*L. proximitas*.] The state of being proximate or next; immediate nearness, either in place, blood, or alliance.—**Proximo**, prok'si-mō, *a.* [*L.*, on the next.] A Latin adjective used to mean in or of the next month (the *9th proximo*). Often contracted *Prox*.

**Proxy**, prok'si, *n.* [Contr. from *procuracy*—*L.L. procuratia*.] The agency of a person who acts as a substitute for a principal; authority to act for another; the person deputed to act for another; a deputy; a writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place.

**Prude**, pröd, *n.* [*Fr. prude*; probably from *L. prudens*, prudent.] A woman affecting great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue or delicacy of feeling, or who pretends to great propriety of conduct.—**Prudery**, *Prudishness*, prö'dër-i, prödish-nes, *n.* The conduct of a prude; affected delicacy of feeling; coyness.—**Prudish**, pröd'ish, *a.* Pertaining to a prude; affecting excessive modesty or virtue; coy or reserved.

**Prudent**, pröd'ent, *a.* [*Fr. prudent*, from *L. prudens*.] Cautious or circumspect in determining on any action or line of conduct; careful of the consequences of enterprises, measures, or actions; dictated or directed by prudence (*prudent* behaviour); frugal; economical; correct and decorous in manner.—**Prudence**, pröd'dens, *n.* [*L. prudentia*=*providentia*.] The state or quality of being prudent.

**Prune**, prön, *v.t.* [Formerly *proine*, *proyne*, from *Fr. provigner*, dial. *Fr. preugner*, *prognier*, from *L. propago*, *propaginis*, a slip or sucker.] To lop or cut off, as the superfluous branches of trees; to lop superfluous twigs or branches from; to trim with the knife; to clear from anything superfluous; to preen or trim, as the plumage of a bird.

**Prune**, prön, *n.* [*Fr. prune*, from *L. prunum*, a plum.] A plum; specifically, a dried plum.

**Prunella**, *Prunello*, prö-nel'a, prö-nel'ö, *n.* [*Fr. prunella*, *prunella*, from its colour resembling that of *prunes*.] A kind of woollen stuff of which clergymen's gowns were once made; used later for the uppers of ladies' boots and shoes.

**Prurient**, pröd'ri-ent, *a.* [*L. pruriens*, from *prurire*, to itch or long for a thing, to be lecherous.] Itching after something; eagerly desirous; inclined or inclining to lascivious thoughts; having lecherous imaginations.—**Prurience**, *Prurieney*, pröd'ri-ens, pröd'ri-en-si, *n.* The state of being prurient; lascivious suggestiveness.

**Prussian**, prush'an, *a.* Pertaining to *Prussia*.—*Prussian blue*, a cyanide of

iron possessed of a deep-blue colour, much used as a pigment.—**Prussiate**, prus'i-at or prüs'ät, *n.* A compound of cyanogen with iron and potassium; a cyanide.—**Prussic-acid**, prus'ik, *a.* [Originally obtained from *Prussian blue*.] The common name for *hydrocyanic acid*.

**Pry**, pri, *v.i.*—*pried*, *prying*. [A modification of *O.E. pīre*, to peer.] To peep narrowly; to look closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinizing curiosity.

**Psalm**, sām, *n.* [*L. psalmus*, a psalm, from *Gr. psalms*, a twitching or twanging with the fingers, from *psallein*, to play a stringed instrument, to sing to the harp.] A sacred song or hymn; especially one of the hymns composed by King David and other Jewish writers, a collection of 150 of which constitutes a book of the Old Testament; also applied to versifications of the scriptural psalms composed for the use of churches.—**Psalmist**, sām'ist or sal'mist, *n.* A writer or composer of psalms.—**Psalmody**, sām'o-di or sal'mo-di, *n.* The singing or writing of psalms; psalms collectively.

**Psalter**, sal'tër, *n.* [*L. psalterium*, *Gr. psalterion*, a kind of harp.] The Book of Psalms; a book containing the Psalms separately printed; the version of the Psalms in the Book of Common Prayer.—**Psalttery**, sal'tër-i, *n.* An instrument of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not known; a name given to a form of dulcimer.

**Psammite**, sam'mit, *n.* [*Gr. psamos*, sand.] *Geol.* a term used for fine-grained, fissile, clayey sandstones, in contradistinction to those which are more siliceous and gritty.

**Pseudo**, sü'dö, [*Gr. pseudos*, falsehood.] A Greek prefix, signifying false, counterfeit, or spurious, used in many compound words, often self-explanatory, and occasionally as an independent English word.—**Pseudomorph**, sü'dö-morf, *n.* [*Gr. morphë*, shape.] A deceptive or irregular form; a mineral having a form belonging, not to the substance of which it consists, but to some other substance which has wholly or partially disappeared.—**Pseudonym**, sü'dö-nim, *n.* [*Gr. onoma*, a name.] A false or feigned name; a name assumed by a writer.—**Pseudopod**, sü'dö-pod, *n.* [*Gr. pous*, *podos*, foot.] An animal with pseudopodia.—**Pseudopodia**, sü'dö-pö'di-a, *n.pl.* *Zool.* the organs of locomotion characteristic of the lower Protozoa, consisting of threads or processes projected from any part of the body.

**Pshaw**, sha, *exclam.* An expression of contempt, disdain, or dislike.—*v.i.* To utter the interjection pshaw.

**Psittaceous**, sit-tä'shus, *a.* [*L. psittacus*, from *Gr. psittakos*, a parrot.] Belonging to the parrot tribe.—**Psittacosis**, sit-ta-kö'sis, *n.* An infectious disease said to be transmitted by infected parrots.

**Psyche**, si'kë, *n.* [*Gr. psychë*, the

soul.] The soul; a sort of mythical or allegorical personification of the human soul, as a beautiful maiden, beloved by Cupid.—**Psychiatry**, si'ki-at-ri, *n.* Medical treatment of diseases of the mind.—**Psychic**, *Psychical*, si'kik, si'ki-kal, *a.* [*Gr. psychikos*.] Belonging to the human soul, spirit, or mind; psychological; applied to that force by which spiritualists aver they produce 'spiritual' phenomena.—**Psychism**, si'kiz'm, *n.* The doctrine which maintains the existence and efficacy of psychic force.—**Psychist**, si'kist, *n.* A believer in psychic force; a spiritualist.—**Psychoanalysis**, si'kö-an-al'i-sis, *n.* [*Gr. psychë*, and *analysis*.] *Med.* the analysis of a patient's mental condition, as a preliminary to the treatment of mind disease.—**Psychogenesis**, si'kö-jen'e-sis, *n.* [*Gr. psychë*, and *genesis*, origin.] The origin or generation of the mind as manifested by consciousness.—**Psychologic**, *Psychological*, si'kö-loj'ik, si'kö-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to psychology.—**Psychologist**, si-kol'o-jist, *n.* One who studies, writes on, or is versed in psychology.—**Psychology**, si-kol'o-j'i, *n.* [*Gr. psychë*, and *logos*.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the human soul; that knowledge of the mind which we derive from a careful examination of the facts of consciousness; the natural history of the mind.—**Psychoneuroses**, si'kö-nür-öz'es, *n.pl.* [*Gr. psychë*, and *neuron*, a nerve.] Mental disorders, such as hysteria, which affect the emotions rather than the reasoning powers.—**Psychopathy**, si-kop'a-thi, *n.* [*Gr. pathos*, suffering.] Mental disease.—**Psychophysics**, si-kö-fiz'iks, *n.* That branch of science which treats of the connexion between nerve-action and consciousness; the doctrine or science of the physical basis of consciousness.—**Psychosis**, si-kö'sis, *n.* A disease of the mental functions, resulting, according to Freud, from the inability of a repressed desire to find an outlet in action.

**Psychotherapy**, si-kö-ther'a-pi, *n.* [*Gr. therapeuë*, I attend medically.] The branch of medicine which deals with mental diseases and their physical effects.

**Psychrometer**, si-krom'et-ër, *n.* [*Gr. psychros*, cool, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere; a form of hygrometer.

**Ptarmigan**, tä'r'mi-gan, *n.* [*Gael. termachan*, *Ir. tarmochan*, ptarmigan.] A bird of the grouse family, of a white colour in winter, frequenting the summits of European mountains.

**Pterodactyl**, ter-ö-dak'til, *n.* [*Gr. pteron*, a wing, and *daktylos*, a digit.] An extinct species of flying reptile belonging to the mesozoic period, and exhibiting affinities to mammals, reptiles, and birds.

**Ptisan**, ti'san, *n.* [*L. ptisana*, from

Gr. *ptisanē*, peesd barley, barley-water, from *ptōsō*, I peel.] A decoction of barley with other ingredients; *med.* a drink containing little or no medicinal agent.

**Ptolemaic**, tol-ē-mā'ik, *a.* [From *Ptolemy*, the geographer and astronomer.] Pertaining to Ptolemy.—**Ptolemaic system**, that maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, and that the sun and stars revolved around it.

**Ptomaine**, tō'mān, *n.* [Gr. *ptōma*, a fall, a corpse, from *ptōō*, I fall.] One of a class of alkaloids or organic bases which are generated in animal substances during putrefaction, or even it may be during life, some of them highly poisonous.

**Ptyalin**, tī'al-in, *n.* [Gr. *ptyalon*, saliva.] A ferment in saliva that converts starch into sugar.—**Ptyalism**, tī'al-izm, *n.* Salivation; a morbid and copious excretion of saliva.

**Puberty**, pū'bēr-ti, *n.* [L. *pubertas*, from *puber* or *pubes*, *puberis*, of ripe age, adult; same root as *puer*, a boy, *pullus*, a chicken.] The period in both male and female marked by the functional development of the generative system; the age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children.—**Pubes**, pū'bēz, *n.* [L., the hair which appears on the body at puberty.] *Anat.* the middle part of the hypogastric region, so called because covered with hair at puberty; *bot.* the down or downy substance on plants; pubescence.—**Pubescence**, **Pubescency**, pū-bēs'ens, pū-bēs-en-si, *n.* The state of one who has arrived at puberty; puberty; *bot.* the downy substance on plants.—**Pubescent**, pū-bēs'ent, *a.* Arriving at puberty; *bot.* covered with pubescence; *zool.* covered with very fine short hairs.—**Public**, pū'blik, *a.* Pertaining to the pubes.

**Public**, pub'lik, *a.* [Fr. *public* (masc.), *publique* (fem.), from L. *publicus*, for *populicus*, from *populus*, people.] Not private; pertaining to the whole people; relating to, regarding, or affecting a state, nation, or community (the public service); proceeding from many or the many; belonging to people in general (a public subscription); open to the knowledge of all; general; common; notorious (public report); regarding not private interest, but the good of the community (public spirit); open to common use (a public road, a public-house).—**Public prosecutor**, one who originates and conducts prosecutions in the interests of the public.—*n.* The general body of mankind or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely: with *the*; the people who read an author's works; a public-house [colloq.].—**Publican**, pub'li-kan, *n.* [L. *publicanus*.] Among the ancient Romans, a farmer of the public revenues; any collector of public dues or revenues

[Shak.]; the keeper of a public-house or other like place of entertainment.—**Publication**, pub-li-kā'shon, *n.* [L. *publicatio*, from *publico*, I make public.] The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to people at large; promulgation; the act of offering a book, map, print, or the like, to the public by sale or gratuitous distribution; a work printed and published.—**Public-house**, *n.* A shop for the retail of liquors, as beer, spirits, wines, &c.—**Publicist**, pub'li-sist, *n.* A writer on the laws of nature and nations; a writer on the current political topics of the time.—**Publicity**, pub-li'si-ti, *n.* [Fr. *publicité*.] The state of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.—**Publish**, pub'lish, *v.t.* [Fr. *publier*.] To make public; to make known to people in general; to promulgate; to cause to be printed and offered for sale; to issue from the press to the public; to make known by posting, or by reading in a church (to publish banns of matrimony).—**Publisible**, pub'lish-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being published; fit for publication.—**Publisher**, pub'lish-ēr, *n.* One who publishes; especially, one who, as the first source of supply, issues books and other literary works, maps, engravings, &c., for sale.

**Puce**, pūs, *a.* [Fr. *puce*, from L. *pulex*, *pulicis*, a flea.] Dark-brown; reddish-brown; of a flea-colour.

**Puck**, puk, *n.* The flat disc, usually made of vulcanized rubber, which is used as the substitute for a ball in ice-hockey.

**Pucker**, puk'ēr, *v.t.* [From *poke*, a bag or pocket; comp. to *purse* the lips.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges and furrows; to wrinkle.—*v.i.* To become wrinkled; to gather into folds.—*n.* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds.

**Puckish**, puk'ish, *a.* [The name *Puck* is from W. *pwca*, Ir. *puca*, a goblin.] Resembling the fairy *Puck*; elvish; freakish.

**Pudding**, pud'ing, *n.* [From the Celtic; same as W. *poten*.] An intestine; a gut of an animal; an intestine stuffed with meat, &c.; a sausage; a compound of flour or other farinaceous substance, with milk and eggs, sometimes enriched with raisins.—**Pudding-stone**, *n.* A term now considered synonymous with conglomerate, but originally applied to a mass of flint pebbles cemented by a siliceous paste.

**Puddle**, pud'1, *n.* [Akin to L. G. *pudel*, pool; D. *poedelen*, to puddle; comp. Ir. and Gael. *plod*, a pool.] A small collection of dirty water; a small muddy pool; clay or earth tempered with water and thoroughly wrought so as to be impervious to water; puddling.—*v.t.*—*puddled*, *puddling*. To make turbid or muddy; to stir up the mud or sediment in; *fig.* to befoul; to

render water-tight by means of puddle; to convert into wrought-iron by the process of puddling.—*v.i.* To make a dirty stir.—**Puddle-ball**, *n.* The lump of red-hot iron taken from the puddling-furnace to be hammered or rolled.—**Puddler**, pud'ler, *n.* One who puddles; one who is employed at the process of turning cast-iron into wrought-iron.—**Puddling**, pud'ling, *n.* The operation of working plastic clay behind piling in a coffer-dam, or in other situations, to resist the penetration of water; the clay thus used; the process by which cast-iron is converted into malleable iron, consisting in working it in a special furnace, hammering and rolling.—**Puddling-furnace**, a kind of reverberatory furnace for puddling iron.

**Pudenda**, pū-den'da, *n.pl.* [L., lit. things to be ashamed of.] The parts of generation.

**Pudgy**, puji, *a.* [Also *podgy*, probably akin to *pod*, *pad*.] Fat and short; thick; fleshy. [Colloq.]

**Puerile**, pū'ēr-il, *a.* [L. *puerilis*, from *puer*, a boy.] Boyish; childish; trifling.—**Puerility**, pū'ēr-il'i-ti, *n.* [L. *puerilitas*.] The state of being puerile; boyishness; that which is puerile; a childish or silly act, thought, or expression; *civil law*, the period of life from the age of seven years to that of sixteen.

**Puerperal**, pū'ēr-pēr-al, *a.* [L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.—*puer*, a boy, and *pario*, I bear.] Pertaining to childbirth.

**Puff**, puf, *n.* [From the sound; comp. G. *puff*, a puff, a thump; Dan. *puff*, W. *pwff*, a puff.] A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; a sudden and short blast of wind; a fungous ball filled with dust; a puff-ball; a substance of loose texture, used to sprinkle powder on the hair or skin; an exaggerated or empty statement of commendation, as of a book, of a shopkeeper's goods, &c.—*v.i.* To blow with single and quick blasts; to blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt; to breathe with vehemence, as after violent exertion; to be dilated or inflated; to assume importance.—*v.t.* To drive with a blast of wind or air; to inflate or dilate with air; to swell or inflate, as with pride or vanity; often with *up*; to praise with exaggeration.—**Puff-adder**, *n.* A South African snake, one of the most deadly in the world: so called from inflating the upper part of its body.—**Puff-ball**, *n.* A fungus in the form of a ball which bursts when ripe, and discharges its spores in the form of fine powder.—**Puffin**, pu'fin, *n.* [In allusion to its puffed-out beak.] The common name for a genus of marine diving birds of the auk family, characterized by a bill resembling that of a parrot.—**Puff-paste**, *n.* A rich dough for making the light friable covers of tarts, &c.—**Puffy**, pu'fi, *a.* Swelled with air or any

soft matter; tumid; turgid; bombastic (a puffy style).

**Pug**, pug, *n.* [A form of *Puck*, the fairy or hobgoblin; applied to a dog or monkey it means literally a goblin-like creature.] A monkey; a dwarf variety of dog; a pug-dog.

**Pug-dog**, *n.* A small dog which bears a miniature resemblance to the bull-dog. — **Pug-faced**, *a.* Having a monkey-like face. — **Pug-nose**, *n.* A snub-nose.

**Puggaree**, **Puggree**, pug'ar-ê, pug'rê, *n.* [Hind. *pagri*, a turban.] A piece of muslin cloth wound round a hat or helmet to ward off the rays of the sun. [Anglo-Indian.]

**Pugh**, pò, *exclam.* A word used in contempt or disdain.

**Pugilism**, pug'il-izm, *n.* [From *L. pugil*, a pugilist; same stem as *pugnis*, a fist, *pugna*, a fight. *PUGNACIOUS*.] The practice of boxing or fighting with the fists. — **Pugilist**, pug'il-ist, *n.* A boxer. — **Pugilistic**, pug'il-is'tik, *a.* Pertaining to boxing.

**Pug-mill**, pug, *n.* [Akin to *Dan. pukke*, to stamp or beat ore.] A machine for mixing and tempering clay for bricks or pottery. — **Pugging**, pug'ing, *n.* The process of mixing and working clay for bricks, &c.; a composition to prevent the transmission of sound through a floor or partition.

**Pugnacious**, pug-nâ'shus, *a.* [*L. pugnax*.] Disposed or inclined to fighting; quarrelsome. — **Pugnaciousness**, **Pugnacity**, pug-nâ'shus-nes, pug-nâ'i-ti, *n.* Inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

**Puise**, pù'ê, *a.* [O.F. *puisné*, from *puls*, *L. post*, after, and *nê*, *L. natus*, born. *Puny* is the same word.] Law, younger or inferior in rank; applied to certain English judges.

**Puissant**, pù's-ant or pù-s'ant, *a.* [Fr.] Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible. — **Puissance**, pù's-ans, *n.* Power; strength; might.

**Puke**, pùk, *v.i.* — *puked*, *puking*. [Akin *G. spucken*, to spit, *E. spew*.] To vomit; to retch; to be disgusted. — *v.t.* To vomit or eject from the stomach.

**Pukka**, puk'a, *a.* [Hind. *pakka*, ripe.] Solid; substantial; permanent; genuine: an Anglo-Indian term.

**Pule**, pùl, *v.i.* — *puled*, *puling*. [Fr. *piauler*, to make the cry represented by the syllable *piau*, to pule; an imitative word; comp. *Fr. miauler*, to mew, to mew.] To cry like a chicken; to cry as a complaining child; to whimper. — **Puling**, pù-ling, *p.* and *a.* Crying like a chicken; whining; infantine; childish. — *n.* A cry as of a chicken; a whining.

**Pulkka**, pul'ka, *n.* A Laplander's travelling sledge.

**Pull**, pul, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *pullian*.] To draw; to draw toward one or make an effort to draw; to tug; to haul; opposed to *push*; to pluck; to gather by the hand (to *pull* fruit); to tear, rend, draw apart: in this sense followed by some qualifying

word or phrase (to *pull in* pieces, to *pull asunder* or *apart*); to impress by a printing-press; to move by drawing or pulling (to *pull* a bell, to *pull* a boat). — *v.i.* To give a pull; to tug; to exert strength in drawing.

— *n.* The act of pulling; an effort to move by drawing toward one; a pluck; a shake; a twitch; the act of rowing a boat. — **Pull-over**, *n.* A knitted jersey, without buttons, pulled over the head when put on.

— **Pull-through**, *n.* A cord with a weight at one end; at the other end is a loop for a piece of oiled rag, used for cleaning the barrel of a rifle.

**Pullet**, pul'et, *n.* [Fr. *poulette*, dim. of *poule*, a hen, *L. L. pulla*, from *L. pullus*, a young animal. Of same origin as *poult*, *poultry*.] A young hen or chicken.

**Pulley**, pul'i, *n. pl.* **Pulleys**, pul'iz. [O.E. *polyne*, a pulley, from *Fr. poulin*, a foal or colt.] One of the simple machines or mechanical powers, used for raising weights, and consisting of a small wheel movable about an axle, and having a groove cut in its circumference over which a cord passes: used either singly or several in combination; a wheel placed upon a shaft and transmitting power to or from the different parts of machinery, or changing the direction of motion by means of a belt or band which runs over it.

**Pulmonary**, **Pulmonic**, pul'mon-ari, pul-mon'ik, *a.* [*L. pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, a lung; akin to *Gr. pleumon*, *pneumon*, a lung.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs. — **Pulmonic**, *n.* A medicine for the lungs; a person affected with disease of the lungs.

**Pulp**, pulp, *n.* [Fr. *pulpe*, from *L. pulpa*, fleshy substance, *pulp*.] Soft undissolved animal or vegetable matter; the soft succulent part of fruit; material for making paper reduced to a soft uniform mass; the soft vascular substance in the interior of a tooth. — *v.t.* To make into pulp; to deprive of the pulp.

— **Pulpiness**, pul'pi-nes, *n.* The state of being pulpy. — **Pulpy**, pul'pi, *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy.

**Pulpit**, pul'pit, *n.* [*L. pulpitum*, a scaffold, stage, desk.] An elevated place or enclosed stage in a church, in which the preacher stands; frequently used adjectively, and signifying belonging, pertaining, or suitable to the pulpit (*pulpit eloquence*, *pulpit oratory*).

**Pulque**, pul'ka, *n.* [Sp.] A vinous beverage obtained by fermenting the juice of various species of the agave or American aloe.

**Pulsate**, pul'sat, *v.i.* — *pulsated*, *pulsating*. [*L. pulsare*, *pulsatum*, to beat.] To beat or throb. — **Pulsation**, pul-sâ'shon, *n.* The beating or throbbing of the heart or of an artery; a beat of the pulse; a throb; a beat or stroke by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sound. — **Pulse**, puls, *n.* [Fr. *pouls*, *L. pulsus*, a beating, from

*pello*, *pulsus*.] The beating or throbbing of the heart or blood-vessels, especially of the arteries; the pulsation of the radial artery at the wrist; pulsation; vibration. — *To feel one's pulse* (*fig.*), to sound one's opinion; to try or to know one's mind. — *v.i.* — *pulsed*, *pulsing*. To beat, as the arteries or heart.

**Pulse**, puls, *n.* [From *L. puls*, potage made of meal, pulse, &c.] Leguminous plants or their seeds; the plants whose pericarp is a legume, as beans, peas, &c.

**Pulverize**, pul'ver-iz, *v.t.* — *pulverized*, *pulverizing*. [Fr. *pulviser*, from *L. pulvis*, *pulvis*, powder.]

To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, &c. — *v.i.* To become reduced to fine powder; to fall to dust. — **Pulverization**, pul'ver-iz-â'shon, *n.* The act of pulverizing. — **Pulveraceous**, pul-ver-â'shus, *a.* Bot. having a powdery surface. — **Pulverous**, pul'ver-us, *a.* Consisting of dust or powder. — **Pulverulence**, pul-ver-û-lens, *n.* Dustiness; abundance of dust or powder. — **Pulverulent**, pul-ver-û-lent, *a.* Dusty; consisting of fine powder; powdery.

**Puma**, pù'ma, *n.* [Peruv.] The cougar or American lion.

**Pumice**, pum'is or pù'mis, *n.* [*L. pumex*, *pumicis*, originally *spumex*, from *spuma*, foam, from *spuo*, i spit.] A sort of porous stony substance frequently ejected from volcanoes, lighter than water, used for polishing ivory, wood, marble, metal-glass, &c.

**Pump**, pump, *n.* [Fr. *pompe*, a pump, from *D. and L. G. pompe*, *G. pompe*, a pump; origin unknown.] An instrument or machine, consisting of a peculiar arrangement of a piston, cylinder, and valves, employed for raising water or other liquid to a higher level, or for exhausting or compressing air or other gases. **AIR-PUMP**. — *v.i.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump. — *v.t.* To raise with a pump; to free from water or other fluid by a pump (to *pump* a ship); to put artful questions to for the purpose of extracting information [colloq.]. — **Pump-handle**, *n.* The handle for moving the piston up and down. — **Pumping-engine**, *n.* A pump worked by steam, water, or wind. — **Pump-room**, *n.* A room connected with a mineral spring, in which the waters are drunk.

**Pump**, pump, *n.* [Probably from being worn for *pomp* or ornament by persons in full dress.] A low shoe or slipper with a low heel, used chiefly in dancing.

**Pumpnickel**, pum'pèr-nik-el, *n.* [G.] A species of coarse bread made from unbolted rye, used in Germany.

**Pumpkin**, pump'kin, *n.* [From *Fr. pompon*, from *L. pepo*, *peponis*, a pumpkin, from *Gr. pepón*, a melon.] A climbing plant and its fruit (which is large, and is eaten when cooked), originally from India.



**Pun**, pun, *n.* [From A.Sax. *punian*, to pound, to beat.] A play on words that agree or resemble in sound but differ in meaning; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea.—*v.i.* To play on words so as to make puns.—**Punster**, pun'stér, *n.* One skilled in or given to punning.

**Punch**, punsh, *n.* [Shortened from old *punchon*, a dagger, from O.Fr. *poinson*, a bodkin, from L. *punctio*, a puncturing, from *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick.] A tool employed for making apertures, as in plates of metal, in impressing dies, &c., usually made of steel, and operated by hammering; a blow, as with the fist, elbow, or knee.—*v.t.* To perforate with a punch; to give a blow or stunning knock to.

**Punch**, punsh, *n.* [Connected with *punch* or with *bunch*.] A short-legged, barrel-bodied horse, an English draught-breed (a Suffolk *punch*); a short fat fellow.

**Punch**, punsh, *n.* [From Hind. *panch*, Skr. *pañchan*, five.] A beverage introduced from India, and so called from its being composed of the five ingredients, arrack, sugar, water, lemon-juice, and spice; in this country, a beverage made from spirits and water, and sweetened and flavoured with sugar and lemon-juice.—**Punch-bowl**, *n.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is served to be drunk.

**Punchoon**, punsh'on, *n.* [Fr. *poinchon*, a wine-vessel.] A measure of liquids, or a cask containing from 84 to 120 gallons.

**Punctilio**, punck-til'i-o, *n.* [From Sp. *puntillo* or It. *puntiglio*, a small point.] A nice point in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms.—**Punctilious**, punck-til'i-us, *a.* Attentive to punctilios; very nice or exact in the forms of behaviour; sometimes, exact to excess.

**Punctual**, punck'tú-al, *n.* [Fr. *punctuel*, from L. *punctum*, a point.] Observant of nice points; exact; exact in keeping an appointment; exact to the time agreed on; made at the exact time (*punctual* payment).—**Punctuality**, punck-tú-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being punctual; adherence to the exact time of attendance or appointment.

**Punctuate**, punck'tú-át, *v.t.*—*punctuated*, *punctuating*. [Fr. *punctuer*, from L. *punctum*, a point.] To mark with the points or stops necessary in written or printed compositions; to separate into sentences, clauses, or other divisions by points.—**Punctuation**, punck-tú-á'shon, *n.* The act or art of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse.

**Puncture**, punck'túr, *n.* [L. *punctura*, from *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick.] The act of perforating with a pointed instrument, or a small hole thus made; a small wound, as by a needle, prickle, or sting.—*v.t.*—*punctured*, *puncturing*. To make a puncture in; to prick.

**Pundit**, pun'dit, *n.* [Skr. *pandita*, a learned man.] A learned Brahmin; one versed in the Sanskrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of India: sometimes used ironically or contemptuously.

**Pungent**, pun'jent, *a.* [L. *pungens*, ppr. of *pungo*, *punctum*, to prick.] Affecting the tongue like small sharp points; biting; acrid; sharply affecting the sense of smell; affecting the mind similarly; caustic; racy; biting.—**Pungency**, **Pungence**, pun'jen-si, pun'jens, *n.* The state or quality of being pungent; tartness; causticity.

**Punish**, pun'ish, *v.t.* [Fr. *punir*, *punissant*, from L. *punire*, to punish.] To inflict a penalty on; to visit judicially with a penalty; to castigate; to chastise; to visit with pain or suffering inflicted on the offender (to *punish* murder or theft); to inflict pain on in a loose sense [colloq.].—**Punishment**, pun'ishment, *n.* The act of punishing; pain or penalty inflicted on a person for a crime or offence; a penalty imposed in the enforcement of law.—**Punitive**, pú'ni-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or involving punishment; awarding or inflicting punishment.

**Punka**, Punkah, pung'ka, *n.* A large fan slung from the ceilings of rooms in India to produce an artificial current of air.

**Punnet**, pun'net, *n.* A small round chip basket used for holding strawberries and other fruit when for sale.

**Punt**, punt, *v.i.* [Fr. *punter*, It. *puntare*, from L. *punctum*, a point.] To play at basset or ombre, or as a professional gambler.—**Punter**, punt'ér, *n.* One that punts; one that plays in games of chance against the banker or dealer.

**Punt**, punt, *n.* [A.Sax. *punt*, from L. *ponto*, a punt, a pontoon, from *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] A square flat-bottomed vessel without masts, used as a lighter for conveying goods, &c.; a small flat-bottomed boat used in fishing and wild-fowl shooting, &c.—*v.t.* To propel by pushing with a pole against the bed of the water; to convey in a punt.—**Punter**, punt'ér, *n.* One who punts a boat; one who uses a punt.

**Punt**, punt, *v.t.* and *i.* At Rugby football, to kick the ball after dropping it from the hands, before it has touched the ground.

**Puny**, pú'ni, *a.* [From Fr. *puisé*.] Pusine; imperfectly developed in size and vigour; small and weak; petty; insignificant.—**Puniness**, pú'ni-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being puny.

**Pup**, pup, *n.* [Abbrev. of *puppy*.] A puppy; a young seal.—*v.i.*—*pupped*, *pupping*. To bring forth whelps.  
**Pupa**, pú'pa, *n.* pl. **Pupæ**, pú'pé. [L. *pupa*, a girl, a doll, fem. of *pupus*, a boy.] The chrysalis form of an insect.

**Pupil**, pú'pil, *n.* [Fr. *pupille*, L. *pupilla*, a little girl, the apple of the eye.] The apple of the eye; the

round aperture in the middle of the iris through which the rays of light pass to reach the retina; a young person of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor; a disciple; a ward; a young person under the care of a guardian.—**Pupilage**, pú'pil-aj, *n.* The state of being a pupil; the state or period of being a ward under the care of a guardian.

**Puppet**, pup'et, *n.* [O.E. *popet*, O.Fr. *poupette*, dim. from L. *pupa*, a doll.] A small figure in the human form, moved by cords or wires, in a mock drama; a marionette; one actuated by the will of another; a person who is a mere tool.—**Puppet-show**, *n.* A mock drama performed by puppets.

**Puppy**, pup'i, *n.* [Fr. *poupée*, a doll, a puppet, L. *pupa*.] A whelp; a young dog not grown up; a conceited and insignificant fellow; a silly top or coxcomb.—**Puppyism**, pup'i-izm, *n.* Empty conceit or affectation; silly foppery or coxcombry.

**Purblind**, pèr'blind, *a.* [From *pure* in sense of altogether, quite, and *blind*.] Near-sighted or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely.

**Purchase**, pèr'chās, *v.t.* [Fr. *pourchasser*, O.Fr. *purchase*, to pursue, to get.] To gain or acquire; to obtain by payment of money or its equivalent; to buy; to obtain by labour, danger, or other means.—*n.* Acquisition in general; the acquisition of anything by rendering an equivalent in money; buying; that which is purchased; any mechanical advantage (as is gained by a lever) used in the raising or removing of heavy bodies.

**Purdah**, pèr'da, *n.* [Hind. *pardah*, curtain.] The system of seclusion for women as practised in India and elsewhere in the East.

**Pure**, pūr, *a.* [Fr. *pur*, from L. *purus*.] Free from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter, especially from anything that impairs or pollutes; free from that which defiles or contaminates; innocent; spotless; chaste; stainless; genuine; ceremonially clean; unpolluted; mere; sheer; absolute (*pure* shame, hatred).—**Pureness**, pūr'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being pure; purity.—**Purify**, pū'ri-fi, *v.t.* [Fr. *purifier*, from L. *purificatio*.] To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture; to free from pollution ceremonially; to cleanse from whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred services; to free from guilt or the defilement of sin.—*v.i.* To grow or become pure or clear.

—**Purification**, pū'ri-fi-ká'shon, *n.* [L. *purificatio*.] The act of purifying or making pure; the act of cleansing ceremonially by removing any pollution or defilement; lustration; a cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin.—**Purist**, pū'rist, *n.* [Fr. *puriste*, from *pur*, pure.] One who scrupulously aims at purity, particularly in the choice of

language; one who is a rigorous critic of purity in literary style.

**Purity**, pû-ri-ti, *n.* [L. *puritas*.] The condition of being pure; freedom from foreign matter; cleanness; innocence; chastity; freedom from anything sinister or underhand; freedom from improper words or phrases.

**Purge**, pèrj, *v.t.* [L. *purgare*, to cleanse.] To cleanse or purify by carrying off whatever is impure, foreign, or superfluous; to clear from moral defilement; to clear from accusation or the charge of a crime; to evacuate the bowels; to operate on by means of a cathartic.—*v.i.* To produce evacuations by a cathartic.—*n.* The act of purging; anything that purges; a cathartic medicine.—**Purging**, pèr'j-ing, *n.* A diarrhoea or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.—**Purgation**, pèr-gā-shon, *n.* [L. *purgatio*.] The act of purging; the act of carrying away impurities; purification; the act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt.—**Purgative**, pèr-gā-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *purgatif*.] Having the power of cleansing; having the power of evacuating the intestines; cathartic.—*n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.—**Purgatory**, pèr-gā-to-ri, *a.* [L. *purgatorium*.] Tending to cleanse; cleansing; expiatory.—*n.* According to R. Catholics and others, a place in which souls after death are purified from venial sins, and suffer punishment for mortal sins not atoned for; colloquially, any place or state of irritating temporary suffering.

**Puritan**, pû-ri-tan, *n.* [From L. *puritas*, purity.] The name by which the dissenters from the Church of England were generally known in the reign of Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts; given (probably in derision) on account of the superior purity of doctrine or discipline which they claimed as their own.—*a.* Pertaining to the Puritans.—**Puritanic**, **Puritanical**, pû-ri-tan'ik, pû-ri-tan'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrines and practice; precise in religious matters; exact; rigid.—**Puritanism**, pû-ri-tan-izm, *n.* The doctrines or practices of Puritans.

**Purl**, pèrl, *n.* [Contracted form of *purlie*.] An inversion of the stitches in knitting, giving a distinctive appearance.

**Purl**, pèrl, *v.i.* [Akin to Sw. *porla*, to purl; probably from the sound; comp. *purr*.] To murmur, as a shallow stream flowing among stones; to flow with a gentle murmur; to ripple.—*n.* A ripple; a murmuring sound, as of a shallow stream among stones.

**Purlieu**, pèr-lû, *n.* [From Norm. *purlieu*, *puraille*, O.Fr. *puralee*, perambulation, from *pur*, L. *per*, through, *alée*, a going. Both form and sense have been influenced by Fr. *lieu*, place.] A piece of land set apart from an ancient royal forest by perambulation of its boundaries;

a part lying adjacent; the outer portion of any area; the environs.

**Purloin**, pèr-loin', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *porloigner*, *purloigner*, from L. *prolongiare*, to prolong.] To steal; to filch; to take by plagiarism.—*v.i.* To practise theft.

**Purple**, pèr'pl, *a.* [Old form *purpe*, from L. *purpura*, purple, from Gr. *porphyra*, a kind of shell-fish that yielded a purple dye.] Of a colour composed of red and blue blended; imperial; regal—a sense derived from purple robes being formerly distinctive of great personages; bloody; dyed with blood.—*n.* A colour compounded by the union of blue and red; a purple robe or dress; hence, from a purple robe having been the distinguishing dress of emperors, &c., used typically of imperial or regal power.—*The purple*, the imperial dignity; also the dignity of a cardinal.

**Purport**, pèr'pòrt, *n.* [O.Fr. *purport*, from *pur*, Fr. *pour*, for, and *porter*, to bear.] Meaning; tenor; import.—*v.t.* To convey, as a certain meaning; to import; to signify.—*v.i.* To have a certain purport or tenor.

**Purpose**, pèr'pos, *n.* [O.Fr. *pourspos*, Fr. *propos*, from L. *propositum*.] That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished; end or aim; that which a person intends to do; design; plan; intention.—*v.t.* To intend; to resolve; to mean; to wish.—*v.i.* To have intention or design; to intend.

**Purr**, pèr, *v.i.* [Imitative of sound.] To utter a soft murmuring sound, as a cat when pleased.—*v.t.* To signify by purring.—*n.* The sound uttered by a cat when pleased.

**Purse**, pèrs, *n.* [From Fr. *bourse*, L.L. *bursa*, *byrsa*, a purse, from Gr. *byrsa*, a skin, a hide.] A small bag or case in which money is contained or carried in the pocket; a sum of money collected as a present; a specific sum of money, namely in Turkey, 500 piastres, or £4, 10s. sterling; *fig.* a treasury; finances.—*v.t.* To put in a purse; to contract into folds or wrinkles; to pucker.—**Purser**, pèr'sèr, *n.* A naval officer who kept the accounts of the ship, had charge of the provisions, clothing, pay, &c.; now called a *paymaster*; the ticket officer on steamers.

**Purslane**, pèrs'lān, *n.* [O.Fr. *porcelaine*, It. *porcellana*, from L. *porcella*, purslane.] An annual plant used in salads.

**Pursue**, pèr-sû', *v.t.*—*pursued*, *pursuing*. [O.Fr. *poursuivre*, *poursuir* (Fr. *poursuivre*)—*pour*=L. *pro*, forward, and *suir*, *sulvre*, to follow, L. *sequor*.] To follow with a view to overtake; to chase; to attend on (misfortune pursues him); to seek; to use measures to obtain; to prosecute, continue, or proceed in; to carry on; to follow up; to proceed along, with a view to some end or object; to follow (to *pursue* a course).—*v.i.* To go in pursuit; to proceed; *law*, to act as a prosecutor.—**Pursuer**,

pèr-sû'èr, *n.* One who pursues; *Scots law*, the party who institutes an ordinary action; the plaintiff.—**Pursuit**, pèr-sû't, *n.* [Fr. *poursuite*.] The act of pursuing or following with a view to overtake; a following with a view to reach or obtain; endeavour to attain; course of business or occupation; employment (mercantile *pursuits*).—**Pursuance**, pèr-sû'ans, *n.* A pursuing or carrying out (of a design); prosecution.—*In pursuance of*, in fulfilment or execution of; in carrying out.

**Pursuivant**, pèr'swi-vant, *n.* [Fr. *poursuivant*, from *poursuivre*. *PURSUE*.] A state messenger; an attendant on heralds; one of the third and lowest order of heraldic officers.

**Pursy**, pèr'si, *a.* [O.Fr. *pourcif*.] Short-winded; fat and short-winded; rank; wanton; self-indulgent.

**Purtenance**, pèr'te-nans, *n.* [Shortened from *appurtenance*.] Appurtenance; that which pertains or belongs to anything.

**Purulent**, pûr'u-lent, *a.* [L. *purulentus*, from *pus*, *puris*, matter.] Consisting of pus or matter; full of or resembling pus.—**Purulence**, **Purulency**, pûr'u-lens, pûr'u-lensi, *n.* The state of being purulent; pus.

**Purvey**, pèr-vā', *v.t.* [Fr. *pourvoir*, O.Fr. *provoir*, *porveoir*, from L. *providere*, I foresee, provide.] To provide, especially to provide provisions or other necessities for a number of persons.—*v.i.* To purchase provisions, especially for a number.—**Purveyance**, pèr-vā'ans, *n.* Act of purveying; the former royal prerogative of pre-emption of provisions and necessities for the use of the royal household.—**Purveyor**, pèr-vā'èr, *n.* One who purveys; one who supplies eatables for a number of persons; a caterer; an officer who formerly exacted provision for the king's household.

**Purview**, pèr'vû, *n.* [O.Fr. *pourveu*, *purvie*, Fr. *pourvu*, provided, from *pouvoir*, to provide.] *Law*, the body of a statute as distinguished from the preamble; the limit or scope of a statute; limit of sphere of authority; scope.

**Pus**, pus, *n.* [L. *pus*, *puris*, matter.] The white or yellowish matter found in abscesses; matter produced in a festering sore.

**Puseyism**, pû'zi-izm, *n.* The name given collectively to certain doctrines promulgated by Dr. Pusey (1800–82), in conjunction with other divines of Oxford, in a series of pamphlets entitled 'Tracts for the Times'; tractarianism.

**Push**, push, *v.t.* [O.E. *pusse*, from Fr. *pousser*, O.Fr. *poussier*, from L. *pulsare*, to beat.] To press against with force; to impel by pressure; to drive by steady pressure, without striking; opposed to *draw*; to press or urge forward; to advance by exertions (to *push* one's fortune); to enforce, as in argument; to press or

ply hard (as an opponent in argument); to urge; to importune; to prosecute energetically (to *push* a trade).—*Push*, *v. i.* To make a thrust; to make an effort; to press oneself onward; to force one's way.—*n.* The act of pushing; a short pressure or force applied; a thrust; a vigorous effort; an emergency; an extremity (to come to the *push*); persevering energy; enterprise; an attack on a large scale; an offensive.—*Pushing*, *push'ing*, *a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; energetic.

**Pushtu**, *push'tō*, *n.* The language of the Afghans.

**Pusillanimous**, *pū-sil-lan'i-mus*, *a.* [*L. pusillanimis*, from *pusillus*, very little, and *animus*, the mind.] Destitute of strength and firmness of mind; being of weak courage; faint-hearted; cowardly.—**Pusillanimity**, *pū-sil-la-nim'i-ti*, *n.* Weakness of spirit; cowardliness; timidity.

**Puss**, *pus*, *n.* [Same as *D. poes*, *L. G. pus*, Gael. and *Ir. pus*, a cat.] A name for the cat and also for the hare.—**Pussy**, *pus'i*, *n.* Diminutive of *Puss*.

**Pustule**, *pus'tūl*, *n.* [*Fr. pustule*, *L. pustula*, a form of *pusula*, a blister or pimple.] *Med.* an elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus; *bot.* a pimple or little blister.—**Pustular**, **Pustulous**, *pus'tū-lēr*, *pus'tū-lus*, *a.* Having the character of or proceeding from a pustule or pustules.

**Put**, *put*, *v. t.*—*pret.* and *pp. put*, *ppr. putting*. [*O.E. putte*, *A.Sax. poltan*, to thrust, to gore.] To place, set, or lay in any position or situation; to place in any state or condition (to *put* to shame, to death); to apply (to *put* one's hand, one's mind to a thing); to set before one for consideration; to propose (to *put* a case, a question).

**Put**, *put*, *v. t.*—*putted*, *putting*. [Akin to above.] To push (the ball) into the hole at golf; to throw upwards and forwards from the shoulder.—**Putter**, *put'ēr*, *n.* A golf club for playing to get the ball into the hole.—**Putting-green**, *n.* The smooth grassy area round a hole in golf.—**Putting-stone**, *n.* A heavy stone to be thrown with the hand forward from the shoulder, as a trial of strength and skill.

**Putative**, *pū'ta-tiv*, *a.* [*Fr. putatif*, *L. putativus*, from *L. puto*, I suppose.] Supposed; reputed (the *putative* father of a child).

**Putrefy**, *pū'trē-fi*, *v. t.* [*Fr. putrefier*, *L. putrefacio*—*putris*, putrid, i.e., I make.] To render putrid; to cause to rot with an offensive smell; to make carious or gangrenous.—*v. i.* To become putrid; to rot.—**Putrefaction**, *pū'trē-fak'shon*, *n.* The act or process of putrefying; the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, attended by the evolution of foetid gases; that which is putrefied.—**Putrefactive**, *pū'trē-fak'tiv*, *a.* Pertaining to putre-

faction; tending to cause or causing putrefaction.

**Putrescent**, *pū'trēs-ent*, *a.* [*L. putrescens*, *ppr. of putresco*, I rot.] Becoming putrid; growing rotten; pertaining to the process of putrefaction.—**Putrescence**, *pū'trēs-ens*, *n.* The state of being putrescent; a putrid state.

**Putrid**, *pū'trid*, *a.* [*Fr. putride*, *L. putridus*.] In a state of decay or putrefaction; corrupt; rotten; proceeding from putrefaction or pertaining to it.—*Putrid fever*, typhus or spotted fever.—**Putridity**, **Putridness**, *pū'trid'i-ti*, *pū'trid-nes*, *n.* The state of being putrid; corruption; rottenness.

**Puttee**, *put'e*, *n.* [*Hind. patti*.] Long roll of cloth wound round soldier's leg from ankle to knee as support and protection.

**Puttock**, *put'tok*, *n.* [From *pout*, *pout*, a chicken, and *hawk*.] The common kite; the glead or glead.

**Putty**, *put'i*, *n.* [*Fr. potée*, calcined tin, brass, &c., putty powder, from *pot*, a pot, originally perhaps applied to a solder for pots.] A powder of calcined tin, used in polishing glass and steel; a kind of paste or cement compounded of whiting or soft carbonate of lime and linseed oil, used by glaziers for fixing in the panes of glass in window-frames, &c.; a fine cement made of lime and stone dust; the mixture of ground materials in which earthenware is dipped for glazing.—*v. t.*—*puttied*, *puttying*. To cement with putty; to fill up with putty.—**Putty-faced**, *a.* Having a face resembling the colour of putty.

**Putty-knife**, *n.* A knife used by glaziers for laying on putty.

**Puzzle**, *puz'l*, *v. t.* [Freq. from *pose*, to perplex with a question.] To perplex; to nonplus; to put to a stand; to gravel; to make intricate; to entangle; with *out*, to discover or resolve by long cogitation.—*v. i.* To be bewildered; to be awkward.—*n.* Perplexity; embarrassment; a kind of riddle; a toy or contrivance which tries the ingenuity.—**Puzzle-headed**, *a.* Having the head full of confused notions.—**Puzzlement**, *puz'l-ment*, *n.* The state of being puzzled; bewilderment.—**Puzzler**, *puz'lēr*, *n.* One who or that which puzzles.—**Puzzling**, *puz'ling*, *p.* and *a.* Such as to puzzle; perplexing; embarrassing; bewildering.—**Puzzle-monkey**, *n.* A popular name of the araucaria.

**Pyæmia**, *pi-ē'mi-a*, *n.* [*Gr. pyon*, pus, and *haima*, blood.] Blood-poisoning, a dangerous disease resulting from the introduction of decaying animal matter, pus, &c., into the system.—**Pyæmic**, *pi-ē'mik*, *a.* Pertaining to pyæmia; characterized by or of the nature of pyæmia.

**Pyarg**, *pi'gārg*, *n.* [*Gr. pyargos*, lit. white-rump—*pygē*, a rump, and *argos*, white.] A species of antelope mentioned in the Bible, probably the addax; also, the sea-eagle or osprey.

**Pygmy**, *pi'gmī*, *n.* [*Fr. pygmée*; *L.*

*pygmæus*, from *Gr. pygmaios*, from *pygmē*, the fist, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, about 13½ inches.] One of a fabulous race of dwarfs, first mentioned by Homer; a little or dwarfish person; a dwarf; also, anything little.—*a.* Pygmean; dwarfish; little.—**Pygmean**, *pi-gmē'an*, *a.* Pertaining to a pygmy; dwarfish.

**Pyjamas**, *pi-jā'maz*, *n. pl.* [*Hind. pajāmd*, drawers.] A pair of long Eastern drawers; a loose garment for legs and body, often worn at night in bed; a sleeping-suit.

**Pylon**, *pi'lōn*, *n.* [*Gr. pylōn*, from *pylē*, a gate.] The lofty massive doorway giving entrance to an Egyptian temple; a turning-point in aeroplane flights; a structure used to carry electric cables across country.

**Pylorus**, *pi-lō'rus*, *n.* [*Gr. pylōros*, from *pylē*, a gate, and *ouras*, a guard.] The outlet of the stomach, through which the food passes to the intestines.

**Pyorrhœa**, *pi-ēr-rē'a*, *n.* [*Gr. pyon*, pus, *rhœa*, a flow.] A discharge of septic matter, especially from the gums.

**Pyramid**, *pi'rā-mid*, *n.* [*Fr. pyramide*; *L. pyramis*, from *Gr. pyramis*, *pyramidos*, a pyramid; probably an Egyptian word.] A solid structure whose base is a rectilinear figure, and whose sides are triangular and meet at a point; one of the ancient structures of this form erected in different parts of the world, the most noted being those of Egypt, to which the name was originally applied; *geom.* strictly a solid contained by a plane triangular, square, or polygonal base, and by other planes meeting in a point; *pl.* a game at billiards played with fifteen red balls and one white, the red balls being placed together in the form of a triangle or pyramid, and the players trying who will pocket the greatest number of balls.—**Pyramidal**, **Pyramidal**, *pi-rām'i-dal*, *pi-rā-mid'ik*, *pi-rā-mid'i-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to a pyramid; having the form of a pyramid.

**Pyrrargyrite**, *pi-rār'jī-rīt*, *n.* [*Gr. pyr*, fire, and *argyros*, silver.] An important ore of silver, chiefly sulphide of silver and antimony, with hexagonal crystallization.

**Pyre**, *pir*, *n.* [*L. pyra*, from *Gr. pyra*, a pyre, from *pyr*, fire.] A heap of combustible materials on which a dead body was laid to be burned; a funeral pile.

**Pyretic**, *pi-rē'tik*, *n.* [*Gr. pyretos*, burning heat, fever, from *pyr*, fire.] A medicine for the cure of fever.—**Pyretology**, *pi-rē-tol'o-jī*, *n.* The branch of medical science that treats of fevers.—**Pyrexia**, **Pyrexia**, *pi-rēk'si-a*, *pi-rēk'si*, *n.* [*Fr. pyrexie*, from *Gr. pyressō*, I am feverish.] Fever.—**Pyrexial**, **Pyrexial**, *pi-rēk'si-al*, *pi-rēk'si-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to fever; feverish.

**Pyrheliometer**, *pi-rē'li-om''et-ēr*, *n.* [*Gr. pyr*, fire, *hēlios*, the sun, *metron*, a measure.] An instrument



for measuring the intensity of the heat of the sun.

**Pyridine**, pîr'i-dên, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire.] A pungent liquid  $C_5H_5N$ , obtained by distilling bone-oil or coal-tar, used in denaturing alcohol and as a disinfectant. It has numerous derivatives.

**Pyrites**, pîr'i-têz, *n.* [Gr. *pyritês*, from *pyr*, fire.] A term applied to yellow sulphide of iron, because it struck fire with steel; also applied to minerals in which sulphur exists in combination with copper, cobalt, nickel, &c.

**Pyroacetic**, pîr'ô-a-set'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *E. acetic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from acetic acid when subjected to the action of heat.—**Pyro-acid**, *n.* A product obtained by subjecting certain organic acids to heat.

**Pyrogallal acid**, **Pyrogallol**, pîr'ô-gal'ik, -gal'ol. [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *gallic*.] An organic compound, used as a developer in photography, and as a solvent for oxygen in gas analysis.

**Pyrognomic**, pîr-og-nom'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *gnômon*, an index.] Applied to certain minerals which, when heated to a certain degree, exhibit a glow of incandescence.

**Pyrognostic**, pîr-og-nos'tik, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *gignôskô*, I know.] *Mineral*, pertaining to the phenomena exhibited on the application of the blow-pipe.

**Pyrolatry**, pî-rol'a-tri, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship of fire.

**Pyroligneous**, **Pyrolignic**, **Pyrolignous**, pî-rô-lîg'nê-us, pî-rô-lîg'nik, pî-rô-lîg'nus, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *L. lignum*, wood.] Generated or procured by the distillation of wood.—**Pyroligneous acid**, impure acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood.

**Pyrology**, pî-rol'o-jî, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of heat.

**Pyromagnetic**, pîr'ô-mag-net'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *E. magnetic*.] Having the property of becoming magnetic when heated.

**Pyromancy**, pîr'ô-man-sî, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by fire.

**Pyrometer**, pî-rom'et-êr, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *metron*, a measure.] A term applied to any instrument the object of which is to measure all gradations of temperature above those that can be indicated by the mercurial thermometer.

**Pyromorphous**, pîr'ô-mor'fus, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *morphê*, form.] *Mineral*, having the property of crystallization by fire.

**Pyrope**, pîr'ôp, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *ôps*, the face.] Fire-garnet or Bohemian garnet, a dark-red variety of garnet.

**Pyrotechnic**, **Pyrotechnical**, pîr'ô-tek'nik, pîr'ô-tek'ni-kal, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *technê*, art.] Pertaining to fireworks or the art of forming them.—**Pyrotechnics**, pîr'ô-tek'niks, *n.* The art of making fireworks; the use of artificial fireworks; the management and application of fire in various operations.

**Pyroxene**, pîr'ok-sên, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *xenos*, a stranger.] Another name for the mineral augite; any of various minerals similar to augite.

**Pyroxylic**, pîr-ok-sil'ik, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *xylon*, wood.] Applied to the crude liquid obtained by distilling wood in closed vessels.—**Pyroxyle**, **Pyroxylene**, pîr-ok'sil, pîr-ok'si-lin, *n.* Gun-cotton and other explosive substances obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric or nitrosulphuric acid.

**Pyrrhic**, pîr'ik, *n.* [Gr. *pyrrhichê*, a warlike dance.] An ancient Grecian warlike dance; a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables.—*a.* Pertaining to the Greek martial dance; *pros*, consisting of two short syllables, or of feet of two short syllables.—**Pyrrhic victory**, a victory, as of those gained by King Pyrrhus of Epirus over the Romans, costing more to the victor than to the vanquished.

**Pyrrhonism**, pîr'on-izm, *n.* [From *Pyrrho*, the founder of the Sceptics.] Scepticism; universal doubt.

**Pythagorean**, pî-thag'ô-rê'an, *a.* Pertaining to Pythagoras or his system of philosophy, which taught the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and resolved all philosophy into the relations of numbers.—*Pythagorean system*, *astron.* the Copernican system, wrongly believed to have been taught by some of the followers of Pythagoras.

**Python**, pi'thon, *n.* [Gr. *pythôn*, a great serpent slain by Apollo.] A genus of large non-venomous serpents, natives of the East Indies and elsewhere.

**Pythonesse**, pi'thon-es, *n.* [Fr. *pythonesse*, from Gr. *Pythô*, old name of Delphi.] The priestess of Apollo at Delphi, who gave oracular answers; hence, any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination.

**Pyx**, piks, *n.* [Gr. *pyxis*, a box, especially of box-wood, from *pyxos*, the box-tree.] A covered vessel used in the Roman Catholic Church for holding the consecrated host; box or chest in which specimen coins are deposited at the British Mint.—*Trial of the pyx*, the trial by weight and assay of the gold and silver coins of the United Kingdom, prior to their issue from the Mint; the assay of gold and silver plate at an assay office. Written also *Pix*.

## Q

**Q**, the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant having the same sound as *k* or hard *c*.

**Qua**, kwâ, *adv.* [L.] In the quality or character of; as being; as.

**Quack**, kwak, *v.i.* [Formed from the sound, *lan. D. kwaeken, kwakken, G. quaken, Dan. qvække*, to croak, to quack; comp. Gr. *koax*, the croak of a frog.] To cry like the common domestic duck; to make vain and loud pretensions; to talk noisily and ostentatiously; to play the quack.—*n.* The cry of a duck; one who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess; an empty pretender; a charlatan; especially, a pretender to medical skill.—*a.* Pertaining to or characterized by quackery (*quack medicines, a quack doctor*).—**Quackery**, kwak'êr-i, *n.* The boastful pretensions or mean practice of a quack,

particularly in medicine; humbug; imposture.

**Quad**, kwod, *n.* [Contr. for *quadrangle*.] The quadrangle or court, as of a college or jail; hence, a jail; quod.

**Quadragesima**, kwod-ra-jes'i-ma, *n.* [L. *quadragesimus*, fortieth.] Lent: so called because it consists of forty days.—*Quadragesima Sunday*, the first Sunday in Lent.

**Quadrangle**, kwod-rang'gl, *n.* [L. *quadrus*=*quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle.] A quadrilateral figure; a figure having four sides, and consequently four angles; a square or quadrangular court surrounded by buildings.—**Quadrangular**, kwod-rang'gû-lêr, *a.* Of a square shape; having four sides and four angles.

**Quadrant**, kwod'rânt, *n.* [L. *quadrans, quadrantis*, a fourth.] The quarter of a circle; the arc of a

circle containing 90°; the space included between this arc and two radii drawn from the centre to each extremity; an instrument for measuring angular altitudes, in principle and application the same as the sextant, by which it is superseded.

**Quadrat**, kwod'rât, *n.* [L. *quadratum*, a square, from *quadrus*, square.] *Printing*, a piece of type-metal cast lower than a type, used for filling out spaces between letters, words, lines, &c., so as to leave a blank on the paper at the place.

**Quadrate**, kwod'rât, *a.* [L. *quadratus*, squared, pp. of *quadrare*, *quadratum*, to make square, from *quadrus*, square.] Square in form; square, by being the product of a number multiplied into itself.—*n.* A square surface or figure.—**Quadratic**, kwod-rât'ik, *a.* [Fr. *quadratique*.] Pertaining to, denoting, or containing a

square; *alg.* involving the square or second power of an unknown quantity (a *quadratic* equation).—*n.* A quadratic equation; *pl.* that branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations.—**Quadrature**, kwod'-rā-tūr, *n.* [Fr. *quadratura*.] *Geom.* the act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square; thus, the finding of a square which shall contain just as much area as a certain circle or triangle, is the *quadrature* of that circle or triangle; *astron.* the position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°.

**Quadrennial**, kwod-ren'i-al, *a.* [From *L. quadriennium*, a space of four years—*quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *annus*, year.] Comprising four years; occurring once in four years.—**Quadrennially**, kwod-ren'i-ali, *adv.* Once in four years.

**Quadriga**, kwod-rī-gā, *n. pl.* **Quadrigæ**, kwod-rī-gæ, *n. pl.*, *contr.* from *quadriga*—prefix *quadrus*, fourfold, and *jugum*, a yoke.] An ancient two-wheeled car or chariot drawn by four horses, harnessed all abreast.—**Quadrilateral**, kwod-rī-lat'-er-al, *a.* [From *L. quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *latus*, side.] Having four sides and consequently four angles.—*n.* A figure having four sides and four angles; the space enclosed between and defended by four fortresses, or the four fortresses collectively.

**Quadrille**, kwod-dril', *n.* [Fr. *quadrille*, Sp. *cuadrilla*, a group of four persons, *cuadrillo*, a small square, from *L. quadra*, *quadrum*, a square, from *quatuor*, four.] A game played by four persons with forty cards; a dance consisting generally of five figures or movements executed by four couples each forming the side of a square; the music for such a dance.

**Quadrillion**, kwod-ril'yōn, *n.* [L. *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *E. million*.] The fourth power of a million, or the number represented by a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed.

**Quadrinomial**, kwod-rī-nō-mī-al, *a.* [L. *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *nomen*, a name.] *Alg.* consisting of four denominations or terms.—*n.* *Alg.* a quantity consisting of four terms.

**Quadrirème**, kwod-rī-rēm, *n.* [L. *quadrirēmis*=quadrus=quatuor, four, and *remus*, an oar.] A galley with four benches of oars, in use among the ancient Greeks and Romans.

**Quadrissyllable**, kwod-rī-sil'-la-bl, *n.* [L. *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *E. syllable*.] A word consisting of four syllables.—**Quadrissyllabic**, kwod-rī-sil-lab'-ik, *a.* Consisting of four syllables.

**Quadrivalent**, kwod-rī-vāl'-ent, *a.* [From *L. quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *valens*, *valentis*, prp. of *valere*, to be worth.] *Chem.* applied to an element one atom of which is equivalent in combination to four atoms of hydrogen; tetratomic.

**Quadrivial**, kwod-riv'-i-al, *a.* [L. *quadrivium*—prefix *quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *via*, a way.] Having four

roads meeting in a point.—**Quadrivium**, kwod-riv'-i-um, *n.* [L.L.] A collective term in the middle ages for the four lesser arts—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.

**Quadroon**, kwod-rōn', *n.* [Sp. *cuarteron*, from *L. quartus*, fourth.] The offspring of a mulatto by a white person; a person who is one-fourth negro blooded.

**Quadrumana**, kwod-ry'-ma-na, *n. pl.* [From *L. quadrus*=quatuor, four, and *manus*, the hand.] An order of mammals comprising the apes, monkeys, baboons, lemurs, &c., usually characterized by all the four limbs terminating in prehensile hands.—**Quadrumanous**, kwod-ry'-ma-nus, *a.* Pertaining to the order Quadrumana; four-handed.

**Quadruped**, kwod-ry'-ped, *n.* [L. *quadrupes*, *quadrupedis*=quadrus=quatuor, four, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal having four legs, usually restricted to four-footed mammals, though many reptiles have also four legs.—**Quadrupedal**, kwod-ry'-ped-al, *a.* Belonging to a quadruped; having or walking on four feet.

**Quadruple**, kwod-ry'-pl, *a.* [L. *quadruplus*=quadrus=quatuor, four, and term. *-plus*, Gr. *ploos*.] Fourfold; four times told.—*n.* Four times the sum or number.—*v.t.*—*quadrupled*, *quadrupling*. To make four times as much or as many; to multiply by four.—*v.i.* To become four times as much or as many.—**Quadruply**, kwod-ry'-pli, *adv.* In a quadruple or fourfold degree; to a fourfold quantity.

**Quadruplicate**, kwod-ry'-pli-kāt, *v.t.* [L. *quadruplico*, *quadruplicatum*=quadrus=quatuor, four, and *plico*, I fold.] To make fourfold; to double twice.—*a.* Fourfold; four times repeated (a *quadruplicate* ratio or proportion).—**Quadruplicatio**, kwod-ry'-pli-kā'-shōn, *n.* The act of making fourfold or four times as great.

**Quæstor**, kwes'tor. **QUESTOR.**

**Quaff**, kwāf, *v.t.* [From Ir. and Gael. *cuach*, Sc. *cuach*, *quaff*, a drinking-cup.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts; to drink copiously.—*v.i.* To drink largely.

**Quagga**, kwag'-ā, *n.* [Hottentot; name derived from its cry.] An animal of South Africa closely allied to the zebra.

**Quagmire**, kwag'mir, *n.* [Quag for *quake*, and  *mire*; lit. a mire or bog that quakes or shakes.] A piece of soft boggy land that trembles under the foot; a bog; a fen.—**Quaggy**, kwag'-i, *a.* Trembling under the foot, as soft wet earth; boggy; spongy.

**Quai d'Orsay**, kā dor-sā, *n.* The French Foreign Office.

**Quail**, kwāl, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *cwelan*, to die.] To have the spirits sink or give way, as before danger or difficulty; to shrink; to lose heart; to cower.

**Quail**, kwāl, *n.* [O.Fr. *quaille*, Fr. *caille*, It. *quaglia*, a quail—names derived from its cry.] A common name of certain birds nearly allied

to the partridges, from which they differ chiefly in being smaller.

**Quaint**, kwānt, *a.* [O.E. *queint*, *coint*, from O.Fr. *coint*, neat, fine, dainty; from *L. cognitus*, known, the meaning having probably been influenced by *L. comptus*, trimmed, adorned.] Old and antique; singular; whimsical; curious; fanciful.—**Quaintly**, kwānt'-li, *adv.* In a quaint manner; oddly; fancifully; singularly; whimsically.—**Quaintness**, kwānt'-nes, *n.* The quality of being quaint; oddity and antiqueness.

**Quake**, kwāk, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *cwacian*.] To shake; to tremble; to shudder (to *quake* with fear); to be shaken with more or less violent convulsions (the earth *quakes*); to shake or tremble, as the earth under the feet, through want of solidity or firmness.—*n.* A shake; a trembling; a tremulous agitation.—**Quaker**, kwā'-kēr, *n.* One that quakes; one of the religious sect called the *Society of Friends*.—**Quakeress**, kwā'-kēres, *n.* A female Quaker.—**Quakerish**, kwā'-kēr-ish, *a.* Relating to or resembling Quakers.—**Quakerism**, kwā'-kēr-izm, *n.* The peculiar manners, tenets, or worship of the Quakers.

**Qualify**, kwol'i-fi, *v.t.*—*qualified*, *qualifying*. [Fr. *qualifier*, from L.L. *qualificare*, from *L. qualis*, such, of such sort, and *facio*, I make.] To make such as is required; to fit for any place, office, or occupation; to furnish with knowledge, skill, &c., necessary for a purpose; to furnish with legal power or capacity (to *qualify* persons for the franchise); to limit or modify; to restrict; to limit by exceptions (to *qualify* a statement); to moderate, abate, soften; to modify the quality or strength of; to dilute or otherwise fit for taste (to *qualify* spirits with water).—*v.i.* To take the necessary steps for rendering oneself capable of holding any office or enjoying any privilege; to establish a right to exercise any function: followed by *for*.—**Qualification**, kwol'i-fi-kā'-shōn, *n.* The act of qualifying, or the state of being qualified; that which qualifies or fits a person or thing for any use or purpose, as for a place, an office, an employment; legal power; ability; a qualifying or extenuating circumstance; modification; restriction; limitation; an abatement; a diminution.—**Qualificative**, kwol'i-fi-kā-tiv, *a.* Serving or having the power to qualify or modify.—*n.* That which serves to qualify; a qualifying term, clause, or statement.

**Quality**, kwol'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *qualité*, from *L. qualitas*, a quality or property, from *qualis*, such.] That which makes or helps to make anything such as it is; a distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute; a property; a trait; moral characteristic, good or bad; comparative rank; condition in relation to others; superior or high rank (ladies of *quality*).—*The quality*,

persons of high rank collectively.—**Qualitative**, kwol'i-tā-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to quality; estimable according to quality.—**Qualitative analysis**, *chem.* the process of decomposing a compound substance with a view to determine what elements it contains.

**Qualm**, kwām, *n.* [A.Sax. *cwealm*, pestilence, death.] A throe or throb of pain; a sudden feeling of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea; a scruple or twinge of conscience; compunction.

**Quandary**, kwon-dā'ri or kwon-dā'ri, *n.* [Probably from Fr. *Qu'en dirai-je?* what shall I say of it?] A state of difficulty, perplexity, uncertainty, or hesitation; a pickle; a predicament.

**Quantity**, kwon'ti-ti, *n.* [Fr. *quantité*, *L. quantitas*, quantity, extent, from *quantus*, how great, from *quam*, to what a degree.] That property in virtue of which a thing is measurable; greatness; extent; measure; size; any amount, bulk, or aggregate (a quantity of earth, a quantity of water); often a large or considerable amount (wheat shipped in quantities); *math.* anything which can be multiplied, divided, or measured; anything to which mathematical processes are applicable; *gram.* the measure of a syllable or the time in which it is pronounced; the metrical value of syllables as regards length or weight in pronunciation; *logik.* the extent in which the subject of a proposition is taken.—

**Quantitative**, kwon'ti-tā-tiv, *a.* Estimable according to quantity; relating or having regard to quantity.—**Quantitative analysis**, *chem.* the process of decomposing a compound substance with a view to determine how much of each element it contains.—**Quantum**, kwon'tum, *n.* [*L.*, how much, as much as.] A quantity; an amount; a sufficient amount; *phys.* a certain discrete amount of energy; *pl.* **Quanta**.—**Quantum theory**, a modern physical theory which asserts that radiant energy is transferred in bundles, or *quanta*, each *quantum* containing *hn* ergs, where *h* is the frequency of the wave, and *h* is a universal constant, called *Planck's* constant, equal to  $6.55 \times 10^{-27}$  erg-seconds.

**Quarantine**, kwor'an-tin, *n.* [O. Fr. *quarantaine*, *It. quarantana*, a space of forty days.] The period, originally of forty days, but now of undetermined length, during which a ship arriving in port and suspected of being infected with a malignant contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the place where she arrives.

**Quarrel**, kwor'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *querelle*, Fr. *querelle*, a quarrel, from *L. querela*, a complaint.] A brawl; an angry dispute; a wrangle; an altercation; a breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties; the basis or ground of being at variance with another; ill-will, or reason to complain; ground of

objection.—*v.i.* To dispute violently or with loud and angry words; to wrangle; to squabble; to fall out; to pick a quarrel; to get into hostilities; to find fault; to cavil.

—**Quarrelsome**, kwor'el-sum, *a.* Apt to quarrel; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric.

**Quarrel**, kwor'el, *n.* [O. Fr. *quarrel* (Fr. *carreau*), dim. of *L. quadrum*, something square.] A bolt to be shot from a cross-bow, especially with a somewhat square-shaped head; a lozenge-shaped pane of glass in a window; a small paving-stone or tile of the square or lozenge form; a glazier's diamond; a kind of graver.

**Quarry**, kwor'i, *n.* [O. Fr. *quarriere* (Fr. *carrière*), lit. a place where stones are squared.] A place where stones are dug from the earth, or separated, as by blasting with gunpowder, from a large mass of rocks.—*v.i.* To dig or take from a quarry (to quarry marble).

**Quarry**, kwor'i, *n.* [Fr. *curée*, the portion given to the dogs, wrapped in the skin of the beast killed, from *L. corium*, a hide, leather.] A part of the entrails of a beast of chase given to the dogs; a heap of game killed; any animal pursued for prey; the game which a hawk or hound pursues; object of chase or pursuit in general.

**Quart**, kwart, *n.* [Fr. *quarte*, lit. a fourth part.] The fourth part of an imperial gallon; two pints; equal to 69.3185 cubic inches; a vessel containing the fourth of a gallon.—**Quartan**, kwart'an, *a.* [*L. quartanus*, fourth.] Intermitting so as to occur every fourth day (a *quartan* fever).

**Quarter**, kwar'ter, *n.* [O. Fr. *quartier*, *quartier* (Fr. *quartier*), a quarter, from *L. quartarius*, a fourth part.] One of four parts into which anything is divided; a fourth part or portion; the fourth part of a hundredweight, that is, 28 lb.; the fourth of a ton in weight, or 8 bushels of grain; the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution; one of the four cardinal points; more widely, any region or point of the compass; a particular region of a town, city, or country; a district; a locality; the fourth part of the year; in schools, the fourth part of the teaching period of the year; the fourth part of the carcass of a quadruped, including a limb; *her.* one of the divisions of a shield when it is divided into four portions by horizontal and perpendicular lines meeting in the fesse-point; the part of a vessel's side which lies towards the stern; proper position; specific place; assigned or allotted position; the sparing of the life of a vanquished enemy; mercy shown by a conqueror (to give or show *quarter* to a person—perhaps originally to assign a lodging to, or to give a share of one's own quarters); *pl.* (in each of the follow-

ing senses), temporary residence; shelter (to find *quarters* somewhere); a station or encampment occupied by troops (winter *quarters*); place of lodgment for officers and men; *naut.* the post allotted to the officers and men at the commencement of an engagement.—*v.t.* To divide into four equal parts; to separate into parts; to cut to pieces; to furnish with lodgings or shelter; to find lodgings and food for (to *quarter* soldiers on the inhabitants); *her.* to add to other arms on the shield by dividing it into four or more compartments.—*v.i.* To be stationed; to lodge; to have a temporary residence.—**Quarter-day**, *n.* One of the four term days on which payment of rent, interest, &c., is made.—**Quarter-deck**, *n.* *Naut.* that part of the upper deck which is abaft the mainmast.—**Quartering**, kwar'ter-ing, *n.* *Her.* the conjoining of coats of arms in one shield to denote the alliances of one family with the heiresses of others; one of the compartments on such a shield.—**Quarterly**, kwar'ter-li, *a.* Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year (*quarterly* payments of rent).—*adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.—*n.* A literary periodical issued once every three months.—**Quartermaster**, *n.* *Milit.* an officer who has charge of the quarters, barracks, tents, &c., of a regiment, and keeps the regimental stores; *naut.* a petty officer who has charge of the stowage of ballast and provisions, attends to the steering of the ship, &c.—**Quartermaster-general**, *n.* *Milit.* a staff officer of high rank, whose department is charged with all orders relating to the marching, embarking, and quartering of troops.

—**Quartermaster-sergeant**, *n.* *Milit.* a non-commissioned officer whose duty it is to assist the quartermaster.—**Quartern**, kwar'tern, *n.* [O. Fr. *quartern*, *L. L. quatero*, *quateronis*, from *L. quartus*, fourth.] The fourth part of certain British measures, as of a pint, of a peck, or of a stone.—**Quartern-loaf**, *n.* A loaf of the weight of 4 lb.—**Quarter-sessions**, *n.pl.* In England, a general court of criminal jurisprudence held quarterly by the justices of the peace in counties, and by the recorder in boroughs; in Scotland, a court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns.—**Quarter-staff**, *n.* *pl.* **Quarter-staves**. An old English weapon formed of a stout pole about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and the end.

**Quartette**, **Quartet**, kwar'tet', *n.* [It. *quartetto*, from *L. quartus*, fourth.] A piece of music arranged for four voices or four instruments; the persons who execute a quartette; a stanza of four lines.

**Quarto**, kwar'tō, *n.* [*L. quartus*, fourth.] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then



makes four leaves: abbreviated thus, *4to*.—*a*. Denoting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves.

**Quartz**, kwartz, *n*. [From *G. quarz*, *quartz*, quartz, a word of unknown origin.] A name given to varieties of the native oxide of silicon occurring both crystallized and massive, and an important constituent of granite and the older rocks, varieties of it being known as rock crystal, flint, agate, amethyst, &c.

**Quash**, kwosh, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *quasser*, *F. casser*, from *L. quassare*, to shake.] To subdue, put down, or quell; to extinguish; to put an end to (to *quash* a rebellion); *law*, to make void from insufficiency, or for other cause.

**Quasi**, kwá'si. [*L.*] As if; in a manner; sometimes forming compounds with English words, and generally implying that what it qualifies is in some degree fictitious or unreal, or only has certain features of what it professes to be (a *quasi*-argument, a *quasi*-historical account).

**Quassia**, kwas'i-a, *n*. [From *Quassy*, a negro who first made known the medicinal virtues of one species.] A genus of South American tropical trees containing an extremely bitter principle, having marked tonic properties, and used medicinally.

**Quatercentenary**, kwot-ér-sen-ten'ar-i, *n*. [*L. quatuor*, *centum*.] A four-hundredth anniversary.

**Quatrain**, kwot'rán, *n*. [Fr., from *quatre*, *L. quatuor*, four.] A stanza of four lines, usually rhyming alternately.

**Quatrefoil**, ká'tér-foil or kwá'tér-foil, *n*. [Fr. *quatrefeuille*—*quatre* (*L. quatuor*), four, and *feuille* (*L. folium*), a leaf.] Arch. An aperture or ornament somewhat resembling four leaves about a common centre; an opening showing four radiating cusps.

**Quaver**, kwá'vèr, *v.i.* [From older *quave*, to shake, akin to *quiver*; and to *L.G. quabbeln*, to quiver; perhaps also to *quake*.] To have a tremulous motion; to vibrate; to shake in vocal utterance; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument.—*v.t.* To utter with a tremulous sound.—*n*. A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music; a note equal to half a crotchet or the eighth of a semibreve.

**Quay**, ké, *n*. [From Fr. *quai*, a quay, a Celtic word=Bret. *cae*, *W. cae*, an enclosure.] A built landing-place along a line of coast or a river bank, or forming the side of a harbour, at which vessels are loaded and unloaded; a wharf.

**Queen**, kwén, *n*. [A.Sax. *cwene*, a woman, a base woman.] A worthless woman; a slut; a strumpet; a young woman [Scottish].

**Queasy**, kwé'zi, *a*. [Allied to *Icel. kveisa*, pain in the stomach; *N. kveis*, sickness after a debauch.] Sick

at the stomach; affected with nausea; qualmish; apt to cause nausea.

**Queen**, kwén, *n*. [A.Sax. *cwén*, a wife, *Dan. kone*, a wife; O.H.G. *quena*, a woman; *Ir. and Gael. coinne*, *Gr. gyné*, *Skr. jani*, a woman. From root *gan* (*Gr. and L. gen*), to produce.] The consort of a king; a woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female sovereign; a female pre-eminent among others; the sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive; a playing-card on which a queen is depicted; the most powerful of all the pieces in a set of chessmen.—*Queen consort*, the wife of a king.—*Queen dowager*, the widow of a deceased king.—*Queen mother*, a queen dowager who is also mother of the reigning sovereign.—*v.i.* To play the queen: with *it*.

**Queen-bee**, *n*. The only fully-developed and prolific female insect in a hive of bees.—**Queenly**, *Queenlike*, kwén'li, kwén'lik, *a*. Like a queen; becoming a queen.

**Queen-post**, *n*. *Carp.* One of the two upright posts which connect two opposite rafters of a roof with the horizontal beam between them. (When there is only one it is called a *king-post*.)—**Queen-regent**, *Queen-regnant*, *n*. A queen who holds the crown in her own right.

**Queer**, kwér, *a*. [From *L.G. quer*, *quer*, across.] Behaving or appearing otherwise than is usual; odd; singular; quaint.—**Queerness**, kwér'nes, *n*. The state or quality of being queer; singularity.

**Quell**, kwel, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *cwellan*, to kill.] To subdue; to cause to cease by using force; to crush (an insurrection or the like); to quiet; to allay.

**Quench**, kwensh, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *cwen-can*.] To extinguish; to put out (fire); to allay; to slake (thirst); to suppress, stifle, check, repress.—*v.i.* To be extinguished; to go out; to lose zeal [Shak.].—**Quencher**, kwensh'ér, *n*. One who or that which quenches.

**Quercitron**, kwér'sit-ron, *n*. [*L. quercus*, an oak, and *citrus*, the citron-tree.] The black or dyer's oak, a large forest tree of N. America; the bark of this tree yielding a yellow dye; the dye-stuff itself.

**Querimonious**, kwér-i-mó'n-i-us, *a*. [*L. querimonia*, complaint, from *queror*, I complain.] Complaining; apt to complain; querulous.

**Quern**, kwérn, *n*. [A.Sax. *cwyrn*.] A stone hand-mill for grinding grain, once commonly used by the Highlanders of Scotland.

**Querulous**, kwér'ú-lus, *a*. [*L. querulus*, from *queror*, I complain.] Complaining or habitually complaining; apt to murmur; peevish; expressing complaint.

**Query**, kwé'ri, *n*. [A modified form of *L. quære*, imper. of *quero*, I ask, inquire, seek.] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved; the mark or sign of interrogation (?).—*v.i.* To ask a question or questions.—*v.t.* To seek by questioning;

to examine by questions; to doubt of; to mark with a query.—

**Querist**, kwé'rist, *n*. One who puts a query; one who asks questions.

**Quest**, kwést, *n*. [O.Fr. *queste*, *Fr. quête*, from *L. quæstus*, pp. of *quæro*, I seek.] The act of seeking; search; pursuit; searchers collectively [Shak.]; inquiry; examination.

**Question**, kwes'tyún, *n*. [Fr. *question*; *L. quæstio*, an inquiry, an investigation.] An interrogation; something asked; an inquiry; a query; disquisition; discussion; the subject or matter of investigation or discussion; the theme of inquiry (foreign to the *question*); subject of debate; a point of doubt or difficulty; doubt; controversy (true beyond *question*); judicial trial [Shak.]; the *question*, examination by torture.—*v.i.* To ask a question or questions; to debate; to doubt.—*v.t.* To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories; to doubt of; to have no confidence in; to call in question; to challenge.—**Questionable**, kwes'tyún-a-bl, *a*. Capable of being questioned or inquired of; liable to question; suspicious; doubtful; uncertain; disputable.

**Questor**, kwes'tor, *n*. [*L. questor*, *QUEST.*] The name of certain magistrates of ancient Rome whose chief office was the management of the public treasure; a receiver of taxes, tribute, &c. Also written *Quæstor*.  
**Queue**, kū, *n*. [Fr., tail, from *L. cauda*, a tail.] The tail of a wig; a tail formed with a person's hair behind; a pigtail; a file of persons waiting, in the order of their arrival, for admission to a theatre, &c.

**Quey**, kwá, *n*. [Same as *Icel. kviga*, *Sw. quiga*, a quey.] A young cow or heifer; a cow that has not yet had a calf. [Scotland and north of England.]

**Quezal**, kwet'zal, kwet'zal, *n*. [Native name.] A magnificent bird of Central America, one of the trogons.

**Quibble**, kwib'l, *n*. [A freq. of *quip*.] A turn of language to evade the point in question; an evasion; a prevarication; a pun; a low conceit.—*v.i.*—*quibbled*, *quibbling*. To evade the point in question by artifice, play upon words, or any conceit; to prevaricate; to pun.

**Quick**, kwik, *a*. [A.Sax. *cwic*, living.] Alive; living (the *quick* and the dead); characterized by liveliness or sprightliness; nimble; brisk; speedy; rapid; swift; perceptive in a high degree (*quick* sight); sensitive; hasty; precipitate; irritable (*quick* of temper); pregnant [Shak.].—*adv.* In a quick manner; quickly.—*n*. A growing plant, usually hawthorn, for hedges; with the, the living flesh; sensible parts; hence, *fig.* that which is susceptible of or causes keen feeling (stung to the *quick*).—

**Quicken**, kwik'ún, *v.t.* To make alive; to revive or resuscitate; to

cheer or refresh; to make quicker; to accelerate; to sharpen; to give keener perception to; to stimulate.

—*v.i.* To become alive; to become quicker; to be in that state of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life; to begin to give signs of life in the womb.—**Quick-hedge**, *n.* A fence or hedge of growing plants.—**Quick-lime**, *kwik'lim*, *n.* [So called because of its active, burning properties.] Lime burned and not yet slaked with water.—**Quickly**, *kwik'li*, *adv.* Speedily; rapidly; nimbly; soon; without delay.—**Quickness**, *kwik'nes*, *n.* State of being quick or alive; speed; celerity; activity; briskness; acuteness of perception; keenness; sharpness.—**Quicksand**, *kwik'sand*, *n.* A movable sand-bank in the sea, a lake, or river, dangerous to vessels or to persons who trust themselves to it; *fig.* something deceptive or treacherous.—**Quickset**, *kwik'set*, *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge; hawthorn planted for a hedge.—*a.* Made of quickset.—**Quicksilver**, *kwik'sil-ver*, *n.* [Living silver, so called from its fluidity.] Mercury, a metal liquid at all ordinary temperatures. See MERCURY.

**Quid**, *kwid*, *n.* [A form of *quid*.] A piece of tobacco chewed and rolled about in the mouth; one pound sterling. [Slang.]

**Quiddity**, *kwid'i-ti*, *n.* [Fr. *quiddité*, from L.L. *quidditas*, from L. *quid*, what.] An old philosophical term equivalent to essence and comprehending both the substance and qualities; a trifling nicety; a quirk or quibble.

**Quidnunc**, *kwid'nungk*, *n.* [L., what now?] One curious to know everything that passes; one who pretends to know all that goes on.

**Quid pro quo**, *kwid prō kwō*. Something in return for something; a fair requital.

**Quiescent**, *kwī-es'ent*, *a.* [L. *quiescens*, *quiescētis*, ppr. of *quiesco*, I keep quiet.] Being in a state of repose; still; not moving; quiet; not excited; tranquil; *gram.* silent; not sounded (a quiescent letter).—**Quiescence**, *kwī-es'ens*, *n.* The state or quality of being quiescent; rest; repose.

**Quiet**, *kwī'et*, *a.* [Fr. *quiet*, L. *quietus*, from *quiesco*, I keep quiet.] Not in action or motion; still; in a state of rest; free from alarm or disturbance; left at rest; tranquil; peaceable; not turbulent; free from emotion; calm; patient; retired; secluded; free from fuss or bustle; not glaring or showy (*quiet colours*).—*n.* Rest; stillness; tranquillity; repose; freedom from emotion of the mind; calmness.—*v.t.* To make or cause to be quiet; to calm; to pacify; to allay; to tranquillize; to bring to a state of rest.—*v.i.* To become quiet or still; to abate.—**Quieten**, *kwī'tn*, *v.t.* and *i.* To quiet; to pacify; to become quiet.—**Quietism**, *kwī'et-*

*izm*, *n.* The absorption of the feelings or faculties in religious contemplation; the practice of a class of mystics who resigned themselves to mental inactivity in order to bring the soul into direct union with the Godhead.—**Quietist**, *kwī'et-ist*, *n.* One who believes in or practises quietism; especially applied to one of a sect of mystics originated by Molinos, a Spanish priest, in the latter part of the seventeenth century.—**Quietly**, *kwī'et-li*, *adv.* In a quiet state or manner; peaceably; calmly; patiently; in a manner to attract little or no observation.—**Quietness**, *kwī'et-nes*, *n.* The state of being quiet; tranquillity; calmness.—**Quietude**, *kwī'e-tūd*, *n.* [L. *quietudo*.] Rest; quiet; tranquillity.—**Quietus**, *kwī'e-tus*, *n.* [L. *quietus*, quiet. *Quietus* or *quietus est* was a formula used in discharging accounts, equivalent to quit, discharged.] A final discharge of an account; a final settlement; a quitance.

**Quill**, *kwil*, *n.* [O.E. *quylle*, a cane or reed; from Fr. *quille*, a pin, a skittle, from G. *kiel*, a quill, a stalk, a pin, O.G. *kil*, a stalk.] One of the large, strong feathers of geese, swans, turkeys, crows, &c., used for pens, &c.; one of these made into an instrument of writing; the spine of a porcupine; a piece of small reed on which weavers wind the thread of the woof; a piece of quill attached to a slip of wood, by means of which certain stringed musical instruments were played; the fold of a plaited ruff or ruffle, about the size and shape of a goose-quill.—*v.t.* To plait with small ridges like quills.—**Quill-driver**, *n.* A contemptuous term for one who works with a quill or pen; a clerk.

**Quillet**, *kwil'et*, *n.* [L. *quidlibet*, what you please.] A nicety or subtlety; a quibble.

**Quilt**, *kwilt*, *n.* [O.Fr. *cuilt*, *couvre*, *coultre*, from L. *culcita*, *culcita*, a mattress, a pillow, a quilt.] A cover or coverlet made by stitching one piece of cloth over another, with some soft substance between; any thick or warm coverlet.—*v.t.* To stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, with some soft substance between; to stuff in the manner of a quilt.—**Quilting**, *kwilt'ing*, *n.* The act or operation of forming a quilt; the material used for making quilts; quilted work.

**Quince**, *kwins*, *n.* [From Fr. *coignasse*, a kind of quince, from L. *cotonium*, *cydonium*, Gr. *kydonion* (*mēlon*), a quince, lit. Cydonian fruit, from *Cydonia*, a town in Crete.] A fruit and the tree that bears it, now widely cultivated, the fruit being golden yellow and much used in making preserves.

**Quincenary**, *kwīn-sen'ten'a-ri*, *n.* [L. *quinque*, centum.] The five-hundredth anniversary.

**Quincunx**, *kwīn'kungks*, *n.* [L., from *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, ounce

—a five-ounce weight being marked with five spots.] An arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner and one in the middle; an arrangement, as of trees, in such squares continuously.

**Quinine**, *kwīn-ēn'*, *n.* [Peruvian-Indian *kina*, *quina*, bark.] A most important vegetable alkali, obtained from the bark of several trees of the cinchona genus, extensively used in medicine as a febrifuge and tonic.

**Quinquagesima**, *kwīn-kwa-jes'i-ma*, *n.* [L.] Fiftieth.—*Quinquagesima Sunday*, so called as being about the fiftieth day before Easter; Shrove Sunday.

**Quinquennial**, *kwīn-kwen'i-al*, *a.* [L. *quinquennium*, a period of five years.—*quinque*, five, and *annus*, year.] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.—**Quinquennium**, *kwīn-kwen'i-um*, *n.* [L.] The space of five years.

**Quinquereme**, *kwīn'kwē-rēm*, *n.* [L. *quinqueremis*, from *quinque*, five, and *remus*, oar.] An ancient galley having five ranks of rowers.

**Quinsy**, *kwīn'zi*, *n.* [From Fr. *esquinancie*, *quinsancie*, from L. *cynanche*, Gr. *kynagchē*, a kind of sore throat, from *kyōn*, a dog, and *anchō*, I throttle.—dog 'having a pejorative effect.] *Med.* an inflammation of the tonsils; any inflammation of the throat or parts adjacent.

**Quintain**, *kwīn'tān*, *n.* [Fr. *quintaine*, L.L. *quintana*, a quintain, from L. *quintana*, a street or broad way in a camp (from *quintus*, fifth), hence a public place, and the exercise practised in such a place.] A figure or other object to be tilted at, often an upright post, on the top of which was a horizontal bar turning on a pivot, with a sand-bag attached to one end, on the other a broad board, it being a trial of skill to tilt at the broad end with a lance, and pass on before the bag of sand could whirl round and strike the tilter.

**Quintal**, *kwīn'tal*, *n.* [Fr. *quintal*, from L. *centum*, a hundred, through the Sp. *quintal*, Ar. *kīndr*, a weight of 100 lb.] A weight of 100 lb.

**Quintessence**, *kwīn'tes'ens*, *n.* [L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence.] According to old notions, the fifth or highest essence or most ethereal element of natural bodies; hence, an extract from anything, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity; the best and purest part of a thing.—**Quintessential**, *kwīn'tes-sen'shal*, *a.* Consisting of the quintessence.

**Quintette**, *Quintet*, *kwīn'tet'*, *n.* [Fr. *quintette*, from It. *quintetto*, from *quinto*, L. *quintus*, fifth.] *Music*, a vocal or instrumental composition in five parts.

**Quintuple**, *kwīn'tū-pl*, *a.* [L. *quintuplus*, fivefold.—*quintus*, fifth, and term.—*plus*, Gr. *ploos*.] Fivefold; arranged in five or in fives; *music*, containing five notes of equal value in a bar.—**Quintuplets**, *n.* Five young at a birth.

**Quip**, kwip, *n.* [From W. *chwip*, a quick flirt or turn.] A smart sarcastic turn; a sharp or cutting jest; a jibe.—*v.t.*—*quipped*, *quipping*. To utter quips on; to sneer at.—*v.i.* To use quips; to jibe.

**Quire**, *n.* Old form of *choir*, *q.v.*

**Quire**, kwir, *n.* [O.Fr. *quayer*; Fr. *cahier*, from L.L. *quaternum*, a book of four leaves, from L. *quatuor*, four.] A collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets of equal size.

**Quirk**, kwérk, *n.* [Prov.E. *quirk*, to turn sharply; comp. W. *chwired*, a sudden start, craft, deceit.] An artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble; a quip.

**Quit**, kwit, *a.* [From O.Fr. *quite*, Mod.Fr. *quitter*, discharged, freed, quit, from L. *quietus*, quiet.] Discharged or released from a debt, penalty, or obligation; absolved; free; clear (with *of* before an object). It is often used in the form *quits*, as a kind of noun, to be *quits* with one, being to be on even terms, to have got even, with him, hence, as an exclamation, *quits!* equivalent to, we are even.—*v.t.* To discharge, as an obligation or duty; to meet and satisfy; to repay; to set free, absolve, acquit; to relieve; to rid; to discharge from; to meet expectations entertained of; to acquit: used *refl.* (to *quit oneself* like a man); to depart from; to leave; to resign; to give up; to abandon.—**Quit-rent**, *n.* A small rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge of other services.

**Quite**, kwit, *adv.* [Old form of *quit*, that is, primarily, free or clear by complete performance.] Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; altogether; to a great extent or degree; very (*quite warm*).

**Quiver**, kwiv'ér, *v.i.* [Same as D. *quiveren*, to tremble.] To shake or tremble; to quake; to shiver; to

show a slight tremulous motion; to be agitated.—*n.* The act or state of quivering; a tremulous motion; a shiver.

**Quiver**, kwiv'ér, *n.* [O.Fr. *quivre*, *cuivre*, from O.H.G. *kohhar*.] A case or sheath for arrows.

**Qui vive**, kê vèv, *n.* [Fr., lit. who lives?] The challenge of the French sentries; equivalent to the English, 'Who goes there?' Hence, to be on the *qui vive*, is to be on the alert.

**Quixotic**, kwik'sot'ik, *a.* [From Don *Quixote*, the hero of Cervantes' celebrated romance.] Romantic to extravagance; aiming at visionary ends; ideal; high-flown.—**Quixotism**. **Quixotry**, kwik'sot'-izm, kwik'sot'-ri, *n.* Romantic and absurd notions.

**Quiz**, kwiz, *n.* [Said to have been originated simply to puzzle people, by Daly, the manager of a Dublin playhouse, who had the letters *q u i z* put on all the walls of Dublin.] Something designed to puzzle; a hoax; a jest; one who quizzes; one liable to be quizzed; an odd fellow.—*v.t.* To puzzle; to banter; to make sport of by means of obscure questions; to look at through an eye-glass; to look at inquisitively.

**Quod**, kwod, *n.* [A form of *quod*, a contr. of *quadrangle*.] A jail. [Slang.]

**Quoin**, koin, *n.* [A slightly different spelling of *coin*; Fr. *coin*, a corner, a wedge, a quoin, a coin.] An external solid angle; the external angle of a building; a wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material.

**Quoit**, koi't, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A flattish ring of iron, to be thrown at a fixed mark on the ground at play; *pl.* the game played with such rings.

**Quondam**, kwon'dam, *a.* [L., formerly.] Having been formerly; former (one's *quondam* friend).

**Quorum**, kwó'rum, *n.* [Lit. 'of whom', being the genit. *pl.* of L.

*qui*, who.] A collective term for those justices of the peace whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench; such a number of the members of any body (a board of directors for instance) as is competent to transact business.

**Quota**, kwó'ta, *n.* [From L. *quotus*, which number in the series?] A proportional part or share; share or proportion assigned to each or which each of a number has to contribute.

**Quote**, kwót, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *quoter*, Fr. *coter*, from L.L. *quotare*, to give chapter and verse for.] To adduce from some author or speaker; to adduce by way of authority or illustration; to cite or cite the words of (to *quote* a passage, an author); *com.* to name, as the price of an article.—**Quotability**, kwó-ta-bil'i-ti, *n.* Fitness for being quoted.

—**Quotation**, kwó-tá'shon, *n.* The act of quoting; the passage quoted or cited; *com.* the current price of commodities or stocks published in prices-current, &c.—**Quotation marks**, *n.* In printing, marks (' ') used to indicate the beginning and end of a quotation.

**Quoth**, kwoth, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *quath*, pret. of *cwethan*, to speak, to say.] Said; spoke; used generally in the first and third persons preterit tense, and followed instead of preceded by its nominative.—**Quotha**, kwoth'a, *interj.* [For *quoth I* or *quoth he*.] Forsooth! indeed!

**Quotidian**, kwó-tid'i-an, *a.* [L. *quotidianus*.] Daily; occurring or returning daily.

**Quotient**, kwó'shent, *n.* [Fr., from L. *quoties*, how often?] Arith. the number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater.

**Quotum**, kwó'tum, *n.* [Neut. of L. *quotus*, how much?] A quota; a share.

## R

**R**, the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet.

**Rabbit**, rab'et, *v.t.* [From Fr. *raboter*, to plane—prefix *re*, again, and *abouter*=E. *abut*.] To cut the edge of (as of a board) in a sloping manner, so that it may join by lapping with another piece cut in a similar manner; also, to cut a rectangular groove along the edge of to receive a corresponding projection.—*n.* The cut or groove so made.

**Rabbi**, rab'bi, *n. pl.* **Rabbis**, rab'biz. [Heb. *rabi*, my master, from *rab*, master.] A title of respect given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law.

**Rabbit**, rab'it, *n.* [O.Fr. *robett*, akin to O.D. *robbe*, *robbeken*, a rabbit; connexions doubtful.] A well-known rodent mammal which feeds on grass or other herbage, and bur-

rows in the earth.—*Welsh rabbit*, cheese toasted and laid in thin layers on slices of bread which have been toasted and buttered; popularly but erroneously supposed to be a corruption of *Welsh rarebit*.—**Rabbit-warren**, *n.* A piece of ground fenced in for the preservation and breeding of rabbits.

**Rabble**, rab'l, *n.* [Comp. D. *rabbelen*, to gabble; G. *rabbeln*, *robbeln*, to chatter; perhaps imitative of noise.] A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob: with *the*; the lower class of people; the dregs of the people.

**Rabelaisian**, rab'el-ás-i-an, *a.* [Fr. *Rabelais*.] In the broad, indelicate style of the French author François Rabelais.

**Rabid**, rab'id, *a.* [L. *rabidus*, from *rabies*, madness.] Furious; raging;

mad; affected with the distemper called *rabies*; excessively or foolishly enthusiastic; rampant; intolerant (a *rabid* Tory, a *rabid* teetotaler).—**Rabies**, rá'bi-èz, *n.* [L.] A disease affecting certain animals, especially those of the dog tribe, from which hydrophobia is communicated.

**Raccoon**, rá-kôn', *n.* [Corruption of the American Indian name, *arrath-kune*, *arrathcone*, formerly in use.] An American plantigrade carnivorous mammal about the size of a small fox, whose skin is valuable as a fur.

**Race**, rás, *n.* [Fr. *race*, It. *razza*, *razza*, lineage, family; from O.H.G. *reiza*, a line.] A class of individuals sprung from a common stock; a family, tribe, people, or nation believed or presumed to belong to the same stock; a breed or stock; a



perpetuated variety of animals or plants; a special or characteristic flavour, nature, &c.—**Racial**, *rā'si-al*, *a*. Pertaining to race or lineage; pertaining to the races of mankind.

**Race**, *rās*, *n*. [A.Sax. *raes*, a rush, a rapid course, a stream; same as Icel. *rás*, a race.] A rapid course; career in life; a contest of speed, especially in running, but also in riding, driving, sailing, rowing, &c., in competition; *pl.* horse-races (to go to the *races*, Doncaster *races*); a strong or rapid current of water; a powerful current or heavy sea sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides; a canal or water-course to and from a mill or water-wheel; a strong tidal rush of water, the *Race of Alderney*; the air stream delivered by the propeller of an air-machine.—*v.i.*—**racéd**, *rac'ing*. To run swiftly; to run or contend in running.—*v.t.* To cause to run; to cause to contend in running; to drive quickly in a trial of speed.—**Racecourse**, *n*. The ground or path on which races, especially horse-races, are run.—**Racehorse**, *n*. A horse bred or kept for racing; a horse that runs in competition.

**Raceme**, *ras'ém*, *n*. [L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes.] *Bot.* a species of inflorescence, in which a number of flowers with short and equal pedicels stand on a common slender axis, as in the currant.

**Rachis**, *rá'kis*, *n*. [Gr. *rachis*, the spine.] The vertebral column of mammals and birds; something similar to this, as the shaft of a feather, the stalk of the frond in ferns, the common stalk bearing the alternate spikelets in some grasses.—**Rachitic**, *ra-ki't'ik*, *a*. Pertaining to rachitis; rickety.—**Rachitis**, *ra-ki't'is*, *n*. [Gr. *rachis*, and term. *-itis*, signifying inflammation.] Properly inflammation of the spine, but also applied to *rickets*; a disease of plants which produces abortion of the fruit.

**Rack**, *rak*, *v.t.* [Closely allied to *reach*, *Sc. sax.* to reach; D. *rekken*, Dan. *rekke*, to stretch; G. *recken*, *racken*, to stretch, to torture, *reck-bank*, a rack. See also noun.] To stretch unduly; to strain vehemently (as in 'to rack one's brains'), to strain or exercise his thoughts to the utmost; to twist; to wrest; to distort; to put a false meaning on; to punish on the rack; to torment; to torture; to affect with extreme pain or anguish; to harass by exacting excessive rents; to heighten; to exaggerate [*Shak.*]; to place on or in a rack or frame (to rack bottles).—*n*. An appliance for straining or stretching; an instrument for the judicial torture of criminals and suspected persons, consisting of a framework on which the victim's limbs were strained by cords and levers; hence, torture; extreme pain; anguish; an open wooden framework above a manger containing hay, grass, straw, &c., as fodder for horses and cattle; a

framework on or in which articles are arranged and deposited: much used in composition (a bottle-rack, a hat-rack, a letter-rack, &c.); *mach.* a straight or very slightly curved bar, with teeth on one of its edges, adapted to work into the teeth of a wheel or pinion.—**Rack-rent**, *n*. A rent raised to the uttermost, or greater than any tenant can be reasonably expected to pay.—*v.t.* To subject to the payment of rack-rent.

**Rack**, *rak*, *n*. [Icel. *rek*, *ský-rek*, drift, cloud motion; *reka*, to drive.] Thin flying broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapour in the sky.—*v.i.* To fly, as vapour or broken clouds.

**Rack**, *rak*, *v.t.* [From Fr. *raque*, mud, dregs.] To draw off from the lees; to draw off, as pure liquor from its sediments (to rack cider or wine).

**Rack**, *rak*, *n*. [Form of *wreck*.] Wreck; ruin; destruction: in the phrase to go to rack and ruin.

**Rack**, *rak*, *n*. Same as *Arrack*.

**Racket**, *rak'et*, *n*. [Probably onomatopoeitic; comp. Gael. *racaid*, noise.] A confused, clattering noise; noisy talk; clamour; din.—*v.i.* To make a racket; to frolic; to move about in scenes of tumultuous pleasure.—**Racketeer**, *rak-et-ér*, *n*. [American slang.] One who blackmails shops, &c., by threats of destruction.—**Racketer**, *rak'et-ér*, *n*. A person given to racketing.

**Rackety**, *rak'et-i*, *a*. Making a racket or tumultuous noise.

**Racket**, *rak'et*, *n*. [Fr. *raquette*, a racket; O.Fr. *rachete*, *rasquette*, the palm of the hand, from L.L. *racha*, the wrist, from an Arabic word.] The bat with which players at tennis or rackets strike the ball; *pl.* a modern variety of the old game of tennis.—*v.t.* To strike as with a racket; to toss.—**Racket-court**, **Racket-ground**, *n*. An area or court in which the game of rackets is played; a tennis-court.

**Raconteur**, *ra-koh-tür*, *n*. [Fr.] Teller of a good story; conversationalist.

**Racoon**, *ra-kön'*. RACCOON.

**Racquet**, *rak'et*. RACKET.

**Racy**, *rá'si*, *a*. [Probably from *race*, lineage, lit. partaking strongly of its race; but comp. O.H.G. *räzer*, *racy*, *räzer* win, *racy* wine; Swiss *räss*, sharp, astringent.] Strong and flavoured (*racy* wine); having a strong distinctive character of thought or language; spirited; pungent; piquant (a *racy* style, a *racy* anecdote).

**Raddle**, *rad'l*, *n*. A red pigment, chiefly used for marking sheep; reddle or ruddle.—*v.t.*—**raddled**, *raddling*. To paint, as with ruddle.

**Radial**, *rā'di-al*, *a*. [From L. *radius*, a ray, a spoke.] Having the character of a radius; grouped or appearing like radial or rays; shooting out as from a centre; pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the human forearm (the radial artery or nerve).—**Radial**, *rā'di-an*, *n*. The unit in the circular measure of

angles; always employed in the higher mathematics and physics. It is the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc equal to the radius.—**Radiance**, **Radiancy**, *rā'di-ans*, *rā'di-an-si*, *n*. [From *radiant*.] Brightness shooting in rays or beams; hence in general, brilliant or sparkling lustre; vivid brightness; brilliance; splendour.—**Radiant**, *rā'di-ant*, *a*. [L. *radians*, *radiantis*, *ppr.* of *radio*, I beam. Radiating; giving out rays; darting, shooting, or emitting rays of light or heat; shining; beaming with brightness; emitting a vivid light or splendour.—*Radiant energy*, energy in the form of light or radiant heat.—*Radiant heat*, heat proceeding directly from a heated body, after the manner of light, and conveyed without the intervention of any sensible medium.—*n*. *Optics*, the luminous point or object from which light radiates; *astron.* the point in the heavens from which a star-shower seems to proceed.—**Radiata**, *rā-di-ā'ta*, *n.pl.* [Lit. rayed animals, from L. *radius*, a ray.] Cuvier's lowest division of the animal kingdom, including those animals whose parts are arranged radially: now divided into the Protozoa, Coelenterata, and Annuloida or Echinozoa.—**Radiate**, *rā-di-āt*, *v.i.*—**radiated**, **radiating**. [L. *radio*, *radiatum*.] To issue and proceed in rays or straight lines from a point or surface, as heat or light; to beam forth; to emit rays; to be radiant; to proceed as from a centre.—*v.t.* To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface (a body radiates heat).—*a*. Having rays; having lines proceeding as from a centre like radii; *zool.* belonging to the division Radiata; *bot.* having a ray distinct from the disc.

**Radiation**, *rā-di-ā'shon*, *n*. [L. *radiatio*, *radiationis*.] The act of radiating or state of being radiated; the divergence or shooting forth of anything from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light (the radiation of heat, of sound, &c.); that which is radiated; light, heat, and electro-magnetic action transmitted through space.—**Radiator**, *rā'di-ā-tér*, *n*. That which radiates; an appliance for heating a room by means of hot water, steam, gas, or electricity; a nest of tubes for cooling circulating water, as in a motor-car engine.

**Radical**, *rad'i-kal*, *a*. [Fr. *radical*, L. *radicis*, from *radix*, *radicis*, a root.] Pertaining to the root or origin; original; reaching to the principles; fundamental; thorough-going; extreme (a radical error, a radical cure or reform); implanted by nature; innate; native; *philol.* belonging to or proceeding directly from a root; primitive; original; un-derived (the radical signification of a word); *bot.* proceeding immediately from the root or from a stem and close to the root (a radical root or peduncle).—*Radical quantities*,

*alg.* quantities involving square, cube, or other roots; *surds.*—*Radical sign*, the sign  $\sqrt{\quad}$  (a modified form of the letter *r*) placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted, the particular root being denoted by a number (as 2 for the square root) written over the sign.—*n. Philol.* a primitive word; a root or simple undervived uncompound word; a letter that belongs to the root; *politics*, an advanced liberal, or one who desires radical reforms; *chem.* a compound of two or more elements, which has itself an elementoid nature, and performs elemental functions in other compounds (in this sense also written *radicle*).—**Radicalism**, *rad'i-kal-izm*, *n.* The doctrine or principle of the radicals or advanced liberals.—**Radically**, *rad'i-kal-li*, *adv.* In a radical manner; in root or origin; fundamentally.—**Radicle**, *rad'i-kl*, *n.* [*L. radícula*, dim. of *radix*, a root.] *Bot.* that part of the embryo or seed of a plant which, upon vegetating, becomes the root; the fibrous parts of a root; *chem.* same as **RADICAL**.

**Radio**, *rad'i-ō*. [*L. radius*, *ray*.] A combining form, used in compound words as equivalent to *wireless*; also used as a noun for the wireless system of transmission.—**Radioactive**, *rad'i-ō-akt'iv*, *a.* [*L. radius*, *ray*, and *E. active*.] Of substances which spontaneously emit rays, either charged atoms of helium (*alpha* rays), electrons (*beta* rays), or electro-magnetic waves of higher frequency than light or than ultraviolet rays (*gamma* rays).—**Radio-gram**, *rad'i-ō-gram*, *n.* [*L. radius*, a ray, *Gr. gramma*, a picture.] A radio-telegram; a picture produced by X-rays; an electrically operated combination radio receiving set and gramophone (also in full **Radio-gramophone**).—**Radiograph**, *rad'i-ō-graf*, *n.* [*L. radius*, a ray; *Gr. gramma*, a picture, *graphō*, I write.] A picture produced by X-rays; an instrument for recording radiation.—**Radiography**, *rad'i-ō-gra-fi*, *n.* The art of making X-ray photographs.—**Radiology**, *rad'i-ō-lō-jī*, *n.* The science of X-rays, and of the rays emitted by radioactive bodies, with special reference to their use in medicine.—**Radio-therapy**, *rad'i-ō-ther'a-pi*, *n.* The use of X-rays and the rays from radium, &c., in medicine.

**Radish**, *rad'ish*, *n.* [*Fr. radis*, from *L. radix*, a root.] The name of cruciferous plants with lyre-shaped leaves, the young roots of which are eaten.

**Radium**, *rad'i-um*, *n.* An intensely radioactive element extracted from pitchblende, and used in medicine.—**Radius**, *rad'i-us*, *n. pl. Radii*, *Rad-ius*, *rad'i-i*, *rad'i-us-ez*. [*Lat.* a ray, a rod, a beam, a spoke.] *Geom.* a straight line extending from the centre of a circle to the circumference, or from the centre of a sphere to its surface, and hence the

semi-diameter of the circle or sphere; *anat.* the smaller of the two bones of the fore-limb of vertebrate animals; *bot.* a ray; the outer part or circumference of a compound flower, having a character distinct from the central disc.

**Radix**, *rad'iks*, *n.* [*L.*, a root.] A root (of a plant, of a word); *math.* any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system, as 10 in decimals.

**Raff**, *raf*, *n.* [*O.E. raff*, to sweep.] Sweepings; refuse; a person of worthless character; the scum of society; the rabble: used chiefly in the reduplicated form *riff-raff*.—**Raffish**, *raf'ish*, *a.* Villainous; scampish; worthless.

**Raffia**, *raf'i-a*, *n.* [*Name in Madagascar*.] A fibrous substance obtained from a palm of Madagascar, and another of South America, used for agricultural tie-bands, plaiting baskets, &c.

**Raffle**, *raf'l*, *n.* [*Fr. raffle*, *O.Fr. raffie*, a kind of game at dice, from *G. raffien*, *raffeln*, to sweep or snatch. *RAFF.*] A lottery in which several persons deposit a part of the value of the thing, on the chance of becoming sole possessor by casting dice or otherwise.—*v.i.*—*raffled*, *raffling*. To try the chance of a raffle; to engage in a raffle.—*v.t.* To dispose of by means of a raffle.

**Raft**, *raft*, *n.* [Properly a float made of beams or rafters; *Icel. raftir* (pron. *rafter*), *Dan. raft*, a rafter.] A float of logs, planks, or other pieces of timber fastened together, for the convenience of transporting them by water; a floating structure used in shipwrecks, often formed of barrels, planks, spars, &c.; a floating mass of trees, branches, &c.—*v.t.* To transport on a raft.—**Raftsmán**, *rafts'man*, *n.* A man who manages a raft.

**Rafter**, *raft'er*, *n.* [*A.Sax. ræfter* = *Icel. raftir* (pron. *rafter*), *Dan. raft*, a rafter, a beam.] One of the sloping timbers of a roof, which support the outer covering.—*v.t.* To furnish with rafters.

**Rag**, *rag*, *v.t.*—*ragged* (*ragd*), *rag-ging*. [*Origin doubtful*.] To torment, tease, or subject to annoyance, often petty or ludicrous.

**Rag**, *rag*, *n.* [Originally a tuft of rough hair.] Any piece of cloth torn from the rest; a tattered cloth, torn or worn; a fragment of dress; a shred; a tatter; *pl.* tattered garments or mean dress; a term for rock deposits consisting of hard irregular masses (*coral-rag*, *Kentish-rag*, &c.); *rag-stone*.—**Ragamuffin**, *rag-a-muf'in*, *n.* A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.—**Ragged**, *rag'ed*, *a.* Rent or worn into rags or tatters; tattered; having broken or rough edges; jagged; rough with sharp or irregular points; wearing tattered clothes; shabby.—**Ragged school**, a school which provides free education, and in many cases food, lodging, and clothing, for destitute

children.—**Ragman**, *rag'man*, *n.* A man who collects or deals in rags.—**Rag-picker**, *n.* A collector of rags, bones, &c., from streets, ash-pits, &c.—**Rag-stone**, *n.* A stone of the siliceous kind, so named from its rough fracture.—**Ragwort**, *rag'wert*, *n.* The common name of several British weeds of the same genus as the groundsel.

**Rage**, *raj*, *n.* [*Fr. rage*, from *L. rabies*, *rage*.] Violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; anger excited to fury; vehemence or violent exacerbation (the *rage* of a fever, of hunger or thirst); fury; extreme violence (the *rage* of a tempest); violent desire.—*The rage*, the object of popular and eager desire; the fashion. [*Colloq.*]—*v.i.*—*raged*, *raging*. To be furious with anger; to be exasperated to fury; to be in a passion; to act or move furiously, or with mischievous impetuosity (the *sea rages*); to ravage; to prevail with fatal effect (the *plague rages*).

**Ragman-roll**, *n.* [*Icel. rag-menni*, a coward. From this comes *rigma-role*.] The collection of documents by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland subscribed allegiance to Edward I of England in 1296.

**Ragout**, *ra-gó'*, *n.* [*Fr. ragout*, from *L. re*, again, *ad*, to, and *gustus*, a tasting.] A dish of stewed and highly seasoned meat.

**Ragtime**, *n.* Music used with much inverted rhythm of note, or tone, beginning on unaccented and sustaining into accented beat, as in playing negro and music-hall songs.

**Raid**, *rad*, *n.* [From stem of *ride*; same as *Icel. reith*, a riding, a raid; akin to *road*.] A hostile or predatory incursion; especially, an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a foray; an attack by violence.—**Raider**, *rad'er*, *n.* One who makes a raid.

**Rail**, *rál*, *n.* [Same as *L.G. and Sw. regel*, *G. riegel*, a bar, a rail; akin *G. reihe*, a row.] A bar of wood or metal extending from one upright post to another, as in fences; a horizontal timber in any piece of framing or panelling; the upper pieces into which the balusters of a stair are mortised; a series of posts or balusters connected by cross-beams, bars, or rods, for enclosure; a railing; one of the parallel iron or steel bars forming a smooth track for the wheels of a locomotive and its associated carriages, wagons, &c., or for a tramway car; a railway (to travel or send goods by rail).—*v.t.* To enclose with rails; to send by rail, as goods, &c.—**Railhead**, *n.* The most advanced point of a railway under construction; the point at which goods are transferred from a railway to some other means of transport.—**Railing**, *rá'ling*, *n.* A fence or barrier of wood or iron, constructed of posts and rails; rails in general, or the materials for rails.—**Railroad**, *rál'röd*, *n.* A railway.—**Railway**, *rál'wá*, *n.* A

road or way consisting of one or more series of pairs of iron or steel rails laid parallel to each other and several feet apart, on which the wheels of carriages are made to run in order to lessen friction; in an extended sense, all the land, works, buildings, and machinery required for the support and use of the road or way, with its rails.—**Railway-carriage**, *n.* A passenger carriage on a railway.—**Railway-crossing**, *n.* The place where a road crosses a railway.

**Rail**, *rāl*, *n.* [O.Fr. *rasle*, *raale*, a rail; same origin as *rattle*, being so called from its noisy cry.] The popular name of several grallatorial birds, inhabiting sedge places, moist herbage, &c., and comprising the land-rail or corn-crake and the water-rail.

**Rail**, *rāl*, *v.i.* [Fr. *railler*, to banter; from L.L. *radiculare*, from L. *radere*, to scrape.] To utter reproaches; to use insolent and reproachful language; to scold.—**Railing**, *rāl'ing*, *a.* Expressing reproach; insulting.—**Raillery**, *rāl'ér-i*, *n.* [Fr. *raillerie*.] Good-humoured pleasantry or slight satire; satirical merriment; jesting language; banter.

**Raiment**, *rā'ment*, *n.* [Contracted from obsolete *arrayment*.] Clothing in general; vestments; vesture; garments: now always in the *sing.*

**Rain**, *rān*, *n.* [A.Sax. *regn*.] The descent of water in drops from the clouds; the water thus falling; the moisture of the atmosphere condensed and deposited in drops; a shower or pouring down of anything.—*v.i.* To fall in drops from the clouds, as water: used mostly with it for a nominative (*it rains*, *it will rain*); to fall or drop like rain (tears *rained* from their eyes).—*v.t.* To pour or shower down, like rain from the clouds; to pour or send down abundantly.—**Rainbow**, *rān'bō*, *n.* A bow or arc of a circle, consisting of all the prismatic colours, formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain, appearing in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun. A *lunar rainbow*, or one produced by the moon's rays, fainter than that formed by the sun, is sometimes seen.—**Rain-cloud**, *n.* A ragged and hanging cloud which resolves itself into rain.—**Rainfall**, *rān'fāl*, *n.* A fall of rain; the amount of water that falls as rain.—**Rain-gauge**, *n.* An instrument for measuring or gauging the quantity of rain which falls at a given place.—**Rain-water**, *n.* Water that has fallen from the clouds in rain.—**Rainy**, *rā'ni*, *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery.—*A rainy day* (*fig.*), evil or less fortunate times.

**Raise**, *rāz*, *v.t.*—*raised*, *raising*. [A caus. of *rise*, but coming directly from a Scandinavian source.] To cause to rise; to put, place, or remove higher; to lift upward; to elevate; to heave; to elevate in social position, rank, dignity, and

the like; to increase the value or estimation of; to exalt, enhance, promote, advance; to increase the energy, strength, power, or vigour of; to excite; to heighten (to *raise* the courage, to *raise* the temperature of a room); to cause to appear from the world of spirits; to recall from death (to *raise* the dead); to cause to assume an erect position or posture; to set upright; to awaken; to rouse to action; to incite; to stir up (to *raise* the country, to *raise* a mutiny); to set into commotion (to *raise* the sea); to cause to arise or come into being; to build up; to erect; to construct; to bring or get together; to gather, collect; to levy (to *raise* money, to *raise* an army); to cause to be produced; to breed; to rear; to grow (to *raise* wheat, to *raise* cattle, sheep, &c.); to give rise to; to originate (to *raise* a false report); to give vent or utterance (to *raise* a cry); to strike up (to *raise* the song of victory); to cause to appear; to call up (to *raise* a smile or a blush); to heighten or elevate in pitch (a sharp *raises* a note half a tone); to increase the loudness of (to *raise* the voice); *law*, to institute or originate (to *raise* an action); to cause to swell, as dough.

**Raisin**, *rā'zn*, *n.* [Fr. *raisin*, a grape, from L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes.] A dried grape; a dried fruit of various species of vines.

**Raisonné**, *rā-zō-nā*, *a.* [Fr.] Supported by proofs, arguments, or illustrations; arranged and digested systematically.

**Rajah**, *rāj'ā*, *n.* [Skr. and Hind. *rājā*.] In India, originally a title which belonged to princes of Hindu race who governed a territory; subsequently, a title given to Hindus of rank; a Hindu chief.

**Rake**, *rāk*, *n.* [A.Sax. *raca*.] An implement furnished with wooden or iron teeth, used for collecting hay or straw after mowing or reaping, and in gardening for smoothing the soil, covering the seed, &c.; a small implement like a hoe used for collecting the stakes on a gaming-table.—*v.t.* To apply a rake to, or something that serves the same purpose; to gather with a rake; to smooth with a rake; to gather with labour or difficulty (to *rake* together wealth); to ransack; to pass swiftly over; to scour; *milit.* to enfilade.—*v.i.* To use a rake; to seek by raking; to search with minute inspection into every part.—**Raking**, *rāk'ing*, *p.* and *a.* Enfilading; scouring from end to end.

**Rake**, *rāk*, *n.* [Shortened from O.E.  *rakel*, *rakil*, *rash*.] A loose, disorderly, vicious person; one addicted to lewdness; a libertine; a rōué.—**Rakish**, *rāk'ish*, *a.* Given to the practices of a rake; dissolute; debauched.

**Rake**, *rāk*, *v.i.* [Same as Sw. *raka*, Dan. *råge*, to project, a Scandinavian verb=E. *reach*.] To incline; to slope; *naut.* to incline from a

perpendicular direction (a mast *raks* aft).—*n.* *Naut.* a slope or inclination; the projection of the stem or stern beyond the extremities of the keel; the inclination of a mast, funnel, &c., from a perpendicular direction.—**Raking**, *rāk'ing*, *p.* and *a.* Inclining from the horizontal.—**Rakish**, *rāk'ish*, *a.* *Naut.* having a rake or inclination of the masts forward or aft.

**Rallentando**, *ral-len-tān'dō*. [It. *Music*, a term indicating that the time of the passage over which it is written is to be gradually decreased.

**Rally**, *ral'i*, *v.t.* [Fr. *rallier*, to rally—prefix *re*, and *allier*, E. *ally*, from L. *alligo*, I bind to.] To collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; to bring together as for a fresh effort; to reunite.—*v.i.* To come back quickly to order; to reform themselves into an orderly body for a fresh effort; to resume or recover vigour or strength (the patient begins to *rally*).

—*n.* The act of one who rallies; a stand made by retreating troops; return of disordered troops to their ranks; the act of recovering strength.

**Rally**, *ral'i*, *v.t.* [Fr. *rallier*, to banter.] To attack with raillery; to treat with good-humour and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire; to tease.—*v.i.* To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.

**Ram**, *ram*, *n.* [A.Sax. *ram*.] The male of the sheep or ovine genus; a battering-ram; a steam iron-clad ship-of-war, armed at the prow below the water-line with a heavy iron or steel beak intended to destroy an enemy's ships by the force with which it is driven against them; the loose hammer of a pile-driving machine; the piston of a hydraulic press.—*Hydraulic ram* or *water ram*, an automatic apparatus by which a descending stream of water is made to raise by its own momentum a portion of its mass to a required height.—*The Ram*, Aries, one of the signs of the zodiac.—*v.t.* To strike with a ram; to drive a ram or similar object against; to batter; to force in; to drive down; to fill or compact by pounding or driving; to stuff; to cram.—*v.i.* To use a battering-ram or similar object.—*a.* Strong-scented; stinking (*ram* as a fox).—**Rammer**, *ram'ér*, *n.* One who or that which rams or drives; a ramrod.—**Rammish**, *ram'ish*, *a.* Ram-like; hence, lascivious; rank; strong-scented.—**Ramrod**, *ram'rod*, *n.* A rod formerly used to ram down the charge of a muzzle-loading gun or other firearm.

**Ramadan**, *rā'ma-dan*, *n.* [Ar., the hot month, from *ramida*, *ramiza*, to be hot.] The ninth month of the Mohammedan year; the great annual Mohammedan fast, kept throughout the entire month from sunrise to sunset.

**Ramble**, *ram'bl*, *v.i.* [A dim. and freq. from *room*.] To rove; to wander; to go from place to place without any determinate object in



view; to think or talk in an incoherent manner; to grow without constraint.—*n.* A roving; an excursion or trip in which a person wanders from place to place; an irregular excursion.—**Rambler**, ram'blér, *n.* One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer; a climbing rose.—**Rambling**, ram'bling, *p.* and *a.* Roving; wandering; straggling; without method; confused in ideas or language.

**Ramee**, ra-mé', *n.* [Malay.] Same as *Rhea-fibre*.

**Rameous**, Rameal, rá-mé-us, rá-mé-al, *a.* [From *L. ramus*, a branch.] *Bot.* belonging to a branch; growing on or shooting from a branch.—**Ramification**, ram'í-fi-ká'sh'on, *n.* The act of ramifying; the process of branching out; a small branch or offshoot from a main stock or channel; a subordinate branch; a division or subdivision in a classification, or the like.—**Ramify**, ram'í-fi, *v.t.* [Fr. *ramifier*—*L. ramus*, a branch, and *facto*, I make.] To divide into branches or parts.—*v.i.* To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant; to branch out; to be divided or subdivided; to branch out, as a main subject or scheme.

**Ramp**, ramp, *v.i.* [Fr. *rampier*, to creep, to climb.] To climb, as a plant; to rear on the hind-legs; to assume a rampant attitude; to spring or move with violence; to rage; to bound; to romp.—*n.* A sloping platform serving as a way between different levels; [slang], a swindle, especially one depending upon an artificial boom in prices.—**Rampage**, ramp'páj, *v.i.* [From *ramp*.] To romp or prance about with unrestrained spirits; to rage and storm; to prance about with fury. [Colloq.]—*n.* A state of passion or excitement; violent conduct. [Colloq.]—**Rampageous**, **Rampacious**, ramp-páj'us, ramp-pá'sh-us, *a.* Boisterous; unruly. [Colloq.]—**Rampant**, ramp'pánt, *a.* [Fr. *rampant*, ppr. of *rampier*, to clamber.] Springing or climbing unchecked; rank in growth; exuberant (*rampant* weeds); overleaping restraint or usual limits; excessively and obtrusively prevalent; predominant (*rampant* vice); *her.* standing upright upon his hind-legs (properly on one foot) as if attacking: said of a beast of prey, as the lion.—**Rampancy**, ramp'pán-si, *n.* The state or quality of being rampant.

**Rampart**, ramp'párt, *n.* [Fr. *rempart*, a rampart, from *remparer*, to fortify a place.] A bulwark; a defence; *fort.* formerly an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon shot, and on which the parapet was raised; it also sometimes included the parapet.

**Rampion**, ram'pi-on, *n.* [A nasalized form from *L. rapum*, a turnip, rape.] A perennial plant of the bell-flower order, the root and leaves of which are used in salads.

**Rampire**, ram'pír, *n.* A rampart.

**Ramrod**. Under **RAM**.

**Ramshackle**, ram'shak'-l, *a.* [Perhaps pp. of *ransackle*, *ransack*.] Ill-adjusted and threatening dissolution.

**Ramson**, **Ramsons**, ram'zon, ram'zonz, *n.* [A.Sax. *hramsa*, *hramse*.] A species of garlic.

**Ranch**, ranch, *n.* [Sp. *ranch*, a mess, a set of persons who eat and drink together, a mess-room.] A rude hut where herdsmen and farm-labourers live or only lodge; hence, a farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses. [Amer.]

**Rancid**, ran'sid, *a.* [*L. rancidus*.] Having a rank smell; strong-scented, from turning bad with keeping: said of oils and fats, butter, &c., and musty.

**Rancour**, rang'kér, *n.* [*L. rancor*, an ill smell, rancour.] The deepest malignity, enmity, or spite; deep-seated and implacable malice; inveterate enmity; malignity.—**Rancorous**, rang'kér-us, *a.* Full of rancour; deeply malignant; intensely virulent.

**Rand**, rand, *n.* [*D. rand*, bank.] The land on either side of a river valley, e.g. at Johannesburg, South Africa.

**Random**, ran'dum, *n.* [*O.Fr. randon*, an impetuous course or efflux.] A roving motion or course without direction; want of rule or method; chance: used only in the phrase, *at random*, that is, in a haphazard or fortuitous manner; *mining*, the depth below a given plane.—*a.* Done at hazard or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance; fortuitous.

**Ranee**, ran'é, *n.* [Hind. *rani*, queen.] The wife of a rajah, or queen in her own right, in native states.

**Range**, rán, *v.t.* [From *Fr. ranger*, to range.] To set in a row or in rows; to place in regular lines or ranks; to rank; to arrange systematically; to classify; to class; to rove through or over; to pass over.—*v.i.* To be placed in order; to be ranked; to rank; to rove at large; to wander without restraint; to pass from one point to another; to fluctuate (the price *ranges* between 50s. and 60s.); *gun.* to have range or horizontal direction.—*n.* A series of things in a line; a row; a rank (a *range* of mountains); space or room for excursion; the extent of country over which a plant or animal is naturally spread; compass or extent; discursive power; scope (a wide *range* of thought); the series of sounds belonging to a voice or a musical instrument; a kitchen grate and cooking apparatus; *gun.* the horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried; a place where gun or rifle practice is carried on.—**Ranger**, rán'jér, *n.* One who ranges; a government official connected with a royal forest or park; the keeper of or an official superintending a public park; a senior Girl Guide.—**Ranging**, rán'jing, *n.* The process of finding the elevation which should be given to a gun in order that the projectile may hit the object aimed at.

**Rank**, rangk, *n.* [*O.E. ranc*, *renk*, from *Fr. rang*, *O.Fr. rang*, *renc*.] A row; a line; tier; a range; *milit.* a line of soldiers; a line of men standing abreast or side by side: often used along with *file* (which see); hence in *pl.* the order of common soldiers (to reduce an N.C.O. to the *ranks*); an aggregate of individuals together; a social class; an order; a division; degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; comparative station; relative place (a writer of the first *rank*; high social position; distinction; eminence (a man of *rank*).—*v.t.* To place abreast in a rank or line; to place in a particular class, order, or division; to class or classify; to range.—*v.i.* To be ranged, classed, or included, as in a particular class, order, or division; to have a certain rank; to occupy a certain position as compared with others; to put in a claim against the estate of a bankrupt.

**Rank**, rangk, *a.* [*A.Sax. ranc*, fruitful.] Luxuriant in growth; causing vigorous growth; fertile; strong-scented; rancid; strong to the taste; high-tasted; raised to a high degree; excessive; utter (*rank* nonsense); gross; coarse; disgusting.—**Rankness**, rangk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being rank; vigorous growth; luxuriance; strength and coarseness in smell or taste.

**Rankle**, rang'kl, *v.i.* To fester, as a sore or wound; to produce a painful sensation; *fig.* to produce bitterness or rancour in the mind; to continue to irritate.

**Ransack**, ran'sak, *v.t.* [*A Scand. word: Icel. rannsaka*, *Sw. ransaka*, to search, as for stolen goods.] To search thoroughly; to enter and search every place and part of; to rummage; to plunder; to strip by plundering.

**Ransom**, ran'sum, *n.* [Fr. *rançon*, *O.Fr. raençon*.] Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy by payment; the price paid for such release, or for goods captured by an enemy; price paid for the pardon of sins; redemption of sinners.—*v.t.* To pay a ransom for; to redeem from captivity, bondage, forfeit, or punishment; to deliver.

**Rant**, rant, *v.i.* [Same as *O.D. ranten*, to be enraged.] To rave in violent or extravagant language; to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation.—*n.* Boisterous, empty declamation; bombast.—**Ranter**, ran'tér, *n.* One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher; *pl.* a name given by way of reproach to members of a denomination of Christians which sprang up in 1645; also vulgarly applied to the Primitive Methodists in the nineteenth century.

**Ranunculus**, ra-nun'kü-lus, *n.* [*L. dim. of rana*, a frog.] The crow-foot genus of flowering plants.

**Rap**, rap, *n.* [Same as *Sw. rapp*, a

blow.] A quick smart blow; a knock.—*v.i.* To strike with a quick sharp blow; to knock.—*v.t.* To strike with a quick blow; to give a knock (to *rap* one's knuckles).

**Rapacious**, ra-pā'shūs, *a.* [*L. rapax, rapaci, from rapio, I seize.*] Given to plunder; accustomed to seize or take possession of property by violence; subsisting on prey or animals seized by violence; avaricious; grasping.—**Rapacity**, ra-pas'ī-ti, *n.* [*L. rapacitas.*] The quality of being rapacious; ravenousness; the act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice.

**Rape**, rāp, *n.* [From *rap*, to seize, to snatch, the meaning being influenced by *L. rapere, raptum*, to seize.] The act of snatching by force; a seizing and carrying away by force or violence (the *rape* of Proserpine); *law*, the carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will.

**Rape**, rāp, *n.* [*Fr. rāpe.*] Refuse stalks and skins of raisins.

**Rape**, rāp, *n.* [*Icel. hreppr*, a district, from *hreppa*, to obtain.] A division of the county of Sussex; a division containing three or four hundreds.

**Rape**, rāp, *n.* [From *L. rapa, rapum*, a turnip.] A plant of the cabbage family, cultivated for its seeds, from which oil is extracted by grinding and pressure.

**Raphe**, rā'fē, *n.* [*Gr. raphē*, a seam or suture.] *Bot. and zool.* a term applied to parts which look as if they had been sewed or joined together; a suture or line of junction.

**Raphia**, rā'fi-a, *n.* Same as *Raffia*.

**Rapid**, rap'id, *a.* [*Fr. rapide, from L. rapidus.*] Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; advancing with speed; speed in progression (*rapid* growth); quick or swift in performance.—*n.* A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending.—**Rapidity**, **Rapidness**, rap'id-ī-ti, rap'id-nes, *n.* [*L. rapiditas.*] The state or quality of being rapid; swiftness; celerity; velocity; haste in utterance; quickness.

**Rapier**, rā'pī-ēr, *n.* [*Fr. rapière*, lit. a rapier.] A sword used only in thrusting.

**Rapine**, rap'in, *n.* [*Fr. from L. rapina, from rapio, I seize.*] The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force.

**Rapparee**, rap-a-rē', *n.* [*Fr. rapaire*, a noisy fellow, *rapach*, noisy, slovenly.] A wild Irish plunderer; a worthless fellow. [*Irish.*]

**Rappee**, rap-pē', *n.* [*Fr. rāpé*, ppr. of *rāper*, to rasp.] A strong kind of snuff made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco.

**Rappel**, rap-el', *n.* [*Fr. recall, from L. re, back, and appello, I call.*] The roll or beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.

**Rapport**, rap-pōrt', *n.* [*Fr. from L. re, again, ad, to, and portare, to carry.*] A resemblance; a correspondence; harmony; affinity.

**Rapscallion**, rap-skal'yūn, *a.* A modified form of *rascallion*.

**Rapt**, rapt, *p. and a.* [From *rap*, to snatch, but influenced by *L. raptus*, seized, from *rapio*.] Snatched away; transported; enraptured; in an ecstasy; entirely absorbed.

**Raptores**, rap-tō'rēz, *n.pl.* [*Pl. of L. raptor, a robber, from rapio, I seize.*] The order of birds of prey.—**Rap-torial**, rap-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to the Raptores or birds of prey; living by rapine or prey; adapted to the seizing of prey.

**Rapture**, rap'tūr, *n.* [From *L. rapere, raptum*, to seize and carry away.] A transport of delight; ecstasy; extreme joy or pleasure; enthusiasm.—**Rapturous**, rap'tūrus, *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing.

**Rare**, rār, *a.* [*Fr. rare, from L. rarus*, thin, rare.] Thinly scattered; sparse; thin; porous; not dense or compact; uncommon; not frequent; possessing qualities seldom to be met with; excellent or valuable to a degree seldom found.—**Rarely**, rār'li, *adv.* In a rare degree or manner; seldom.—**Rareness**, rār'nes, *n.* The state of being rare; uncommonness; thinness; tenuity; value arising from scarcity.—**Rarity**, rār'ī-ti, *n.* [*L. raritas.*] The state or quality of being rare; a thing valued for its scarcity or excellence.—**Rareshow**, rār'shō, *n.* A peep-show; a show carried about in a box.—**Rare earths**. *Chem.* a series of oxides of metallic elements occurring in certain rare minerals.

**Rarefy**, rār'rē-fi, *v.t.* [*Fr. rarefier; L. rarefacio—rarus, rare, and facio, I make.*] To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand by separation of constituent atoms or particles: opposed to *condense*.—*v.i.* To become rare, that is, not dense or less dense.

**Rascal**, ras'kal, *n.* [*Lit. scrapings or refuse; O.E. rascall, rascayle*, the rabble; also a worthless deer.] A lean beast, especially a lean deer, not fit to hunt or kill; a mean fellow; a trickish dishonest fellow; a rogue or scoundrel.—*a.* Worthless; mean; paltry; base.—**Rascality**, ras-kal'ī-ti, *n.* Such qualities as make a rascal; mean trickishness or dishonesty.—**Rascallion**, ras-kal'yūn, *n.* [From *rascal*.] A low mean wretch.—**Rascally**, ras'kal-li, *a.* Like a rascal; dishonest; vile; base; worthless.

**Rase**, rāz, *v.t.*—*rased, rasing.* [*Fr. raser, from L.L. rasare, freq. of L. rado, rasum*, to scrape.] To touch superficially in passing; to graze; to erase; to level with the ground; to overthrow; to raze.

**Rash**, rash, *a.* [Same as *L.G. Dan. and Sw. risk*.] Hasty in counsel or action; precipitate; resolving or entering on a project without due deliberation and caution; uttered, formed, or undertaken with too little reflection.—**Rashness**, rash'nes, *n.* Precipitation; inconsiderate readiness to decide or act; a rash act.

**Rash**, rash, *n.* [*O.Fr. rasche, rash*, scurf, itch; same origin as *rascal*.] An eruption on the skin, usually in the form of red spots or patches.

**Rasher**, rash'ēr, *n.* [Probably a piece hastily cooked, from *rash*, *a.*] *Cookery*, a slice of bacon for frying or broiling.

**Rasores**, ra-sō'rēz, *n.pl.* [*Lit. scrapers or scratchers, from L. rado, rasum*, to scrape.] Gallinaceous birds or scratchers, an order of birds of which the common domestic fowl may be regarded as the type.

**Rasp**, rasp, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. rasper.*] To rub against with some rough implement; to file with a rasp; to grate; hence, *fig.* to grate harshly upon.—*v.i.* To rub or grate.—*n.* A coarse species of file with numerous separate projections or teeth; a rasp-berry.—**Rasper**, ras'pēr, *n.* One who or that which rasps; a scraper; *hunting*, a difficult fence.

**Raspberry**, raz'be-ri, *n.* [*Rasp and berry*; so named from the roughness of the fruit.] The well-known fruit of a plant native to Britain.

**Rat**, rat, *n.* [*A.Sax. ræt.*] A rodent mammal familiar to everyone; one who deserts his political party from some interested motive (as rats desert a sinking ship); in trade slang, a workman who takes employment where the regular workmen have struck work or who works under the regular wages.—*v.i.* To catch or kill rats; to forsake one's associates; to desert a party from selfish or dishonourable motives; in trade slang, to act the rat in regard to one's work.—**Rat-catcher**, *n.* One who makes it his business to catch rats; *pl.* riding breeches and gaiters, as opposed to 'pink' hunting kit [*slang*].—**Ratter**, rat'ēr, *n.* One who rats; one whose business it is to catch rats; a terrier which kills rats.

**Ratafia**, rat-a-fē'a, *n.* [*Sp., from Malay arak, arrack, and tafia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] A spirituous liquor flavoured with the kernels of cherries, apricots, peaches, &c.; a kind of liqueur.

**Ratany**, rat'a-ni, *n.* [*Peruv. ratana.*] A shrubby plant found in Peru and Bolivia, having an excessively astringent root, sometimes used as an astringent medicine.

**Ratch**, rach, *n.* [*A softened form of rack.*] *Mach.* a bar having angular teeth into which a pawl drops, to prevent machines from being reversed in motion; a rack or rack-bar.—**Ratchet**, rach'et, *n.* [*Dim. of ratch.*] A piece one extremity of which abuts against the teeth of a ratchet-wheel; a click, pawl, or detent.—**Ratchet-wheel**, *n.* A wheel with pointed and angular teeth against which a ratchet abuts, used either for converting a reciprocating into a rotatory motion or for admitting of its motion in one direction only.

**Rate**, rāt, *n.* [*O.Fr. rate, from L. rata (pars, part, understood), from*

*rat*, reckoned, ppr. of *rear*, I reckon.] The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted; price or amount fixed on anything with relation to a standard; a settled proportion; comparative value or estimate; degree as regards speed; a tax or sum assessed on property for public use according to its income or value; a local tax; *navy*, the order or class of a ship according to its magnitude or force; the daily gain or loss of a chronometer or other timepiece.—*v.t.* To settle or fix the value, rank, or degree of; to value or estimate; to fix the relative scale, rank, or position of (to *rate* a ship).—*v.i.* To be set or considered in a class.

**Rateable**, *rā'ta-bl*, *a.* Capable of being rated; reckoned according to a certain rate; liable by law to taxation.—**Rate-payer**, *n.* One who is assessed and pays a rate or tax.—**Rating**, *rā'ting*, *n.* The act of estimating; a fixing in rank or place; rank, as the *rating* of men and the *rating* of ships in the navy.

**Rate**, *rāt*, *v.t.*—*rated*, *rating*. [Same word as Sw. *rata*, to blame; N. *rata*, to reject.] To chide with vehemence; to reprove; to scold; to censure violently.

**Ratel**, *rat'el*, *n.* [Name in S. Africa, origin unknown.] A carnivorous quadruped of the badger family, a native of India and South Africa.

**Rath**, *raθ*, *n.* [Ir.] A kind of prehistoric fortification in Ireland, consisting of a circular rampart of earth with a mound in the centre.

**Rath**, **Rathe**, *rāθ*, *rāθ*, *a.* [A.Sax. *hræth*.] Early; coming before others, or before the usual time.—**Rather**, *rā'θhēr*, *adv.* More readily or willingly; with preference or choice; with better reason; more properly; more correctly speaking; to the contrary of what has been just stated (no better but *rather* worse); somewhat (*rather* pretty).

**Ratify**, *rat'ī-fī*, *v.t.* [Fr. *ratifier*—L. *ratus*, fixed by calculation, valid, firm, and *facio*, I make.] To confirm; to settle authoritatively; to approve and sanction; to make valid, as something done by a representative, agent, or servant.—**Ratification**, *rat'ī-fī-kā'shon*, *n.* The act of ratifying or confirming; confirmation; authorization.

**Ratio**, *rā'shī-ō*, *n.* [L. *ratio*.] Relation or proportion which one thing has to another in respect of magnitude or quantity.—**Ratiocinate**, *rat-i-ōs'ī-nāt*, *v.i.* [L. *ratiocinor*, *ratiocinatus*, from *ratio*, reason.] To reason; to argue.—**Ratiocination**, *rat-i-ōs'ī-nā'shon*, *n.* [L. *ratiocinatio*.] The act or process of reasoning, especially of reasoning deductively.

**Ration**, *rā'shon*, *rā'shon*, *n.* [Fr., from L. *ratio*, *ratiōis*, proportion.] A daily allowance of provisions to soldiers and sailors; any fixed amount or quantity dealt out;

allowance.—*v.t.* To supply with rations.

**Rational**, *rash'on-al*, *a.* [Fr. *rationnel*, L. *rationalis*, from *ratio*, *ratiōis*, proportion.] Having reason or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason; opposed to *irrational*; agreeable to reason; not absurd, foolish, preposterous, or the like; acting in conformity to reason; judicious; *arith.* and *alg.* a term applied to an expression not involving the extraction of roots, the opposite of a *surd* or *irrational* quantity; a *rational number* is one which can be expressed as an ordinary vulgar fraction.—**Rationale**, *rash-o-nā'le*, *n.* A statement of reasons; an account or exposition of the principles of some process, phenomenon, &c.—**Rationalism**, *rash-on-al-izm*, *n.* *Theol.* a system of opinions deduced from reason as distinct from inspiration or revelation, or opposed to it; the interpretation of Scripture statements upon the principles of human reason to the disregard of revelation or anything supernatural.—**Rationalist**, *rash-on-al-ist*, *n.* An adherent of rationalism; one who rejects the supernatural element in dealing with the Old and New Testaments, and disbelieves in revelation.

—**Rationality**, *rash-o-nal'ī-tī*, *n.* The quality of being rational; power of reasoning; possession of reason; reasonableness.—**Rationalize**, *rash-on-al-iz*, *v.t.* To interpret as a rationalist; to bring to the test of pure reason; to perceive or understand the reason of.

**Ratline**, **Ratlin**, *rat'lin*, *n.* [Probably from *rat* and *line*, perhaps because of the thickness of a rat's tail.] *Naut.* one of a series of small ropes or lines which traverse the shrouds horizontally, forming ladders for going aloft.

**Rattan**, *rat-tan'*, *n.* [Malay *rotan*.] The commercial name for the long trailing stems of certain species of palm from India and the Eastern Archipelago, employed for walking-sticks, &c.; a cane or walking-stick made of rattan.

**Ratten**, *rat'n*, *v.t.* [Lit. to play a rat's trick upon, from prov. *raten*, a rat.] To destroy or take away the tools or machinery of, a mischievous trick perpetrated upon those who work in defiance of trade-unions.

**Rattle**, *rat'l*, *v.i.* [From an A.Sax. verb seen in *hrætele*, rattlewort.] To make a quick sharp noise rapidly repeated, as by the collision of bodies not very sonorous; to clatter; to speak eagerly and noisily; to chatter fluently.—*v.t.* To cause to make a rapid succession of sharp sounds.—*n.* A rapid succession of sharp clattering sounds; loud rapid talk; an instrument with which a clattering sound is made, formerly used by watchmen; also a child's toy constructed to produce a rattling sound; one who talks rapidly and without constraint; a jabberer; the horny organ at the extremity of

the tail of the rattlesnake; the peculiar sound heard in the throat which immediately precedes and prognosticates death; the death-rattle.—**Rattling**, *rat'ling*, *p.* and *a.* Making a quick succession of sharp sounds; lively.—**Rattlesnake**, *rat'l-snāk*, *n.* A venomous American snake having the tail terminating in a series of articulated horny pieces, which the animal moves in such a manner as to make a rattling sound.—**Rattle-trap, *n.* A shaky rickety object. [Colloq.]—**Rattlewort**, *rat'l-wort*, *n.* A name of certain plants the seeds of which rattle in the pods when shaken.**

**Raucous**, *rāk'us*, *a.* [L. *raucus*, hoarse.] Hoarse; harsh, as the voice.

**Ravage**, *rav'āj*, *n.* [Fr. *ravage*, from *ravir*, to carry off.] Desolation; devastation; ruin.—*v.t.* To lay waste by force; to devastate; to pillage.

**Rave**, *rāv*, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *raver*, to be delirious.] To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious, wild, furious, or raging, as a madman; to talk with false enthusiasm; to speak enthusiastically.—**Raving**, *rā'ving*, *p.* and *a.* Furious with delirium; mad.—*n.* Furious exclamation; irrational incoherent talk.

**Ravel**, *rav'el*, *v.t.* [Same as O.D. *ravelen*, D. *rafelen*, to disentangle.] To untwist; to unweave; to disentangle; to entangle; to make intricate; to involve.—*v.i.* To become entangled; to fall into perplexity and confusion.

**Ravelin**, *rav'lin*, *n.* [Fr. *ravelin*, from It. *ravellino*.] A detached triangular work in fortification, with two embankments which form a projecting angle.

**Raven**, *rā'v'n*, *n.* [A.Sax. *hræfn*.] A large bird of a black colour, of the crow family.—*a.* Resembling a raven, especially in colour; black (*raven* locks).

**Ravin**, **Raven**, *rav'in*, *rav'en*, *n.* [O.Fr. *ravine*, from L. *rapina*, rapine.] Prey; plunder.—*v.i.* To prey with rapacity; to show rapacity.—*v.t.* To devour; to eat with voracity. [O.T.]—**Ravenous**, *rav'en-us*, *a.* Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; eager for gratification (*a ravenous appetite*).

**Ravine**, *rā-vēn'*, *n.* [Fr. *ravine*.] A long deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; any deep narrow gorge in a mountain, &c.; a gully.

**Ravish**, *rav'ish*, *v.t.* [Fr. *ravir*, *ravisant*, from L. *rapio*, *rapere*, to seize.] To seize and carry away by violence; to have carnal knowledge of a woman by force and against her consent; to commit a rape upon; to deflower or violate; to transport with joy or delight; to enrapture; to enchant.—**Ravishing**, *rav'ish-ing*, *p.* and *a.* Such as to ravish; delighting to rapture; transporting.

**Raw**, *rā*, *a.* [A.Sax. *brēdw*.] Not altered from its natural state by cooking; not roasted, boiled, or the



like; not subjected to some industrial or manufacturing process; not manufactured (*raw silk*, *raw hides*); not mixed or diluted (*raw spirits*); not covered with the natural covering; having the flesh exposed; sore, as if galled; sensitive; immature; inexperienced; unripe in skill (*raw soldiers*); bleak; chilly; cold and damp (a *raw day*).—**Ravness**, *rā'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being raw; want of cooking; state of being inexperienced; chilliness; with dampness; bleakness.

**Ray**, *rā*, *n.* [O.Fr. *ray*, a sunbeam, from *L. radius*, a ray.] A line of light, one of the lines that make up a beam; *fig.* a beam of intellectual light; a gleam; one of a number of diverging radii; *bot.* the radiating part of a flower; the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower; *ich.* one of the radiating bony spines in the fins of fishes.—*v.t.* To radiate; to shoot forth or emit; to cause to shine out.—*v.i.* To shine forth or out, as in rays.

**Ray**, *rā*, *n.* [Fr. *raie*, from *L. raia*, a ray.] One of a genus of cartilaginous fishes, of which the skate is a well-known example, having a flattened body, with the pectoral fins extremely broad and fleshy.

**Rayon**, *rā'on*, *n.* Artificial silk, made from cellulose.

**Raze**, *rāz*, *v.t.*—*razed*, *razing*. [Same word as *raise*.] To glance along the surface of; to graze; to subvert from the foundation; to overthrow; to demolish; to erase; to efface; to extirpate; to destroy.

**Razor**, *rā'zor*, *n.* [Fr. *rasoir*, from *ras*, to shave.] A kind of keen-edged knife used for shaving.—*Safety razor*, a type of razor in which a small oblong blade, usually of water steel, is fixed to a handle, and protected by a guard of some sort, to prevent the skin of the face from being cut.—*Electric razor*, an electrically-operated shaving implement, more or less resembling a pair of barber's clippers.—**Razor-back**, *n.* One of the largest species of the whale tribe; the orqual. **RORQUAL**.—**Razor-bill**, *n.* An aquatic bird, the common auk.

**Re**, *rē*, *rā*. Shortened form of Latin legal expression *in re*, adopted in business correspondence: with reference to, in the matter of, a former communication or subject.

**Re**, *rā*, *n.* *Music*, the name given to the second of the syllables used in solmization.

**Reach**, *rēch*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *raecan*.] To extend or stretch out; to hold or put forth; to spread abroad; often followed by *out* and *forth*; to touch by extending the arm or something in the hand; to extend to; to stretch out as far, or as high as; to give with the hand (*reach me a chair*); to arrive at; to come to; to get as far as (the ship *reached* her port); to attain to by effort, labour, or study; to gain or obtain; to extend in action or influence to.—*v.i.* To extend in space (to *reach* to

heaven); to extend in scope or power; to stretch out the hand in order to touch; to make efforts at attainment.—*n.* The act or power of reaching; distance to which one can reach; the sphere to which an agency or a power is limited; often the extent or limit of human faculties or attainments; scope; a stretch of water; a straight portion of a river between any two bendings.

**React**, *rē-akt'*, *v.t.* To act or perform anew.—*v.i.* To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force; to act in opposition; to act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents.—**Reaction**, *rē-ak'shon*, *n.* The reciprocal action which two bodies or two minds exert on each other; action or tendency to revert from a present to a previous condition; in *politics*, a tendency to revert from a more to a less advanced policy; *physics*, the resistance made by a body to anything tending to change its state; *chem.* the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other.—**Reactionary**, *rē-ak'shon-a-ri*, *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or favouring reaction.—*n.* A favourer of reaction; one who attempts to check or reverse political progress.

**Read**, *rēd*, *v.t.*—*pret.* & *pp.* *read* (*red*). [A.Sax. *raedan*, to discern, to advise, to read.] To peruse; to go over and gather the meaning of (to *read* a book, an author); to utter aloud, following something written or printed; to reproduce in sound; to see through; to understand from superficial indications (to *read* one's face); to discover by marks; to study by reading (to *read* law); to explain; to interpret (to *read* a riddle).—*v.i.* To perform the act of perusing; to read many books; to study for a specific object; to stand written or printed (the passage *reads* thus); to have a certain effect when read; to be coherent; to make sense: said of a sentence.—*n.* A reading over; perusal.—**Readable**, *rē-da-bl*, *a.* Capable of being read; legible; worth reading.

**Reader**, *rē'dér*, *n.* One who reads or peruses; one who studies; one whose office it is to read prayers, lessons, lectures, and the like to others; a reading-book; one who corrects the errors in proof-sheets; a corrector of the press; in some universities, a member of the teaching staff ranking below a professor but above a lecturer.—**Reading**, *rē'ding*, *n.* The act of one who reads; perusal; study of books (a man of extensive *reading*); a public recital or delivery of something written; a particular version of a passage; a lecture; view or interpretation of an author's meaning or intention; reproduction in accordance with such interpretation; rendering; *legislation*, the formal recital of a bill by the proper officer before the house which is to con-

sider it (the bill passed the second *reading*).—**Reading-room**, *n.* A room furnished with books, newspapers, &c., to which persons resort for reading.

**Readjournal**, *rē-ad-jérn'*, *v.t.* To adjourn again or anew.—**Read-journment**, *rē-ad-jérn'ment*, *n.* Adjournment anew.

**Readjust**, *rē-ad-just'*, *v.t.* To adjust or settle again; to put in order again.—**Readjustment**, *rē-ad-just'ment*, *n.* The act of readjusting.

**Ready**, *rēd'i*, *a.* [O.E. *redi*, *readi*, A.Sax. *raede*.] Prepared at the moment; fit for immediate use; causing no delay from want of preparation; not slow, backward, dull, or hesitating (a *ready* apprehension); prompt; dexterous; not backward or reluctant; willing; inclined; offering itself at once; at hand; opportune, near, easy, convenient; on the point, eve, or brink: with *to*.—*n.* The position of a fire-arm when ready to be raised to the shoulder and fired.—**Readily**, *rēd'i-li*, *adv.* In a ready manner; quickly; promptly; cheerfully.—**Readiness**, *rēd'i-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being ready; due preparation; aptitude; quickness; cheerfulness; alacrity.—**Ready-made**, *a.* Made or prepared beforehand; kept in stock ready for use or sale (*ready-made* clothes).—**Ready-reckoner**, *n.* A book of tabulated calculations, or tables to facilitate calculations.

**Reaffirm**, *rē-af-fér'm'*, *v.t.* To affirm again.

**Reagent**, *rē-ā-jent*, *n.* Generally, anything that produces reaction; *chem.* a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies in a compound.

**Real**, *rē'al*, *a.* [O.Fr. *real* (Fr. *réel*), L.L. *realis*, from *L. res*, a thing.] Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary (*real* life); genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or fictitious; not affected; not assumed (his *real* character); *law*, pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements (*real* estate); opposed to *personal* or *movable* (property).—**Realism**, *rē'al-izm*, *n.* The doctrines or principles of a realist.—**Realist**, *rē'al-ist*, *n.* *Metaph.* as opposed to *idealist*, one who holds the doctrine that there is an immediate or intuitive cognition of external objects, that external objects exist independently of our sensations or conceptions; *scholastic philos.* one who maintains that things, and not words, are the objects of dialectics; opposed to *nominalist*; *fine arts and literature*, one who endeavours to reproduce nature or describes real life just as it appears to him.—**Realistic**, *rē'al-is'tik*, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the realists; relating to realism.—**Reality**, *rē'al-i-ti*, *n.* [Fr. *réalité*.] The state or quality of being real; actual being or existence; actuality; truth; fact; that which is real as

opposed to that which is imagination or pretence.—**Realization**, *rē'al-i-zā'shon*, *n.* The act of realizing.—**Realize**, *rē'al-iz*, *v.t.* To make real; to bring into being or act (to realize a scheme or project); to feel as vividly or strongly as if real; to bring home to one's own case or experience; to acquire as the result of labour or pains; to gain (to realize profit from trade); to sell for or convert into money (to realize one's stock in a railway).—*v.i.* To turn any kind of property into money.—**Really**, *rē'al-li*, *adv.* In a real manner; in truth; actually; indeed; to tell the truth: often used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration (well, really, I cannot say).

**Real**, *rē'al*, *n.* [Sp., lit. royal coin.] An old Spanish silver coin differing in value from 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. to  $\frac{1}{2}$  d. sterling.

**Realgar**, *rē'al-gar*, *n.* [Fr. *réalgar*.] A mineral consisting of sulphur and arsenic; red sulphide of arsenic.

**Realm**, *reim*, *n.* [O.Fr. *realme* (Fr. *royaume*), from L. *regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king.] A kingdom; a king's dominions; hence, generally, region, sphere, domain.

**Ream**, *rēm*, *n.* [O.Fr. *raime*.] A bundle or package of paper, consisting generally of 20 quires of 24 sheets each.

**Ream**, *rēm*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *ryman*, to increase, to enlarge, from *rūm*, space.] To bevel out, as a hole in metal; to enlarge, as the bore of a cannon.—**Reamer**, *rēm-ēr*, *n.* An instrument for enlarging a hole.

**Reanimate**, *rē-an-i-māt*, *v.t.* To revive; to resuscitate; to restore to life or animation; to infuse new life or courage into.

**Reap**, *rēp*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *ripan*.] To cut with a sickle, scythe, &c., as a grain crop; to cut down and gather; to gather when ripe or ready; to cut down the crop on; to clear of a grain crop (to reap a field); to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labour or of works: in a good or bad sense.—*v.i.* To perform the act or operation of reaping; to receive the fruit of labour or works.—**Reaper**, *rē-pēr*, *n.* One who reaps; a machine for cutting grain; a reaping-machine.—**Reaping-hook**, *n.* A curved cutting instrument used in reaping; a sickle.—**Reaping-machine**, *n.* A machine for cutting down standing corn, &c., and in many cases also for forming it into sheaves, moved by horses or motor tractors through the field.

**Reappear**, *rē-ap-pēr*, *v.i.* To appear again, or anew.

**Rear**, *rēr*, *n.* [O.Fr. *riere*, Pr. *reire*, from L. *retro*, behind.] The part behind or at the back; the hind part; the background: generally with the definite article; specifically, the part of an army or a fleet which is behind the rest.—*a.* Pertaining to or in the rear; hindermost; last.—**Rear-admiral**, *n.* An

admiral next in rank to a vice-admiral.—**Rear-guard**, *n.* The part of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it and bring up stragglers.—**Rear-most**, *rēr-mōst*, *a.* Farthest in the rear; last of all.—**Rear-rank**, *n.* The rank of a body of troops which is in the rear.

**Rear**, *rēr*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *raeran*.] To lift or set up; to erect; to raise; to bring up, as young; to foster; to educate; to breed, as cattle; to build up; to construct (to rear an edifice).—*v.i.* To rise on the hind-legs, as a horse; to assume an erect posture.

**Reason**, *rē'zn*, *n.* [Fr. *raison*, O.Fr. *reson*, from L. *ratio*, *ratiōnis*, reason.] A motive, ground, or cause acting on the mind; the basis for any opinion, conclusion, or determination; a ground or a principle; what accounts for or explains a fact or phenomenon; final cause; explanation; a faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes truth from falsehood, and which enables the possessor to deduce inferences from facts or from propositions, and to combine means for the attainment of particular ends; the act of deducing consequences from premises; ratiocination; justice; equity; fairness; that which is dictated or supported by reason; moderate demands; claims which reason and justice admit or prescribe (to bring one to reason).—*v.i.* To exercise the faculty of reason; to deduce inferences justly from premises; to argue; to ratiocinate; to discuss, in order to make something understood.—*v.t.* To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss (to reason the point); to persuade by reasoning or argument.—**Reasonable**, *rē'zn-a-bl*, *a.* Having the faculty of reason; rational; governed by reason; not given to extravagant notions or expectations conformable or agreeable to reason; not extravagant, excessive, or immoderate; fair; equitable (any reasonable demands); being in mediocrity; moderate; tolerable.—**Reasoning**, *rē'zn-ing*, *n.* The act or process of exercising the faculty of reason; ratiocination; the arguments employed; the proofs or reasons when arranged and developed.

**Reassemble**, *rē-as-sem'bl*, *v.t.* To collect or assemble again.—*v.i.* To assemble or meet together again.

**Reassure**, *rē-a-shōr*, *v.t.* To assure anew; to restore courage to; to free from fear or terror; also, to reinsure.—**Reassurance**, *rē-a-shō'rans*, *n.* Assurance or confirmation repeated; also, reinsurance.

**Réaumur**, *rā'o-mer*, *n.* [Inventor's name.] A thermometric scale on which the fixed points are  $0^{\circ}$  and  $80^{\circ}$ , answering respectively to  $32^{\circ}$  and  $212^{\circ}$  F.; denoted by R.

**Reave**, *rēv*, *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *reaved* or *reft*; ppr. *reaving*. [A.Sax. *redflan*, to seize.] To take away by stealth or violence; to bereave; to deprive

(with of).—**Reaver**, *rē'vēr*, *n.* One who reaves; a robber.

**Rebate**, *rē-bāt*, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *rebatre*—*re*, back, and *batre*, L. *baturare*, to beat.] To blunt; to diminish, reduce, abate; to deduct or make a discount from.—**Rebate**, **Rebate-ment**, *rē-bāt'ment*, *n.* Diminution; com. abatement in price; deduction.

**Rebec**, **Rebeck**, *rē'bek*, *n.* [Fr. *rebec*, *rebebe*, from Ar. *rabāb*, a kind of musical instrument.] A stringed instrument introduced by the Moors into Spain, somewhat similar to the violin, and played with a bow.

**Rebel**, *rē'el*, *n.* [Fr. *rebelle*, from L. *rebellis*, making war again.] One who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance; one who defies and seeks to overthrow the authority to which he is rightfully subject.—*a.* Rebellious; acting in revolt.—*v.i.* (re-bel')—*rebelled*, *re-belling*. To revolt; to take up arms against the government of constituted authorities; to refuse to obey a superior; to shake off subjection; to turn with disgust or nausea; to conceive a loathing (his stomach rebelled at such food).—**Rebellion**, *rē-bel'yōn*, *n.* [L. *rebellio*, *rebelliōnis*.] The act of rebelling; an armed rising against a government; the taking of arms traitorously to resist the authority of lawful government; open resistance to, or refusal to obey, lawful authority.—**Rebellious**, *rē-bel'yus*, *a.* Engaged in, or characterized by, rebellion; mutinous.

**Rebound**, *rē-bound'*, *v.i.* [Prefix *re*, and *bound*; Fr. *rebondir*, to rebound.] To spring or bound back; to fly back by elastic force after impact on another body.—*n.* The act of flying back on collision with another body; resilience.

**Rebuff**, *rē-buf*, *n.* [Prefix *re*, back, and old *buff*, a blow, from O.Fr. *buffe*, *bufe*, a blow.] A beating, forcing, or driving back; sudden check; a repulse; refusal; rejection of solicitation.—*v.t.* To beat back; to offer sudden resistance to; to repel the advances of.

**Rebuild**, *rē-bild'*, *v.t.* To build again; to build after having been demolished.

**Rebuke**, *rē-būk*, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *rebouquer*, to dull, to blunt, to rebuff *re* and *bouque*, an old and dialectic form of Fr. *bouche*, the mouth, from L. *bucca*, the mouth.] To check with reproof; to reprehend sharply and summarily; to reprimand; to reprove.—*n.* A direct and severe reprimand; reproof; reprehension; a chiding.

**Rebus**, *rē'bus*, *n.* [L., ablative plural of *res*, a thing—lit. by things, because the meaning is indicated by things.] A set of words written by figures or pictures of objects whose names resemble in sound those words or the syllables of which they are composed.

**Rebut**, *rē-but'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *rebuter*, *re-bouter*, to put or thrust back.] To repel, as by counter evidence; to

refute; *law*, to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.—**Rebuttal**, *rê-but'al*, *n.* The act of rebutting; refutation; confutation.—**Rebutter**, *rê-but'ér*, *n.* *Law*, the answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

**Recalcitrant**, *rê-kal'si-trant*, *a.* [*L. recalcitrô, I kick back*.] Exhibiting repugnance or opposition; not submissive; refractory.

**Recall**, *rê-kal'*, *v.t.* To call or bring back; to take back; to revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; to revive in memory; to order to come back from a place or mission (to *recall* a minister from a foreign court).—*n.* A calling back; revocation; the power of calling back or revoking.

**Recant**, *rê-kant'*, *v.t. and i.* [*L. recantare*, to recant, to recall—*re*, back, and *canto*, freq. of *cano*, I sing.] To retract; to unsay; to make formal contradiction of something which one had previously asserted.—**Recantation**, *rê-kan-tâ'shon*, *n.* The act of recanting; retraction; a declaration that contradicts a former one.

**Recapitulate**, *rê-ka-pit'û-lât*, *v.t.* [*Fr. recapituler, L.L. recapitulo*.] To repeat or summarize, as the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse; to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of.—*v.i.* To repeat in brief what has been said before.—**Recapitulation**, *rê-ka-pit'û-lâ'tsion*, *n.* The act of recapitulating; a concise statement of the principal points in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay.

**Recapture**, *rê-ka-p'tûr*, *n.* The act of retaking; the retaking of goods from a captor; a prize retaken.—*v.t.* To capture back; to retake.

**Recast**, *rê-kast'*, *v.t.* To cast or found again; to throw again; to mould anew; to throw into a new form.

**Recede**, *rê-sêd'*, *v.i.* [*L. recedo*—*re*, back, and *cedere*, to walk.] To move back; to retreat; to withdraw; to withdraw from a claim or pretension; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted (to *recede* from a demand, from propositions).

**Receipt**, *rê-sêr'*, *n.* [*O.Fr. recete, recepte (Fr. recette)*, from *L. receptus*, pp. of *recipere*, to receive.] The act of receiving (the *receipt* of a letter); that which is received; *pl.* money drawn or received; drawings (his receipts were £20 a day); a recipe; a prescription of ingredients for any composition, as of medicines, &c.; hence, *fig.* plan or scheme by which anything may be effected; a written acknowledgment of something received, as money, goods, &c.—*v.t.* To give a receipt for; to discharge, as an account.

**Receive**, *rê-sêv'*, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. recevoir, receive, Fr. recevoir, from L. recipio*.] To get or obtain; to take, as a thing given, sent, paid, communicated, &c.; to accept; to take into the mind; to embrace; to allow or hold, as a belief, custom, tradition,

&c.; to give acceptance to (a *received* belief); to allow to enter in an official capacity; to welcome as a guest; to entertain; to take in or on; to hold, admit, contain, have capacity for (a box to *receive* contributions); to be the object of; to suffer (to *receive* an injury); to take from a thief, knowing the thing to be stolen.—**Receiver**, *rê-sê'vêr*, *n.* One who receives; a person appointed by a court to receive the rents and profits of land or other property which is in dispute; a person appointed in some business for the purpose of winding up the concern; one who takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.

**Recension**, *rê-sen'shon*, *n.* [*L. recensere*, to review or examine.] An examination; enumeration; a revision of the text of an author by a critical editor; an edited version.

**Recent**, *rê-sent'*, *a.* [*Fr. récent, from L. recens*.] Of late origin, occurrence, or existence; new; not of remote date, antiquated style, and the like; modern; only made known or spoken of lately; fresh (*recent* intelligence); *geol.* applied to all accumulations and deposits whose remains belong exclusively to species still existing; occurring or formed since the glacial period.

**Receptacle**, *rê-sep'tak-l*, *n.* [*L. receptaculum*.] That which receives, admits, or contains things; a place or vessel in which anything is received and contained; a repository.

**Reception**, *rê-sep'shon*, *n.* [*L. receptio, from recipio, I receive*.] A receiving or manner of receiving; receipt; treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment; a formal occasion or ceremony of receiving guests, official personages, &c.; admission or credence, as of an opinion or doctrine; acceptance or allowance.—**Receptive**, *rê-sep'tiv*, *a.* Such as to receive readily (*receptive* of teaching); taking in; able to take in, hold, or contain.—**Receptivity**, **Receptiveness**, *rê-sep'tiv'ti*, *rê-sep'tiv-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being receptive.

**Recess**, *rê-ses'*, *n.* [*L. recessus, from recedo, recessum*.] A withdrawing or retiring; a moving back (the *recess* of the tides); place of retirement or secrecy; private abode; the time or period during which public or other business is suspended (the Christmas *recess* of a school); a cavity, niche, or sunken space formed in a wall; an alcove or similar portion of a room.—*v.t.* To make a recess in; to put in a recess.

**Recession**, *rê-sesh'on*, *n.* [*L. recessio, recessio, from recedo*; in last sense directly from *re* and *cessio*.] The act of receding; withdrawal; position relatively withdrawn; a cession or granting back; retrocession.—**Recessional**, *a.* Of or belonging to the recess or non-session of Parliament.—*n.* Hymn or other verses sung after service, when the choir and clergy withdraw

from their places.—**Recessive**, *rê-ses'iv*, *a.* Receding; going back; in Mendel's theory of heredity, one of the two types of sex-cells concerned in crossing may be able to impose its character on all the offspring of the first generation; this character is then called *dominant* to the character of the second type, which is called *recessive*.

**Rechauffé**, *râ-shô-fâ*, *n.* [*Fr.*, from prefix *re*, and *chauffer*, to warm.] *Lit.* a warmed-up dish; hence, a concoction of old materials; old literary matter worked up into a new form.

**Recherché**, *rê-she-shâ*, *a.* [*Fr.*] Much sought after; choice; rare; exquisite.

**Recidivist**, *rê-sid'iv-ist*, *n.* [*Fr. récidiviste*—*L. re*, back, *cado*, I fall.] A relapsed criminal or one who returns to crime.

**Recipe**, *res'i-pê*, *n.* [*L. recipe*, take, receive, imper. of *recipio*, I take or receive.] The first word of a physician's prescription; hence the prescription itself, abbreviated *R* or *℞*; now applied to a receipt for making almost any mixture or preparation.

**Recipient**, *rê-sip'ient*, *n.* [*L. recipiens, recipientis, ppr. of recipio*.] A person or thing that receives; one to whom anything is communicated.—*a.* Receiving.

**Reciprocal**, *rê-sip'rô-kal*, *a.* [*L. reciprocus, Fr. réciproque, alternating*.] Acting with a backward and forward motion; moving backwards and forwards; reciprocating; done by each to the other; mutual; mutually interchangeable; *gram.* reflexive.—*n.* That which is reciprocal to another thing.—**Reciprocate**, *rê-sip'rô-kât*, *v.i.* To move backwards and forwards; to have an alternate movement; to alternate.—*v.t.* To interchange; to give and return mutually; to give in requital (to *reciprocate* favours).—**Reciprocity**, *res-i-pros'iti*, *n.* The state or character of being reciprocal; reciprocal obligation or right; equal rights or benefits to be mutually yielded or enjoyed; especially equal commercial rights or privileges enjoyed mutually by two countries trading together.

**Recite**, *rê-sit'*, *v.t.*—*recited, reciting*. [*Fr. réciter, from L. recitare*—*re*, again, and *cito*, I cite.] To repeat, as something prepared, written down, or committed to memory beforehand; to rehearse, with appropriate gestures, before an audience; to tell over; to relate or narrate; to go over in particulars; to recapitulate.—*v.i.* To rehearse before an audience compositions committed to memory; to rehearse a lesson.—**Recital**, *rê-si'tal*, *n.* The act of reciting; the repetition of the words of another; narration; a telling of the particulars of an adventure or event; that which is recited; a story; a narrative; a musical entertainment given by a single performer (an *organ recital*).—**Recitation**, *res-i'tâ'shon*, *n.* The act



of reciting; the delivery aloud, with appropriate gestures, before an audience, of a composition committed to memory, as an elocutionary exhibition; the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.—**Recitative**, *res'î-tat'iv*, *n.* [It. *recitativo*.] Music, a species of vocal composition which differs from an air in having no definite rhythmical arrangement, and no strictly constructed melody; musical recitation or declamation.

**Reck**, *rek*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *reccan*.] To care; to mind; to heed; to regard: often followed by *of*.—*v.t.*† To heed, regard, care for.—*It recks* (impersonal), it concerns (it *reck*s me not).—**Reckless**, *rek'les*, *a.* Not recking; careless; heedless of consequences; mindless: with *of* before an object.

**Reckon**, *rek'n*, *v.t.* [O.E. *rekenen*, *rekenen*, A.Sax. *gerecnian*.] To count; to number; to tell one by one; to calculate; to estimate by rank or quality; to esteem, account, repute, hold.—*v.i.* To make computation; to compute; to calculate; to make up or render an account; to adjust relations of desert and penalty; to think, suppose, imagine (in this sense American rather than English).—**Reckoning**, *rek'n-ing*, *n.* The act of computing; calculation; a statement and comparison of accounts for adjustment; the charges made by a host in an hotel, tavern, &c. (to pay the *reckoning*); *naut.* the calculation of the position of a ship from the rate found by the log, and the course as determined by the compass.

**Reclaim**, *rê-klà'm'*, *v.t.* [*Re* and *claim*; Fr. *réclamer*.] To claim back; to demand to have returned; to call back; to bring a hawk to the wrist by a certain call; to reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame; to rescue from being wild, desert, or waste; to bring under cultivation; to bring back from error; to reform.—*v.i.* To cry out; to exclaim against anything; *Scots law*, to appeal to the inner house of the Court of Session.—*n.* The act of reclaiming; reformation.—**Reclamation**, *rek-la-mā'shon*, *n.* The act of reclaiming; the act of bringing into cultivation; the bringing back of a person from evil courses; a demand; claim made; a remonstrance or representation.

**Recline**, *rê-klin'*, *v.t.*—*reclined*, *reclining*. [*L. reclino*, I bend back.] To lean to one side or sideways; to lay down to rest (to *recline* the head).—*v.i.* To rest or repose; to take a recumbent position.

**Recluse**, *rê-klo's'*, *a.* [Fr. *reclus*, *fem. recluse*, from *L. reclusus*.] Living shut up or apart from the world; retired; sequestered; solitary.—*n.* A person who lives in retirement or seclusion; a hermit; a religious devotee who lives in an isolated cell.

**Recognize**, **Recognise**, *rek'og-niz*, *v.t.* [From *recognisance* (which is

older in English), O.Fr. *recognisance*, from *L. recognosco*.] To recall or recover the knowledge of; to perceive the identity of, with a person or thing formerly known; to know again; to avow or admit a knowledge of; to acknowledge formally; to indicate one's notice by a bow or nod; to indicate appreciation of (to *recognize* services by a reward).—*v.i. Law*, to enter into recognizances.—**Recognition**, *rek-og-nish'on*, *n.* [*L. recognitio*.] The act of recognizing or state of being recognized; a perceiving as being known; avowal; notice taken; acknowledgment.—**Recognizable**, *rek'og-ni'za-bl*, *a.* Capable of being recognized.—**Recognizance**, **Recognisance**, *rek'og-ni-zans*, *n.* Act of recognizing; recognition; mark or badge of recognition; token; *law*, an obligation which a man enters into before a proper tribunal, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, &c.

**Recoil**, *rê-koil'*, *v.i.* [Fr. *reculer*, from *L. re*, back, and *culus*, the posteriors.] To rebound; to fall back; to take a sudden backward motion after an advance; to be forced to retreat; to return after a certain strain or impetus (the gun *recoils*); to start or draw back, as from anything repulsive, alarming, or the like; to shrink.—*n.* A starting or falling back; rebound; the rebound or resilience of a firearm when discharged.

**Recollect**, *rek'ol-lekt*, *v.t.* [Lit. to collect or gather again.] To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory; to remember; *refl.* to recover resolution or composure of mind; to collect oneself.—**Recollection**, *rek'ol-lek'shon*, *n.* The act of recollecting or recalling to the memory; a bringing back to mind; remembrance; the power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period over which such power extends; that which is recollected; something recalled to mind.

**Recollect**, *rê-kol-lekt'*, *v.t.* To collect or gather again; to collect what has been scattered.

**Remember**, *rê-kom-mens'*, *v.t.* and *i.* To commence again; to begin anew.

**Recommend**, *rek-om-mend'*, *v.t.* [*Re* and *commend*; Fr. *recommander*.] To commend to another's notice; to put in a favourable light before another; to commend or give favourable representations of; to make acceptable; to attract favour to; hence, to *recommend itself*, to make itself approved; to advise, as to an action, practice, measure, remedy, &c.; to set forward as advisable.—**Recommendation**, *rek'om-men-dā'shon*, *n.* The act of recommending; a favourable representation; that which procures favour or a favourable reception.

**Recommit**, *rê-kom-mit'*, *v.t.* To

commit again (as persons to prison); to refer again to a committee.

**Recompense**, *rek'om-pens*, *v.t.*—*recompensed*, *recompensing*. [Fr. *récompenser*, *L.L. recompensio*—*L. re*, again, and *compensio*, *compensatum*, to compensate.] To give or render an equivalent to, as for services, loss, &c.; to reward; to requite; to compensate; to return an equivalent for; to make amends for by anything equivalent; to make compensation for.—*n.* An equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation; reward; amends.

**Reconcile**, *rek'on-sil*, *v.t.* [Fr. *réconcilier*, from *L. reconcilio*—*re*, again, and *concilio*, I conciliate.] To conciliate anew; to restore to union and friendship after estrangement; to adjust or settle (differences, quarrels); to bring to acquiescence or quiet submission (to *reconcile* oneself to afflictions); to make consistent or congruous: followed by *with* or *to*; to remove apparent discrepancies from; to harmonize.—*v.i.* To become reconciled.—**Reconciliation**, *rek'on-sil-ment*, *n.* Reconciliation; renewal of friendship.—**Reconciliation**, *rek'on-sil-i-ā'shon*, *n.* [*L. reconciliatio*.] The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity; *Scrip.* atonement; expiation; the act of harmonizing or making consistent; agreement of things seemingly opposite or inconsistent.

—**Reconcilable**, *rek-on-si'la-bl*, *a.* Capable of being again brought to friendly feelings; capable of being made to agree or be consistent; capable of being harmonized.

**Recondite**, *rek'on-dit* or *re-kon'dit*, *a.* [*L. reconditus*, pp. of *recondo*—*re*, back, and *condo*, I conceal.] Hidden from the mental perception; abstruse; profound; dealing with things abstruse.

**Reconnaissance**, *re-kon'nā-sans*, *n.* [Fr. *RECONNOÎTRE*.] The act or operation of reconnoitring; preliminary examination or survey of a territory or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations.

**Reconnoitre**, *rek-on-noi'tér*, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *reconnoître*, Fr. *reconnaître*, from *L. recognosco*—*re*, again, and *gnosco*.] To make a preliminary survey of; to examine or survey, as a track or region, for military purposes.—*n.* A preliminary survey; a reconnaissance.

**Reconsider**, *rê-kon-sid'ér*, *v.t.* To consider again; to turn over in the mind again; to take into consideration a second time, generally with the view of rescinding.

**Reconstruct**, *rê-kon-strukt'*, *v.t.* To construct again; to rebuild.—**Reconstruction**, *rê-kon-struk't'shon*, *n.* Act of constructing again.

**Record**, *rek-ord'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *recorder*, to get by heart, formerly also to record, from *L. recorder*, to remember—*re*, again, and *cor*, *cordis*,

the heart.] To preserve the memory of by written or other characters; to register; to note; to write down or enter for the purpose of preserving evidence of; to imprint deeply on the mind or memory; to attest.—*n.* (*rek'ord*). Something set down in writing for the purpose of preserving the knowledge of it; a register; an authentic or official account of facts or proceedings, entered in a book for preservation; the book or document containing such; a public document; memory; remembrance; testimony; witness (to bear *record*); the known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man; one's personal history.—**Recorder**, *rek-ôr'dër*, *n.* One who records; a person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions; in England, the chief judicial officer of a borough or city, exercising within it, in criminal matters, the jurisdiction of a court of record (whence his title); an old musical instrument, somewhat like a flageolet; a registering apparatus.—**Record-office**, *rek'ôrd*, *n.* A place for keeping records.

**Recount**, *rê-kount'*, *v.t.* [Except in last sense from *Fr. recontrer*—*re*, and *contrer*, to tell, from *L. computo*, I compute.] To relate in detail; to tell or narrate the particulars of; to rehearse; to count again.

**Recoup**, *rê-kôp'*, *n.* [From *Fr. recoupe*, cloth remaining after cutting out clothes, from *re*, back, and *couper*, to cut.] *Law*, a sum kept back; a deduction; discount.—*v.t.* *Law*, to keep back as a set-off or discount; hence, *refl.* to indemnify oneself for a loss or damage by a corresponding advantage.

**Recourse**, *rê-kôrs'*, *n.* [From *recours*, from *L. recursus*, a running back, a return, from *curro*, I run back—*re*, back, and *curro*, I run.] A going to, as for help or protection; a recurrence in difficulty, perplexity, need, or the like.

**Recover**, *rê-kuv'ër*, *v.t.* [O. *Fr. recovrer* (*Fr. recouvrer*), from *L. recuperare*, to recover.] To regain; to get or obtain after being lost; to get back; to restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; to revive; to cure; to heal; to retrieve; to make up for; to rescue; *law*, to gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; to obtain title to by judgment in a court of law.—*v.i.* To regain health after sickness; to grow well again; to regain a former state or condition, as after misfortune or disturbance of mind; to succeed in a lawsuit.—**Recovery**, *rê-kuv'ër-i*, *n.* The act or power of regaining or getting again; restoration from sickness or faintness; restoration from low condition or misfortune; *law*, the obtaining of right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit.

**Recreate**, *rek'rê-ant*, *a.* [O. *Fr. recreant*, ppr. of *recoire*, *L.L. recre-*

*dere*, to give in, to confess defeat.] Craven; yielding to an enemy; cowardly; mean-spirited; apostate; false.—*n.* One who basely yields; one who begs for mercy; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch.—**Recreancy**, *rek'rê-an-si*, *n.* The quality of being recreant; cowardice.

**Recreate**, *rek'rê-ât*, *v.t.* [*L. recreo*, *recreatum*—*re*, again, and *creo*, I create.] To revive or refresh after toil or exertion; to reanimate, as languid spirits or exhausted strength; to amuse; to divert; to gratify.—*v.i.* To take recreation.—*v.t.* (*rê-krê-ât'*). [Directly from *re* and *create*.] To create or form anew.—**Recreation**, *rek-rê-â'shon*, *n.* The act of recreating or the state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; entertainment.

**Recriminalize**, *rê-krim'i-nât*, *v.i.* [*L. re*, again, and *criminor*, I accuse.] To return one accusation with another; to charge an accuser with the like.—*v.t.* To accuse in return.—**Recriminalization**, *rê-krim'i-nâ'shon*, *n.* The act of recriminating; the return of one accusation with another; *law*, an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser upon the same fact; a counter-accusation.

**Recrudescence**, *rê-krô-des'ent*, *a.* [*L. recrudescere*—*re*, again, and *crudescere*, to become raw.] Growing raw, sore, or painful again.—**Recrudescence**, *rê-krô-des'ens*, *n.* The state of being recrudescence; *med.* increased severity of a disease after temporary remission.

**Recruit**, *rê-krôt'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. recruter*, from *recrute*, a participial noun from *O. Fr. recrôistre*, ppr. *recrû*, from *L. recresco*—*re*, again, and *cresco*, I grow.] To repair by fresh supplies; to restore the wasted vigour of; to renew the health, spirits, or strength of; to refresh; to supply with new men; to make up by enlistment (to *recruit* an army).—*v.i.* To gain new supplies of anything wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, &c.; to raise new soldiers.—*n.* A soldier newly enlisted.

**Rectangle**, *rek'tang-gl*, *n.* [*Lat. rectangulus*—*rectus*, right, and *angulus*, an angle.] A right-angled parallelogram; a quadrilateral figure having all its angles right angles.—**Rectangular**, *rek-tang'gû-lër*, *a.* Right angled; having an angle or angles of ninety degrees.

**Rectify**, *rek'ti-fi*, *v.t.* [*Fr. rectifier*, from *L. rectus*, right, and *facio*, I make.] To make or put right; to correct when wrong, erroneous, or false; to amend; to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation; to convert (alcohol) into gin, &c., by flavouring specially.—**Rectification**, *rek'ti-fi-kâ'shon*, *n.* The act or operation of rectifying; the act of setting right that which is wrong; the process of refining or purifying by repeated distillation.—**Rectifier**, *rek'ti-fi-ër*, *n.* One who

or that which rectifies; one who refines by repeated distillations; a device for obtaining direct electric current from alternating current.

**Rectilinear**, *Rectilineal*, *rek-ti-lin'ê-ër*, *rek-ti-lin'ê-âl*, *a.* [*L. rectus*, right, and *linea*, a line.] Bounded by straight lines; consisting of a straight line or of straight lines; straight.

**Rectitude**, *rek'ti-tüd*, *n.* [*L. rectitudo*, from *rectus*, ppr. of *rego*, *rectum*, to keep or lead straight.] Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness; integrity; honesty; probity; correctness.

**Recto**, *rek'tô*, *n.* [*L. rectus*, right.] The right-hand page of an open book; the right-hand side of a sheet of paper, as opposed to *verso*, on the reverse.

**Rector**, *rek'tër*, *n.* [*L. rector*, a ruler.] A clergyman of the English Church who has the charge of a parish, and to whom belong the parsonage and tithes; the head of Exeter and Lincoln colleges, Oxford; the chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland; in Scotland also the title of the headmaster of an academy or important public school.—**Rectoral**, *Rectorial*, *rek'tër-âl*, *rek'tô-ri-âl*, *a.* Pertaining to a rector or to a rectory.—**Rectory**, *rek'tô-ri*, *n.* A parish church or parish held by a rector; a rector's mansion or parsonage-house.

**Rectum**, *rek'tum*, *n.* [*L. rectum*, straight, because once thought to be straight.] Anat. the third and last part of the large intestine opening at the anus.

**Recumbent**, *rê-kum'bent*, *a.* [*L. recumbens*, *recumbentis*, ppr. of *recumbo*—*re*, back, and *cumbo*, I lie.] Leaning; reclining; lying down; reposing; inactive; *zool.* and *bot.* applied to a part that leans or reposes upon anything.—**Recumbency**, **Recumbence**, *rê-kum'bên-si*, *rê-kum'bên-s*, *n.* The state of being recumbent; the posture of reclining, or lying; rest; repose; idle state.

**Recuperate**, *rê-kû'për-ât*, *v.t.* [*L. recuperare*, *recuperatum*.] To recover; to regain.—*v.i.* To recover; to regain health.—**Recuperation**, *rê-kû'për-â'shon*, *n.* [*L. recuperatio*.] Recovery.—**Recuperative**, **Recuperatory**, *rê-kû'për-a-tiv*, *rê-kû'për-a-tô-ri*, *a.* Tending to recover; pertaining to recovery.

**Recur**, *rê-kër'*, *v.i.* [*L. recurreo*—*re*, and *curro*, I run.] To return; to return to the thought or mind; to have recourse; to turn for aid; to occur again or be repeated at a stated interval, or according to some regular rule.—**Recurrence**, **Recurrency**, *rê-kër'ens*, *rê-kër'en-si*, *n.* The act of recurring, or state of being recurrent; return; resort; recourse.—**Recurrent**, *rê-kër'ent*, *a.* Returning from time to time; turned back in its course.

**Recusant**, *rek'û-zant*, *a.* [*Fr. récusant*, *L. recusans*, *recusantis*, ppr. of

*recuso*, I refuse.] Obstinate in refusal; refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of a sovereign, or to conform to the established rites of a church.—*n.* One obstinate in refusing; one who will not conform to general opinion or practice; specifically, *Eng. hist.* a nonconformist.—**Recusancy**, rek'ü-zan-si, *n.* The state of being a recusant; the tenets of a recusant; nonconformity.

**Red**, red, *a.* [A.Sax. *redd*.] Of a bright warm colour resembling blood; a general term applied to many different shades or hues, as crimson, scarlet, vermilion, &c.—*Red deer*, the common stag, a native of the forests of Europe and Asia; still plentiful in the Highlands of Scotland.—*Red herring*, the common herring highly salted, dried, and smoked, so as to keep for a long time; *fig.* something cast in the path as a means of diverting the attention of persons, or the scent of hounds, from the real object; something intended to sidetrack an issue.—*n.* A red colour; a colour resembling that of arterial blood; one of the simple or primary colours; a red pigment.—**Redbreast**, red'bre'st, *n.* A singing-bird so called from the colour of its breast, also known as the *Robin-redbreast*, or simply as the *Robin*.—**Red-coat**, red'köt, *n.* A name formerly given to a soldier, because in most British regiments red coats were worn.—**Red-cross**, *a.* Wearing or bearing the cross of St. George, the national emblem of England (a *red-cross knight*); the emblem adopted at the Geneva Convention of 1864 for the International Societies organized for the treatment of the sick and wounded in war; also a distinction conferred on nurses (R.R.C.).—**Redden**, red'n, *v.t.* To make red.—*v.i.* To grow or become red.—**Red-hand**, **Red-handed**, *a.* With red or bloody hands; hence, in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands: said of a person caught in the perpetration of any crime.—**Red hat**, *n.* A cardinal's hat, symbolic of his office.—**Red-hot**, *a.* Red with heat; heated to redness.—**Red-lead**, *n.* An oxide of lead much used as a pigment, and commonly known by the name of *Minium*.—**Red-letter**, *a.* Having red letters; marked by red letters.—*Red-letter day*, a fortunate or auspicious day: so called because the holidays or saints' days were marked in the old calendars with red letters.—**Redness**, red'nes, *n.* The quality of being red; red colour.—**Red-poll**, red'pöl, *n.* [From the red colour of the poll or head.] A name given to several species of linnet.—**Redshank**, red'shank, *n.* A gallinaceous bird allied to the snipes: so called from its red legs.—**Redskin**, *n.* A red Indian; a North American Indian.—**Redstart**, **Redtail**, red'stärt, red'täl, *n.* [Start is from A.Sax. *stæort*, a tail.] A singing-bird nearly allied to the redbreast, widely diffused over

Europe, Asia, and North Africa.—**Red-tape**, *n.* A sarcastic name for excessive regard to formality and routine without corresponding attention to essential duties: so named from the red tape used in tying up papers in government offices.—**Red-water**, *n.* A disease of cattle, and occasionally of sheep, in which the urine becomes reddened with blood: called also *Hæmaturia*.—**Redwing**, red'wing, *n.* A species of thrush well known in Britain as a winter bird of passage.—**Redact**, red'akt', *v.t.* [L. *redigo*, *redactum*, to reduce to order—*re*, again, and *ago*, I bring.] To give a presentable literary form to; to act as redactor or editor of.—**Redaction**, red'ak'shon, *n.* [Fr.] Preparation for publication; the work thus prepared.

**Redan**, red'an', *n.* [Fr.] *Field fort.* the simplest kind of work employed, consisting of two parapets of earth raised so as to form a salient angle, with the apex towards the enemy.

**Redargue**, red'är-gü, *v.t.* [L. *redarguo*, I refute.] To put down by argument; to refute.

**Riddle**, red'l, *n.* [From *red*; comp. G. *röthel*, from *roth*, red.] Red chalk; a species of argillaceous ironstone ore used as a pigment and to mark sheep. Spelled also *Raddle*, *Ruddle*.

**Rede**, red, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *raedan*, to advise, to read.] To advise; to interpret.

**Redeem**, red-dēm', *v.t.* [Fr. *redimer*, L. *redimo*, I buy back.] To buy back; to release from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or be forfeited, by paying an equivalent; to pay ransom or equivalent for; to ransom; to rescue; to perform, as a promise; to make good by performance; to make amends for; to atone for; to improve or employ to the best advantage ('redeeming the time').

**Redeemer**, red-dē'mēr, *n.* One who redeems or ransoms; the Saviour of the world, Jesus Christ.—**Redemption**, red-dēm'shon, *n.* The act of redeeming; the state of being redeemed; ransom; *theol.* the deliverance of sinners from the penalty of God's violated law by the sufferings and death of Christ.—**Redemptorist**, red-dēm'tor-ist, *n.* One of a religious congregation who devote themselves to the education of youth and the spread of Catholicism.

**Redeliver**, red-dē-liv'ēr, *v.t.* To deliver back; to return to the sender; to liberate a second time.

**Redented**, red-den'ted, *a.* [L. *re*, back, and *dens*, a tooth.] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

**Redolent**, red'ö-lent, *a.* [L. *redolens*, *redolentis*, ppr. of *redolere*, to emit a scent.] Having or diffusing a sweet scent; giving out an odour; odorous; fragrant: often with *of*.—**Redolence**, red'ö-lens, *n.* The quality of being redolent; fragrance.

**Redouble**, red-dub'l, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*,

and *double*.] To multiply; to repeat often; to increase by repeated or continued additions.—*v.i.* To become twice as much; to become greatly or repeatedly increased.

**Redoubt**, red-dout', *n.* [Fr. *redoute*, *reduit*, from L.L. *reductus*, a retired spot.] Fort. a general name for nearly every class of works wholly enclosed and undefended by re-entering or flanking angles; a small enclosed temporary field-work.

**Redoubtable**, red-dout'a-bl, *a.* [O. Fr. *redoutable*, from *redouter*, to fear—*L. re*, again, and *dubito*, I doubt.] Formidable; to be dreaded; terrible to foes; hence, valiant: often used in irony.—**Redoubted**, red-dout'ed, *p.* and *a.* Redoubtable; formidable; valiant.

**Redound**, red-dound', *v.i.* [Fr. *redonder*, L. *redundo*, I overflow.] To roll or flow back, as a wave; to conduce; to contribute; to result (this will *redound* to your benefit).—*n.* The coming back, as a consequence or effect; result.

**Redraft**, red-draft', *v.t.* To draw or draft anew.—*n.* A second draft or copy; a second draft or order drawn for money.

**Redraw**, red-dra', *v.t.* To draw again, as a second draft or copy.—*v.i.* Com. to draw a new bill of exchange.

**Redress**, red-dres', *v.t.* [Fr. *redresser*, to straighten again, to put right.] To remedy or put right, as a wrong; to repair, as an injury; to relieve of anything unjust or oppressive; to compensate; to make amends to.—*n.* Deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; undoing of wrong; reparation; indemnification.

**Reduce**, red-üs', *v.t.* [L. *reduco*—*re*, back, and *duco*, I lead.] To bring to any state or condition, good or bad; to bring (to power, to poverty, to order, &c.); to diminish in size, quantity, or value; to make less or lower; to bring to an inferior condition; to subdue; to bring into subjection; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description; to bring from a form less fit to one more fit for operation; *arith.* to change from one denomination into another without altering the value; *alg.* to bring to the simplest form with the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side; *metal.* to separate, as a pure metal from a metallic ore; *urg.* to restore to its proper place or state, as a dislocated or fractured bone.—*To reduce to the ranks*, to degrade for misconduct to the position of a private soldier.—**Reducible**, red-üs-si-bl, *a.* Capable of being reduced; convertible.—**Reduction**, red-duk'shon, *n.* [L. *reductio*.] The act of reducing; conversion into another state or form; diminution; conquest; subjugation; *arith.* the bringing of numbers of one denomination into another; the arithmetical rule by which this is done; the act of making a copy of a map, design, &c., on a smaller



scale, preserving the proper proportions; *surg.* the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place; *metal.* the operation of obtaining pure metals from metallic ores.—**Reductive**, *rê-dûk'tiv*, *a.* Having the power of reducing; tending to reduce.

**Reductio ad absurdum**, *rê-dûk'shî-ô ad ab-sêr'dum*, *n.* [*L.*] A reduction to an absurdity, a species of argument which proves not the thing asserted, but the absurdity of everything which contradicts it.

**Redundant**, *rê-dun'dant*, *a.* [*L. redundantis*, *p.p.* of *redundo*.] Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; using more words than are necessary.—**Redundance**, *rê-dun'dans*, *rê-dun'dan-si*, *n.* The quality of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance; that which is redundant or superfluous.

**Reduplicate**, *rê-dû'pli-kât*, *v.t.* [*L. reduplico*.] To double again; to multiply; to repeat; *philol.* to repeat, as the initial syllable or the root of a word, for the purpose of marking past time.—*v.i.* *Philol.* to be doubled or repeated; to undergo reduplication.—**Reduplication**, *rê-dû'pli-kâ'shon*, *n.* The act of doubling or reduplicating; *philol.* the repetition of a root or of the initial syllable (more or less modified).

**Re-echo**, *rê-êk'ô*, *v.t.* and *i.* To echo back; to reverberate again.—*n.* The echo of an echo; a second or repeated echo.

**Reed**, *rêd*, *n.* [*O.E. rede*, *A.Sax. hreôd*.] A name applied to tall broad-leaved grasses growing in marshy places, or to their hollow stems; a musical instrument made from a reed; a rustic or pastoral pipe; a vibrating tongue of cane, wood, &c., inserted in the mouth-piece of certain wind-instruments, e.g. the bassoon, oboe, clarinet, and saxophone; one of the thin plates of metal whose vibrations produce the notes of an accordion, harmonium, &c.; *weaving*, a frame of parallel flat strips of wood or metal for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating the weft up to the web.—**Reed-bunting**, *Reed-sparrow*, *n.* One of the British bunnings, a bird that frequents reeds, fens, &c.—**Reeded**, *rêd'ed*, *a.* Covered with reeds; abounding in reeds.—**Reed-pipe**, *n.* A musical pipe made of reed; a pipe in an organ sounding by means of a reed.—**Reedy**, *rêd'i*, *a.* Abounding with reeds; resembling a reed; applied to a voice or musical instrument having a thin, harsh tone.

**Reef**, *rêf*, *n.* [*Same as D. rif*.] A mass of rocks in the ocean lying at or near the surface of the water; among gold miners, a gold-bearing quartz vein.

**Reef**, *rêf*, *n.* [*From D. reef*.] *Naut.* that part of a sail which can be drawn together by small cords, so as

to contract the canvas in proportion to the increase of the wind.—*v.t.* *Naut.* to take in a reef or reefs in; to reduce the extent of a sail by folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard.—**Reef-band**, *n.* A strong horizontal strip of canvas extending across a sail to strengthen it where the eyelet-holes are formed for the reef-points.—**Reefer**, *rêf'êr*, *n.* One who reefs; a reefing-jacket.—**Reefing-jacket**, *n.* A close-fitting jacket of strong cloth.—**Reef-point**, *n.* One of the small pieces of line for tying up a sail to the yard when reefing it.

**Reek**, *rêk*, *n.* [*A.Sax. rēc*, *smoke*.] Vapour; steam; exhalation; fume; smoke.—*v.i.* To smoke; to steam; to exhale; to emit vapour.

**Reel**, *rêl*, *n.* [*A.Sax. hreôl*, *reôl*.] A roller or bobbin of wood, &c., for thread used in sewing; a machine on which yarn is wound to form it into hanks, skeins, &c.; a revolving frame on which the log-line is wound; a revolving appliance attached to the butt of a fishing-rod, and around which the line is wound; the photographic film of a cinematograph.—*v.t.* To wind upon a reel.

**Reel**, *rêl*, *n.* [*Gael. righil*, *a reel*.] A lively dance peculiar to Scotland.

**Reel**, *rêl*, *v.i.* [*O.E. reile*, *rele*, to roll, to reel.] To stagger or sway in walking; to whirl; to have a whirling or giddy sensation (my brain reeled).—*n.* A staggering motion, as that of a drunk man.

**Re-elect**, *rê-ê-lekt'*, *v.t.* To elect again.—**Re-election**, *rê-ê-lek'shon*, *n.* Election a second time, or repeated election.

**Re-enact**, *rê-e-nakt'*, *v.t.* To enact again.

**Re-enlist**, *rê-en-list'*, *v.t.* and *i.* To enlist a second time.

**Re-enter**, *rê-en'têr*, *v.t.* To enter again or anew; *engr.* to cut deeper, as the incisions of a plate which are too faint.—**Re-entering**, *rê-en'têr-îng*, *p.* and *a.* Entering again.—**Re-entering angle**, an angle pointing inwards; *fort.* the angle of a work whose point turns inwards towards the defended place.—**Re-entrance**, *rê-en'trans*, *n.* The act of entering again.—**Re-entry**, *rê-en'tri*, *n.* A new or second entry; *law*, the re-suming or retaking possession of lands lately lost.

**Reeve**, *rêv*, *n.* [*A.Sax. gerêfa*, a steward.] A bailiff; a steward; a peace officer: now used only in such words as *borough-reeve*, *port-reeve*, &c.

**Reeve**, *rêv*, *n.* A bird, the female of the ruff.

**Reeve**, *rêv*, *v.t.* and *i.*—*reeve* or *rove*, *reeving*. [*From reef*, the nautical term.] *Naut.* to pass the end of a rope through any hole in a block, thimble, ring-bolt, &c.; to run or pass through such hole.

**Refection**, *rê-fek'shon*, *n.* [*L. refectio*, *refectionis*, from *reficio*, I restore.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast.—**Refectory**,

*rê-fek'to-ri*, *n.* An eating-room; an apartment in convents where meals are taken.

**Refer**, *rê-fêr*, *v.t.* [*L. refero*, *referre*, to bring back.] To trace back; to impute; to assign; to attribute to, as the cause, motive, or ground; to hand over, as to another person or tribunal for treatment, decision, &c. (to *refer* a matter to a third party); to appeal; to assign, as to an order, genus, or class; in all senses followed by *to*.—*v.i.* To respect; to have relation; to appeal; to have recourse; to apply; to consult (to *refer* to one's notes); to allude; to make allusion; to direct the attention.—**Referee**, *rê-fêr'ê*, *n.* One to whom a matter in dispute has been referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator; in football and other sports, an official who sees that the rules are observed and decides all points which may be matters of dispute.—**Reference**, *ref'êr-ens*, *n.* The act of referring; the act of alluding; direct allusion; relation, respect, or regard (generally in the phrase *in or with reference to*); one of whom inquiries may be made in regard to a person's character, abilities, &c.; a passage or note in a work by which a person is referred to another passage.—**Referendum**, *rê-fêr-en'dum*, *n.* [*L.*, a thing to be referred.] The reference to public vote, for final approval or rejection, of measures passed by a representative assembly, as in Switzerland; a means of consulting public opinion when a public body is unable to make or take the responsibility on a question of a measure.

**Refine**, *rê-fin'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. raffiner*, to refine—*ze*, and *affiner*—*af* (for *L. ad*), *to*, and *fin*, fine.] To reduce to a pure state; to free from impurities; to purify; to reduce from the ore; to separate from other metals or from dross or alloy; to purify from what is coarse, inelegant, rude, and the like; to make elegant; to raise or educate, as the taste; to give culture to; to polish (to *refine* the manners, &c.).—*v.i.* To become pure or purer; to affect nicety or subtlety in thought or language.—**Refined**, *rê-fînd'*, *p.* and *a.* Polished or elegant in character; free from anything coarse or vulgar.—**Refinement**, *rê-fin'ment*, *n.* The act of refining or purifying, or state of being refined; the state of being free from what is coarse, rude, inelegant, or the like; elegance of manners, language, &c.; culture; a result of excessive elaboration, polish, or nicety; overnicety; an affected subtlety.—**Refiner**, *rê-fî-nêr*, *n.* One that refines liquors, sugar, metals, or other things; an improver in purity and elegance; one who is overnice in discrimination, argument, reasoning, &c.—**Refinery**, *rê-fî-nêr-i*, *n.* A place and apparatus for refining sugar, metals, or the like.

**Refit**, *rê-fit'*, *v.t.* To restore after

damage or decay; to repair; to fit out anew.—*v.t.* To repair damages, especially to ships.—*n.* A repairing; the repair of a ship.—**Refitment**, *rê-fit'ment*, *n.* The act of refitting.

**Refix**, *rê-fiks'*, *v.t.* To fix again; to re-establish.

**Reflect**, *rê-flekt'*, *v.t.* [*L. reflecto*—*re*, back, and *flecto*, *flexum*, to bend.] To bend back; to turn, cast, or direct back; to throw off after striking or falling on any surface, and in accordance with certain physical laws (to *reflect* light, heat, or sound); to give back an image or likeness of; to mirror.—*v.i.* To throw back light, heat, sound, or the like; to return rays or beams; to throw or turn back the thoughts upon anything; to think or consider seriously; to revolve matters in the mind; to bring reproach; to cast censure or blame (do not reflect on his errors).—**Reflected**, *rê-flekt'-ted*, *pp.* Cast or thrown back (*reflected* light); curved or turned back.—**Reflecting**, *rê-flekt'ing*, *p.* and *a.* Throwing back light, heat, &c., as a mirror or other polished surface does; given to reflection; thoughtful; meditative (*a reflecting mind*).—**Reflectingly**, *rê-flekt'ing-li*, *adv.* With reflection; censoriously.—**Reflection**, *rê-flek'shon*, *n.* The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected; *physics*, the change of direction which light, heat, or sound experiences when it strikes upon a surface and is thrown back into the same medium from which it approached; that which is produced by being reflected; an image given back from a reflecting surface; attentive or continued consideration; meditation, contemplation, deliberation; a censorious remark or one attaching blame; reproach cast.—**Reflector**, *rê-flek'tér*, *n.* One who reflects; that which reflects; a polished surface of metal or other suitable material for reflecting light, heat, or sound in any required direction; a reflecting telescope.

**Reflex**, *rê-fleks*, *a.* [*L. reflexus*, *ppr. of reflecto*.] Turned backwards; having a backward direction; reflective; introspective.—**Reflex actions**, those actions of the nervous system which are performed involuntarily, and often unconsciously, as the contraction of the pupil of the eye when exposed to strong light.—*n.* Reflection; image produced by reflection.—**Reflexed**, *rê-flekt'st'*, *a.* Turned or bent back.—**Reflexive**, *rê-flek'siv*, *a.* Reflective; bending or turning backward; having respect to something past; *gram.* having for its direct object a pronoun which stands for the agent or subject, said of certain verbs (*I be-thought myself*, the witness *forsores himself*): also applied to pronouns of this class.

**Reflux**, *rê-fluks*, *n.* [*Prefix re*, back, and *flux*.] A flowing back (the *flux* and *reflux* of the tides).—*a.* Returning or flowing back.

**Reform**, *rê-reform'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. réformer*, to reform or amend, from *L. reformare*.] To change from worse to better; to introduce improvement in; to amend; to bring from a bad to a good state; to remove or abolish for something better.—*v.i.* To abandon evil and return to good; to amend one's behaviour.—*n.* A re-arrangement which either brings back a better order of things or re-constructs the present order in an entirely new form; reformation; amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved; specifically, a change in the regulations of parliamentary representation: often used adjectively (*a reform bill* or act).—**Reformation**, *ref-or-ma'shon*, *n.* The act of reforming or state of being reformed; correction or amendment of life, manners, or of anything objectionable or bad; the redress of grievances or abuses.—*The Reformation*, the name usually given to the religious revolution of the sixteenth century which divided the Western Church into the two sections known as Protestant and Roman Catholic.—**Reformatory**, *rê-for'ma-to-ri*, *a.* Tending to produce reformation.—*Reformatory school*, a reformatory.—*n.* An institution for the reception and reformation of juveniles who have been convicted of crime.—**Reformer**, *rê-for'mér*, *n.* One who effects a reformation or amendment; one of those who commenced or assisted in the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century; one who promotes or urges political reform.

**Re-form**, *rê-reform'*, *v.t.* [Directly from *re* and *form*.] To form again or anew; to give the same or another disposition or arrangement to (*to re-form* troops that have been scattered).

**Refract**, *rê-frakt'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. refracter*, from *L. refringo*, *refractum*, to break up.] To bend back sharply or abruptly; especially, *optics*, to deflect (a ray of light) at a certain angle on passing from one medium into another of a different density.—**Refraction**, *rê-frak'ting*, *p.* and *a.* Serving or tending to refract; turning from a direct course.—*Refraction telescope*, a telescope in which the rays are refracted by an object-glass, at the focus of which they are viewed by an eye-piece.—**Refraction**, *rê-frak'shon*, *n.* The act of refracting or state of being refracted; a deflection or change of direction impressed upon rays of light or heat passing from one transparent medium into another of different density, as from air into water or vice versa—or upon rays traversing a medium the density of which is not uniform, as the atmosphere.

**Refractory**, *rê-frak'to-ri*, *a.* [*Fr. refractaire*; from *L. refractarius*, stubborn.] Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; stubborn and unmanageable (*a refractory child*);

resisting ordinary treatment, as metals that are difficult of fusion.

**Refragable**, *ref-ra-ga-bl*, *a.* [*L.L. refragabilis*, from *L. refrago*, *i* oppose.] Capable of being opposed or resisted; refutable.

**Refrain**, *rê-frân'*, *n.* [*Fr. refrain*, from *O.Fr. refraindre*, *L. refringo*—*re*, again, and *frango*, *i* break.] The burden of a song; part of a poetic composition repeated at the end of every stanza; a kind of musical repetition.

**Refrain**, *rê-frân'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. refréner*, to bridle in, to repress, from *L. refrano*—*re*, back, and *frano*, *a* bit.] To hold back; to restrain; to curb; to keep from action: often *refl.*—*v.i.* To forbear; to abstain; to keep oneself from action or interference: followed by *from*.

**Refrangible**, *rê-frân'ji-bl*, *a.* [*L. re*, and *frango*, *i* break.] Capable of being refracted; subject to refraction, as rays of light.

**Refresh**, *rê-fresh'*, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. refreschir*, *refraichir* (*Fr. rafraichir*), to refresh.] To make fresh or vigorous again; to restore vigour or energy to; to give new strength to; to re-invigorate; to recreate or revive after fatigue, want, pain, or the like; to reanimate; to freshen.—**Refresher**, *rê-fresh'ér*, *n.* One who or that which refreshes; among lawyers, an additional fee paid to counsel when the case is adjourned from one term or sittings to another.—**Refreshing**, *rê-fresh'ing*, *p.* and *a.* Acting or operating so as to refresh; invigorating; reviving; reanimating.—**Refreshment**, *rê-fresh'ment*, *n.* The act of refreshing; that which refreshes; that which gives fresh strength or vigour, as food, drink, or rest: in the plural almost exclusively applied to food and drink.

**Refrigerate**, *rê-frij'ér-ât*, *v.t.* [*L. refrigero*, *refrigeratum*, to refrigerate.] To cool; to allay the heat of.—**Refrigeration**, *rê-frij'ér-â'shon*, *n.* The act of refrigerating; abatement of heat; the operation of cooling worts and other hot fluids without exposing them to evaporation.—**Refrigerator**, *rê-frij'ér-â-tér*, *n.* That which refrigerates, cools, or keeps cool; an apparatus for cooling wort, beer, &c.; a chest or chamber holding a supply of ice to cool provisions in warm weather; a machine or apparatus for the manufacture of artificial ice, or used in making ice-cream.

**Reft**, *ref*, *pret.* & *pp.* of *reave*. Bereft.

**Refuge**, *ref'uj*, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *L. refugium*.] Shelter or protection from danger or distress; that which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; any place where one is out of the way of any evil or danger; an institution where the destitute or homeless find temporary shelter; a house of refuge; an expedient to secure protection or defence; a device, contrivance, shift.—*v.t.* To shelter; to protect.



—*v.i.* † To take shelter.—**Refugee**, *ref-ū-jē'*, *n.* [*Fr. réfugié*]. One who flees for refuge; one who in times of persecution or political commotion flees to a foreign country for safety.

**Refugent**, *rē-ful'jēnt*, *a.* [*L. refugens, refugentis*, ppr. of *refugio*—*re*, again, and *fugio*, I shine.] Casting a bright light; shining; splendid.—**Refugence, Refugency**, *rē-ful-jens, rē-ful'jēn-si*, *n.* The state or quality of being refugent; splendour; brilliancy.

**Refund**, *rē-fund'*, *v.t.* [*L. refundo*, I pour back, restore—*re*, back, and *fundo*, I pour. *Fuse*.] To return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to pay back; to restore; to reimburse.

**Refurbish**, *rē-fēr'bish*, *v.t.* To refurbish a second time or anew.

**Refurnish**, *rē-fēr'nish*, *v.t.* To furnish anew; to resupply with furniture.

**Refuse**, *rē-fūz'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. refuser*, to refuse; *Pr. refusar*, Sp. *rehusar*; supposed to owe its origin partly to *L. recusare*, to refuse; partly to *refutare*, to refute.] To deny, as a request, demand, invitation, or command; to decline to do or grant; often with an infinitive as object (he refused to give me the book); to decline to accept; to reject (to refuse an office); to deny the request of; to say no to (I could not refuse him).—*v.i.* To decline a request; not to comply.—*a.* (*ref'ūz*). Rejected; worthless; left as of no value.—*n.* That which is rejected as useless; waste matter.—**Refusal**, *rē-fū'zəl*, *n.* The act of refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance; option of taking or buying; preemption.

**Refute**, *rē-fūt'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. réfuter*, *L. refutare*—*re*, back, and old *futo*, I pour, from root of *fundo*, I pour.] To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to prove to be in error.—**Refutable**, *rē-fū'tabl* or *ref'ū-ta-bl*, *a.* Capable of being refuted.—**Refutation**, *ref-ū-tā'shon*, *n.* The act of refuting or proving to be false or erroneous; overthrow by argument or countervailing proof.

**Regain**, *rē-gān'*, *v.t.* To gain anew; to recover what has been lost; to reach again (they regained the shore).

**Regal**, *rē'gəl*, *a.* [*L. regalis*, from *rex, regis*, a king.] Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal.—**Regalia**, *rē-gā'li-a*, *n.pl.* [*L. regalia*, royal or regal things.] The ensigns or symbols of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown, sceptre, &c.; the insignia or decorations of some society, as the Freemasons.—**Regality**, *rē-gal'i-ti*, *n.* Royalty; sovereignty; kingship; in Scotland, a territorial jurisdiction formerly conferred by the king.—**Regally**, *rē-gəl-li*, *adv.* In a regal or royal manner; royally.

**Regale**, *rē-gāl'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. régaler*, to regale—*re*, and an old verb *galer*, to rejoice.] To entertain sumptuously or with something that gives great pleasure; to gratify, as the senses; to delight; to feast.—*v.i.* To feast; to fare sumptuously.—*n.* A splendid repast; a treat.

**Regard**, *rē-gārd'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. regarder*, to regard, to observe—*re*, back, and *garder*, to guard.] To look upon; to observe; to notice with some care; to pay attention to; to observe a certain respect towards; to respect, reverence, honour, esteem; to mind; to care for; to have or to show certain feelings towards; to view in the light of; to put on the same footing as.—*n.* Look or gaze; aspect directed to another [*Shak.*]; attention or care; heed; consideration; that feeling which springs from estimable qualities in the object; respect, esteem, reverence; relation; respect; reference; view: often in the phrases, in *regard to*, with *regard to*; pl. respects; good wishes; compliments (give my regards to the family).—**Regardful**, *rē-gārd'fūl*, *a.* Having or paying regard.—**Regarding**, *rē-gārd'ing*, *prep.* Respecting; concerning; in reference to (to be at a loss regarding something).—**Regardless**, *rē-gārd'les*, *a.* Not having regard or heed; heedless; careless.

**Regatta**, *rē-gat'a*, *n.* [*It.*] Originally a gondola race in Venice; now any sailing or rowing race in which a number of yachts or boats contend for prizes.

**Regenerate**, *rē-jen'ēr-āt*, *v.t.* [*L. regenero, regeneratum*—*re*, again, and *genero*, I generate.] To generate or produce anew; to reproduce; *theol.* to cause to be born again; to change, as the heart and affections, from enmity or indifference to love of God.—*a.* Reproduced; *theol.* changed from a natural to a spiritual state.—**Regeneration**, *rē-jen'ēr-ā'shon*, *n.* The act of regenerating or producing anew; *theol.* that change by which love to God and his law is implanted in the heart.

**Regent**, *rē'jēnt*, *a.* [*L. regens, regentis*, ppr. of *rego*, I rule.] Ruling; governing; exercising vicarious authority.—*n.* A governor; a ruler; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign; one of a certain standing who taught in universities; in the English universities, one who had certain peculiar duties of instruction or government.—**Regency**, *rē'jēn-si*, *n.* Rule; government; the office or jurisdiction of a regent; a body of men intrusted with the power of a regent.

**Regicide**, *rēj'i-sid*, *n.* [*Fr. régicide*, from *L. rex, regis*, a king, and *cædo*, I slay.] A king-killer; one who murders a king; the killing or murder of a king.

**Regime**, *rā-zhēm'*, *n.* [*Fr. régime*, from *L. regimen*, guidance, from *rego*, I govern.] Mode or system of management; government, especi-

ally as connected with certain social features; administration; rule.—**Regimen**, *rēj'i-men*, *n.* Orderly government; the regulation of diet, exercise, &c.

**Regiment**, *rēj'i-ment*, *n.* [*Fr. régiment*, from *L.L. regimentum*, from *L. regimen*, rule, from *rego*, I rule.] A body of troops having a permanent organization, and forming the command of a colonel (nominally). A regiment of infantry consists of a varying number of battalions. A regiment of cavalry comprises three squadrons, each of four troops, a troop consisting of three or four sections (of four to eight men each); and there is also a machine-gun section.—**Regimental**, *rēj-i-men'tal*, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.—**Regimentals**, *rēj-i-men'talz*, *n.pl.* Articles of military dress; the uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

**Region**, *rē'jun*, *n.* [*Fr. région*, from *L. regio, regionis*, from *rego*, I rule.] A large division of any space or surface considered as apart from others; especially, a tract of land, sea, &c., of considerable but indefinite extent; a country; a district; a part or division of the body (the region of the heart).—**Regional**, *rē'jun-al*, *a.* Pertaining to a particular region; sectional.

**Register**, *rēj'is-tēr*, *n.* [*Fr. registre*, *L.L. registrum, gesturum*, a book of records—*re*, back, and *gero, gestum*, to carry.] An official written account or entry in a book regularly kept for preservation or for reference; a record; a list; the book in which records are kept; a document issued by the customs authorities as evidence of a ship's nationality; a contrivance for regulating the passage of heat or air in heating or ventilation; a device for automatically indicating the number of revolutions made or amount of work done by machinery, recording pressure, &c.; *printing*, the agreement of two printed forms to be applied to the same sheet, either on the same side, as in colour printing, or on both sides, as in a book or newspaper; *music*, the compass of a voice or instrument, or a portion of the compass; a stop or set of pipes in an organ.—*v.t.* To record; to enter in a register.—*v.i.* *Printing*, to correspond exactly, as columns or lines of printed matter on opposite sheets.—**Register-office**, *n.* An office where registers or records are kept; a record-office.—**Registrar**, *rēj'is-trār*, *n.* [*L.L. registrarius*.] One whose business it is to write or keep a register; a keeper of records.—**Registrar-general**, *n.* An officer who superintends a system of registration; in Britain, an official who has the general superintendence of the system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages.—**Registration**, *rēj-is-trā'shon*, *n.* The act of inserting in a register.—**Registry**, *rēj'is-tri*, *n.* The act of entering in a register; the place where a register is kept; facts recorded; an entry.



**Regium, Regius**, rê'jî-um, rê'jî-us, *a.* [Neut. and masc. form of *L. regium*, royal.] Royal.—*Regium donum* (royal grant), an annual grant of public money formerly given in aid of the income of the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland.—*Regius professors*, professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII; in the Scottish universities, whose professorships were founded by the crown.

**Regnant**, reg'nant, *a.* [*L. regnans.*] Reigning as sovereign; predominant; prevalent; exercising sovereign power by hereditary right: *a queen regnant* rules in her own right, *a queen consort* is the wife of a king.

**Regrate**, rê-grát', *v. t.* [*O. Fr. regrater*, to scrape or scour old things for sale again.] To buy (as corn, provisions, &c.) and sell again in or near the same market: a practice which, by raising the price, was formerly a public offense.

**Regret**, rê-grê', *n.* [*Fr. regret.*] Grief or trouble caused by the want or loss of something formerly possessed; sorrowful longing; pain of mind at something done or left undone; remorse.—*v. t.* To lament the loss of, or separation from; to look back at with sorrowful longing; to grieve at; to be sorry for.

**Regrettable**, rê-gret'-a-bl, *a.* Admitting of or calling for regret.

**Regular**, reg'û-lér, *a.* [*L. regularis*, from *regula*, a rule.] Conformed to a rule; agreeable to a prescribed mode or customary form; normal; acting or going on by rule or rules; steady or uniform; orderly; methodical; unvarying; *geom.* applied to a figure or body whose sides and angles are equal, as a square, a cube, an equilateral triangle, an equilateral pentagon, &c.; *gram.* adhering to the common form in respect to inflectional terminations; *eccles.* belonging to a monastic order, and bound to certain rules; *bot.* symmetrical as regards figure and size and proportion of parts; colloquially, thorough, out-and-out, complete.—*Regular troops* or *regulars*, troops of a permanent army: opposed to *militia* or *volunteers*.—*Regular verb*, in English, one that forms the preterite and past participle in *d* or *ed*.—*n.* A monk who has taken the vows of some monastic order; a soldier belonging to a permanent army.—**Regularity**, reg'û-lar'î-tî, *n.* The state or quality of being regular; agreeableness to rule or established order; conformity to the customary type; steadiness or uniformity in a course.—**Regularly**, reg'û-lér-lî, *adv.* In a regular manner; in uniform order; at fixed intervals or periods; methodically; in due order.—**Regulate**, reg'û-lât, *v. t.* [*L. regulo*, *regulatum*, from *regula*, a rule.] To adjust by rule or established mode; to govern by or subject to certain rules or restrictions; to direct; to put or keep in good order; to control and cause to act properly.—**Regulation**, reg'û-

lâ'shon, *n.* The act of regulating; a rule prescribed by a superior as to the actions of those under his control; a governing direction; a precept.—**Regulator**, reg'û-lâ-tér, *n.* One who or that which regulates; a device or contrivance of which the object is to produce uniformity of motion or action; the governor of a steam-engine.

**Regulus**, reg'û-lus, *n.* [*L.*, a petty king.] A name originally applied by the alchemists to antimony; metals which still retain to a greater or less extent the impurities they contained in the state of ore.

**Regurgitate**, rê-gêr'jî-tât, *v. t.* [*L. regurgito*, *regurgitatum*—*L. re*, back, and *gurgis*, *gurgitis*, a whirlpool.] To pour or cause to rush or surge back; to pour or throw back in great quantity.—*v. i.* To be poured back; to rush or surge back.—**Regurgitation**, rê-gêr'jî-tâ'shon, *n.* The act of regurgitating; *med.* the rising of some of the contents of the stomach into the mouth.

**Rehabilitate**, rê-ha-bil'î-tât, *v. t.* [*Fr. réhabiliter*—*re*, and *habilité*, to qualify.] To restore to a former capacity or position; to reinstate; to re-establish in the esteem of others.

**Rehash**, rê-hash', *v. t.* To hash anew; to work up old material in a new form.—*n.* Something made up of materials formerly used.

**Rehear**, rê-hêr', *v. t.* To hear again; *law*, to try a second time.

**Rehearse**, rê-hêrs', *v. t.*—*rehearsed*, *rehearsing*. [*O. E. reherce*, *reherse*, from *O. Fr. rehencer*.] To repeat, as what has already been said or written; to recite; to narrate, recount, relate; to recite or repeat in private for experiment and improvement, before giving a public representation (to *rehearse* a tragedy).—*v. i.* To go through some performance in private preparatory to public representation.—**Rehearsal**, rê-hêr'sal, *n.* The act of rehearsing; narration; a telling or recounting; a trial performance (as of a play) made before exhibiting to the public.

**Reich**, rich, *n.* In Germany, formerly the term for the German Empire; now the term applied to the whole of Greater Germany as distinct from the subsidiary states which compose it.

**Reichstag**, rich'stäg, *n.* [*G.*—*reich*, a kingdom, and *tag*, a day, a diet.] The supreme legislature of Germany, which assembles at Berlin; the German diet.

**Reign**, rân, *v. i.* [*O. Fr. régner*, *Fr. régner*, from *L. regnare*, to rule.] To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to hold the supreme power; to rule; to be predominant; to prevail; to have superior or uncontrolled dominion.—*n.* [*O. Fr. reign*, *Fr. règne*, *L. regnum*, a kingdom.] Royal authority; sovereignty; the time during which a king, queen, or emperor reigns; empire; kingdom; power; sway.

**Reimburse**, rê-im-bêrs', *v. t.*—*reimbursed*, *reimbursing*. [*Fr. rembourser*—*re*, again, *en*, in, and *bourse*, a purse.] To replace in a treasury; to pay back; to refund; to pay back to; to render an equivalent to for money or other expenditure.—**Reimbursement**, rê-im-bêrs'ment, *n.* The act of reimbursing; repayment.

**Reimport**, rê-im-pôrt', *v. t.* To import again; to carry back to the country of exportation.—*n.* (rê-im-pôrt). Something reimported.—**Reimportation**, rê-im-por-tâ'shon, *n.* The act of reimporting; that which is reimported.

**Rein**, rân, *n.* [*Fr. rêne*, *O. Fr. resne*, *it. redino*; from *L. retineo*, I retain.] The strap of a bridle, by which the rider or driver restrains and governs the horse, &c.; any thong or cord for the same purpose; *fig.* a means of curbing, restraining, or governing; restraint.—*v. t.* To govern, guide, or restrain by a bridle; to restrain; to control.

**Reindeer**, rân'dêr, *n.* [*Icel. hrein-dýri*, *Sw. renjur*, *Dan. rendyr*, a reindeer: said to be of Finnish or Lappish origin.] A deer of northern Europe and Asia, with broad branched antlers: used as a domestic animal among the Laplanders, to whom it furnishes food, clothing, and the means of conveyance.—**Reindeer moss**, *n.* A lichen which constitutes almost the sole winter food for reindeer.

**Reinflame**, rê-in-flâm', *v. t.* To inflame anew; to rekindle.

**Reinforce**, rê-in-fôrs', *v. t.* To strengthen; to strengthen with more troops, ships, &c.—*n.* An additional thickness given to any portion of an object in order to strengthen it; the part of a cannon nearest the breech.—*Reinforced concrete*, concrete in which steel bars are embedded, so as to increase the resistance of the structure to tension.—**Reinforcement**, rê-in-fôrs'ment, *n.* The act of reinforcing; additional troops or forces to augment an army or fleet.

**Reins**, rânz, *n. pl.* [*Fr. rein*, a kidney, *reins*, the loins, from *L. rens*, *renis*, the kidney.] The kidneys; the region of the kidneys; the lower parts of the back; the seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be situated in that part of the body.

**Reinstall**, rê-in-stâl', *v. t.* To install again.—**Reinstalment**, rê-in-stâl'ment, *n.* The act of reinstalling.

**Reinstate**, rê-in-stât', *v. t.* To instate again; to place again in possession or in a former state.—**Reinstatement**, rê-in-stât'ment, *n.* The act of reinstating; re-establishment.

**Reinsurance**, rê-in-shô'rans, *n.* A renewed or second insurance; a contract by which the first insurer relieves himself from the risks he had undertaken, and devotes them upon other insurers, called *reinsurers*.—**Reinsure**, rê-in-shô'r', *v. t.* To insure again.

**Reintroduce**, *rê-in'trô-dûs'*, *v.t.*

To introduce again.—**Reintroduction**, *rê-in'trô-duk'* *shon*, *n.* A second introduction.

**Reinvigorate**, *rê-in-vig'o-râi*, *v.t.*

To revive vigour in; to reanimate. **Reis**, *rês*, *n.* [Ar.] A head; a chief; a captain.—*Reis effendi*, one of the chief Turkish officers of state.

**Reissue**, *rê-ish'û*, *v.i.* To issue or go forth again.—*v.t.* To issue, send out, or put forth a second time (to *re-issue* bank-notes).—*n.* A second or renewed issue.

**Reiterate**, *rê-it'êr-ât*, *v.t.* [*L. re*, again, and *itero*, *iteratum*, to repeat.] To repeat again and again; to do or say (especially to say) repeatedly.—*a.* Reiterated.—**Reiteration**, *rê-it'êr-â'shon*, *n.* The act of reiterating; repetition.

**Reiver**, *rê-vêr*, *n.* A robber.

**Reject**, *rê-jêkt'*, *v.t.* [*L. rejicio*, *re-jectum*, to reject.] To throw away as useless or vile; to cast off; to discard; to refuse to receive; to decline haughtily or harshly; to refuse to grant.—**Rejection**, *rê-jêk'shon*, *n.* [*L. rejectio*.] The act of rejecting; refusal to accept or grant.

**Rejoice**, *rê-jois'*, *v.i.* [O.E. *rejoisse*, *rejoyse*, from O.Fr. *rejoir*.] To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; to be joyful; to exult: often with *at*, *in*, on account of, &c., or a subordinate clause.—*v.t.* To make joyful; to gladden.—**Rejoicing**, *rê-jois'ing*, *n.* The act of expressing joy; procedure expressive of joy; festivity.

**Rejoin**, *rê-join'*, *v.t.* To join again; to unite after separation; to join the company of again; to answer; to say in answer; to reply: with a clause as object.—*v.i.* To answer to a reply.—**Rejoinder**, *rê-join'dér*, *n.* [An infinitive form: Fr. *rejoindre*, to rejoin.] An answer to a reply; *law*, the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

**Rejuvenate**, *rê-jû'ven-ât*, *v.t.* [*L. re*, again, and *juvenis*, young.] To restore to youth; to make young again.—**Rejuvenation**, *rê-jû'ven-â'shon*, *n.* The act of rejuvenating.

**Relapse**, *rê-lâps*, *v.i.* [*L. relabor*, *relapsus*, to slide back.] To slip or slide back; to return to a former bad state or practice; to backslide; to fall back or return from recovery or a convalescent state.—*n.* A falling back into a former bad state, either of health or of morals.

**Relate**, *rê-lât'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *relater*, to state, to mention; *L. refero*, *relatum*, to refer.] To tell; to recite; to recount; to narrate the particulars of; to ally by connexion or kindred.—*v.i.* To have reference or respect; to regard; to stand in some relation: with to following.—**Relation**, *rê-lâ'shon*, *n.* [*L. relatio*.] The act of relating; that which is related or told; narrative; reference, respect, or regard: often in the phrase *in relation to*; connexion perceived or

imagined between things; a certain position of one thing with regard to another; the condition of being such or such in respect to something else; due conformity or harmony of parts; kinship; a kinsman or kinswoman; *math.* ratio; proportion.—**Relative**, *rel'a-tiv*, *a.* [*L. relativus*.] Having relation to or bearing on something; close in connexion; pertinent; relevant; not absolute or existing by itself; depending on or incident to something else; *gram.* applied to a word which relates to another word, sentence, or part of a sentence called the antecedent, applied especially to certain pronouns, as *who*, *which*, and *that*.—*n.* Something considered in its relation to something else; a person connected by blood or affinity, especially one allied by blood; a kinsman or kinswoman; *gram.* a word which relates to or represents another word, called its antecedent, or refers back to a statement; a relative pronoun.—**Relatively**, *rel'a-tiv-lî*, *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation to something else; not absolutely; comparatively: often followed by to (an expenditure large *relatively* to his income).—**Relativity**, *rel'a-tiv'i-tî*, *n.* The state of being relative; a modern physical theory, based on the hypothesis that the distance between two points and the interval of time between two events are not absolute quantities, but have different values for different observers.

**Relax**, *rê-laks'*, *v.t.* [*L. relaxo*, from *laxus*, loose.] To slacken; to make less tense or rigid; to make less severe or rigorous; to remit in strictness; to remit or abate in respect to attention, effort, or labour; to relieve from constipation.—*v.i.* To become loose, feeble, or languid; to abate in severity; to become more mild or less rigorous; to remit in close attention; to unbend.—**Relaxation**, *rê-lak-sâ'shon*, *n.* [*L. relaxatio*.] The act of relaxing or state of being relaxed; a diminution of tension or firmness; a diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts of the human body; remission of attention or application; recreation; an occupation intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort.

**Relay**, *rê-lâ'*, *n.* [Fr. *relais*.] A supply of anything stored up for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages; a supply of horses placed on the road to be in readiness to relieve others; a squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; a telegraphic apparatus which, on receiving a feeble electric current, sends on a much stronger current from a battery on the spot.—**Relay race**, a team-race, in which the second and succeeding members of every team take up the race as the preceding members finish, each member passing on to his successor a baton or

other object.—*v.t.* *Wireless*, to retransmit by wireless items received from a distance by land telephone.

**Release**, *rê-lês'*, *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *relessor*, from *L. laxus*, loose.] To let loose again; to set free from restraint or confinement; to liberate; to free from pain, grief, or any other evil; to free from obligation or penalty; *law*, to give up or let go, as a claim.—*n.* Liberation from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage; liberation from care, pain, or burden; discharge from obligation or responsibility.

**Relegate**, *rel'ê-gât*, *v.t.* [*L. relego*, *relegatum*, to banish.] To send away or out of the way; to consign to some obscure or remote destination; to banish.

**Relent**, *rê-lent'*, *v.i.* [Fr. *ralentir*, to slacken.] To become less harsh, cruel, or obdurate; to soften in temper; to become more mild; to yield; to comply.—**Relentless**, *rê-lent'les*, *a.* Incapable of relenting; insensible to the distresses of others; merciless; implacable; pitiless.

**Relevant**, *rel'ê-vant*, *a.* [Fr. *relevant*, ppr. of *relever*, to relieve.] Lending aid or support; to the purpose; pertinent; applicable; bearing on the matter in hand (arguments not *relevant* to the case).—

**Relevance**, **Relevancy**, *rel'ê-vans*, *rel'ê-van-sî*, *n.* The quality of being relevant; pertinence.

**Relic**, *rel'ik*, *n.* [Fr. *relique*, from *L. reliquæ*, remains.] That which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; a remaining fragment; the body of a deceased person: usually in *pl.*; something preserved in remembrance; a memento, souvenir, or keepsake; a bone or other part of saints or martyrs, or some part of their garments, &c., preserved, and regarded as of extraordinary sanctity and often as possessing miraculous powers.

**Relict**, *rel'ikt*, *n.* [O.Fr. *relicte*, a widow, *L. relicta*, fem. of *relictus*, pp. of *relinquo*, I leave.] A widow; a woman whose husband is dead.

**Relief**, *rê-lêf'*, *n.* [Fr. *relief*.] The removal of anything painful or burdensome by which some ease is obtained; ease from cessation of pain; alleviation; succour; what mitigates or removes pain, grief, or other evil; assistance given under the poor-laws to a pauper; release from duty by a substitute or substitutes; *sculp.*, *arch.*, &c., the projection or prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed; *painting*, the appearance of projection and solidity in represented objects; hence, prominence or distinctness given to anything by something presenting a contrast to it; *feudal law*, a payment by the heir of a tenant made to his lord for the privilege of taking up the estate.—**Relieve**, *rê-lêv'*, *v.t.* [O.E. *releve*, from Fr. *relever*, to set up again, to release.] To remove or lessen, as anything



that pains or distresses; to mitigate, alleviate (pain, misery, wants); to free, wholly or partially, from pain, grief, anxiety, or anything considered to be an evil; to help, aid, or succour (the poor, the sick, &c.); to release from a post or duty by substituting another person or party (to relieve a sentry); to obviate the monotony of by the introduction of some variety; to make conspicuous; to set off by contrast; to give the appearance of projection to.

**Religion**, rê-lîj'ôn, *n.* [Fr. *religion*, *L. religio*.] The feeling of reverence which men entertain towards a Supreme Being; the recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience; piety; any system of faith and worship (the religion of the Greeks, Jews, Hindus, Mohammedans, &c.).—**Religious**, rê-lîj'us, *a.* [*L. religiosus*.] Pertaining or relating to religion; concerned with religion; set apart for purposes connected with religion; imbued with religion; pious; devout; devoted by vows to the practice of religion or to a monastic life (a religious order); bound by some solemn obligation; scrupulously faithful.

**Relinquish**, rê-lîng'kwish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *relinquir*.] To give up the possession or occupancy of; to withdraw from; to leave; to abandon; to give up the pursuit or practice of; to desist from; to renounce a claim to.

**Reliquary**, rê-lî-kwa-ri, *n.* [Fr. *reliquaire*, from *L. reliquiae*, relics.] A depository for relics; a casket in which relics are kept; a shrine.

**Relish**, rê-lîsh, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *relêcher*, lit. to re-lick.] To like the taste or flavour of; to be pleased with or gratified by; to have a liking for; to give an agreeable taste or flavour to; to savour or smack of.—*v.i.* To have a pleasing taste; to have a flavour.—*n.* The sensation produced by anything on the palate; savour; taste, commonly a pleasing taste; inclination; liking (a relish for something); delight given by anything; characteristic quality; savour or flavour; smack; a small quantity just perceptible; tincture; something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating.

**Reluctant**, rê-luk'tant, *a.* [*L. reluctantis*, *ppr. of reluctor*, I struggle.] Striving against doing something; unwilling to do what one feels called on to do; acting with repugnance; averse; loth; granted with unwillingness (*reluctant obedience*).—**Reluctance**, *Reluctancy*, rê-luk'tans, rê-luk'tap-si, *n.* The state or quality of being reluctant; aversion; unwillingness; in magnetism, the resistance offered by a medium to the passage through it of lines of magnetic force; the reciprocal of permeability: also called magnetic resistance.

**Rely**, rê-lî'y, *v.t.* [From Fr. *relier*, to bind, to attach.] To rest with con-

fidence, as when we are satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence; to trust: with *on* or *upon*.—**Reliable**, rê-lî-a-bl, *a.* Such as may be relied on; worthy of being relied on; to be depended on for support.

—**Reliability**, *Reliability*, rê-lî-a-bl-nes, rê-lî-a-bl'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being reliable.—**Reliance**, rê-lî'ans, *n.* The act of relying; dependence; confidence; trust; ground of trust.—**Reliant**, rê-lî'ant, *a.* Having reliance; confident; self-reliant.

**Remain**, rê-mân', *v.i.* [O.Fr. *re-mandre*, to remain, from *L. remanere*—*re*, back, and *maneo*, *maneo*, to stay.] To continue in a place; to abide; to continue in an unchanged form or condition; to endure; to last; to stay behind after others have gone; to be left; to be left as not included or comprised; to be still to deal with.—*n.* That which is left; remainder; relic: chiefly used in the plural; specifically, *pl.*, that which is left of a human being after life is gone, that is, the dead body; *pl.* the productions, especially the literary works, of one who is dead.

—**Remainder**, rê-mân'dér, *n.* That which remains; anything left after the removal of the rest; *arith.* &c., the sum or quantity that is left after subtraction or deduction; *law*, an estate limited so as to be enjoyed after the death of the present possessor or otherwise; in the book-selling trade, the copies of a book which are left unsold when the demand or sale has fallen off, and which are then issued or sold at a reduced price.

**Remand**, rê-mand', *v.t.* [Fr. *remander*, from *L. re*, and *mandare*, to commit to one's charge.] To send, call, or order back; *law*, to send back to jail, as an accused party, in order to give time to collect more evidence.—*n.* The state of being remanded; the act of remanding.

**Remark**, rê-mârk', *n.* [Fr. *remarque*—*re* and *marquer*.] The act of observing or taking notice; notice or observation; a brief statement taking notice of something; an observation; a comment.—*v.t.* To observe; to note in the mind; to express, as a thought that has occurred to the speaker; to utter by way of comment or observation.—**Remarkable**, rê-mârk'a-bl, *a.* Observable; worthy of notice; extraordinary; unusual; striking; noteworthy; conspicuous; distinguished.

**Remarry**, rê-mar'î, *v.t.* To marry again or a second time.—*v.i.* To be married again or a second time.—**Remarriage**, rê-mar'ij, *n.* Any marriage after the first; a repeated marriage.

**Remedy**, rê-mé-di, *n.* [*L. remedium*, from *re*, again, and *medeor*, I heal.] That which cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health (a remedy for the gout); that

which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; relief; redress; legal means for recovery of a right.—*v.t.* To cure; to heal; to repair or remove, as some evil; to redress; to counteract.—**Remediable**, rê-mé'di-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being remedied.—**Remedial**, rê-mé'di-al, *a.* [*L. remedialis*.] Affording a remedy; intended to remedy or cure something, or for the removal of an evil (*remedial measures*).

**Remember**, rê-mem'bér, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *remembrer*, *se remembrer*, from *L. L. rememorare*.] To have in the mind and capable of being brought back from the past; to bear or keep in mind; to be capable of recalling; not to forget; to put in mind; to remind; to think of; to keep in mind with gratitude, favour, affection, or other emotion.—*v.i.* To have something in remembrance; to recollect.—**Remembrance**, rê-mem'brans, *n.* [O.Fr. *remembrance*.] The keeping of a thing in mind; power or faculty of remembering; limit of time over which the memory extends; what is remembered; a memorial; a keepsake; state of being mindful; regard.—**Remembrancer**, rê-mem'bran-sér, *n.* One who reminds; an officer in the exchequer of England whose business is to record certain papers and proceedings, make out processes, &c.; a recorder; the name is also given to an officer of some corporations (as London).

**Remind**, rê-mînd', *v.t.* To put in mind; to cause to recollect or remember (to remind a person of his promise).—**Reminder**, rê-mîn'dér, *n.* One who or that which reminds; a hint that serves to awaken remembrance.

**Reminiscence**, rê-mî-nîs'ens, *n.* [Fr. *reminiscence*, *L. reminiscencia*, from *reminisco*, I recall to mind.] Recollection; that which is recollected or recalled to mind; a relation of what is recollected; a narration of past incidents within one's personal knowledge.—**Reminiscent**, rê-mî-nîs'ent, *a.* Having remembrance; calling to mind.—*n.* One who calls to mind.

**Remiss**, rê-mîs', *a.* [*L. remissus*, relaxed, languid, not strict, *pp. of remitto*—*re*, back, and *mittô*, I send.] Not energetic or diligent in performance; careless in performing duty or business; negligent; dilatory; slack; wanting earnestness or activity.—**Remission**, rê-mîsh'on, *n.* The act of remitting; diminution or cessation of intensity; abatement; moderation; a giving up; the act of forgiving; forgiveness; pardon; a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain.—**Remit**, rê-mî't', *v.t.* [*L. remitto*, I send back, slacken, relax.] To relax in intensity; to make less intense or violent; to abate; to refrain from exacting; to give up in whole or in part (to remit punishment); to pardon; to forgive; to refrain from exacting punishment



for (sins); to surrender; to resign; to send back; to put again into custody; *Scots law*, to transfer from one tribunal or judge to another; *com.* to transmit or send, as money or other things, in payment for goods received.—*v.i.* To slacken; to become less intense or rigorous; *med.* to abate in violence for a time (a fever *remits* at a certain hour every day); *com.* to transmit money, &c.—*n.* *Scots law*, the transferring of a cause from one tribunal or judge to another.—**Remittance**, *rê-mit'ans*, *n.* The act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place, in return or payment for goods purchased; the sum remitted.—**Remittent**, *rê-mit'ent*, *a.* Temporarily ceasing; having remissions from time to time.—*Remittent fever*, any fever which suffers a decided remission of its violence during the twenty-four hours, but without entirely leaving the patient.—*n.* A remittent fever.

**Remnant**, *rem'nant*, *n.* [Contr. from *remnant*.] What remains after the removal of the rest of a thing; the remaining piece of a web of cloth after the rest is sold; that which remains after a part is done or past; a scrap, fragment, little bit.

**Remodel**, *rê-mod'el*, *v.t.*—*remodelled*, *remodelling*. To model or fashion anew.

**Modify**, *rê-mod'î-fi*, *v.t.* To modify again; to shape anew.—**Modification**, *rê-mod'î-fi-kä'shon*, *n.* The act of modifying again; a repeated modification or change.

**Monetize**, *rê-mon'e-tiz*, *v.t.* [*L. re*, again, and *moneta*, money.] To restore to circulation in the shape of money.

**Remonstrate**, *rê-mon'strât*, *v.i.* [*O.Fr. remonstrer* (*Fr. remontrer*); *L. L. remonstrare*—*L. re*, again, and *monstro*, I show.] To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; to expostulate.—**Remonstrance**, *rê-mon'strâns*, *n.* [*O.Fr. remonstrance*.] The act of remonstrating or expostulating; an expostulation; a strong statement of reasons, against something; a paper containing such a statement.

**Remora**, *rê-mo'ra*, *n.* [*L. from re*, back, and *mora*, delay.] The sucking-fish, a fish with a flattened, adhesive disc on the top of the head, by which it attaches itself firmly to other fishes or to the bottoms of vessels: fabled by the ancients to have miraculous powers of delaying ships.

**Remorse**, *rê-mors'*, *n.* [*L. L. remorsus*, a biting again.] The keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed; painful memory of wrongdoing.

**Remote**, *rê-môt'*, *a.* [*L. remotus*, from *removere*, I remove.] Distant in place; far off; not near; distant in time, past or future; not directly

producing an effect; not proximate (the *remote* causes of a disease); distant in consanguinity or affinity (a *remote* kinsman); slight; inconsiderable (a *remote* resemblance).—**Remotely**, *rê-môt'li*, *adv.* In a remote manner; at a distance; slightly; not closely.—**Remoteness**, *rê-môt'nes*, *n.* State of being remote; distance; farness.

**Remount**, *rê-mount'*, *v.t.* and *f.* To mount again.—*n.* A fresh horse to mount.

**Remove**, *rê-môv'*, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. remouvoir*, from *L. removeo*.] To shift from the position occupied; to put from its place in any manner; to displace from an office, post, or position; to take away by causing to cease; to cause to leave a person or thing; to put an end to; to banish (to *remove* a disease or grievance); to make away with; to cut off (to *remove* a person by poison).—*v.i.* To change place in any manner; to move from one place to another; to change the place of residence.—*n.* The act of removing; a removal; change of place; the distance or space through which anything is removed; an interval; stage; a step in any scale of gradation; a dish removed from table to make room for something else.—**Removal**, *rê-mô'val*, *n.* A moving from one place to another; change of place or site; the act of displacing from an office or post; the act of putting an end to (the removal of a grievance).

**Remunerate**, *rê-mû'nér-ât*, *v.t.* [*L. remunerare*, *remuneratum*—*re*, back, and *munus*, *muneris*, a present, gift.] To reward; to recompense; to requite, in a good sense; to pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, or sacrifice.—**Remuneration**, *rê-mû'nér-â'shon*, *n.* The act of remunerating; what is given to remunerate.—**Remunerative**, *rê-mû'nér-â-ti*, *a.* Affording remuneration; yielding a sufficient return.

**Renaissance**, *rê-nâs'sâns*, *n.* [*Fr.*, regeneration or new birth—*re*, again, and *naissance*, birth, *L. nascens*, *nascentia*, from *nascor*, *natus*, to be born.] The revival of anything which has long been in decay or extinct; the transitional movement in Europe from the middle ages to the modern world; specially applied to the time of the revival of letters and arts in the fifteenth century.—**Renascence**, *rê-nâs'ens*, *n.* The state of being renascent; also same as *Renaisance*.—**Renascent**, *rê-nâs'ent*, *a.* [*L. renascens*.] Springing or rising into being again.

**Renal**, *rê'nâl*, *a.* [*L. renalis*, from *ren*, *pl. renes*, the kidneys.] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.—**Renard**, *ren'ârd*, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *O.G. Reinhard*, *Reginhart*, lit. strong in counsel, cunning—the name of a fox in a celebrated German epic poem.] A fox; a name used in fables, poetry, &c., also written *Reynard*.

**Recounter**, **Rencontre**, *ren-koun'tér*, *ren-kon'tér*, *n.* [*Fr. ren-*

*contre* = *re-encounter*.] An abrupt or chance meeting of persons; a meeting in opposition or contest; a casual combat or action, as between individuals or small parties; a slight engagement between armies or fleets.

**Render**, *rend*, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp. rend*. [*A.Sax. rendan*, *hrendan*, to tear.] To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split; to take away with violence; to tear away.

**Render**, *ren'dér*, *v.t.* [*Fr. rendre*, from *L. reddo*, I restore.] To give in return; to give or pay back; to give, often officially, or in compliance with a request or duty; to furnish; to report (to *render* an account); to afford; to give for use or benefit (to *render* services); to make or cause to be so or so; to invest with qualities (to *render* a fortress more secure); to translate from one language into another; to interpret or bring into full expression to others; to reproduce (to *render* a piece of music); to boil down and clarify (to *render* tallow).—*v.i.* *Naut.* To yield or give way to force applied; to pass freely through a block: said of a rope.—*n.* A return; a payment, especially a payment of rent.—**Rendering**, *ren'dér-ing*, *n.* The act of one who renders; a version; a translation; *fine arts* and *drama*, interpretation; representation; exhibition.

**Rendezvous**, *ren'de-vù*, *n. pl. Rendezvous*, *ren'de-vù-zeez*. [*Fr. rendezvous*, lit. render yourselves, repair to a place.] A place appointed for the assembling of troops; the port or place where ships are ordered to join company; a place of meeting; a place at which persons commonly meet.—*v.i.* To assemble at a particular place, as troops.

**Rendition**, *ren-dish'on*, *n.* [*L. reditio*.] A rendering or giving the meaning of a word or passage; translation; the act of reproducing or exhibiting artistically; the act of rendering up or yielding possession; surrender.

**Renegade**, **Renegado**, *ren'ê-gâd*, *ren'ê-gâ'dô*, *n.* [*Sp. renegado*, *Fr. renégat*, *L.L. renegatus*, one who denies his religion.] An apostate from a religious faith; one who deserts to an enemy or who deserts one party and joins another; a deserter.

**Renew**, *rê-nû'*, *v.t.* To make new again; to restore to former freshness, completeness, or perfection; to restore to a former state, or to a good state, after decay or impairment; to make again (to *renew* a treaty); to begin again; to recommence (*renew* a fight); to grant or furnish again, as a new loan or a new note for the amount of a former one (to *renew* a bill).—*v.i.* To become new; to grow afresh; to begin again; not to desist.—**Renewal**, *rê-nû'al*, *n.* The act of renewing or of forming anew.

**Rennet**, ren'et, *n.* [A.Sax. *rinnan*, to run, *gerinnan*, to curdle or coagulate.] The prepared inner membrane of the calf's stomach, which has the property of coagulating milk.

**Renounce**, rê-nouns', *v.t.* [Fr. *renoncer*, from *L. renuncio*—*re*, back, and *nuncio*, *nuntio*, I tell.] To disown, disclaim, abjure, forswear; to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging; to cast off or reject.—*v.i.* *Card-playing*, not to follow suit when one has a card of the same sort; to revoke.—**Renouncement**, rê-nouns'ment, *n.* The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.—**Renunciation**, rê-nun'-si-ă'shon, *n.* The act of renouncing; a disowning or disclaiming; rejecting.

**Renovate**, ren-ô-vât, *v.t.* [L. *renovo*, *renovatum*—*re*, again, and *novo*, I make new.] To renew; to repair and render as good as new; to restore to freshness or to a good condition.—**Renovator**, ren-ô-vât-er, *n.* One who or that which renovates.—**Renovation**, ren-ô-vâ'shon, *n.* The act of renovating; renewal; repair; restoration.

**Renown**, rê-noun', *n.* [O.E. *renowne*, from Fr. *renom*, from *L. re*, and *nomen*, a name.] The state of having a great or exalted name; exalted reputation derived from the widely spread praise of great achievements or accomplishments.—**Renowned**, rê-nound', *a.* Famous; celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; eminent.

**Rent**, rent, *n.* [From pp. of *rend*.] An opening made by rending or tearing; a break or breach; a hole torn; schism.

**Rent**, rent, *n.* [Fr. *rente*, It. *rendita*, that which is rendered or given up, from *L.L. rendo*, for *L. reddo*, I give up.] A sum of money, or a certain amount of anything valuable, payable yearly for the use or occupation of lands or tenements; a compensation made to the owner by the user or occupier as a return for his occupancy.—*v.t.* To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a certain rent; to let on lease; to take and hold on the payment of rent.—*v.i.* To be leased or let for rent.—**Rental**, rent'al, *n.* A schedule or account of rents; rent-roll; the gross amount of rents drawn from an estate.

**Rente**, rânt, *n.* [Fr.] A public fund or stock bearing interest; French government stock.—**Rentier**, rânt-ê-ă, *n.* [Fr.] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, &c.; a fund-holder.

**Reopen**, rê-ô'-pen, *v.t.* To open again.—*v.i.* To be opened again; to open anew.

**Reorganize**, rê-or'gan-iz, *v.t.* To organize anew; to reduce again to an organized condition.—**Reorganization**, rê-or'gan-i-zâ'shon, *a.* The act of organizing anew.

**Rep**, **Repp**, rep, *n.* [Perhaps from

*rib*.] A dress fabric having a ribbed or corded appearance, the ribs being transverse.

**Repair**, rê-pâr', *v.t.* [Fr. *réparer*, from *L. reparo*—*re*, again, and *paro*, I get or make ready.] To execute restoration or renovation on; to restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; to make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to give indemnity for.—*n.* Restoration to a sound or good state; supply of loss; reparation; state as regards repairing (a building in good or bad repair).—**Reparation**, rep-a-râ'shon, *n.* The act of repairing; repair; what is done to repair a wrong; indemnification for loss or damage; satisfaction for injury; amends.—**Reparative**, rê-par-â-tiv, *a.* Capable of effecting repair; tending to amend defect or make good.—*n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

**Repair**, rê-pâr', *v.i.* [O.Fr. *reparer*, from *L.L. repatriare*—*re*, back, and *patria*, one's native country.] To go to some place; to betake oneself; to resort.—*n.* The act of betaking oneself to any place; a resorting; haunt; resort.

**Repartee**, rep-âr-tê', *n.* [Fr. *repartie*—*re*, back, and *partir*, from *L. partire*, to share.] A smart, ready, and witty reply.

**Repast**, rê-past', *n.* [O.Fr. *repast*, Fr. *repas*, from *L. re*, again, and *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed.] The act of taking food; a meal.

**Repatriate**, rê-pâ'tri-ât, *v.t.* [L. *repatrio*, *repatriatum*—*re*, again, and *patria*, one's country.] To restore to one's own country.—**Repatriation**, rê-pâ'tri-â'shon, *n.* Return or restoration to one's own country.

**Repay**, rê-pâ', *v.t.* To pay back; to refund; to make return or requital for.—*v.i.* To require either good or evil.—**Repayment**, rê-pâ'ment, *n.* The act of repaying or paying back; the money repaid.

**Repeal**, rê-pêl', *v.t.* [Fr. *rappeler*—*re*, back, and *appeler*, *L. appello*, I call upon, speak to.] To recall, as a law or statute; to revoke; to abrogate by an authoritative act, or by the same power that made or enacted.—*n.* The act of repealing; revocation; abrogation.

**Repeat**, rê-pêt', *v.t.* [Fr. *répéter*, from *L. repeto*, I seek again.] To do or perform again (to repeat an attempt); to go over, say, make, &c., again; to iterate; to recite; to rehearse; to say over (to repeat a lesson).—*n.* The act of repeating; repetition; music, a sign that a movement or part of a movement is to be twice performed.—*v.i.* To strike the hours (a repeating watch).—**Repeatedly**, rê-pêt'-ed-lî, *adv.* With repetition; more than once; again and again.—**Repeater**, rê-pêt'-er, *n.* One that repeats; one that recites or rehearses; a watch that strikes the hours, &c., on the compression of a spring; arith. an

interminate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs.—**Repetition**, rep-ê-tish'on, *n.* The act of doing or uttering a second time; the act of repeating or saying over; a reciting or rehearsing; what is repeated; something said or done a second time.

**Repel**, rê-pêl', *v.t.* [L. *repello*—*re*, back, and *pello*, I drive.] To drive back; to force to return; to check the advance of; to repulse (to repel an enemy); to encounter with effectual resistance; to resist or oppose successfully (to repel an encroachment, an argument).—*v.i.* To cause repugnance; to shock; to act with force in opposition (electricity sometimes repels).—**Repellent**, rê-pêl'-ent, *a.* Having the effect of repelling; able or tending to repel; repulsive; deterring.

**Repent**, rê-pent', *v.i.* [Fr. *repentir*—*se repentir*, to repent—*L. re*, and *paenitere*, to repent.] To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something done or left undone by oneself; to experience such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life; to be penitent.—*v.t.* To remember with compunction or self-reproach; to feel self-accusing pain or grief on account of (to repent rash words); frequently used in such phrases as I repent me, it repented him (impersonally).—**Repentance**, rê-pen'-tans, *n.* The act of repenting; the state of being penitent; contrition for sin; such sorrow for past conduct as produces a new life.—**Repentant**, rê-pen'-tant, *a.* Experiencing repentance; sorrowful for sin; expressing or showing sorrow for sin (repentant tears).

**Repercussion**, rê-pêr-kush'on, *n.* The act of driving back; reverberation.

**Repertoire**, rep'êr-twâr, *n.* [Fr. *répertoire*.] A list of dramas, operas, or the like, which can be performed by a dramatic or operatic company; those parts, songs, &c., that are usually performed by an actor, vocalist, &c.

**Repertory**, rep'êr-to-ri, *n.* [L. *repertorium*, from *reperio*, I find again—*re*, again, and *perio*, I produce.] What contains a store or collection of things; a treasury; a magazine; a repository.

**Repine**, rê-pin', *v.i.* [O.E. *repyne*, Fr. *repoudre*, to prick again—*L. re*, again, and *pungo*, I prick.] To fret oneself; to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits; to indulge in complaint; to murmur; with *at* or *against*.

**Replace**, rê-plâs', *v.t.* To put again in the former place; to repay; to refund; to fill the place of; to be a substitute for; to fulfill the end or office of.—**Replacement**, rê-plâs'-ment, *n.* The act of replacing.

**Replenish**, rê-plen'-ish, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *replenir*, *replennissant*, from *L. re*, again, and *plenus*, full.] To fill again after having been emptied or diminished; hence, to fill completely; to stock with numbers or abundance.

— **Replenishment**, *rē-plen'ish-ment, n.* The act of replenishing.

**Replete**, *rē-plēt', a.* [L. *repletus*, pp. of *repleo*, I fill again.] Completely filled; full; abounding; thoroughly imbued.—*v.t.* To fill to repletion or satiety.—**Repleniteness**, **Repletion**, *rē-plēt'nes, rē-plē'shon, n.* The state of being replete or completely filled; superabundant fullness; surfeit.

**Replevy**, *rē-plev'i, v.t.* [O.Fr. *replevir*] *Law*, to recover possession of (as goods wrongfully seized) upon giving surety to try the right to them in court; to take back by writ of replevin.—**Replevin**, **Replevy**, *rē-plev'in, n.* *Law*, a personal action which lies to recover possession of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained.

**Replica**, *rep'li-ka, n.* [It. *replica*, a reply, a repetition—L. *re*, back, and *plica*, a fold.] A copy of a picture or piece of sculpture made by the hand that executed the original.

**Reply**, *rē-pli', v.i.* [O.Fr. *replier* (Mod.Fr. *répondre*), to reply, from L. *replico*, I fold back.] To make answer in words or writing, as to something said or written by another; to answer; to respond; to do or give something in return for something else; to answer by deeds; to meet an attack by fitting action.—*v.t.* To return for an answer: often with a clause as object.—*n.* That which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another; an answer; that which is done in consequence of something else; an answer by deeds; a counter-attack.—**Replier**, *rē-pli'ēr, n.* One who replies; an answerer; a respondent.

**Report**, *rē-pōrt', v.t.* [Fr. *reporter*, to carry back.] To bear or bring back, as an answer; to relate, as what has been discovered by a person sent to examine or investigate; to give an account of; to relate; to tell; to circulate publicly, as a story (as in the common phrase, it is reported, that is, it is said in public); to give an official or formal account or statement of; to give an account of for public reading; to write out or take down from the lips of the speaker (the debate was fully reported); to lay a charge or make a disclosure against (I will report you).—*v.i.* To make a statement of facts; to take down in writing speeches from a speaker's lips; to discharge the office of a reporter.—*n.* An account brought back; a statement of facts given in reply to inquiry; a story circulated; hence, rumour; common fame; repute; public character (a man of good report); an account of a judicial decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, &c.; an official statement of facts; an account of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a legislative assembly or other meeting, intended for publication; an epitome or fully written account of a speech; sound of an

explosion; loud noise (the report of a gun).—**Reporter**, *rē-pōrt'ēr, n.* One who reports; a member of a newspaper staff whose duty it is to give an account of the proceedings of public meetings and entertainments, collect information respecting interesting or important events, and the like.

**Repose**, *rē-pōz', v.t.* [Fr. *reposer*, to place again, to settle, to rest—*re*, again, and *poser*.] To lay at rest; to lay for the purpose of taking rest; to refresh by rest: frequently used reflexively; to lay, place, or rest in full reliance (to repose trust or confidence in a person).—*v.i.* To lie at rest; to sleep; to rest in confidence; to rely: followed by *on*.—*n.* [Fr. *repos*.] The act or state of reposing; a lying at rest; sleep; rest; quiet; rest of mind; tranquillity; settled composure; absence of all show of feeling; painting, an avoidance of obtrusive tints or of striking action in figures.

**Repository**, *rē-pōz'i-to-ri, n.* [L. *repositorium*.] A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a storehouse; a magazine; a warehouse; a shop.

**Repoussé**, *rē-pūs-sā, p. and a.* [Fr., pp. of *repousser*—*re*, back, and *pousser*, to push, to thrust.] A term applied to a style of ornamentation in metal, effected by strokes of the hammer from behind until a rough image of the desired figure is produced, which is finished by chasing.

**Reprehend**, *rep-rē-hend', v.t.* [L. *reprehendo*—*re*, back, and *prehendo*, I lay hold of.] To charge with a fault; to chide sharply; to reprove; to take exception to; to speak of as a fault; to censure.—**Reprehensible**, *rep-rē-hen'si-bl, a.* Deserving to be reprehended or censured; blameworthy; censurable; deserving reproof.—**Reprehension**, *rep-rē-hen'shon, n.* [L. *reprehensio*.] The act of reprehending; reproof; censure; blame.

**Represent**, *rep-rē-zent', v.t.* [Fr. *représenter*, from L. *represento*—*re*, again, and *présento*, I present.] To exhibit the image or counterpart of; to typify; to portray by pictorial or plastic art; to act the part of; to personate; to exhibit to the mind in language; to bring before the mind; to give an account of; to describe; to supply the place of; to speak and act with authority on behalf of; to be a substitute or agent for; to serve as a sign or symbol of (words represent ideas or things).—**Representation**, *rep-rē-zen-tā'shon, n.* The act of representing, describing, exhibiting, portraying, &c.; that which represents; an image or likeness; a picture or statue; exhibition of a play on the stage, or of a character in a play; a dramatic performance; a statement of arguments or facts, &c.; sometimes a written expostulation; a remonstrance; the representing of a constituency in a legislative

assembly (the representation of a county in parliament); delegates or representatives collectively.—**Representative**, *rep-rē-zen-tā-tiv, a.* Fitted to represent, portray, or typify; acting as a substitute for another or others; performing the functions of others (a representative body); conducted by the agency of delegates chosen by the people (a representative government).—*n.* One who or that which represents; that by which anything is represented; something standing for something else; an agent, deputy, or substitute who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority; *law*, one that stands in the place of another as heir.

**Repress**, *rē-pres', v.t.* [Prefix *re*, and *press*, L. *reprimō*, repressum.] To press back or down effectually; to crush, quell, put down, subdue (sedition, a rising); to check; to restrain.—**Repressible**, *rē-pres'i-bl, a.* Capable of being repressed.—**Repression**, *rē-pres'h'on, n.* The act of repressing, restraining, or subduing; check; restraint; *psych.* deliberate suppression of unpleasant memories or impulses. See CENSORSHIP.—**Repressive**, *rē-pres'iv, a.* Having power to repress; tending to subdue or restrain.

**Reprive**, *rē-prēv', n.* [From O.Fr. *reprover*, *repuver*, to blame, condemn, from L. *reprobare*, to reject.] The suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence; respite; interval of ease or relief.—*v.t.* To grant a reprieve or respite to; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time.

**Reprimand**, *rep'ri-mand, n.* [Fr. *réprimande*, from L. *reprimenda*, a thing to be checked or repressed.] A severe reproof for a fault; a sharp rebuke; reprehension.—*v.t.* (rep'ri-mand'). To reprove severely; to reprehend; to reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence.

**Reprint**, *rē-print', v.t.* To print again; to print a second or any new edition of; to renew the impression of.—*n.* (rē'print). A second or new impression of any printed work.

**Reprisal**, *rē-prī'zal, n.* [Fr. *représaille*, from It. *ripresaglia*, from L.L. *reprisalia*, from L. *reprehendo*, I take again.] The seizure or taking of anything from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification; also, that which is so taken; any taking by way of retaliation; an act of severity done in retaliation.

**Reproach**, *rē-prōch', v.t.* [Fr. *reprocher*, O.Fr. *reprochier*, Fr. *reprocher*, to reproach, from L.L. *repropiare*, from L. *re*, back, and *prope*, near; lit. to bring near or set before.] To charge with a fault in severe language; to censure with severity, opprobrium, or contempt, or as having suffered wrong personally; to upbraid.—*n.* A severe or cutting expression of censure or blame; blame for something considered outrageous or vile; con-



tumely; source of blame; shame, infamy, or disgrace; object of contempt, scorn, or derision.

**Reprobate**, rep-rô-bât, *a.* [*L. reprobatus*, disapproved, rejected, pp. of *reprobo*—*re*, denoting reverse, and *probo*, I approve.] Abandoned in sin; morally abandoned; depraved; profligate; lost to virtue or grace.—*n.* One who is very profligate or abandoned; a person abandoned to sin; one lost to virtue; a wicked, depraved wretch.—*v.t.*—*reprobated*, *reprobating*. [*L. reprobo, reprobatus*.] To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to condemn strongly; to condemn; to reject.—**Reprobation**, rep-rô-bâ-shon, *n.* The act of reprobating; condemnation; censure; rejection.

**Reproduce**, rê-prô-dûs', *v.t.* To produce again or anew; to renew the production of; to generate, as offspring; to portray or represent; to bring to the memory or imagination.—**Reproduction**, rê-prô-dûk-shon, *n.* The act or process of reproducing; the process whereby new individuals are generated and the perpetuation of the species ensured; that which is produced or presented anew.—**Reproductive**, rê-prô-dûk-tiv, *a.* Pertaining to reproduction.

**Reprove**, rê-prôv', *v.t.* [*Fr. réprover*, to blame.] To charge with a fault to the face; to chide; to reprehend; to express disapproval of (to *reprove* sins); to serve to admonish.—**Reproof**, rê-prôf', *n.* The expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension; rebuke; reprimand.

**Reptile**, rep-tîl, *a.* [*Fr. reptile*, from *L. reptilis*, creeping, from *repo*, reptum, to creep.] Creeping; moving on the belly, or with small, short legs; grovelling; low; mean; vile.—*n.* In a general sense, an animal that moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs; a crawling creature; specifically, *zool.* an animal belonging to the class Reptilia; a grovelling, abject, or mean person.—**Reptilia**, rep-tîl'i-a, *n.pl.* A class of vertebrate animals intermediate between fishes and birds, comprising the snakes, lizards, crocodiles, tortoises, &c., breathing by lungs and having cold blood.—**Reptilian**, rep-tîl'i-an, *a.* Belonging to the class of reptiles.—*n.* An animal of the class Reptilia; a reptile.

**Republic**, rê-pub'lik, *n.* [*Fr. républicque*, *L. respublica*—*res*, an affair, interest, and *publica*, fem. of *publicus*, public.] A commonwealth; a political community in which the supreme power in the state is vested either in certain privileged members of the community or in the whole community, and thus varying from the most exclusive oligarchy to a pure democracy.—**Republican**, rê-pub'li-kan, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a republic; consonant to the principles of a

republic.—*n.* One who favours or prefers, a republican form of government.

**Repudiate**, rê-pû-dî-ât, *v.t.* [*L. repudio*, repudiatio, to divorce, to cast off.] To cast away; to reject; to discard; to disavow; to divorce; to refuse to acknowledge or to pay, as debt.—**Repudiation**, rê-pû-dî-â-shon, *n.* [*L. repudiatio*.] The act of repudiating; rejection; disavowal; divorce; refusal on the part of a government to pay debts contracted by a former government.

**Repugnance**, **Repugnancy**, rê-pug'nans, rê-pug'nân-si, *n.* [*Fr. répugnance*; *L. repugnantis*, from *repugno*, I resist.] The state of being opposed in mind; feeling of dislike to some action; reluctance; unwillingness; opposition in nature or qualities; contrariety.—**Repugnant**, rê-pug'nant, *a.* [*L. repugnans*, ppr. of *repugno*.] Standing or being in opposition; contrary; at variance; usually followed by to (a statement repugnant to common sense); highly distasteful.

**Repulse**, rê-pûls', *n.* [*L. repulsa*, from *repello*.] The condition of being repelled or driven back by force; the act of driving back; a check or defeat; refusal; denial.—*v.t.*—*repulsed*, *repulsing*. To repel; to drive back; to refuse; to reject.—**Repulsion**, rê-pûl'shon, *n.* [*L. repulsio*.] The act of repelling; physics, a term often applied to the action which two bodies exert upon one another when they tend to increase their mutual distance.—**Repulsive**, rê-pûl'siv, *a.* Acting so as to repel; exercising repulsion; tending to deter or forbid approach or familiarity; repellent; forbidding.

**Repute**, rê-pût', *v.t.* [*Fr. réputer*, from *L. reputo*, I count over.] To hold in thought; to reckon, account, or consider as such or such; to deem.—*n.* Reputation; character, attributed by public report, especially good character; honourable name.—**Reputed**, rê-pût'ed, *p.* and *a.* Generally considered; commonly believed, regarded, or accounted.—**Reputedly**, rê-pût'ed-li, *adv.* In common opinion or estimation.—**Reputable**, rep'û-tabl, *a.* Being in good repute; held in esteem; not mean or disgraceful.—**Reputation**, rep-û-tâ'shon, *n.* [*L. reputatio*.] Character by report; opinion of character generally entertained; character attributed; repute: in a good or bad sense; often favourable or honourable regard; good name.

**Request**, rê-kwest', *n.* [*O.Fr. requête* (*Fr. requête*), from *L. requisita*, a thing required.] The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition, prayer, entreaty; the thing asked for or requested; a state of being esteemed and sought after, or asked for (an article in much request).—*v.t.* To make a request for; to solicit or express desire for; to express a request to;

to ask.—**Request-note**, *n.* An application to obtain a permit for removing excisable articles.

**Requicken**, rê-kwi-k'n, *v.t.* To reanimate; to give new life to.

**Requiem**, rê-kwi-em, *n.* [*Acc. case of L. requies*, rest.] A funeral dirge or service, containing the words 'Requiem æternam', &c., sung for the rest of a person's soul; a grand musical composition performed in honour of some deceased person.

**Require**, rê-kwir', *v.t.* [*O.Fr. requerre*, *requiere*, *require* (*Fr. requérir*), from *L. requiro*, *requirere*, to ask for.] To demand; to ask as of right and by authority; to insist on having; to ask as a favour; to call upon to act; to request; to have need or necessity for; to need or want (the matter *requires* great care, we *require* food); to find it necessary; to have to: with infinitives (you will *require* to go).—**Requirement**, rê-kwir'ment, *n.* The act of requiring; demand; that which requires the doing of something; an essential condition; something required or necessary.—**Requisite**, rek'wi-zit, *a.* [*L. requisitus*, from *requiro*.] Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary.—*n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable.—**Requisition**, rek-wi-zish'on, *n.* [*L. requisitio*.] An application made as of a right; a demand; a demand for or a levying of necessities by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are; a written call or invitation (a *requisition* for a public meeting); state of being required or much sought after; request.—*v.t.* To make a requisition or demand upon.

**Requite**, rê-kwit', *v.t.* [*From re*, back, and *quit*.] To repay either good or evil: in a good sense, to recompense or reward: in a bad sense, to retaliate on.—**Requit**, rê-kwi'tal, *n.* Return for any office, good or bad; recompense; reward.

**Redos**, rêr'dos, *n.* [*Fr. arrière dos*—*arrière*, behind, and *dos*, *L. dorsum*, the back.] The back of a fireplace; the decorated portion of the wall behind and rising above the altar in a church.

**Rere-mouse**, rêr'mous, *n.* [*A.Sax. hrærmis*, from *hræran*, to raise, to move, and *mūs*, a mouse.] A bat. [*Shak.*]

**Rescind**, rê-sind', *v.t.* [*Fr. rescinder*, from *L. rescindo*, *rescindam*—*re*, again, and *scindo*, I cut.] To cut short; to abrogate; to revoke or annul by competent authority (to rescind a law, a judgment).—**Rescission**, rê-siz'hon, *n.* [*L. rescissio*, *rescissionis*.] The act of rescinding; the act of abrogating or annulling.

**Rescript**, rêskript, *n.* [*L. rescriptum*, from *rescribo*, *rescriptum*, to write back—*re*, and *scribo*, I write.] The answer or decision of a Roman emperor to some matter set before him; the decision by a pope of a question officially propounded; an edict or decree.

**Rescue**, res'kū, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *rescoudre*, *rescoudre*, to rescue, from L. *re*, again, and *excute*, to shake off.] To free from confinement, danger, or evil; to withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; *law*, to take by forcible or illegal means from lawful custody.—*n.* The act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint or danger; *law*, a forcible taking out of the custody of the law.

**Research**, rē-sēr'ch, *n.* [Prefix *re*, and *search*; Fr. *recherche*.] Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth; investigation.—*v.t.* To search again; to examine anew.—**Researcher**, rē-sēr'ch'ēr, *n.* One engaged in research.

**Reseat**, rē-sēt', *v.t.* To seat or set again; to furnish with a new seat or seats.

**Resemble**, rē-zem'bl, *v.t.*—*resembled*, *resembling*. [Fr. *ressembler*—*re*, and *sembler*, to seem, from L. *similare*, from *similis*, like.] To be like to; to have similarity to in form, figure, or qualities; to liken; to compare.—**Resemblance**, rē-zem'blans, *n.* The state or quality of resembling; likeness; similarity either of external form or of qualities; something similar; a similitude.

**Resent**, rē-zent', *v.t.* [Fr. *ressentir*, from L. *re*, and *sento*, I feel.] To consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree angry or provoked at; to take ill; to show such feeling by words or acts.—*v.i.* To be indignant; to feel resentment.—**Resentment**, rē-zent'ment, *n.* The act of resenting; the feeling with which one who resents is impressed; a deep sense of injury; anger arising from a sense of wrong; strong displeasure.

**Reserve**, rē-zerv', *v.t.* [Fr. *réserver*, from L. *reservo*—*re*, back, and *servo*, I keep.] To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose; to keep back for a time; to withdraw.—*n.* The act of reserving or keeping back; that which is reserved or retained from present use or disposal; a store of something still kept or remaining; something in the mind withheld from disclosure; a reservation; the habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; a certain closeness or coldness towards others; caution in personal behaviour; banking capital retained in order to meet average liabilities; troops reserved to sustain other troops in battle as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency.—*In reserve*, in store; in keeping for other or future use.—**Reservation**, rez-ēr-vā'shon, *n.* The act of reserving or keeping back; concealment or withholding from disclosure; something not expressed, disclosed, or brought forward; a keeping over of part of the consecrated elements for the communion of the sick; in the United States, a tract of the public land reserved for some

special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, &c.; a reserve.—*Mental reservation*, an intentional reserving or holding back of some word or clause, the speaker thus intending to set his conscience at rest while being guilty of deceit, or to keep his real sentiments secret.—**Reserved**, rē-zerv'd, *p.* and *a.* Kept for another or future use; showing reserve in behaviour; not open or frank; distant; cold.—**Reservist**, rē-zerv'vist, *n.* A soldier or sailor belonging to the Reserve.

**Reservoir**, rez-ēr-vwār, *n.* [Fr. *RESERVE*.] A place where anything is kept in store; a place where water is collected and kept for use; an artificial lake or pond from which pipes convey water to a town.

**Reset**, rē-set, *n.* [O.Fr. *recepte*, *recepte*, a receiving.] *Scots law*, the receiving and harbouring of an outlaw or a criminal.—*Reset of theft*, the offence of receiving and keeping goods knowing them to be stolen.—**Resetter**, rē-set'ēr, *n.* *Scots law*, a receiver of stolen goods.

**Reset**, rē-set', *v.t.* To set again (to reset a diamond); *printing*, to set over again, as a page of matter.—*n.* The act of resetting; *printing*, matter set over again.

**Reside**, rē-zid', *v.i.* [Fr. *résider*, from L. *resideo*—*re*, and *sedeo*, I sit, settle down.] To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have one's dwelling or home; to abide continuously; to abide or be inherent, as a quality; to *inhere*.—**Residence**, rez-i-dens, *n.* The act of residing or abiding; period of abode; the place where a person resides; a dwelling; a habitation; a mansion or dwelling-house; the continuing of a parson or incumbent on his benefice; opposed to *non-residence*.—**Residency**, rez-i-den-si, *n.* Residence; the official residence of a British resident at the court of a native prince in India.—**Resident**, rez-i-dent, *a.* [L. *residens*, *residentis*.] Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time; residing.—*n.* One who resides or dwells in a place for some time; one residing; a public minister who resides at a foreign court; a kind of ambassador.—**Resident**, rez-i-den-tēr, *n.* A resident.—**Residential**, rez-i-den'shal, *a.* Relating or pertaining to residence or to residents.

**Residue**, rez-i-dū, *n.* [Fr. *résidu*, from L. *residuum*, what is left behind.] That which remains after a part is taken, separated, or dealt with in some way; that which is still over; remainder; the rest; *law*, the remainder of a testator's estate after payment of debts and legacies.—**Residual**, rē-zid'ū-al, *a.* Having the character of a residue or residuum; remaining after a part is taken or dealt with.—**Residuary**, rē-zid'ū-ari, *a.* Pertaining to a residue or part remaining; forming a residue or portion not dealt with.—*Residuary legatee*, that legatee to

whom is bequeathed all that remains after deducting the debts and specific legacies.—**Residuum**, re-zid'ū-um, *n.* [L.] That which is left after any process of separation or purification; a residue; the dregs or refuse; *law*, the part of an estate remaining after the payment of debts and legacies.

**Resign**, rē-zin', *v.t.* [Fr. *résigner*, L. *resigno*, I resign.] To assign or give back; to give up, as an office, or post, to the person or authority that conferred it; hence, to surrender or relinquish; to give over; to withdraw, as a claim; to submit, particularly to Providence.—**Resignation**, rez-ig-nā'shon, *n.* The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, &c.; the state of being resigned or submissive; patience; quiet submission to the will of Providence; submission without discontent or repining.—**Resigned**, rē-zind', *p.* and *a.* Surrendered; given up; feeling resignation; submissive; patient.

**Resilience**, rē-sil'ien-s, *n.* The act of rebounding; rebound from being elastic; the quantity of work given out by a body, such as a spring, that is compressed and then allowed to resume its former shape.—**Resilient**, rē-sil'ient, *a.* Rebounding.

**Resin**, rez'in, *n.* [Fr. *résine*, from L. *resina*.] An inflammable substance of sundry varieties found in most plants, and often obtained by spontaneous exudation, in some cases solid and brittle at ordinary temperatures, in others viscous or semifluid (in which case they are called *balsams*), valuable as ingredients in varnishes, and several of them used in medicine.—**Resinous**, rez-i-nus, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from resin; partaking of the qualities of resin; like resin.

**Resist**, rē-zist', *v.t.* [Fr. *résister*, from L. *resisto*, I withstand.] To withstand so as not to be impressed by; to form an impediment to; to oppose, passively (certain bodies *resist* acids or a cutting tool); to act in opposition to; to strive or struggle against, actively.—*v.i.* To make opposition.—*n.* A sort of paste applied to calico goods to prevent colour or mordant from fixing on those parts not intended to be coloured.—**Resistance**, rez-zis'tans, *n.* The act of resisting, whether actively or passively; a being or acting in opposition; the quality or property in matter of not yielding to force or external impression; a force acting in opposition to another force so as to destroy it, or diminish its effect; *in elect.* the property of a body that limits the strength of an electric current in it by causing part of the electrical energy to be dissipated in the form of heat, &c.; measured practically in *ohms*.

**Resolute**, rez'ō-lūt, *a.* [Fr. *résolu*, pp. of *résoudre*, L. *resolvere*, to resolve.] Having a fixed purpose; determined; steadfast; bold; firm.—**Resolution**, rez-ō-lū'shon, *n.* [Fr. *résolution*, L. *resolutio*.] The charac-



ter of being resolute; a resolve taken; a fixed purpose or determination of mind; the character of acting with fixed purpose; firmness; determination; a formal decision of a legislative or other body; the operation of resolving or separating the component parts of a body; the act of unravelling a perplexing question or problem; solution; *music*, the succession of a concord immediately after a discord; *med.* a removal or disappearance, as the disappearance of a tumour; *math.* solution.—*Resolution of forces*, in *dyn.* the dividing of any single force into two or more others, which shall produce the same effect.

**Resolve**, *rê-zolv'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. resolve, I unloose.*] To separate the component parts of; to reduce to constituent elements; to reduce to simple parts; to analyse; to disentangle of perplexities; to clear of difficulties (to *resolve* doubts); to explain; to fix in determination or purpose; to determine (usually in pp.); to melt; to dissolve; to form or constitute by resolution (the house *resolved* itself into a committee); to determine on; to express by resolution and vote; *med.* to disperse or remove, as an inflammation or a tumour; *math.* to solve.—*v.i.* To form an opinion or purpose; to determine; to determine by vote; to melt; to become fluid; to become separated into its component parts or into distinct principles.—*n.* That which has been resolved on; fixed purpose of mind; a settled determination; a resolution.—**Resolved**, *rê-zôlv'd*, *p.* and *a.* Having the mind made up; determined.—**Resolvent**, *rê-zôl'-vent*, *a.* Having the power to resolve; causing solution.—*n.* That which has the power of causing solution.

**Resonant**, *rez'o-nant*, *a.* [*L. resonans, resonantis*, *ppr. of resono*—*re*, again, and *sono*, I sound.] Capable of returning sound; resounding; full of sounds; echoing back.—**Resonance**, *rez'o-nans*, *n.* The state or quality of being resonant; the act of resounding; *physics*, in a system capable of oscillation of any kind, e.g. acoustic or electromagnetic, energetic response to disturbances of certain definite frequencies.

**Resort**, *rê-zort'*, *v.i.* [*O.Fr. resortir, Fr. ressortir*, to go out again.] To have recourse; to betake oneself (to *resort* to force); to go (to *resort* to a place); to repair frequently.—*n.* A betaking oneself; recourse; the act of visiting or frequenting; a place frequented; a haunt.

**Resound**, *rê-zound'*, *v.t.* [*O.E. resoune, from L. resono.*] To sound again; to echo; to extol.—*v.i.* To be filled with sound; to echo; to reverberate; to sound loudly; to be echoed; to be much mentioned.

**Resource**, *rê-sôrs'*, *n.* [*Fr. ressource, from O.Fr. ressourdre*, to arise anew—*re*, again, and *sourdre*, *L. surgere*,

to rise.] Any source of aid or support; an expedient; means yet untried; resort; *pl.* pecuniary means; funds; available means or capabilities of any kind.

**Respect**, *rê-spekt'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. respecter, from L. respicio, respectum*—*re*, back, and *obs. specio*, I look.] To regard, heed, or consider; to have reference or regard to; to relate to; to view with some degree of reverence.—*n.* [*L. respectus.*] A respecting or noticing with attention; regard; attention; a holding in high estimation or honour; the deportment which proceeds from esteem, regard, or reverence; partial or undue regard; bias (*respect* of persons); *pl.* an expression of regard, esteem, or deference (give him my *respects*); a point or particular (wrong in many *respects*); relation; reference: especially in the phrase *in or with respect to*.—**Respectability**, *rê-spek'ta-bil'i-ti*, *n.* State or quality of being respectable.—**Respectable**, *rê-spek'ta-bl*, *a.* Worthy of respect; having an honest or good reputation; belonging to a fairly good position in society; mediocre; not despicable (a *respectable* number of citizens).—**Respectful**, *rê-spek'tfûl*, *a.* Marked by respect; showing respect or outward regard; ceremonious.—**Respecting**, *rê-spek'ting*, *ppr. used as a prep.* Regarding; in regard to; concerning.—**Respective**, *rê-spek'tiv*, *a.* Relating or pertaining severally each to each; severally connected or belonging; several (our *respective* places of abode); relative; not absolute.—**Respectively**, *rê-spek'tiv-ly*, *adv.* In their respective relations; as each belongs to each.

**Respire**, *rê-spir'*, *v.i.* [*Fr. respirer, from L. respiro*—*re*, and *spiro*, I breathe.] To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs and exhale it, for the purpose of maintaining animal life; to recover breath; to rest, as after toil or suffering.—*v.t.* To breathe in and out, as air; to inhale and exhale; to breathe out; to send out in exhalations.—**Respirable**, *res'pi-ra-bl* or *rê-spi'ra-bl*, *a.* Capable of or fit for being respired or breathed.—**Respiration**, *res-pi-râ'shon*, *n.* [*L. respiratio.*] The act of respiring or breathing, in the higher animals performed by lungs and including inspiration or inhalation of air, and expiration or exhalation; in fishes performed by gills.

**Respite**, *res'pit*, *n.* [*O.Fr. respit, from L. respectus, respect.*] A temporary intermission of labour or suffering; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt; *law*, a reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of an offender.—*v.t.*—*respit*, *respiting*. To give or grant a respite to; to reprieve.

**Resplendent**, *rê-splen'dent*, *a.* [*L. resplendens.*] Very bright; shining with brilliant lustre.

**Respond**, *rê-spond'*, *v.i.* [*O.Fr. répondre (Fr. répondre), L. respondeo.*] To make answer; to give a reply in

words; to answer or reply in any way; to answer by action; to correspond; to suit.—*n.* In religious services, a short anthem or versicle chanted at intervals; a response.—**Respondent**, *rê-spon'dent*, *a.* [*L. respondens, respondentis.*] Answering; conformable; corresponding.—*n.* One who responds; one who answers in a lawsuit; one who maintains a thesis in reply.—**Response**, *rê-spons'*, *n.* [*L. responsum.*] The act of responding or replying; reply; answer; an oracular answer; the answer of the congregation to the priest in the litany and other parts of divine service; a reply to an objection in formal disputation.—**Responsibility**, *rê-spon'si-bil'i-ti*, *n.* The state of being responsible; that for which one is responsible; a trust, or the like, resting on a person; ability to answer in payment.—**Responsible**, *rê-spon'si-bl*, *a.* Accountable; answerable; able to respond to any claim; involving responsibility.—**Responsions**, *rê-spon'shonz*, *n.* The first examination which the students at Oxford are obliged to pass before they can take any degree, familiarly called *Smalls*.—**Responsive**, *rê-spon'siv*, *a.* Answering; responding; correspondent; suited to something else.

**Rest**, *rest*, *n.* [*A.Sax. rest.*] A state of quiet or repose; cessation of motion, labour, or action of any kind; freedom from everything that disquiets; peace; tranquillity; sleep; figuratively, the last sleep; death; a place of quiet; that on which anything leans for support; an article or appliance for support; *music*, an interval of silence between one sound and another, or the mark or character denoting the interval.—*v.i.* To cease from action, motion, or work of any kind; to stop; to be free from whatever harasses or disturbs; to be quiet or still; to lie for repose; to sleep; to sleep the final sleep; to die; to stand for support; to be supported; to be fixed in any state or opinion (to *rest* content); to rely (to *rest* on a man's promise); to be in a certain state or position, as an affair.—*v.t.* To lay at rest; to give rest or repose to; to quiet; to lay or place, as on a support.—**Restful**, *rest'fûl*, *a.* Full of rest; giving rest; quiet; being at rest.—**Rest-house**, *rest'hous*, *n.* In India, an empty house for the accommodation of travellers.—**Resting-place**, *n.* A place for rest; used poetically for the grave.—**Restless**, *rest'les*, *a.* Unresting; unquiet; continually moving; being without rest; unable to sleep; passed in quietness; not satisfied to be at rest; unsettled; turbulent.

**Rest**, *rest*, *n.* [*Fr. reste, from rester, to rest, to remain.*] That which is left after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation: used with *the*; the remainder; the others; those not before included (in this sense plural); a surplus



fund held in reserve by a bank, or other such company, to fall back upon in any great emergency.—*v.i.* [*Fr. rester.*] To be left; to remain; to continue to be.

**Restaurant**, res'to-rān, *n.* [*Fr.*] A commercial establishment for the sale of refreshments; an eating-house.

**Restharrow**, rest'hār-ō, *n.* [*For arrest-harrow.*] A British leguminous plant, with a woody, tough, and strong root that arrests the harrow's prongs.

**Restitution**, res-ti-tū'shon, *n.* [*L. restitutio, restitutionis, from restituere, I set up again.*] The restoring of what is lost or taken away, especially taken away unjustly; amends; indemnification.

**Restive**, res'tiv, *a.* [*O.Fr. restif, drawing backward.*] Unwilling to go forward; refusing to rest or stand still; constantly fidgeting or moving about: said of horses; hence, impatient under restraint or opposition: applied to persons.

**Restore**, rē-stōr', *v.t.* [*O.Fr. restorer (Fr. restaurer), to restore, repair, re-install, from L. restaurare.*] To bring back to a former and better state; to repair; to rebuild; to heal; to cure; to revive; to re-establish after interruption (to restore peace); to give back; to return after having been taken away; to bring or put back to a former position; to recover or renew, as passages of an author defective or corrupted; *fine arts*, to bring back from a state of injury or decay (to restore a painting); to complete by adding the defective parts.—**Restoration**, res'tō-rā'shon, *n.* The act of restoring; replacement; renewal; re-establishment; the repairing of injuries suffered by works of art, buildings, &c.; recovery of health.—*The Restoration*, the return of King Charles II in 1660, and the re-establishment of the English monarchy.—**Restorative**, rē-stō'rā-tiv, *a.* Capable of restoring strength, vigour, &c.—*n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigour.

**Restrain**, rē-strān', *v.t.* [*O.Fr. restraindre (Fr. restreindre), from L. restringo—re, back, and stringo, I draw tight.*] To hold back; to hold in; to check; to hold from action; to repress; to restrict.—**Restraint**, rē-strānt', *n.* The act of restraining; a holding back or hindering from motion in any manner; hindrance of the will; a check to any tendency; abridgment of liberty; confinement; detention; that which restrains or hinders; a limitation.

**Restrict**, rē-strīkt', *v.t.* [*L. restringo.*] To limit; to confine; to restrain within bounds.—**Restriction**, rē-strīk'shon, *n.* The act of restricting, or state of being restricted; that which restricts; a restraint; reservation.

**Result**, rē-zult', *v.i.* [*Fr. résulter, to result, originally to rebound, from L. resulto.*] To proceed, spring, or rise, as a consequence, from facts,

arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, &c.; to ensue; to accrue; to have an issue; to terminate: followed by *in* (this measure will result in good or evil).—*n.* Consequence; conclusion; outcome; issue; effect; product; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or the state of things.—**Resultant**, rē-zult'ant, *a.* Following as a result or consequence; resulting from the combination of two or more agents.—*n. Physics*, the force which results from the composition of two or more forces acting upon a body.

**Résumé**, ră-zū-mă, *n.* [*Fr.*] A summing up; a recapitulation; a condensed statement; a summary.

**Resume**, rē-zūm', *v.t.* [*Fr. résumer, from L. resumere—re, and sumo, I take.*] To take again; to take back; to take up again after interruption; to begin again.—**Resumption**, rē-zūm'shon, *n.* The act of resuming, taking back, or taking again.

**Resurrection**, rez-ēr-rek'shon, *n.* [*L. resurrectio, from resurgere, resurrectum—re, again, and surgo, I arise.*] A rising again; a springing again into life; a rising from the dead; the revival of the dead of the human race at the general judgment.—**Resurrectionist**, rez-ēr-rek'shon-ist, *n.* One who steals bodies from the grave for dissection.

**Resuscitate**, rē-sus'i-tāt, *v.t.* [*L. resuscito, resuscitatum—re, again, and suscito, I rouse up—sub, and cito, I rouse, summon, cite.*] To stir up anew; to revivify; to revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death.—*v.i.* To revive; to come to life again.—**Resuscitation**, rē-sus'i-tā't'shon, *n.* The act of resuscitating; revivification; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead.—**Resuscitator**, rē-sus'i-tā-tēr, *n.* One who resuscitates.

**Ret, ret, v.t.** [*D. reten, to ret flax; allied to rot.*] To steep or macerate flax in water, in order to separate the fibre by incipient rotting.

**Retable**, rē-tā'bl, *n.* [*For rear-table.*] Arch. a shelf or ledge behind an altar for holding candles or vases.

**Retail**, rē-tāl', *v.t.* [*Fr. retailer, a piece cut off—re, again, and tailler, to cut.*] To sell in small quantities: opposed to selling by wholesale; to deal out in small quantities; to tell to many (to retail slander or idle reports).—*n.* (rē'tāl). The sale of commodities in small quantities; a dealing out in small portions.—*a.* (rē-tāl'). Applied to the sale of anything in small quantities (a retail trade).—**Retailer**, rē-tā'ler, *n.* One who retails.

**Retain**, rē-tān', *v.t.* [*Fr. retenir, L. retineo—re, back, and teneo, I hold.*] To hold or keep in possession; to keep from departure or escape; to detain; to keep; not to lose or part with; to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee (to retain counsel).—**Retainer**, rē-tā'nēr, *n.* One who or that which retains; one who is

kept in service; a dependant; a servant, not a domestic; *law*, a preliminary fee given to counsel to secure their services or prevent their being secured by others; a retaining fee.

**Retaliate**, rē-tāl'i-āt, *v.t.* [*L. retaliare, retaliatum, to retaliate.*] To return the like for (to retaliate injuries or wrongs); to pay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received, in a bad sense: that is, to return evil for evil.—*v.i.* To return like for like; to do injuries in return for injuries.—**Retaliation**, rē-tāl'i-ā'shon, *n.* The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; requital of evil by evil; reprisal; revenge.

**Retard**, rē-tārd', *v.t.* [*Fr. retarder, from L. retardare—re, and tardo, I delay.*] To obstruct in swiftness of course; to keep delaying; to impede; to clog; to hinder.

**Retch**, rech, rēch, *v.i.* [*A.Sax. hræcan.*] To make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.

**Retention**, rē-tēn'shon, *n.* [*L. retentio, retentionis, from retinere, retentum.*] The act of retaining or power of retaining; the faculty of remembering; power of memory; *med.* a morbid accumulation of matter in the body that should be evacuated.—**Retentive**, rē-tēn'tiv, *a.* Characterized by retention; having strong power of recollecting.

**Reticence**, ret'i-sens, *n.* [*Fr. reticence, from L. reticentia, from reticere, to be silent again.*] The quality of observing studied and continued silence; a refraining from talking; the keeping of one's counsel.—**Reticient**, ret'i-sent, *a.* Having a disposition to be silent; reserved; not apt to speak about or reveal any matters.

**Reticular**, re-tik'ū-lēr, *a.* [*L. reticulum, dim. of rete, a net.*] Having the form of a net or of net-work; formed with interstices.—**Reticulate**, **Reticulated**, re-tik'ū-lāt, re-tik'ū-lā-ted, *a.* [*L. reticulatus, from reticulum.*] Netted; resembling net-work; having distinct lines or veins crossing like net-work.—**Reticulation**, re-tik'ū-lā'shon, *n.* That which is reticulated; net-work; organization of substances resembling a net.—**Reticule**, ret'i-kūl, *n.* A kind of bag, usually of net-work, formerly used by ladies for carrying in the hand.

**Retina**, ret'i-na, *n.* [*From L. rete, a net.*] A membrane lining the interior of the eye behind, being a reticular expansion of the optic nerve, which receives the impressions from external objects.

**Retinue**, ret'i-nū, *n.* [*O.Fr. retenue, from retenir, to retain.*] The attendants of a prince or other distinguished personage, chiefly on a journey or an excursion; a train of persons; a suite; a cortège.

**Retire**, rē-tir', *v.i.*—**retired, retiring.** [*Fr. retirer—re, back, and tirer, to draw.*] To withdraw; to go back; to draw back; to go from company or from a public place into privacy;

to retreat from action or danger (to *retire* from battle); to withdraw from business or active life; to recede; to be bent or turned back (the shore *retires* to form a bay).—*v.t.* To designate as being no longer qualified for active service (to *retire* a military officer); to withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying (to *retire* a bill).—**Retiral**, *rê-trî'al*, *n.* The act of retiring or withdrawing; the act of taking up and paying a bill when due.—**Retired**, *rê-trî'd'*, *p.* and *a.* Secluded from much society or from public notice; apart from public view (a *retired* life, a *retired* locality); private; secret; withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business (a *retired* merchant); given to seclusion; inclining to retirement.—*Retired list*, a list on which supernumeraled and deserving naval or military officers are placed.—**Retirement**, *rê-trî'ment*, *n.* The act of retiring; state of living a retired life; seclusion; privacy; retired or private abode.

**Retort**, *rê-tôrt'*, *v.t.* [*L. retorqueo, retortum*, to fling or cast back.] To return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility (to *retort* the charge of vanity); to bend or curve back (a *retorted* line).—*v.i.* To return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply; to curl or curve back, as a line.—*n.* A censure or incivility returned; a severe reply; a repartee; a flask-shaped vessel, to which a long neck is attached, employed for the purpose of distilling or effecting decomposition by the aid of heat.

**Retrace**, *rê-trâs'*, *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, back, and *trace*; *Fr. retracer*.] To trace or track back; to go over again in the reverse direction.

**Retract**, *rê-trâkt'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. retractar*, from *L. retracto*, freq. of *retrahere*, *tractum*—*re*, back, and *traho*, I draw.] To draw back; to draw in (to *retract* the claws); to rescind; to withdraw, as a declaration, words, or saying; to disavow; to recant.—*v.i.* To take back statements; to unsay one's words.—**Retraction**, *rê-trâk-tâ'shon*, *rê-trâk'shon*, *n.* The act of retracting or drawing back; the act of recalling what has been said; recantation.—**Retractable**, *Retractile*, *rê-trâk'ti-bl*, *rê-trâk'til*, *a.* Capable of being drawn back.

**Retreat**, *rê-trêt'*, *n.* [*Fr. retraite*, from *retrahere*, to withdraw, from *L. retrahere*.] The act of retiring; a withdrawing from any place; state of privacy or seclusion; place of retirement or privacy; a refuge; a place of safety or security; a military operation, either forced or strategical, by which troops retire before an enemy; a period of retirement with a view to self-examination, meditation, and special prayer.—*v.i.* To make a retreat; to retire from any position or place; to withdraw; to take shelter; to retire before an enemy.

**Retrench**, *rê-trensh'*, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. retrancher* (*Fr. retrancher*)—*re*, and *trancher*, to cut.] To cut off, abridge, or curtail; to limit or restrict; *milit.* to furnish with a retrenchment.—*v.i.* To live at less expense; to practise economy.—**Retrenchment**, *rê-trensh'ment*, *n.* The removing of what is superfluous; the act of curtailing or lessening.

**Retribute**, *rê-trib'ûit*, *v.t.* [*L. retribuere*.] To pay back; to requite; to compensate.—**Retribution**, *rê-trî-bû'shon*, *n.* The act of requiting actions, whether good or bad; a reward, recompense, or requital; especially, a requital or punishment for wrong or evil done; evil justly befalling the perpetrator of evil; the distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.—**Retributive**, **Retributory**, *rê-trib'û-iv*, *rê-trib'û-to-ri*, *a.* Making retribution; rewarding for good deeds and punishing for offences.

**Retrieve**, *rê-trêv'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. retrouver*, *O.Fr. retrouver*, to find again.] To get again; to regain; to recover; to restore from loss or injury (to *retrieve* the credit of a nation); to make amends for; to repair.—**Retrievable**, *rê-trê-va-bl*, *a.* Capable of being retrieved or recovered.—**Retrieval**, *rê-trê-val*, *n.* Act of retrieving.—**Retriever**, *rê-trê-vér*, *n.* One who retrieves; a dog that picks up the game which a sportsman has shot.

**Retrocede**, *rê-trô-séd'* or *ret'ô-séd*, *v.i.* [*L. retro*, back, and *cedo*, I go.] To go back; to give place; to retire.—*v.t.* To yield or cede back.

**Retrocident**, *rê-trô-sé'dent* or *ret'-a*, *a.* Going back: applied to certain diseases which move from one part of the body to another.—**Retrocession**, *rê-trô-sesh'on* or *ret'-n*, *n.* The act of retreating.

**Retrograde**, *rê-trô-grâd* or *ret'-n*, [*L. retro*, backward, and *gradior*, *gressus*, to go.] Going or moving backward; specifically, *astron.* appearing to move from east to west in the sky: opposed to *direct*; declining from a better to a worse state.—*v.i.* To go or move backward.—**Retroggression**, *rê-trô-gresh'on* or *ret'-n*, *n.* The act of going backward; a backward movement.—**Retrogressive**, *rê-trô-gres'iv* or *ret'-a*, *a.* Moving backward; declining from a more to a less perfect state.

**Retrospect**, *rê-trô-spekt* or *ret'-n*, [*L. retro*, back, and *specio*, I look.] A looking back on things past; a review of past events.—**Retrospection**, *rê-trô-spek'shon* or *ret'-n*, *n.* The act or faculty of looking back on things past.—**Retrospective**, *rê-trô-spek'tiv* or *ret'-a*, *a.* Looking back on past events; having reference to what is past; affecting things past.

**Retrude**, *rê-trôd'*, *v.t.* [*L. retrudo*—*re*, back, and *trudo*, I thrust.] To thrust back.

**Return**, *rê-têrn'*, *v.i.* [*Fr. retourner*—*re*, back, and *tourner*, to turn.] To

come back; to come or go back to the same place or state; to pass back; to come again; to reappear; to recur; to answer; to retort.—*v.t.* To bring, carry, or send back; to give back; to repay; to give in recompense or requital (to *return* good for evil); to give back in reply (to *return* an answer); to cast, throw, or hurl back; to render, as an account to a superior; to report officially; to transmit; to elect as a member of parliament.—*n.* The act of returning; the act of coming or going back (the *return* of a traveller, of the seasons); the act of giving or sending back; repayment; recompense; requital; restitution; that which is returned; the profit on labour, on an investment, undertaking, adventure, or the like; an account or official or formal report; *pl.* tabulated statistics for general information; also, a name for a light-coloured mild-flavoured kind of tobacco.—**Returnable**, *rê-têrn'ab-l*, *a.* Capable of being returned; *law*, legally required to be returned or delivered.—**Returning-officer**, *n.* The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, &c.; the presiding officer at an election who returns the persons duly elected.—**Return-match**, *n.* A second match or trial played by the same two players, sets of players, or clubs.—**Return-ticket**, *n.* A ticket issued by railway and steamboat companies, &c., for the journey out and back, generally at a reduced charge.

**Reunion**, *rê-un'yon*, *n.* A second union; union after separation or discord; an assembly or festive gathering, as of friends, associates, &c.—**Reunite**, *rê-û-nî't'*, *v.t.* To unite again; to join after separation; to reconcile after variance.—*v.i.* To be united again; to join and cohere again.

**Revaluation**, *rê-val'û-â'shon*, *n.* A second valuation.—**Revalue**, *rê-val'û*, *v.t.* To value again.

**Reveal**, *rê-vêl'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. révéler*, from *L. revelare*, to unveil.] To make known, as something secret or concealed; to disclose; to divulge; to lay open; to betray; to make known by divine means; to communicate by supernatural revelation.—**Revelation**, *rev-ê-lâ'shon*, *n.* [*L. revelatio*.] The act of revealing; that which is revealed or made known; the Apocalypse; the last book of the New Testament, containing the prophecies of St. John.

**Reveille**, *rev-êl'i*, *n.* [From *Fr. réveiller*, to awake—*L. re*, and *vigilo*, I watch.] *Milit.* the beat of drum, bugle sound, or other signal given about break of day to awaken soldiers.

**Revel**, *rev'el*, *n.* [*O.Fr. revel*, revelry, disorder, rebellion, from *reveler*, to rebel, from *L. rebellare*, to rebel.] A feast with loose and noisy jollity; a festivity; a merry-making.—*v.i.* To feast with boisterous merriment; to carouse; to indulge one's inclination or caprice;

to wanton; to take one's fill of pleasure.—**Reveller**, rev'el-ēr, *n.* One who revels.—**Revelry**, rev'el-ri, *n.* The act of engaging in a revel; noisy festivity; clamorous jollity.

**Revelation**. Under **REVEAL**.

**Revenge**, rē-ven', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *revenger*, *revengier* [Fr. *revancher*]=*re*, in, return, and *vengier*, *venger*, to avenge, from *L.* *vindicare*, to vindicate.] To take vengeance for or on account of; to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of wrong or injury; to exact retribution for or for the sake of; to avenge; to inflict injury for or on account of, in a spiteful, wrong, or malignant spirit, and in order to gratify one's bitter feelings. [From the use of the verb with reflexive pronouns the expression *to be revenged* often has the sense of *to revenge oneself*, to take vengeance.]—*v.i.* To take vengeance.—*n.* The act of revenging; the executing of vengeance; retaliation; the deliberate infliction of pain or injury in return for an injury received; the desire of inflicting pain on one who has done an injury.

**Revenue**, rev'e-nū, *n.* [Fr. *revenu*, lit. what comes back, from *revenir*, to return.] The annual rents or profits of any species of property; income; the annual income of a state.—**Revenue-cutter**, *n.* An armed vessel for the purpose of preventing smuggling and enforcing the custom-house regulations.—**Revenue-officer**, *n.* An officer of the customs or excise.

**Reverberate**, rē-vēr'bēr-āt, *v.t.* [L. *reverbero*, *reverberatum*—*L.* *re*, back, and *verbero*, I beat.] To return, as sound; to send back; to echo; to reflect, as heat or light; to repel from side to side (flame *reverberated* in a furnace).—*v.i.* To rebound; to be reflected, as rays of light; to echo; to resound.—**Reverberation**, rē-vēr'bēr-ā'shon, *n.* The act of reverberating; particularly, the act of reflecting or returning sound; a sound reverberated or echoed.—**Reverberatory**, rē-vēr'bēr-a-to-ri, *a.* Producing reverberation; acting by reverberation; reverberating.—*Reverberatory furnace*, a furnace with a low roof, so that the flame in passing to the chimney is reflected down on the hearth, where the material (ores, metal, &c.) to be operated on can be heated without coming in direct contact with the fuel.

**Revere**, rē-vēr', *v.t.* [Fr. *révérer*, *L.* *revereor*—*re*, and *vereor*, I feel awe of, fear.] To regard with awe mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to reverence.—**Reverence**, rev'er-ens, *n.* A feeling of deep respect and esteem mingled with affection; awe combined with respect; veneration; an obeisance; reverend character; a reverend personage; a common title of the clergy, used with the pronouns *his*, *your*, &c.—*v.t.*—*reverenced*, *reverencing*. To regard with reverence.—**Reverend**, rev'er-end, *a.* [L. *re-*

*rendus*, to be revered.] Worthy of reverence; a title of respect given to clergymen or ecclesiastics, and sometimes to Jewish rabbis. In England deans are *very reverend*, bishops *right reverend*, and archbishops *most reverend*.—**Reverent**, rev'er-ent, *a.* Expressing reverence or veneration; humble; impressed with reverence.—**Reverential**, rev'er-en'shal, *a.* Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it.

**Reverie**, rev'er-i, *n.* [Fr. *réverie*, from *réver*, to dream.] A waking dream; a brown study; a loose or irregular train of thoughts occurring in musing or meditation.

**Reverse**, rē-vērs', *v.t.* [L. *revertor*, *reversus*—*re*, back, and *verto*, I turn.] To turn or put in an opposite or contrary direction or position; to turn upside down; to alter to the opposite; to make quite the contrary, or have contrary bearings or relations; to make void; to annul, repeal, revoke (to *reverse* a judgment or decree); *mach*, to cause to revolve in a contrary direction; to change the motion of.—*n.* The side presented when anything is turned in a direction opposite to its natural position; a complete change or turn of affairs; generally in a bad sense; a change for the worse; a misfortune; a cessation of success; a check; a defeat; a backhanded stroke in fencing [*Shak.*]; that which is directly opposite or contrary; the contrary; the opposite (*with the*); the back or undersurface, as of a leaf or of a coin (**OBVERSE**).—*a.* Opposite; turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction.—**Reversal**, rē-vēr'sal, *n.* The act of reversing.—**Reversible**, rē-vēr'si-bl, *n.* Capable of being reversed; capable of being turned outside in.—**Reversion**, rē-vēr'shon, *n.* [L. *reversio*.] A reverting or returning; succession to a post or office after the present holder's term; *biol.* a return towards some ancestral type or character; atavism; *law*, the returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs; a remainder.—**Revert**, rē-vērt', *v.t.* [L. *revertor*—*re*, back, and *verto*, I turn.] To turn or direct back; to reverse; to repel.—*v.i.* To turn or come back to a former position; to turn back; to turn to something spoken of before; to go back to a former condition; *law*, to return to the possession of the donor, or of the former proprietor.

**Revest**, rē-vest', *v.t.* To reinvest; to vest again with possession or office.—*v.i.* To revert or return to a former owner.

**Revet**, rē-vet', *v.t.* [Fr. *revêtir*, to re clothe; L. *L. revestio*.] *Fort.* and *civil engin.* to face, as an embankment, with mason-work or other material.—**Revetment**, rē-vet'ment, *n.* *Fort.* a facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet; *civil engin.* a retaining or breast wall.

**Review**, rē-vū', *v.t.* [Prefix *re*, again, and *view*.] To view or behold

again; to revise; to notice critically; to write a critical notice of, after an examination in order to discover excellences or defects (to *review* a newly published book); to inspect; to make a formal or official examination of the state of, as of troops (to *review* a regiment); to look back on.—*n.* A second or repeated view; a re-examination; a critical examination of a new publication, with remarks; a criticism; a critique; the name given to certain periodical publications consisting of essays, with critical examinations of new publications; an official inspection of military or naval forces, which may be accompanied by manoeuvres and evolutions.—*v.i.* To make reviews; to be a reviewer (he *reviews* for *The Times*).—**Reviewer**, rē-vū'ēr, *n.* One that reviews; a writer in a review; one who critically examines a new publication.

**Reville**, rē-vīl', *v.t.* [*Re* and *vile*.] To assail with opprobrious and contemptuous language; to vilify; to speak evil of.

**Revise**, rē-vīz', *v.t.* [Fr. *réviser*; *L.* *reviso*—*re*, again, and *viso*, I look at attentively.] To examine or re-examine and make corrections on; to look over with care for correction; to review and amend.—*Revising barrister*, in England, one of those barristers appointed annually to revise the list of parliamentary voters and to hold courts for this purpose.—*n.* A revision; a re-examination and correction; *printing*, a second or further proof-sheet corrected.—**Revision**, rē-vīz'hon, *n.* The act of revising; a re-examination for correction; that which is revised.

**Revisit**, rē-vīz'it, *v.t.* To visit again; to come to see again.

**Revive**, rē-vīv', *v.i.* [Fr. *revivre*; *L.* *re*, again, and *vivo*, I live.] To return to life; to recover life; to recover new life or vigour; to be reanimated after depression; to recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression.—*v.t.* To bring again to life; to reanimate; to raise from depression or discouragement; to quicken; to refresh; to bring again into notice or vogue (to *revive* a scheme); to renew in the mind or memory.—**Revival**, rē-vī'val, *n.* The act of reviving, or the state of being revived; recovery from apparent death; return to activity from a state of languor or depression; recovery from a state of neglect; a renewed and more active attention to religion; an awakening among large numbers of men to their spiritual concerns.—**Revivalism**, rē-vī'val-izm, *n.* The spirit of religious revivals; excited feeling with respect to religion.—**Revivalist**, rē-vī'val-ist, *n.* One who promotes revivals of religion.

**Revoke**, rē-vōk', *v.t.* [Fr. *révoquer*, from *L.* *revocare*—*re*, back, and *voco*, I call.] To call back; to annul by recalling or taking back; to make



void; to cancel; to repeal; to reverse.—*v.i.* *Card playing*, to neglect to follow suit when the player can follow.—*n.* *Card playing*, the act of renouncing or failing to follow suit.

**Revolt**, *rê-vôl't*, *v.i.* [*Fr. révolter*, from *it. rivoltare*, *revoltare*, to revolt—*re*, and *voite*, *volt*, a volt, bounding.] To desert or go over to the opposite side; to renounce allegiance and subjection; to rise against a government in rebellion; to rebel; to be grossly offended or disgusted: with *at*.—*v.t.* To repel; to shock.—*n.* The act of revolting; change of sides; a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or government; rebellion.—**Revolting**, *rê-vôl'ting*, *a.* Causing abhorrence or extreme disgust.

**Revolution**, *rev-ô-lû'shon*, *n.* [*L. revolutio*, *revolutionis*, a revolving.] The act of revolving or rotating; rotation; the circular motion of a body on its axis; the course or motion of a body round a centre; one complete circuit made by a heavenly body round a centre; a cycle of time; a radical change of circumstances or of system; a sudden and violent change of government, or in the political constitution of a country, mainly brought about by internal causes; in *Eng. hist.* applied distinctively to the convulsion by which James II was driven from the throne in 1688; *French revolution*, a term usually applied to the violent reaction against absolutism, which began in 1789; the American war of independence is often called a revolution.—**Revolutionary**, *rev-ô-lû'shon-a-ri*, *a.* Pertaining to a revolution in government; tending to produce a revolution.—*n.* A person disposed towards a revolution.—**Revolutionist**, *rev-ô-lû'shon-ist*, *n.* The favourer of a revolution.—**Revolutionize**, *rev-ô-lû'shon-iz*, *v.t.* To bring about a revolution in; to effect a complete change in.

**Revolve**, *rê-volv'*, *v.i.* [*L. revolve*—*re*, again, and *volvo*, I roll.] To turn or roll round an axis; to rotate; to move round a centre; to circle; to move in an orbit; to pass away in cycles or periods (the years *revolve*).—*v.t.* To cause to turn round; to turn over and over in the mind; to meditate on.—**Revolver**, *rê-vôl'vèr*, *n.* One who or that which revolves; a pistol having a revolving set of cartridge chambers, so constructed as to discharge several shots in quick succession without being reloaded.

**Revue**, *rê-vû'*, *n.* [*Fr.*] A loosely-constructed and spectacular theatrical exhibition, depending on music, and scenic and staging effects.

**Revelion**, *rê-vul'shon*, *n.* [*L. revulsi*, from *revello*, *revulsus*—*re*, again, and *vello*, I pull.] A violent separation; a sudden and violent change of feeling.

**Reward**, *rê-wârd'*, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. rewarder*, from *re* and the Teutonic word *ward*=guard.] To give some-

thing to in return, either good or evil; to requite; commonly in a good sense; to bestow a recompense, remuneration, or token of favour upon: when evil is returned for injury *reward* signifies to punish.—*n.* That which is given in return for good or evil done or received, especially that which is in return for good; recompense; in a bad sense, punishment or requital of evil; the fruit of men's labour or works; a sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for the recovery of anything lost.

**Rewrite**, *rê-rit'*, *v.t.* To write a second time; to write over again.

**Reynard**, *râ'nârd*. **RENARD**.

**Rhadamanthine**, *rad-a-man'thin*, *a.* [From *Rhadamanthus*, one of the three judges of the lower world among the Greeks.] Severely or rigorously just.

**Rhapsody**, *rap'sô-di*, *n.* [*Gr. rhapsôdia*—*rhapô*, *rhapsô*, I sew, and *ôdê*, a song.] Originally, a short epic poem, or portion of a longer epic such as would be recited by a rhapsodist at one time; a confused series of sentences or statements such as would be composed under excitement, and having no dependence or natural connexion; a rambling composition.—**Rhapsodic**, **Rhapsodical**, *rap-sod'ik*, *rap-sod'i-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of rhapsody.—**Rhapsodist**, *rap'sod-ist*, *n.* Among the ancient Greeks, one who composed, recited, or sang poems; one whose profession was to recite or sing the verses of Homer and other poets; one who utters disconnected discourse.—**Rhapsodize**, *rap'sô-diz*, *v.i.* To recite rhapsodies; to act as a rhapsodist.

**Rhea**, *rê'a*, *n.* The three-toed ostrich of South America.

**Rhea**, **Rhea-fibre**, *rê'a*, *n.* [Name in Assam.] A valuable East Indian fibre, the produce of a species of nettle, used for textile purposes.

**Rhenium**, *ren'i-um*, *n.* A chemical element, atomic number 75, allied to manganese, discovered spectroscopically in 1926.

**Rheostat**, *rê'ô-stat*, *n.* [*Gr. rheô*, I flow, and *statos*, standing.] An instrument for regulating the strength of an electric current by means of adjustable resistances.

**Rhesus**, *rê'sus*, *n.* A small monkey held sacred in India.

**Rhetoric**, *ret'ô-rik*, *n.* [*Fr. rhétorique*, *l. rhetorica*, from *Gr. hê rhêtorikê* (*technê*, art, understood), from *rhêôr*, a public speaker, from *rhêô*, I speak.] The art or branch of knowledge which treats of the rules or principles underlying all effective composition whether in prose or verse; the art which teaches oratory; the rules that govern the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force; rhetoric exhibited in language; eloquence, especially artificial eloquence; flashy oratory; declamation.—**Rhetorical**, *re-tor'i-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to, exhibiting, or

involving rhetoric.—**Rhetorician**, *ret-ô-rish'an*, *n.* One who teaches the art of rhetoric; one well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric; a declaimer.

**Rheum**, *rûm*, *n.* [*Gr. rheuma*, a flowing, rheum, from *rhêô*, I flow.] A thin serous fluid secreted by the mucous glands, &c., as in catarrh; humid matter which collects in the eyes, nose, or mouth.—**Rheumy**, *rû'mi*, *a.* Full of rheum or watery matter; causing rheum.—**Rheumatism**, *rû'ma-tizm*, *n.* [*Gr. rheumatismos*, from *rheuma*—the ancients supposing the disease to proceed from a defluxion of humours.] A painful inflammation affecting muscles and joints of the human body, attended by swelling and stiffness.—**Rheumatic**, **Rheumatical**, *rû-mat'ik*, *rû-mat'i-kal*, *a.* [*L. rheumaticus*] Pertaining to rheumatism or partaking of its nature; affected with rheumatism.

**Rhinal**, *ri'nal*, *a.* [*Gr. rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose.] Pertaining to the nose.

**Rhinoceros**, *ri-nos'e-ros*, *n.* [*L. rhinoceros*; *Gr. rhinokeros*, nose-horn—*rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose, and *keras*, a horn.] A large ungainly hoofed animal nearly allied to the hippopotamus, the tapir, &c., having a very thick skin which is usually thrown into deep folds, and deriving its name from the nasal bones usually supporting one or two horns, composed of matter somewhat analogous to that of hair.

**Rhinologist**, *ri-nol'ô-jist*, *n.* One with a special knowledge of diseases of the nose.

**Rhinoplastic**, *ri-nô-plas'tik*, *a.* [*Gr. rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose, and *plassô*, I form.] Forming a nose.—**Rhinoplastic operation**, a surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or restoring a nose partly lost.

**Rhinoscope**, *ri'nô-skôp*, *n.* [*Gr. rhis*, *rhinos*, the nose, and *skopêô*, I view.] A small mirror for inspecting the passages of the nose.

**Rhizanth**, *ri'zanth*, *n.* [*Gr. rhiza*, a root, and *anthos*, a flower.] A plant of a class destitute of true leaves, but with short amorphous stems, parasitical on roots.

**Rhizocarpous**, *ri-zô-kâr'pus*, *a.* [*Gr. rhiza*, a root, and *karpous*, fruit.] *Bot.* having roots that endure many years, though the stems perish annually.

**Rhizoid**, *ri'zoid*, *n.* [*Gr. rhiza*, a root, *eidos*, form.] In mosses, &c., one of the hair-like structures acting as roots.

**Rhizome**, **Rhizoma**, *ri'zôm* or *ri'z-ôm*, *ri-zô'ma*, *n.* [*Gr. rhizôma*, a root, from *rhiza*, a root.] *Bot.* a stem running along the surface of the ground, or partially subterranean, sending forth shoots at its upper end and decaying at the other, as in the ferns, irises, &c.

**Rhizopoda**, *ri-zop'ô-da*, *n.pl.* [*Gr. rhiza*, a root, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] The lowest class of the Protozoa; minute animals destitute of a mouth and capable of protruding rootlike

or finger-shaped masses from any part of their substance.

**Rhodium**, rō'di-um, *n.* [From Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, on account of the red colour of some of its salts when dissolved in water.] A rare metal found associated with palladium in the ore of platinum, which it resembles in its general and chemical properties.

**Rhododendron**, rō-dō-den'dron, *n.* [Gr. *rhododendron*, lit. rose-tree—*rhodon*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree.] A genus of evergreen shrubs, with beautiful flowers disposed in corymbs, occurring both in the New and Old Worlds, especially in the Himalayas.

**Rhomb**, **Rhombus**, rom, rom'bus, *n.* [Fr. *rhombe*, *L. rhombus*, from Gr. *rhombos*.] A quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles not right angles; a figure of a diamond or lozenge form; a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes; a rhombohedron.—**Rhombic**, rom'bik, *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb; in crystallography, the system of crystals having three unequal axes mutually at right angles.—**Rhombohedron**, rom-bō-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *rhombos*, and *hedra*, a side.] A solid bounded by six rhombic planes.—**Rhomboid**, rom'boïd, *n.* A quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular; a solid having a rhomboidal form.—*a.* In the form of a rhomboid; rhomboidal; diamond-shaped.

**Rhubarb**, rō'bārb, *n.* [Fr. *rhubarbe*; *L.L. rheubarbarum*; Gr. *rhēon barbaron*, from *Rha*, a name of the river Volga (where the plant is native), and *barbaron*, barbarian.] The common name of a large herbaceous plant which yields leaf-stalks used for making tarts, &c., and some species of which have roots used in medicine, being aperient, and at the same time tonic and astringent.

**Rhumb**, rum, *n.* [From *rhomb*.] *Navig.* a line which makes any fixed angle with the meridians; one of the thirty-two points of the compass; a rhumb-line.—**Rhumb-line**, *n.* *Navig.* a line described by the course of a ship sailing steadily in any one direction except towards any of the cardinal points.

**Rhyme**, rim, *n.* [O.Fr. *rime*, from *L. rhythmus*, Gr. *rhythmos*, rhythm.] A correspondence of sound in the final portions of two or more syllables, more especially the correspondence in sound of the terminating word or syllable of one line of poetry with the terminating word or syllable of another; poetry; metre; a composition in verse; a poem, especially a short one; a verse, word, or termination rhyming with another.—*Rhyme royal*, a stanza of seven ten-syllable lines in the formation of *a b a b b c c*, possibly from its use by James I. of Scotland in *The King's Quair*.—*v.i.* To accord in the ter-

minational sounds; to form a rhyme; to make verses.—*v.t.* To put into rhyme.—**Rhymer**, ri'mēr, *n.* One who makes rhymes; a poor poet.—**Rhymster**, rim'stēr, *n.* A rhymer; a poor or mean poet.

**Rhythm**, rithm, *n.* [*L. rhythmus*, from Gr. *rhythmos*, any regularly recurring vibratory motion, from root of *theo*, I flow.] The measure of time or movement by regularly recurring impulses, sounds, &c., as in poetry, prose composition, and music, and by analogy, dancing; periodical emphasis; numerical proportion or harmony; rhyme; metre; verse; number.—**Rhythmic**, **Rhythmical**, rith'mik, rith'mi-kal, *a.* Pertaining to rhythm; having rhythm.

**Rial**, ri'al, *n.* [An old form of *royal*.] A gold coin of varying value, formerly current in Britain. Spelled also *Ryal*.

**Rib**, rib, *n.* [A.Sax. *rib*.] One of the curved bones springing from the vertebral column and enclosing a certain number of the important organs and viscera in man and other vertebrate animals; something resembling a rib in form, use, position, &c., as one of the bent timber or metallic bars which spring from the keel, and form or strengthen the side of a ship; a piece of timber or iron supporting an arched roof, as in domes, vaults, &c.; one of the principal veins or nerves in leaves of plants; one of the rods on which the cover of an umbrella is stretched; a prominent line or rising on cloth, as in corduroy.—*v.t.*—*ribbed*, *ribbing*. To furnish with ribs; to plough so as to leave riblike ridges somewhat apart.—**Ribbing**, rib'ing, *n.* An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as of a vaulted ceiling, on cloth, &c.; a kind of imperfect ploughing, every alternate strip only being moved.

**Ribald**, rib'ald, *n.* [O.Fr. *ribauld*, *ribaute*, *ribaud*, lecherous; *It. ribaldo*, a ribald person, from O.H.G. *hribā*, *hripa*, a prostitute.] A low, vulgar, brutal wretch; a lewd, coarse fellow; a foul-mouthed fellow.—*a.* Low; mean; vile; obscene.—**Ribaldry**, rib'ald-ri, *n.* The talk of a ribald; obscene language; indecency.

**Ribbon**, **Riband**, rib'on, rib'and, *n.* [O.E. *ribane*, *riban*, *ribant*, &c., from O. and Prov.Fr. *riban*, Mod.Fr. *ruban*, perhaps from the Celtic.] A fillet of silk, satin, &c.; a narrow web of silk, satin, or other material, generally used for an ornament, or for fastening some part of female dress; what resembles a ribbon in some respects; a narrow, thin strip of anything; a shred (sails torn to ribbons).—*Blue ribbon* and *red ribbon*, often used to designate the orders of the Garter and Bath respectively, the badge of the former being supported by a blue ribbon, and that of the latter by a red ribbon.—**Ribbon**, rib'on, *v.t.* To adorn or furnish with ribbons.—**Ribbon-fish**, *n.* A

fish with a lengthened body much flattened on the sides.—**Ribbonism**, rib'on-izm, *n.* The principles of a secret association of Roman Catholic Irishmen, which had its origin about 1808, and was antagonistic to the Orangemen; so named from the piece of *ribbon* the members wore as a badge.—**Ribbon-man**, rib'on-man, *n.* An adherent of Ribbonism.

**Rice**, ris, *n.* [O.Fr. *ris*, from *L. oryza*, from Gr. *oryza*, rice; *c.* oriental origin.] A well-known cereal plant and its seed, probably a native of India, but now cultivated in all warm climates, the grain forming a large portion of the food of the inhabitants.—**Rice-paper**, *n.* Paper made from rice straw, used in Japan and elsewhere; also, a substance prepared from the pith of a certain plant, brought from China, where it is used for painting upon and for the manufacture of fancy and ornamental articles.—**Rice-pudding**, *n.* A pudding made of milk and rice, with eggs and sugar.

**Rich**, rich, *a.* [Partly from A.Sax. *rice*, rich, powerful, partly from Fr. *riche*, rich.] Having abundant material possessions; wealthy; opposed to *poor*; hence, generally, well supplied; abounding; producing ample supplies; productive; fertile; composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients; sumptuous; highly valued; costly abounding in nutritive or agreeable qualities; especially, as applied to articles of food and drink, sweet, luscious, or highly flavoured; largely gratifying the sense of sight; vivid; bright; agreeable to the sense of hearing; sweet; mellow; abounding in humour; highly provocative of amusement (a *rich* joke).—*The rich*, as a noun, rich men.—**Riches**, rich'ez, *n.* [Formerly *richesse*, from Fr. *richesse* (singular noun), from *riche*, rich.] That which makes rich; abundant possessions; wealth; affluence. This word is really in the singular number, but is very rarely so used, the apparent plural termination having caused it to be regarded as a plural.—**Richly**, rich'li, *adv.* In a rich manner; with riches; opulently; abundantly; splendidly; magnificently; highly.—**Richness**, rich'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being rich; opulence; productiveness; fertility; magnificence; costliness; lusciousness; brilliancy; sweetness.

**Rick**, rik, *n.* [A.Sax. *hrædc*.] A stack or pile of corn or hay, the lower part generally of a cylindrical form, and the top part rounded or conical, and often thatched so as to protect the pile from rain.—*v.t.* To pile up in ricks.

**Rickets**, rik'ets, *n.* [Probably from Fr. *rachite*, Gr. *rachitis*.] A disease of children in which there is usually some distortion of the bones, considered by many as one of the forms of scrofula.—**Rickety**, rik'et-i, *a.*



Affected with rickets; feeble or imperfect in general; threatening to fall; shaky.

**Rickshaw**, rik'shə, *n.* See JINRIKISHAW.

**Ricochet**, rik'ō-shā, *n.* [Fr.; etym. unknown.] A rebounding from a flat surface, as of a stone from water or of a shell from the ground.—*v. i.* (rik-ō-shet'). To skim, as a stone, along the surface of water; to strike and fly onward, as a shell.

**Rid**, rid, *v. t.* [A.Sax. *hreddan*, to take or snatch.] To free; to deliver; to clear; to disencumber (to *rid* a person of pain, of a burden); to make away with; to remove by violence [Shak.].—*pp.* or *a.* Free; clear (to be *rid* of trouble).—To get *rid* of, to free oneself from.—**Riddance**, rid'ans, *n.* The act of ridding; a clearing away; a getting rid of something.

**Riddle**, rid'el, *n.* [A.Sax. *hriddar*, a fan for winnowing.] A kind of large sieve with coarse meshes, employed for separating coarser materials from finer.—*v. t.* To pass through or separate with a riddle; to perforate with balls, so as to make like a riddle (a house *riddled* with shot).

**Riddle**, rid'el, *n.* [A.Sax. *rædels*.] A proposition put in obscure or ambiguous terms to puzzle or exercise the ingenuity in discovering its meaning; something to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an enigma; anything ambiguous or puzzling.

**Ride**, rid, *v. i.*—*rode*, pret., *ridden*, pp., *riding*, ppr. [A.Sax. *ridan*.] To travel or be carried on the back of an animal, as on a horse; to travel or be carried in a vehicle, as in a carriage or wagon; to be borne on or in a fluid (a ship *rides* at anchor); to have ability as an equestrian.—*v. t.* To sit or be supported on, so as to be carried (to *ride* a horse); to go over in riding (he *rode* three miles); to tyrannize or domineer over (as in priest-ridden).—*n.* An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; a road cut in a wood or through pleasure-ground, for the amusement of riding; a certain district established for excise purposes.—**Rider**, rī'dēr, *n.* One who rides; one who breaks or manages a horse; any addition to a manuscript, roll, record, for other document, inserted after its first completion; an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament; a subsidiary problem in mathematics.—**Riding-master**, *n.* A teacher of the art of riding.—**Riding-school**, *n.* A place where the art of riding is taught.

**Ridge**, rij, *n.* [Softened form of older *rygge*, *rig*, from A.Sax. *hrycg*.] A long and narrow elevation on the earth's surface from which the ground slopes on either side; a long crest or summit (the *ridge* of a mountain, the *ridge* of a wave); a strip of ground thrown up by a plough or left between furrows; a strip of tilled land with a furrow on

either side; the highest part of the roof of a building at the meeting of the upper end of the rafters.—*v. t.*—*ridged*, *ridging*. To form or make into a ridge; to furnish with a ridge or ridges.—**Ridged**, **Ridgy**, rijd, rij'i, *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.

**Ridicule**, rid'ī-kūl, *n.* [Fr. *ridicule*, from L. *ridiculus*, laughable.] Expression or action intended to convey contempt and excite laughter; contemptuous mockery or jesting; wit of that species which provokes contemptuous laughter; that species of writing which excites contempt with laughter.—*v. t.* To treat with ridicule; to mock; to make sport or game of; to deride.—**Ridiculous**, ri-dik'ū-lus, *a.* [L. *ridiculus*, *ridiculosus*.] Worthy of or fitted to excite ridicule; laughable and contemptible.

**Riding**, rī'ding, *n.* [A.Sax. *thrithing*, a third part, from *thri*, three.] One of the three districts (North, East, and West Ridings) into which the county of York, in England, is divided.

**Ridotto**, ri-dot'tō, *n.* [It., from L. *reductus*, a retreat.] In Italy, an entertainment consisting of singing and dancing.

**Rifacimento**, rē-fā'chē-men'tō, *n.* [It., from L. *re*, again, *facio*, I make.] A remaking or re-establishment; a term most commonly applied to the process of recasting literary works.

**Rife**, rif, *a.* [A.Sax. *rýf*.] Prevailing; prevalent; abundant; common; supplied or filled with in large numbers or great quantity; abounding in; replete.

**Riffraff**, rī'raf, *n.* [A reduplication of *raff*, refuse.] Sweepings; refuse of anything; the rabble.

**Rifle**, rī'fl, *v. t.* [O.Fr. *rifler*, *riffler*, to sweep away.] To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away; to strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder.

**Rifle**, rī'fl, *n.* [Lit. a grooved musket, being connected with Dan. *rifle*, a groove or fluting.] A gun the inside of whose barrel is grooved, or formed with spiral channels; pl. a body of troops armed with rifles.—*v. t.* To groove; to channel.—**Rifle-corps**, *n.* A body of soldiers armed with rifles.—**Rifleman**, rī'fl-man, *n.* A soldier armed with a rifle; a private in a rifle regiment.

**Rift**, rift, *n.* [From *rive*; so Dan. *rift*, a rift, a rent.] A cleft; a fissure; an opening made by riving or splitting.—*v. t.* To cleave; to rive; to split.—*v. i.* To burst open; to split.

**Rig**, rig, *v. t.* [Same as Dan. *rigge*, to rig; origin doubtful.] To dress; to clothe; generally with *out*, and used only colloquially; to furnish with apparatus or tackling; *naut.* to fit with shrouds, stays, &c.—*n.* Dress, usually gay or fanciful dress; *naut.* the peculiar style of the masts, sails, and rigging of any vessel.—**Rigger**, rig'ēr, *n.* One who rigs;

one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship.—**Rigging**, rig'ing, *n.* The ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship.

**Rigadoon**, rig-a-dōn', *n.* [Fr. *rigadon*, *rigaudon*, from *Rigaud*, the inventor of the dance.] A gay brisk dance performed by one couple.

**Right**, rit, *a.* [A.Sax. *riht*, right, true, just, straight=D. *regt*, G. *recht*, O.G. *reht*, Goth. *raihits*, Icel. *réttur*, Dan. *ret*; participial forms cognate with L. *rectus*, straight.] In conformity with the rules which ought to regulate human action; in accordance with duty, truth, and justice, or the will of God; not wrong; just; equitable; fit; suitable; proper (the *right* man in the *right* place); real; true; not spurious (the *right* heir); not erroneous; according to fact or reality; not mistaken or wrong; not in error; not left, but its opposite; originally, no doubt, most useful or dexterous (the *right* hand); hence, being on the same side as the *right* hand (the *right* ear or eye); most favourable or convenient; opportune; properly done, made, placed, disposed, or adjusted; correct; to be placed or worn outward (the *right* side of cloth); straight; not crooked (a *right* line); hence, *math.* rising perpendicularly; having a perpendicular axis (a *right* cone); formed by one line or direction perpendicular to another (a *right* angle).

—*adv.* [A.Sax. *rihte*, rightly.] In a right manner; justly; properly; correctly; in a great degree; very (*right* well; used especially in titles, as *right* honourable, *right* reverend, *right* noble); in a straight line; directly.—*n.* What is right; the opposite of wrong; rectitude; a just claim (a *right* to fair play); legal or other claim or title; a prerogative; privilege belonging to one as member of a state, society, or community (natural, political, public *rights*); that which justly belongs to one; power of action; authority; legal power (a *right* to arrest malefactors); the side opposite to the left (on the *right*).—*Right of way*, the right of passing over land not one's own; the right of the public to a road or path over a certain piece of ground.—*In one's own right*, by absolute right (peeresses in *their own right*, that is, as opposed to peeresses by marriage).—*v. t.* To put right; to restore to the natural or proper condition; to make correct from being wrong; to do justice to; to relieve from wrong.—*v. i.* To resume a vertical position, as a ship in the water after having been listed over.—**Right-about**, *adv.* In an opposite direction; used substantively in the phrase to *send to the right-about*, to pack off; to dismiss; to cause to retreat.—**Right-angled**, *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles.—**Rightful**, rit'fūl, *a.* Having a right or just claim according to established laws



(the *rightful* heir); being by right or by just claim (one's *rightful* property); just; consonant to justice (a *rightful* cause).—**Right-hand**, *a.* Situated on the right hand, or in a direction from the right side; applied to one who is essential to another (our *right-hand* man).—**Right-handed**, *a.* Using the right hand more easily and readily than the left.—**Rightly**, *rit'li*, *adv.* According to right or justice; properly; fitly; suitably; according to truth or fact; not erroneously; correctly.—**Right-minded**, *a.* Having a right or honest mind; well-disposed.—**Rightness**, *rit'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being right; correctness; rectitude.—**Right-whale**, *n.* [That is, the proper one to be caught.] The common or Greenland whale, from whose mouth whalebone is obtained.

**Righteous**, *rit'yus*, *a.* [A.Sax. *riht-wis*.] Upright; virtuous; acting in accordance with the dictates of religion or morality; free from guilt or sin; agreeing with right; just; equitable.—**Righteousness**, *rit'yus-nes*, *n.* The quality of being righteous; *theol.* the state of being right with God; justification.

**Rigid**, *rij'id*, *a.* [Fr. *rigide*, *L. rigidus*.] Stiff; stiffened; not pliant; not easily bent; *physics*, theoretically such as to resist change of form when acted on by any force; strict in opinion, practice, or discipline; severe in temper: opposed to *lax* or *indulgent*; inflexible; unmitigated; severely just (a *rigid* law or rule).—**Rigidity**, **Rigidity**, *ri-jid'i-ti*, *ri-jid'nes*, *n.* The quality of being rigid.

**Rigmarole**, *rig'ma-röl*, *n.* [A corruption of *ragman-roll*.] A succession of confused or disjointed statements; an incoherent harangue; balderdash.

**Rigour**, *rig'or*, *n.* [L. *rigor*, from *rigere*, to be stiff.] Rigidity; severity of life; austerity; strictness; exactness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence (to enforce moral duties with *rigour*); sternness; harshness; intensity of atmospheric cold (the *rigour* of winter); *med.* same as *Rigor*.—**Rigorous**, *rig'or-us*, *a.* Characterized by rigour; severe; stringent; scrupulously accurate; very cold (*rigorous* weather).—**Rigor**, *rig'or*, *n.* *Med.* a sudden coldness, attended by a shivering more or less perfect: a symptom which ushers in many diseases.—*Rigor mortis*, the stiffening of the body after death.

**Rile**, *ril*, *v.t.* [A form of *roil*.] To stir to anger; to irritate. [Colloq.]

**Rill**, *ril*, *n.* [Same as *L.G. rille*, a brook, a furrow.] A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.

**Rim**, *rim*, *n.* [A.Sax. *rima*, rim, edge, lip; perhaps a Celtic word; comp. *W. rhim*, *Armor. rim*, a rim, a border.] The border, edge, or margin of a thing; a brim.

**Rime**, *rim*, *n.* [A.Sax. *hrim*.] White or hoar frost; congealed dew or

vapour.—**Rimy**, *ri'mi*, *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.

**Rind**, *rind*, *n.* [A.Sax. *rind*.] The outward coat or covering of trees, fruits, animals, &c.; bark; peel; husk; skin.

**Rinderpest**, *rin'dér-pest*, *n.* [G. *rinder*, pl. of *rind*, a horned beast, and *pest*, a plague.] A most virulent and eminently contagious disease or plague, affecting ruminant animals, especially cattle.

**Rinforzando**, *rin-for-tsan'dò*, *n.* [It., strengthening.] *Music*, a direction to strengthen the power and emphasis.

**Ring**, *ring*, *n.* [A.Sax. *hring*.] Anything in the form of a circular line or hoop; a circle of gold or other material worn on the fingers; a hoop of metal or other material used for a great variety of purposes; an area in which games or sports are performed; the arena of a hippodrome or circus; the enclosure in which pugilists fight; a space in which horses are exhibited or exercised; a circular group of persons; a combination of persons for a selfish end, as for controlling the market in stocks.—*The ring*, the *prize ring*, a term given to pugilism or those connected with pugilism.—*v.t.* To encircle; to surround with a ring or as with a ring; to make a cutting circularly round (a tree or branch).—**Ring-course**, *n.* The outer course of stone or brick in an arch.—**Ring-dove**, *n.* A species of pigeon (the cushat or wood-pigeon), so called from a circular marking on the neck.—**Ring-finger**, *n.* The third finger of the left hand, on which the ring is placed in marriage.

—**Ringleader**, *ring'lê-dér*, *n.* One who leads a ring, as of dancers; the leader of any association of persons engaged in violation of law, or an illegal enterprise.—**Ringlet**, *ring'let*, *n.* [Dim. of *ring*.] A curl; particularly, a curl of hair.—**Ring-master**, *n.* One who has charge of the performances in a circus ring.—**Ring-ousel**, **Ring-ousel**, *n.* A British bird of the thrush kind, resembling the blackbird, but having a white ring or bar on the breast.—**Ring-tail**, *n.* The female of the hen-harrier; a sort of studding-sail set outside a spanker or a sloop's mainsail.—**Ringworm**, *ring'wèrm*, *n.* A contagious skin-disease appearing in the form of rings or patches on different parts of the body, but most frequently on the scalp.

**Ring**, *ring*, *v.t.*—pret. *rang* or *rung*, pp. *rung*. [A.Sax. *hringan*.] To cause to sound, as a sonorous metallic body (to *ring* a bell); to repeat often, loudly, or earnestly; to sound (to *ring* one's praises); to attend on or celebrate by ringing.—*Ring up*, to get into communication with by telephone.—*v.i.* To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body; to resound; to have the sensation of sound continued; to tingle; to be filled with report or talk (the whole town *rings* with his fame).—*n.* The

sound of a bell or other sonorous body; any loud sound continued, repeated, or reverberated; characteristic sound; a chime.—**Ringer**, *ring'ér*, *n.* One who rings; one who rings chimes on bells.

**Rink**, *rink*, *n.* [A form of *ring*, an area, or of *rank*, a row.] That portion of a sheet of ice on which the game of curling is played; the players that make up a side at the games of curling and bowling; smooth flooring, generally under cover, on which people skate with ordinary or roller skates.

**Rinse**, *rins*, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *rinser*, *reinsier*, Fr. *rincer*.] To wash lightly; to wash by laving water over; to cleanse the inner surface of by the introduction of water or other liquid.

**Riot**, *ri'ot*, *n.* [O.Fr. *riote*, disturbance, combat, Fr. *rioter*, to make a disturbance; origin doubtful.] An uproar; a tumult; excessive and expensive feasting; wild and loose festivity; revelry; *law*, a tumultuous disturbance of the peace.—*v.i.* To revel; to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner; to raise a riot, uproar, or sedition.—**Rioter**, *ri'ot-ér*, *n.* One who riots or engages in a riot.—**Riotous**, *ri'ot-us*, *a.* Indulging in riot or revelry; tumultuous; guilty of riot.

**Rip**, *rip*, *v.t.* [Same as *Dan. rippe*, to rip, to tear; allied probably to *rive*.] To separate or divide the parts of by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open; to take out by cutting or tearing.—*n.* A rent.—**Rip-saw**, *n.* A saw used for cutting wood in the direction of the fibre.

**Rip**, *rip*, *n.* [Comp. *D. rap*, scab; *Dan. ripsras*, riffsraff.] A base or worthless person; a contemptible creature; a scamp.

**Riparian**, *ri-pà'ri-an*, *a.* [L. *ripa*, a bank.] Pertaining to the bank of a river.

**Ripe**, *rip*, *a.* [A.Sax. *ripe*.] Ready for reaping; brought to perfection in growth or to the best state; mature; advanced to the state of being fit for use; fully developed; matured; complete; finished; consummate (a *ripe* scholar); ready for action or effect (*ripe* for a war).—*v.t.* and *i.* To mature; to ripen.—**Ripen**, *ri'p'n*, *v.i.* To grow ripe; to be matured, as grain or fruit; to approach or come to perfection.—*v.t.* To mature; to make ripe.

**Riposte**, *rê-post*, *n.* [Fr., from *It. riposta*.] Fencing, the thrust or blow with which one follows up a successful parry; hence, a smart reply or repartee.

**Ripple**, *rip'l*, *v.i.* [A non-nasalized form corresponding to *rumple*.] To assume or wear a ruffled surface, as water when agitated or running over a rough bottom; to make a sound as of water running over a rough bottom.—*v.t.* To fret or dimple as the surface of water.—*n.* The fretting or ruffling of the surface of water; little curling waves.

**Rise**, *riz*, *v.i.*—*rose*, pret., *risen*, pp., *rising*, ppr. [A.Sax. *risan*.] To move

or pass from a lower position to a higher; to move upwards; to ascend; to mount up; to change from a sitting, lying, or kneeling posture to a standing one; to become erect; to bring a sitting or a session to an end (the house *rose* at 11 p.m.); to get out of bed; to arise; to attain a height; to stand in height (a tree *ris*es to 60 feet); to reach a higher level by increase of bulk or quantity (the tide *ris*es); to swell or puff up in the process of fermentation, as dough and the like; to slope upwards; to have an upward direction; to seem to mount up; frequently, to appear above the horizon, as the sun, moon, stars, &c.; to become apparent; to come forth; to appear (an eruption *ris*es on the skin); to become audible (there *rose* a shout); to come into existence; to be produced; to spring; to increase in force, value, intensity, degree, &c. (the wind *ris*es, a price *ris*es); to take up arms; to go to war; to rebel or revolt; to attain a higher social position or rank; to increase in power or interest; said of style, thought, or discourse.—*n.* The act of rising; ascent; the distance through which anything rises (a *rise* of 6 feet); elevation, or degree of ascent (a gradual *rise* in the land); spring; source; origin; beginning; appearance above the horizon (the *rise* of the sun or a star); increase; advance (a *rise* in the price of wheat); advance in rank, honour, property, or fame.—**Riser**, *ri'z*er, *n.* One that rises; the vertical face of a step of a stair.—**Rising**, *ri'z*ing, *p.* and *a.* Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction (a *rising* man); advancing to adult years (the *rising* generation).—*n.* The act of one who or that which rises; the appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon; the act of reviving from the dead; resurrection; an insurrection; a mutiny; an eminence or prominence.

**Risible**, *riz'1-bl*, *a.* [Fr. *risible*, from *L. risibilis*, from *rideo*, *risum*, to laugh.] Having the faculty or power of laughing; capable of exciting laughter; laughable; belonging to the phenomenon of laughter.

**Risk**, *risk*, *n.* [Fr. *risque*, from Sp. *risco*, a steep rock, from *L. resco*, I cut off.] Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to harm; *com.* the hazard of loss, either of ship, goods, or other property.—*v.t.* To hazard; to expose to injury or loss; to venture; to dare to undertake.—**Risky**, *ris'ki*, *a.* Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk.

**Rissole**, *ris'ol*, *n.* [Fr.] A ball or cake of minced meat or fish mixed with yolk of egg, potato, &c., rolled in breadcrumbs and fried.

**Ritardando**, *rê-târ-dan'dô*, *n.* [It.] *Music*, retarding; a direction to slow or play slower and slower.

**Rite**, *rit*, *n.* [Fr. *rite*, from *L. ritus*, a rite.] A formal act of religion or other solemn duty; a religious cere-

mony or usage; ceremonial.—**Ritual**, *rit'û-al*, *a.* [L. *ritualis*.] Pertaining to rites; consisting of rites; prescribing rites (the *ritual* law).—*n.* A book containing the rites or ordinances of a church or of any special service; the manner of performing divine service; ceremonial.—**Ritualism**, *rit'û-al-izm*, *n.* The system of rituals or prescribed forms of religious worship; observance of prescribed forms in religion; an excessive use of external forms in religion.—**Ritualist**, *rit'û-al-ist*, *n.* One skilled in ritual; one of the party in favour of an elaborate ritual in the Church of England.

**Rival**, *ri'val*, *n.* [Fr. *rival*, from *L. rivalis*, pertaining to a brook, *rivales*, those who use the same brook, hence competitors, rivals.] One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor; one who emulates or strives to equal or exceed another in excellence.—*a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority.—*v.t.*—*rivalled*, *rival-ling*. To stand in competition with; to strive to equal or excel; to emulate.—**Rivalry**, *ri'val-ri*, *n.* The act of rivaling; competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing; emulation.

**Rive**, *riv*, *v.t.*—*pret.* *rived*; *pp.* *rived* or *riven*; *ppr.* *riv*ing. [A Scandinavian word=Icel. *riða*, Dan. *rive*, to rive, to tear; akin perhaps to *rip*.] To split; to cleave; to rend asunder by force.—*v.i.* To be split or rent asunder.

**River**, *riv'êr*, *n.* [Fr. *rivière*, from *L.L. riparia*, a river, from *L. ripa*, pertaining to the banks of a river, from *ripa*, a bank.] A large stream of water flowing through a certain portion of the earth's surface and discharging itself into the sea, a lake, a marsh, or into another such stream.—**River-basin, *n.* The region drained by all the rills, rivulets, streams, or rivers which ultimately gather to form one river.—**River-bed**, *n.* The bed or bottom of a river.**

**Rivet**, *ri'vet*, *n.* [Fr. *rivet*, a clinch.] A short metallic pin or bolt passing through a hole and keeping two pieces of metal (or sometimes other substances) together; especially, a short bolt or pin of wrought iron formed with a head and inserted into a hole at the junction of two pieces of metal, the point after insertion being hammered broad so as to keep the pieces closely bound together.—*v.t.* To fasten with a rivet or with rivets; to clinch; *fig.* to fasten firmly; to make firm, strong, or immovable.—**Riveter**, *ri'vet-êr*, *n.* One who rivets.

**Rivulet**, *ri'vû-let*, *n.* [L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus*, a river (seen also in *derive*, *river*).] A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

**Roach**, *rôch*, *n.* [A.Sax. *reohhe*; akin to D. *roch*, a skate, G. *roche*, a roach or ray.] A fish of the carp family, inhabiting lakes, ponds, and slow-running rivers.

**Roach**, *rôch*, *n.* The curve in the foot of a sail.

**Road**, *rôd*, *n.* [A.Sax. *rád*, a riding, a journey on horseback, a road, from *ridan*, to ride.] An open way or public passage; a piece of ground appropriated for travel, forming a line of communication between one city, town, or place and another for foot-passengers, cattle, vehicles, &c.; generally applied to highways, and as a generic term it includes highway, street, lane, &c.; a means or way of approach or access; a path; a place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore; a roadstead: usually in the plural.—**Road-hog**, *n.* A reckless and selfish motorist.—**Road-metal**, *n.* Broken stones used for macadamizing roads.—**Roadstead**, *rôd'sted*, *n.* A place where ships may ride at anchor off the shore.—**Roadway**, *rôd'wâ*, *n.* A highway; the part of a road used by horses, carriages, &c.

**Roam**, *rôm*, *v.t.* [O.E. *rome*.] To wander; to ramble; to rove; to walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction.—*v.t.* To range; to wander over.

**Roan**, *rôn*, *a.* [O.Fr. *roan*, Mod.Fr. *rouan*.] Applied formerly to a horse of a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with numerous spots of grey or white; now generally applied to a colour having a decided shade of red.—*n.* A leather used largely in bookbinding to imitate morocco, prepared from sheep-skin; a horse of a roan colour; a roan colour.

**Roar**, *rôr*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *rôrian*.] To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a beast; to cry aloud, as in distress or anger; to make a loud, continued, confused sound, as winds, waves, a multitude of people shouting together, and the like; to laugh out loudly and continuously.—*v.t.* To cry out aloud; to shout.—*n.* A full loud sound of some continuance; the strong loud cry of a beast; the loud cry of a person in distress, pain, anger; a loud, continued, confused sound; outcry of joy or mirth.—**Roarer**, *rô'rêr*, *n.* One who or that which roars; a broken-winded horse.—**Roaring**, *rô'ring*, *n.* A loud cry, as of a beast; a continuous roar; loud continued sound, as of the billows of the sea; a disease of the bronchial tubes in horses.—*p.* and *a.* Characterized by roars or noise; disorderly; riotous; brisk; flourishing.

**Roast**, *rôst*, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *rostit* (Fr. *rôtir*).] To cook or prepare for the table by exposure to the direct action of heat, on a spit, in an oven, or the like; to heat to excess; to dry and parch by exposure to heat; *metal.* to burn in a heap, as broken



ore, in order to free it from foreign matters; colloquially, to banter severely.—*v.i.* To become roasted or fit for eating by exposure to fire.—*n.* That which is roasted, as a piece of beef; part of a slaughtered animal selected for roasting.—*a.* Roasted (*roast beef*).

**Rob**, rob, *v.t.*—*robbed, robbing.* [*O. Fr. rober*, to steal, from *O.H.G. roubân*.] To plunder or strip by force or violence; to deprive of something by stealing; to deprive unlawfully; to deprive (*to rob a person of his peace of mind*).—**Robber**, rob'ér, *n.* One who robs; one who commits a robbery.—**Robbery**, rob'ér-i, *n.* The act or practice of robbing; a taking away by violence or wrong; the forcible and felonious taking of something from the person of another.

**Robin**, rob'in, *n.* [*From rope and band.*] *Naut.* A short flat plaited piece of rope, with an eye in one end, used in pairs to tie square sails to their yards.

**Robe**, rôb, *n.* [*Fr. robe*, from *L.L. rauba*, spoil, the taking of a man's garments, from *O.G. raub*, a garment.] A kind of gown or long loose garment worn over other dress; a gown or dress of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make; a dressed buffalo (or bison) skin with the hair on.—*The robe, or the long robe*, the legal profession (gentlemen of the long robe).—*v.t.*—*robed, robing.* To clothe in a robe; to attire; to invest.—**Robing-room**, *n.* A room where robes of ceremony are put on and off.

**Robin**, rob'in, *n.* [*A familiar form of Robert; comp. the personal names of Mag and Jack in magpie, jackdaw.*] The well-known European bird called also *Redbreast* and *Robin-redbreast*; in America, a species of thrush with a red breast.

**Robot**, rôb'ot, *n.* [*Coined word first used in a play.*] Any mechanical contrivance designed to perform work normally requiring the exercise of human intelligence.

**Roburite**, rôbur'it, *n.* [*L. robur, strength.*] An explosive substance, having as its basis ammonium nitrate.

**Robust**, rô-bust', *a.* [*L. robustus, from robur, robur, strength.*] Possessed of or indicating great strength; strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; vigorous.—**Robustness**, rô-bust'-nes, *n.* The quality of being robust; strength; vigour.

**Roc**, rok, *n.* [*Ar. rukh.*] A monstrous bird of Arabian mythology.

**Rochelle-salt**, rô-shel', *n.* [*From being first prepared at Rochelle in France.*] The double tartrate of soda and potash, used as a mild cathartic.

**Rochet**, rochet', *n.* [*Fr. rochet*, a blouse, a little jacket.] A sort of short surplice, with tight sleeves, and open at the sides, worn by bishops.

**Rock**, rok, *n.* [*Same as Icel. rokkr.*] A distaff used in spinning.

**Rock**, rok, *v.t.* [*Same as Dan. rokke,*

to move, to shake.] To move backwards and forwards, as a body resting on a support beneath; to cause to reel or totter; to make to sway; to move backwards and forwards in a cradle, chair, &c.; to lull; to quiet, as if by rocking in a cradle.—*v.i.* To be moved backwards and forwards; to reel.—**Rocker**, rok'ér, *n.* One who rocks anything, as a cradle; the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks; a rocking-horse; a cradle or trough for washing ore by agitation.

—**Rocking-chair**, *n.* An arm-chair mounted on rockers.—**Rocking-horse**, *n.* A wooden horse mounted on rockers; a hobby-horse.—**Rocking-stone**, *n.* A large block of stone poised (usually by natural causes) so nicely upon the point of a rock that a moderate force applied to it causes it to rock or oscillate.—**Rock-shaft**, *n.* *Steam-engines*, a shaft that oscillates or rocks on its journals instead of revolving.

**Rock**, rok, *n.* [*Fr. roc*, either from a form *rupicus*, from *L. rupes*, a rock, or of Celtic origin.] A large mass of stony matter; a large fixed stone or crag; the stony matter constituting the earth's crust, as distinguished from soil, mud, sand, gravel, clay, peat; *geol.* any natural deposit or portion of the earth's crust, whatever be its hardness or softness; *fig.* defence, means of safety; asylum; a cause or source of peril or disaster; a name for a kind of solid sweetmeat.—**Rocky**, rok'i, *a.* Full of rocks; hard; stony; obdurate.

**Rockery**, rok'ér-i, *n.* An artificial mound formed of fragments of rock, earth, &c., for plants, as ferns.—**Rock-cork**, *n.* Mountain-cork, a white or grey-coloured variety of asbestos.—**Rock-crystal**, *n.* Crystallized quartz, found both colourless and of various gradations of colour, as yellowish white, amber, purple, &c.—**Rock-oil**, *n.* Petroleum.—**Rock-pigeon**, *n.* A species of pigeon that builds its nest in rocks.—**Rock-rose**, *n.* The plant *cistus*.—**Rock-salt**, *n.* Mineral salt; common salt found in masses or beds in the new red sandstone, as in Cheshire and elsewhere.

**Rocket**, rok'et, *n.* [*It. rochetta*, from *rocca*, a distaff, a rock; from the German.] A cylindrical tube of pasteboard or metal filled with a mixture of nitre, sulphur, charcoal, &c., which, on being ignited at the base, propels it forward by the action of the liberated gases against the atmosphere.

**Rococo**, rô-kô'kô, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *roc*, rock, from rock-work being a character of the style.] A debased variety of ornament of the time of Louis XIV and XV, characterized by meaningless scrolls and conventional shell-work; sometimes applied in contempt to anything bad or tasteless in decorative art.

**Rod**, rod, *n.* [*A.Sax. rôd.*] A shoot or slender stem of any woody plant;

a wand; a straight slender stick; hence, an instrument of punishment or correction; a means of chastisement; a kind of sceptre or badge of office; a fishing-rod; an instrument for measuring; an enchanter's wand; a measure of length containing  $\frac{5}{8}$  yards, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet, often termed a *Pole* or *Perch*.

**Rodent**, rô'dent, *a.* [*L. rodens, rodens*, *ppr. of rodo*, I gnaw.] Gnawing belonging or pertaining to the order of gnawing animals (*Rodentia*).—*n.* An animal that gnaws, as the squirrel, rat, mouse, &c.—**Rodentia**, rô-den'shi-a, *n.pl.* An order of mammals, including the squirrel, rat, mouse, hare, rabbit, beaver, &c., characterized by a single pair of chisel-like cutting teeth in each jaw, between which and the grinding teeth there is a wide gap.

**Rodeo**, rôd-â'o, *n.* A public exhibition of horse-breaking, lariat-throwing, &c.

**Rodomont**, rôd'ô-mont, *n.* [*Fr. rodomont*, from *It. rodomonte*, a bully, from *Rodomonte*, the name of the brave but somewhat boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*.] A vain boaster; a bully.—**Rodomontade**, rôd'ô-mon-tâd', *n.* [*Fr.*] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

**Roe**, rô, *n.* [*A.Sax. rôd.*] A roebuck; the female of the hart.—**Roebuck**, rô'buk, **Roedeer**, *n.* A species of European deer with erect cylindrical branched horns.

**Roe**, rô, *n.* [*Akin to Dan. rogn*, Icel. *hrogn*, *G. rogen*, *roe*, spawn; *Sc. ran*, *tawn*, the female roe.] The sperm or spawn of fishes; the roe of the male being called *soft roe* or *milt*, that of the female *hard roe* or *spawn*.

**Rogation**, rô-gâ'shon, *n.* [*L. rogatio*, an asking.] A supplication; a litany.—*Rogation days*, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension-day.

**Rogue**, rôg, *n.* [*Probably a Celtic word; comp. Ir. roguire*, a rogue; *Fr. rogue*, arrogant, from *Armor. rog*, arrogant, proud.] A vagrant; a vagabond; a wandering knave; a dishonest person; a rascal; applied generally to males; a name of slight tenderness and endearment; a wag; a sly fellow; a solitary and savage elephant.—**Roguery**, rô'gér-i, *n.* Knavish tricks; dishonest practices; waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.—**Roguish**, rô'gish, *a.* Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest; waggish; wanton; slightly mischievous.

**Roil**, roil, *v.t.* [*From O.Fr. roille* (*Fr. rouille*), rust, mildew, from *L. robigo*, rust. *Rile* is a slightly different form.] To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment.

**Roister**, rois'tér, *v.i.* [*From Fr. rustre*, a boor, from *L. rusticus*, rustic.] To bluster; to swagger; to be noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.—**Roisterer**, rois'tér-ér, *n.* One who roisters; a blustering or turbulent fellow.



**Rôle**, rôl, *n.* [Fr., a roll, scroll, character in a play, from *L. rotulus*, a wheel.] A play or character represented by a stage-player; any conspicuous part or function performed by any one, as a leading public character.

**Roll**, rôl, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *roeler*, *roler* (Fr. *rouler*), to roll; Pr. *rolar*, *rotlar*; from *L.L. rotulare*, from *L. rotulus*, *rotula*, a little wheel.] To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to drive onward by turning on itself; to move in a circular direction; to whirl or wheel (to roll the eyes); to turn about, as in one's mind; to revolve; to wrap round on itself by turning; to bind or involve in a bandage or the like; to inwrap; to press or level with a roller.—*v.i.* To move along a surface by revolving; to turn over and over; to rotate; to run on wheels; to move circularly; to be tossed about; to move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions; to tumble or fall over and over; to wallow; to sound with a deep prolonged sound.—*n.* The act of rolling; something made or formed by rolling; that which is rolled up; a scroll; an official document; a list of the names of persons, as of students or soldiers; a register; a catalogue; a quantity of cloth or paper wound up in a cylindrical form; a small piece of dough rolled up into a cake before baking; the beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as to produce a continued sound; a prolonged deep sound.—*Rolls of court*, of *parliament*, &c., the parchments on which were engrossed its acts and proceedings and which constitute its records.

**Roll-call**, *n.* The act of calling over a list of names, as of men who compose a military body.—**Roller**, rôl'ér, *n.* One who or that which rolls; a cylinder which turns on its axis, used for various purposes, as smoothing, crushing, spreading out, and the like, in agriculture, gardening, road-making, &c.; that upon which something may be rolled up; that upon which a body can be rolled or moved along; a bandage; a long broad bandage used in surgery; a long, heavy, swelling wave, such as is seen setting in upon a coast after the subsiding of a storm; a bird of the crow family; a variety of canary.—**Roller-skate**, *n.* A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, and used for skating upon asphalt or other smooth flooring.

**Rolling**, rôl'ing, *p. and a.* Revolving; making a continuous noise; undulating; rising and falling in gentle slopes (the *rolling* land of the prairies).—**Rolling-mill**, *n.* A combination of machinery consisting of one or more sets of rollers, between which heated metal is passed and thereby subjected to a strong pressure, to be reduced to plates, bolts, bars, &c.—**Rolling-pin**, *n.* A round piece of wood with which dough or paste is reduced to a

proper thickness.—**Rolling-stock**, *n.* The carriages, vans, locomotive-engines, &c., of a railway.—**Roll-top desk**, *n.* A desk with a cover made of connected slats, which runs into a recess at the top when the desk is opened.

**Rollick**, rôl'ik, *v.i.* [A sort of dim. from *roll*.] To move in a careless, swaggering manner; to be jovial in behaviour.

**Roly-poly**, rô'li-pô-li, *n.* [A jingling name derived from *roll*.] A sheet of paste spread with jam and rolled into a pudding.

**Romaic**, rô-mā'ik, *n.* [Mod.Gr. *Romaikê*, from *L. Roma*, Rome.] The vernacular language of modern Greece; the language of the uneducated or peasantry, a corrupted form of ancient Greek.—*a.* Relating to the modern Greek vernacular.

**Roman**, rô-man, *a.* [*L. Romanus*, from *Roma*, Rome.] Pertaining to or resembling Rome or the Roman people; pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion; applied to the common upright letter in printing, as distinguished from *italic*, and to numerals expressed by letters, and not in the Arabic characters.—*Roman candle*, a kind of firework, consisting of a tube which discharges upwards a stream of white or coloured stars.—*Roman Catholic*, of or pertaining to that branch of the Christian Church of which the pope or bishop of Rome is the head; hence, a *Roman Catholic* is a member of this church; and *Roman Catholicism* is a collective term for the principles, doctrines, rules, &c., of the Roman Catholic Church.—*Roman cement*, a dark-coloured hydraulic cement, which hardens very quickly, and is very durable.—*Roman law*, the civil law; the system of jurisprudence finally elaborated in the ancient Roman Empire.—*n.* A native or citizen of Rome; one enjoying the privileges of a Roman citizen.—**Romanism**, rô-man-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Church of Rome.—**Romanist**, rô-man-ist, *n.* A Roman Catholic.—**Romanize**, rô-man-iz, *v.t.*—*romanized*, *romanizing*. To latinize; to convert to the Roman Catholic religion.—*v.i.* To use Latin words or idioms; to conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech.

**Romance**, rô-mans', *n.* [Fr. *romance*, from *L.L. Romanice* (*adv.*), 'in the Roman tongue' (that is, in the provincial as opposed to the classical Latin), the adverb becoming a noun signifying a composition in this tongue.] Originally, a tale in verse, written in one of the Romance dialects; hence, any popular epic or any fictitious and wonderful tale in prose or verse; a kind of novel dealing with extraordinary and often extravagant adventures, or picturing an almost purely imaginary state or society; tendency of mind towards the wonderful and mysterious; romantic notions; something belonging rather to fiction than to

everyday life; a fiction.—*a.* A term applied to the languages which arose in the south and west of Europe, based on the Latin as spoken in the provinces, and including Italian, French, Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanian (which are therefore known as the *Romance* languages).—*v.i.*—*romanced*, *romancing*. To devise and tell fictitious stories; to deal in extravagant stories.

**Romanesque**, rô-man-esk', *n.* [Fr., from *L. Romanus*, Roman.] The debased style of architecture and ornament that prevailed in the later Roman Empire.—*a.* Belonging to this style.

**Romansch**, **Roumansch**, rô-mansh', rô-mansh', *n.* [Lit. *Romanish*, or derived from *Rome*.] A dialect based on the Latin, spoken in the Grisons of Switzerland.

**Romantic**, rô-man'tik, *a.* [Fr. *romantique*.] Pertaining to romance or romances; partaking of romance or the marvellous; fanciful, imaginative, or ideal; extravagant; chimerical; not belonging to real life; wildly picturesque; having striking natural features; full of wild or fantastic scenery.—**Romanticism**, rô-man'ti-sizm, *n.* The state or quality of being romantic; a reaction in literature or art from classical to mediæval or modern forms; romantic feeling.—**Romanticist**, rô-man'ti-sist, *n.* One imbued with romanticism.

**Romany**, rom'a-ni, *n.* A gipsy; the language spoken by the gipsies.

**Romish**, rô'mish, *a.* [From *Rome*.] Belonging to the Roman Catholic Church; used in a slightly depreciatory sense, hence not by Catholics themselves.

**Romp**, romp, *n.* [A slightly different form of *ramp*.] A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play; rude play or frolic.—*v.i.* To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in play.

**Rondeau**, ron'dô, *n.* [Fr. *rondeau*, from *ron*, round.] A poem, commonly consisting of thirteen lines, of which eight have one rhyme and five another, and divided into three strophes, at the end of the second and third the beginning of the *rondeau* being repeated; a piece of music of three strains. Called also *Rondo*.

**Rondo**, ron'dô. **RONDEAU**. **Röntgen rays**, ront'gen, *n.* [Named after their German discoverer, W. K. Röntgen.] Very rapid waves of ether which penetrate most substances except metals, bones, &c., and enable photographs to be taken of these in the living body, &c. (X-rays).

**Rood**, rôd, *n.* [The same word as *rod*, A.Sax. *rôd*, a cross.] A square measure, the fourth part of a statute acre, equal to 1210 square yards; a measure of 5½ yards in length; a rod, pole, or perch; also, a square pole, or 272½ square feet, used in estimating mason work; a cross or crucifix; a large crucifix placed at

the entrance to the chancel, often supported on the rood-beam or rood-screen. — **Rood-loft**, *n.* A gallery over the rood-screen in a church where the rood was placed. — **Rood-screen**, *n.* A screen or ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave.

**Roof**, rôf, *n.* [A.Sax. *hróf*.] The cover of any house or building irrespective of the materials of which it is composed; that which corresponds with or resembles the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a vault, a furnace, the top of a carriage, &c.; a canopy; the palate; a house. — *v.t.* To cover with a roof; to enclose in a house; to shelter. — **Roofing**, rôf'ing, *n.* The act of covering with a roof; the materials of which a roof is composed; the roof itself. — **Roofless**, rôf'les, *a.* Having no roof; having no house or home; unsheltered. — **Roof-tree**, *n.* A main beam in a roof.

**Rook**, rûk, *n.* [A.Sax. *hrôc*.] A bird resembling the crow, but differing from it in not feeding on carrion but on insects and grain, also in having the roof of the bill bare of feathers; a cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow. — *v.i.* and *t.* To cheat; to defraud.

— **Rookery**, rûk'èr-i, *n.* A wood used for nesting-places by rooks; the rooks belonging to a rookery; a breeding-place of seabirds; a close assemblage of poor mean dwellings inhabited by the lowest class; a resort of thieves, sharpers, &c.

**Rook**, rûk, *n.* [Fr. *roc*, from Per. and Ar. *rokh*.] Chess, one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; also called a *Castle*.

**Room**, rôm, *n.* [A.Sax. *rûm*.] Space; compass; extent of place, great or small; space or place unoccupied or unobstructed; fit occasion; opportunity; place or station once occupied by another; stead; an apartment in a house; any division separated from the rest by a partition; particular place or station [N.T.]. — **Roomful**, rôm'fûl, *n.* As much or as many as a room will hold. — **Roomy**, rôm'î, *a.* Having ample room; spacious. — **Roominess**, rôm'î-nes, *n.* State of being roomy; spaciousness.

**Roost**, rôst, *n.* [A.Sax. *hrôst*.] The pole or other support on which fowls rest at night; a collection of fowls roosting together. — *v.i.* To occupy a roost; to lodge; to settle.

— **Rooster**, rôs'tèr, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl; a cock.

**Roost**, *n.* The tidal race in the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

**Root**, rôt, *n.* [From Icel. *rot*, Sw. *rot*, Dan. *rod*; connected with L. *radix*, Gr. *rhiza*, root.] That part of a plant which fixes itself in the earth, and by means of its radicles imbibes nutriment; a bulb, tuber, or similar part of a plant; that which resembles a root in position or function; the part of anything that resembles the root of a plant (the root of a tooth); foundation or

base; the origin or cause of anything; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified; an ultimate form or element from which words are derived or regarded as having arisen; *math*, the root of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. — *v.i.* To fix the root; to be firmly fixed; to be established. — *v.t.* To fix by the root; to plant and fix deep in the earth; to plant deeply; to impress deeply and durably (principles rooted in the mind). — **Root-crop**, *n.* A crop of plants with esculent roots, as turnips, beets, &c. — **Rooted**, rô'tèd, *p.* and *a.* Having roots; firmly fixed; fixed in the heart (a rooted antipathy).

**Root**, rô't, *v.t.* [Formerly wrote, from A.Sax. *wrôtan*, to root up.] To dig or burrow in with the snout; to turn up with the snout, as a swine; to tear up or out as if by rooting; to remove or destroy utterly; to exterminate: generally with *up*, *out*, *away*, &c. — *v.i.* To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

**Rope**, rôp, *n.* [A.Sax. *rdp*.] A general name applied to cordage over 1 inch in circumference; a row or string consisting of a number of things united (a rope of onions). — *v.i.* — *roped*, *roping*. To be formed into filaments from any glutinous or adhesive quality. — *v.t.* To fasten or tie with a rope or ropes; to pull by a rope. — **Rope-dancer**, *n.* One who dances or performs acrobatic feats on a rope extended at a greater or less height above the ground. — **Rope-ladder**, *n.* A ladder made of ropes. — **Rope-maker**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage. — **Ropery**, rô'pèr-i, *n.* A place where ropes are made; a rope-walk. — **Rope-walk**, *n.* A long covered walk or a long building where ropes are manufactured. — **Rope-yarn**, *n.* Yarn for ropes, consisting of a single thread which is twisted into strands. — **Ropy**, rô'pî, *a.* [Lit. like a rope, forming ropes.] Having such consistency that it may be drawn into viscous filaments; stringy; glutinous.

**Roric**, rô'rik, *a.* [L. *ros*, *roris*, dew.] Pertaining to or resembling dew; dewy. — **Roriferous**, rô-rîf'èr-us, *a.* Generating or producing dew.

**Rorqual**, rôr'kwâl, *n.* A large whale of several species.

**Rose**, rôz, *n.* [A.Sax. *rose*, Fr. *rose*, from L. *rosa*.] A well-known and universally cultivated plant and flower of many species and varieties, found in almost every country of the northern hemisphere, both in the Old and the New World; a knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornament; a perforated nozzle of a pipe, spout, &c., to distribute water in fine shower-like jets;

a popular name of the disease erysipelas: from its colour; a circular card or disc, or diagram with radiating lines, as the compass-card. — *Wars of the Roses*, the civil contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, the badge of the former house being a white, of the latter a red rose. — *Under the rose*, in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure. — **Rosary**, rôz'a-rî, *n.* [Lit. a chaplet or garland of roses. A chaplet; a garland; formerly] often adopted as a title of books consisting of pieces culled from various authors; a string of beads used by Roman Catholics, on which they count their prayers, there being so many small beads each for an Ave Maria, and so many large ones each for a Paternoster. — **Rosate**, rôz'è-ât, *a.* [L. *roseus*, *rosy*.] Full of roses; of a rose colour; blooming. — **Rosebud**, rôz'bud, *n.* The bud of a rose; the flower of the rose just appearing. — **Rose-carnation**, *n.* A carnation the ground colour of whose petals is striped with rose-colour. — **Rose-colour**, *n.* The colour of the rose; *fig.* beauty; often fancied beauty or attractiveness. — **Rose-diamond**, *n.* A diamond nearly hemispherical, cut with twenty-four triangular faces round a hexagonal centre. — **Rose-noble**, *n.* An ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, current at 6s. 8d. — **Rose-quartz**, *n.* A variety of quartz which is rose-red. — **Rosery**, rôz'èr-i, *n.* A place where roses grow; a nursery of rose bushes. — **Rosette**, rôz-et', *n.* [Fr., a dim. of *rose*.] An imitation of a rose, as by ribbon, used as an ornament or badge; *arch.* a flower ornament of frequent use in decorations and in all styles. — **Rose-water**, *n.* Water tintured with roses by distillation. — **Rose-window**, *n.* *Arch.* A circular window divided into compartments by mullions or tracery radiating or branching from a centre: called also *Catherine-wheel* and *Mari-gold Window*. — **Rose-wood**, *n.* The wood of South American trees, so named because when freshly cut it has a faint agreeable smell of roses in the highest esteem for cabinet-work. — **Rosiness**, rô'zî-nes, *n.* The quality of being rosy or of resembling the colour of the rose. — **Rosy**, rô'zî, *n.* Resembling a rose in colour; blushing; blooming; *fig.* very alluring or hopeful (*rosy* prospects).

**Rosemary**, rôz'ma-rî, *n.* [O.E. *rosmarine*, from L. *rosmarinus*, rosemary — *ros*, dew, and *marinus*, marine, from *mare*, the sea.] An evergreen shrub having a fragrant smell and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste, and yielding by distillation a light, pale, essential oil of great fragrance.

**Roscola**, rôz'èô-la, *n.* [From L. *rosa*, a rose.] *Med.* a kind of rash or rose-coloured efflorescence, occurring in connexion with different febrile complaints; German measles.

**Rosicrucian**, rôz-i-krô'shi-an, *n.*

[*L. rosa*, a rose, and *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, the name originating from that of the alleged founder *Rosenkreuz* (rosy cross).] One of a secret sect or society said to have originated in the fourteenth century, whose members made great pretensions to a knowledge of the secrets of nature, and especially as to the transmutation of metals, the prolongation of life, &c.—*a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians or their arts.—**Rosicrucianism**, *roz-i-krō'shian-ism*, *n.* The arts, practices, or doctrines of the Rosicrucians.

**Resin**, *roz'in*, *n.* [Corruption of *resin*.] The name given to resin when it is employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes.—*v.t.* To rub or cover over with resin.

**Roster**, *rōs'tēr*, *n.* [*D. rooster*, a thing for *roasting*, a gridiron, a table or list, a roster—the last meaning probably from perpendicular and horizontal lines of tabular statements giving a grated appearance.] A list showing the rotation of those who relieve or succeed each other; a military list showing the rotation in which individuals, companies, regiments, &c., are called on to serve.

**Rostrum**, *ros'trum*, *n.* [*L.*, the beak of a bird or other animal.] The beak or bill of a bird or other animal; the beak of a ship, especially of an ancient war galley; an elevated place in the forum at Rome where orations, funeral harangues, &c., were delivered (so called because adorned with the *rostra* of captured ships); hence, a platform from which any speaker addresses his audience.—**Rostrate**, *ros'trāt*, *a.* Furnished or adorned with beaks; beak-shaped; having a process resembling the beak of a bird.

**Rot**, *rot*, *v.i.* [*A.Sax. rotian*.] To decompose; to become putrid; to go to decay.—*v.t.* To make putrid; to cause to decompose; to bring to corruption; to expose to a process of partial rotting, as flax; to ret; used in the imperative as a sort of imprecation (*rot it*).—*n.* Putrefaction; a fatal distemper incident to sheep, caused by the liver-fluke; a disease very injurious to the potato; the potato disease; nonsense; rubbish; (*cricket*) sudden collapse of the batting side.

**Rota**, *rō'ta*, *n.* [*L. rota*, a wheel.] An ecclesiastical court of Rome, composed of twelve prelates; a school roll or list; a roster.

**Rotarian**, *rō-tā'ri-an*, *n.* One who belongs to a world-wide organization, originating in America, having for its object the promotion of international fellowship and high ethical standards between business and professional men and members of various industries.

**Rotary**, *rō'tā-ri*, *a.* [From *L. rota*, a wheel.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; pertaining to rotation; rotary.—**Rotary club**, any local organization of Rotarians.—**Rotary converter**, a machine for converting

alternating electric current into direct current.—**Rotate**, *rō'tāt*, *v.i.* To revolve or move round a centre; to turn round as a wheel; to act in turn or rotation.—*v.t.* To cause to turn round like a wheel.—

**Rotation**, *rō-tā'shon*, *n.* The act of rotating or turning; the motion of a solid body, as a wheel or sphere, about an axis; a return or succession in a series; established succession; the course in which persons leave their places or duties at certain times, and are succeeded by others; a recurring series of different crops grown on the same ground; the order of recurrence in cropping.—**Rotatory**, *rō'tā-to-ri*, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; exhibiting rotation; rotary.—**Rotor**, *rō'tor*, *n.* [*L. rota*, a wheel.] The revolving part of an electric generator or motor.

**Rotche**, *roch*, *n.* [*D. rotje*, a petrel; comp. *Prov.G. rōtsche*, a duck.] A bird of the auk family; the little auk.

**Route**, *rōt*, *n.* [*O.Fr. rote*, a way, a route.] Repetition of words or sounds without attending to the signification; mere effort of memory; in the phrase *by rote*, by memory merely without intelligence.

**Rotifers**, *Rotifera*, *rō'ti-fēr*, *rō'ti-fēr-a*, *n.pl.* [*L. rota*, a wheel, and *fero*, I carry.] A class of animalcules, which, through the microscope, appear like revolving wheels, whence they have been called *wheel animalcules*.

**Rotograph**, *rō'tō-graf*, *n.* A photograph made direct on bromide paper.

**Rotten**, *rot'n*, *a.* [*A Scandinavian word* = *icel. rotinn*.] Putrid; decaying; decomposed by the natural process of decay; unsound; defective in principle; corrupt; fetid; ill-smelling.—**Rotten borough**, a name given to certain boroughs in England before the reform of 1832, which had fallen into decay and had a mere handful of voters, but which still retained the privilege of sending members to parliament.—**Rottenness**, *rot'n-nes*, *n.* State of being rotten; putrefaction; unsoundness.—**Rotten-stone**, *n.* A soft stone much used for polishing household articles of brass or other metal, derived from the decomposition of siliceous limestones.

**Rotter**, *n.* A worthless person; a waster.

**Rotund**, *rō-tund'*, *a.* [*L. rotundus*, formed from *rota*, a wheel.] Round; spherical; globular; *bot.* circumscribed by one unbroken curve, or without angles.—**Rotunda**, *rō-tund'a*, *n.* [*It. rotonda*.] A round building; any building that is round both on the outside and inside.—**Rotundity**, **Rotundness**, *rō-tund'i-ti*, *rō-tund'nes*, *n.* Sphericity; circularity.

**Rouble**, *rō'bl*, *n.* [*Rus.*] The unit of the Russian money system, formerly equal to about 25  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and divided into 100 kopecks.

**Roué**, *rō-ā*, *n.* [*Fr.*, ppr. of *rouer*, to break on the wheel.] A person devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality; a rake.

**Rouge**, *rōzh*, *n.* [*Fr. rouge*, from *L. rubeus*, red.] A cosmetic prepared from the dried flowers of the safflower, used to impart an artificial bloom to the cheeks or lips; a powder of a scarlet colour used for polishing gold, silver, &c.—*v.i.* To paint the face, or rather the cheeks, with rouge.—*v.t.* To paint or tinge with rouge.—**Rouge-et-noir**, *rōzh-e-nwār*, *n.* [*Fr.*, red and black.] A game at cards played between a 'banker' and an unlimited number of persons, at a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two coloured black and two red.

**Rough**, *ruf*, *a.* [*A.Sax. rāh*.] Having prominences or inequalities; not smooth; having many irregularities of surface; harsh to the feel; unfinished; unpolished; shaggy; ragged; coarse; swelling into billows or breakers; stormy, as the sea or weather; not mild or gentle in character; boisterous; untamed; not mild or courteous; rude and brusque; harsh; severe; cruel; not refined or delicate; astringent; sour; harsh to the ear; grating; unharmonious; vague; crude (*a rough guess*).—**Rough diamond**, a diamond uncut; hence, *fig.* a person of genuine worth but rude and unpolished manners.—*v.t.* To give a rough appearance to; to make rough; to break in, as a horse; to shape out roughly, as a stone; to rough-hew.—*To rough it*, to submit to hardships; to put up for a time with rough accommodation.—*n.* The state of being coarse or in the original material; with the (materials or work in the rough); a rowdy; a rude coarse fellow; a bully.—**Rough-cast**, *v.t.* To form in its first rudiments; to mould without nicety or elegance; to cover with a coarse sort of plaster composed of lime and gravel (*to rough-cast a building*).—*n.* The form of a thing in its first rudiments; a coarse kind of plastering for an external wall.—**Roughen**, *ruf'n*, *v.t.* To make rough.—*v.i.* To grow or become rough.—**Roughly**, *ruflī*, *adv.* In a rough manner; with uneven surface; harshly; severely; uncivilly; rudely; violently; not gently; boisterously; tempestuously.—**Roughness**, *ruf'nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being rough; harshness to the taste or ear; unevenness of surface; ruggedness; asperity of temper; coarseness of behaviour or address; tempestuousness; violence.—**Rough-rider**, *n.* One who breaks horses.—**Rough-shod**, *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points.—*To ride rough-shod*, *fig.* to pursue a violent or selfish course, regardless of the pain it may cause others.

**Rouleau**, *rō-lō'*, *n. pl.* English **Rouleaus**, *rō-lōz'*, French **Rouleaux**.



rö-lö. [Fr., lit. a roll.] A little roll; a roll of coin made up in paper.

**Roulette**, rö-let', *n.* [Fr., properly a little wheel.] A game of chance played with a ball at a table, in the centre of which is a cavity surmounted by a revolving disc having its circumference divided into compartments coloured black and red alternately, into any one of which the ball may drop; a tool furnished with a little toothed wheel, used by engravers for producing dotted work.

**Round**, round, *a.* [O.Fr. *round*, round, Mod.Fr. *ron*, round, from L. *rotundus*.] Having every part of the surface at an equal distance from the centre; spherical; globular; circular; cylindrical; having a curved form; swelling; plump; not given as extremely accurate (in round numbers); large; considerable (a good round sum); full in utterance; candid; free or plain in speech; without delicacy or reserve; without circumlocution; positive (a round assertion); smart or rapid (a round trot).—*n.* That which is round, as a circle, a sphere, a globe; a series coming back to where it began (a round of toasts); a series of events or duties which come back to the point of commencement; the step of a ladder; a walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer among sentries; a short musical composition in which three or more voices, starting at the beginning of stated successive phrases, sing the same music (in unison or octave), the combination of all the parts producing correct harmony; a dance in a ring; a general discharge of firearms by a body of troops, in which each soldier fires once; ammunition for firing once.—*adv.* On all sides; circularly; not in a direct line; through a circle, as of friends or houses.—*prep.* On every side of; around; about, in a circular course.—*v.t.* To make round; to make full or complete; to make full, smooth, and flowing.—*v.i.* To grow or become round; to become complete or full; to develop into the full type.—*To round to* (*naut.*), to turn the head of the ship toward the wind.—**Roundabout**, round'a-bout, *a.* Indirect; going round; not straightforward.—*n.* A large horizontal wheel on which children ride; a merry-go-round.—**Round-arm**, *a.* Applied to a style of bowling in cricket in which the arm is brought round horizontally.—**Rounder**, round'er, *n.* One who rounds; *pl.* a game played with a short bat and a ball by two parties or sides, on a piece of ground marked off.—**Roundhead**, round'hed, *n.* A name given by the Cavaliers or adherents of Charles I to members of the Puritan or parliamentary party, from the latter having their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers wore theirs long.—**Round-house**, *n.* A lock-up; a watch-house; a cabin on the after-

part of the quarter-deck of a ship, having the poop for its roof.—

**Roundly**, round'ly, *adv.* In a round form; openly; plainly; without reserve; briskly; with speed; to the purpose; vigorously.—**Roundness**, round'nes, *n.* The quality of being round; circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; fullness; smoothness of flow; plainness of speech; positiveness.—**Round-robin**, *n.* A written petition, memorial, or remonstrance signed by names in a ring or circle that it may be impossible to ascertain who headed the list.—**Round-shot**, *n.* A spherical solid shot of cast-iron or steel.—**Round-tower**, *n.* A kind of tall, slender tower tapering from the base upwards, generally with a conical top, often met with in Ireland.

**Roundel**, roun'del, *n.* [Fr. *rondelle*, from *ron*, round.] Anything having a round form; a round figure; a circle; a roundelay (which see).

**Roundelay**, roun'de-lä, *n.* [O.Fr. *rondelet*, from Fr. *ron*, round. The spelling has been influenced by *lay*, a song.] A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rhyme and five in another; a song or tune in which the first strain is repeated; a dance in a circle.

**Roup**, roup, *n.* [O. and Prov.E. *rope*, rope, to cry, a cry, hoarseness; A.Sax. *hrōpan*, Icel. *hrōpa*, to cry.] In Scotland, a sale of goods by auction or outcry.

**Roup**, rōp, *n.* A disease of poultry.

**Rouse**, rouz, *v.t.* [Connected with L.G. *ruse*, noise.] To wake from sleep; to excite to thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, or inattention; to put into commotion; to agitate; to startle; to surprise; to drive from a lurking-place or cover; a hunting term.—*v.i.* To awake from sleep or repose; to be excited to thought or action.—*n.* A carousal; a drinking frolic or festival.—**Rousing**, rou'zing, *p.* and *a.* Having power to awaken or excite; stirring.

**Route**, rout, *n.* [O.Fr. *route*, a company, a band, a division; lit. a portion broken off or separated; from L.L. *rupta*, from L. *ruptus*, broken.] A company of persons; a rabble or multitude; a fashionable assembly or large evening party; an uproar; a brawl; the breaking or defeat of troops; the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated.—*v.t.* To break the ranks of and put to flight in disorder; to defeat and throw into confusion; to drive or chase away; to dispel.

**Route**, rōt, *v.t.* [Form of *to root*.] To turn up with the snout (as hogs); to root.

**Route**, rōt, *n.* [Fr. *route*, O.Fr. *rote*, a rut, way, path, from L.L. *rupta*, a path, properly *rupta via*, a path broken through forests.] The course or way which is travelled or passed, or to be passed; a passing; a course; a march.—*Route march* (route), a

march performed for exercise and training, by a body of troops in full equipment.

**Routine**, rö-tën', *n.* [Fr., from *route*, a way.] A round of business, amusements, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; a course of business or duties regularly returning; habit or practice adhered to by force of habit.

**Rove**, rōv, *v.i.* [Originally to wander for plunder.] To wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, pass without certain direction in any manner.—*v.t.* To wander over.

—**Rover**, rō'vēr, *n.* One who roves; one who rambles about; a fickle or inconstant person; a pirate.—**Roving**, rō'ving, *n.* The act of rambling or wandering.

**Rove**, rōv, *v.t.* [Akin to *reeve* or *to ravel*.] To draw through an eye or aperture; to bring (wool or cotton) into that form which it receives before being spun into thread; to card into flakes, as wool, &c.—*n.* A roll of wool, cotton, &c., drawn out and slightly twisted.

**Row**, rō, *n.* [A.Sax. *rāw*.] A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file.

**Row**, rō, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *rōwan*.] To impel along the surface of water by oars; to transport by rowing.—*v.i.* To labour with the oars; to be moved by means of oars.—*n.* An excursion taken in a boat with oars.

—**Row**, rō'vēr, *n.* One that rows or manages an oar in rowing.—**Rowlock**, rul'ok, *n.* A contrivance on a boat's gunwale on which the oar rests in rowing, formed with two upright pegs, or of a single peg or otherwise.

**Row**, rou, *n.* A riotous noise; a turbulent, noisy disturbance; a riot. [Colloq.]—*v.t.* To scold. [Colloq.]

**Rowan**, rou'an, *n.* [Same as *Dan. rōn*.] Mountain-ash.

**Rowdy**, rō'di, *n.* A riotous, turbulent fellow; a rough. [Colloq.]—*a.* Disreputable; blackguard. [Colloq.]—**Rowdyism**, rō'di-izm, *n.* The conduct of a rowdy; turbulence; blackguardism.

**Rouel**, rou'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *rouelle*, dim. of *roue*, L. *rota*, a wheel.] The little wheel of a spur with sharp points for pricking the horse.

**Royal**, roi'al, *a.* [Fr. *royal*, from L. *regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king.] Pertaining or belonging to a king; pertaining to the crown; regal; becoming a king; kingly; princely; noble; generous; founded or originated by, in the service of, under the patronage of, or receiving support from royalty (*royal navy*); *n.* term for a large size of paper.—*n.* *Naut.* a square sail spread immediately above the top-gallant-sail a gold coin formerly current in England.—**Royalism**, roi'al-izm, *n.* Attachment to a royal government.—**Royalist**, roi'al-ist, *n.* An adherent of a king, or one attached to a kingly government; *Eng. hist.* a

adherent of Charles I and Charles II: opposed to *Roundhead* (which see).—**Royally**, *roɪ'əl-li*, *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.—**Royalty**, *roɪ'al-ti*, *n.* The state or quality of being royal; condition or status of a person of royal rank; the person of a king; majesty (to stand in the presence of *royalty*); a right or prerogative of a king; a tax paid to the crown or to a superior on the produce of a mine, to an inventor for the use of his patent, or to an author on the sales of his book.

**Rub**, *rub*, *v.t.* [Same word as *Dan. rubbe*.] To move along the surface of, or backwards and forwards upon, with friction; to apply friction to; to wipe; to clean; to scour; to smear all over; to gall or chafe; to gibe.—*v.i.* To move along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate; to fret; to chafe; to get on or along with difficulty: usually with *on*, *along*, or *through* (to *rub through* the world).—*n.* An act of rubbing; something that renders motion or progress difficult; a difficulty or obstruction; a sarcasm; a gibe; something grating to the feelings; *bowling*, inequality of ground that hinders the motion of a bowl.—**Rubber**, *rub'ər*, *n.* One who or that which rubs; an instrument for rubbing; a coarse file; a whetstone; at whist, two games out of three, or a contest consisting of three games; inequality of ground in bowling; a rub; unpleasant collision in the business of life; caoutchouc, otherwise in this sense called *India-rubber*.

**Rubbish**, *rub'ish*, *n.* [Influenced by *rub*, but from O.E. *robows*, *robeux*, *robriſh*, a word of doubtful origin.] Refuse fragments of building materials; debris; waste or rejected matter; trash.—**Rubbishy**, *rub'ish-i*, *a.* Characterized by rubbish; trashy; worthless. [Colloq.]

**Rubble**, *rub'le*, *n.* [From *L. ruber*, *red*.] The upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone; stones of irregular shapes and dimensions, broken bricks, &c., used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between the facing courses of walls.—**Rubble-work**, *n.* Walls or masonry built of rubble-stones.

**Rubeola**, *rū-bē'ō-la*, *n.* [From *L. ruber*, *red*.] A name of measles.

**Rubicon**, *rūb'i-kon*, *n.* The river forming the southern boundary of Cæsar's province of Cisalpine Gaul, crossing which meant declaration of war.—*To cross the Rubicon*, to take decisive steps which cannot be retraced.

**Rubicund**, *rū'bi-kund*, *a.* [*L. rubicundus*, from *rubeo*, I am red.] Inclining to redness; ruddy; blood-red: said especially of the face.

**Rubidium**, *rū-bid'i-um*, *n.* [From *L. rubidus*, *red*—from the nature of its spectrum.] A metal belonging to the group of elements which likewise includes lithium, sodium,

potassium, and cæsium, found in mineral waters.

**Rubigo**, *rū-bi'gō*, *n.* [*L.*] A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus; mildew.

**Rubric**, *rū'brik*, *n.* [*Fr. rubrique*, from *L. rubrica* (*terra*), red earth, the title of a law in red, a law, from *ruber*, *red*.] Some part of a manuscript or printed matter that is, or in former times usually was, coloured red, to distinguish it from other portions; in law books, the title of a statute, formerly written in red letters; in prayer-books, the directions and rules for the conduct of service, often printed in red; hence an ecclesiastical or episcopal rule or injunction; any formulated, fixed, or authoritative injunction of duty.

**Ruby**, *rū'bi*, *n.* [*Fr. rubis*, *Sp. rubi*, *rubin*, from *L.L. rubinus*, a carbuncle, from *L. rubeus*, *red*.] A gem next to the diamond in hardness and value, of various shades of red, the most highly prized varieties being the crimson and carmine red; redness; red colour; *printing*, a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl.—*a.* Of the colour of the ruby; *red*.

**Ruche**, *ru'che*, *n.* [*Fr. ruche*, a beehive.] Quilled or goffered net, lace, silk, and the like, used as trimming for ladies' dresses.

**Ruck**, *ruk*, *v.t.* [*Icel. hrukka*, a wrinkle.] To wrinkle; to crease.—*n.* A wrinkle; a crease.

**Ruck**, *ruk*, *n.* [Akin to *rick*, O.Sw. *ruka*, a heap.] An undistinguished crowd.

**Rucksack**, *ruk'sak*, *n.* [*G. rücken*, back, and *sack*.] A bag made to strap on the shoulders, and used by walkers, climbers, &c.

**Ruction**, *ruk'shon*, *n.* Disturbance; trouble. [Colloq.]

**Rud**, *rud*, *n.* [*A.Sax. rudu*, redness.] Red ochre.

**Rudd**, *rud*, *n.* [From the *ruddy* colouring.] A European fresh-water fish.

**Rudder**, *rud'ər*, *n.* [*A.Sax. rôthor*, lit. rowing implement (the rudder being originally a kind of oar).] The instrument by which a ship is steered; that part of the helm which consists of a piece of timber, broad at the bottom and attached to the stern-post by hinges on which it turns; *fig.* that which guides or governs a course; in *aviation*, the subsidiary aerofoil (in an aeroplane more or less perpendicular to the main supporting surfaces) by means of which an air-craft is turned to left or right.

**Ruddle**, *rud'l*, *n.* [Akin to *ruddy*, *red*.] A species of red earth coloured by iron, used for marking sheep.—*v.t.* To mark with ruddle.

**Ruddy**, *rud'i*, *a.* [From *A.Sax. rud*, *red*, *rudu*, redness.] Of a red colour, or of a colour approaching redness; of a lively flesh-colour, or the colour of the human skin in high health; of a reddish shining colour (*ruddy gold*).—*v.t.* To make red or ruddy.—

**Ruddiness**, *rud'i-nes*, *n.* The state of being ruddy; that degree of redness which characterizes high health.

**Rude**, *röd*, *a.* [*Fr. rude*, from *L. rudis*, in a natural state, rough, wild.] Unformed by art, taste, or skill; rough; rugged; coarse; of coarse manners; ignorant; untaught; clownish; uncivil; uncourtous; violent; boisterous.—**Rudely**, *röd'li*, *adv.* In a rude manner; roughly; unskillfully; coarsely; uncivilly; violently; boisterously.

**Rudiment**, *rūd'i-ment*, *n.* [*L. rudimentum*, from *rudis*, *rude*.] That which is in an undeveloped state; an unformed or unfinished beginning; an element or first principle of any art or science; especially in plural, the introduction to any branch of knowledge; the elements or elementary notions.—**Rudimentary**, *Rudimental*, *rūd-i-men'ta-ri*, *rō-di-men'tal*, *a.* Pertaining to rudiments; elementary; initial; in an undeveloped state; imperfectly developed; in the first stage of existence; embryonic.

**Rue**, *rū'*, *v.t.* [*A.Sax. hreowan*.] To regret; to grieve for; to repent; to repent of and withdraw, or try to withdraw, from (to *rue* a bargain).—*v.i.* To have compassion; to become sorrowful, grieved, or repentant.—**Rueful**, *rū'fūl*, *a.* Causing to rue or lament; mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow; suggesting sorrow or melancholy; pitiful.

**Rue**, *rū'*, *n.* [*Fr. rue*, from *L. ruta*, from *Gr. rutē*, *rue*.] A plant with evergreen leaves and greenish-yellow flowers, used as a sudorific and a vermifuge.

**Ruff**, *ruf*, *n.* [Connected with *Prov. Fr. rufo*, a crease or wrinkle.] A large muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted, formerly an important ornament of dress among both sexes; a species of pigeon having feathers disposed round its neck in the form of a ruff; a male bird of the sand-piper family, having the feathers of the neck standing out like a ruff, the female being called *reeve*.

**Ruff**, *ruf*, *n.* [*Pg. rufa*, a game with dice.] An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist; the act of trumping when you have no cards of the suit led.—*v.t.* *Card playing*, to trump instead of following suit.

**Ruff**, *ruf*, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A small British fish of the perch family.

**Ruffian**, *ruf'i-an*, *n.* [*O.Fr. ruffien*.] A boisterous brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime.—*a.* Like or belonging to a ruffian; brutal.—**Ruffianly**, *ruf'i-an-li*, *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes; violent.

**Ruffle**, *ruf'l*, *v.t.* [*A freq. of ruff* = *D. ruyfeln*, to wrinkle.] To disorder; to rumple; to derange; to disarrange; to disturb the surface of; to cause to ripple or rise in waves; to agitate; to disturb (to *ruffle* the mind); to furnish or adorn with ruffles; to contract into plaits or

folds.—*v.i.* To grow rough or turbulent; to put on airs; to swagger; often with an indefinite *it*.—*n.* A strip of plaited cambric or other fine cloth attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom; a frill; a state of being disturbed or agitated; a low vibrating beat of the drum.—**Ruffler**, *ruf'ler*, *n.* A bully; a swaggerer.

**Rug**, *rug*, *n.* [Akin to *icel. rögg*, *a tuft*.] A heavy woollen fabric used for various purposes, as to cover a bed, for protecting the carpet before a fireplace, for protecting the legs against the cold on a journey by rail, &c.

**Rugby**, *rug'bi*, *n.* One of the two principal varieties of football, played by fifteen men a side, with an oval ball, handling being permitted.

**Rugged**, *rug'ed*, *a.* [Closely akin to *rug*.] Full of rough projections on the surface; broken into irregular points or prominences (a *rugged* mountain, a *rugged* road); rough; shaggy; rough in temper; hard; crabbed; austere; rough to the ear; harsh; grating (*rugged* prose).

**Ruin**, *rō'in*, *n.* [Fr. *ruine*, from *L. ruina*, a falling down.] That change of anything which destroys it or entirely unfits it for use; destruction; overthrow; downfall; what promotes injury, decay, or destruction; bane; perdition; a building or anything in a state of decay or dilapidation; *pl.* the remains of a decayed or demolished city, house, fortress, &c.; the state of being destroyed or rendered worthless (to go to *ruin*).—*v.t.* To bring to ruin or destruction; to damage essentially; to destroy, defeat, demolish.—*v.i.* To fall into ruins; to run to ruin.—**Ruination**, *rō-i-nā'shon*, *n.* The act of ruining; subversion; overthrow; demolition.—**Ruinous**, *rō'i-nus*, *a.* [L. *ruinosus*.] Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; composed of ruins; bringing or tending to bring ruin.

**Rukh**, *ruk*, *n.* The roc.

**Rule**, *rōl*, *n.* [O.E. *reule*, *reule*, from O.Fr. *reule*, *riule* (Fr. *régle*), from *L. regula*, a straight piece of wood, a ruler.] Government; sway; control; supreme command or authority; an established principle, standard, or guide for action; something settled by authority or custom for guidance and direction; a maxim, canon, or precept to be observed; the body of laws or regulations observed by a religious society and its members (the *rule* of St. Benedict); a point of law settled by authority; an instrument by which straight lines are drawn; an instrument for measuring short lengths, and performing various operations in mensuration; *arith.* a determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result; *gram.* an established form of construction in a particular class of words, or the expression of that form in words.—*Rule of the road*, the regulation as

to the side which drivers, motorists, and equestrians are to keep in crossing or overtaking each other.—*Rule of thumb*, a rule suggested by a practical rather than a scientific knowledge.—*v.t.* To govern; to exercise authority or dominion over; to control, conduct, guide; to mark with lines by a ruler; *law*, to establish by rule; to determine; to decide.—*v.i.* To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority: often followed by *over*; *com.* to stand or maintain a level (prices *rule* lower than formerly).—**Ruler**, *rōl'ér*, *n.* One that rules or governs; one that assists in carrying on a government; an instrument made of wood, brass, ivory, &c., with straight edges or sides, by which straight lines may be drawn on paper or other substance, by guiding a pen or pencil along the edge.—**Ruling**, *rōl'ing*, *p.* and *a.* Governing; reigning; chief; prevalent; predominant.—*n.* A rule or point settled by a judge or court of law.

**Rum**, *rum*, *n.* [Perhaps of West Indian origin.] Spirit distilled from cane juice, or from treacle or molasses.—**Rum-runner**, *n.* One who smuggles intoxicating liquor into countries where prohibition is the law of the land.

**Rum**, *rum*, *a.* [From an old cant word *rum*, *rome*, great, good, used in a contemptuous sense]. Old-fashioned; odd; queer. [Slang.]

**Rumble**, *rum'bl*, *v.i.* [Same as *D. rommelen*.] To make a low, heavy, hoarse, continued sound.—*n.* A low, heavy, continuous sound; a rumbling; a seat for servants behind a carriage.—**Rumbling**, *rum'bling*, *p.* and *a.* Making a low, heavy, continued sound (a *rumbling* noise).—*n.* A low, heavy, continued sound; a rumble.

**Ruminate**, *rō'mi-nāt*, *v.i.* [L. *rumino*.] To chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed; to muse; to meditate; to think again and again; to ponder.—*v.t.* To chew over again; to muse or meditate on.—**Ruminant**, *rō'mi-nant*, *a.* Chewing the cud; characterized by chewing again what has been swallowed (*ruminant* animals).—*n.* A member of an order of herbivorous hoofed mammals that chew the cud, as the camel, deer, goat, ox, &c.—**Rumination**, *rō-mi-nā'shon*, *n.* The act of ruminating; the act of meditating; a musing or continued thinking.

**Rummage**, *rum'āj*, *v.t.* To search narrowly every place or part of, by looking into every corner and turning over goods or other things; to explore; to ransack.

**Rummer**, *rum'ér*, *n.* [D. *roomer*.] A glass or drinking-cup.

**Rummy**, *rum'i*, *n.* A simple card game for two or more players.

**Rumour**, *rō'mér*, *n.* [Fr. *rumeur*, from *L. rumor*.] Flying or popular report; the common voice; a cur-

rent story passing from one person to another, without any known authority for the truth of it; a mere report.

**Rump**, *rump*, *n.* [A Scandinavian word=Icel. *rumpr*.] The end of the backbone of an animal, with the parts adjacent; the buttocks; *Eng. hist.* the far-end of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of the majority of its members by Cromwell in 1648.

**Rumple**, *rum'pl*, *v.t.* [Same as *D. rompelen*.] To wrinkle; to make uneven; to ruffle; to dishevel.—*n.* A fold or plait.

**Rumpus**, *rum'pus*, *n.* [Perhaps imitative of a noise, like *rumble*, or allied to *romp*.] A riot; a great noise; disturbance. [Colloq.]

**Run**, *run*, *v.i.*—*pret. ran* (*run* is now incorrect); *pp. run*. [A.Sax. *rinan*.] To pass over the ground by using the legs more quickly than in walking; to contend in a race; hence, to enter into a contest; to flee for escape; to retreat hurriedly; to steal away; to extend quickly; to spread (the fire *runs* over a field); to rush or be carried along with violence (a ship *runs* against a rock); to move on wheels or runners, as a locomotive or sledge; to sail, as a ship; to pass or go back and forth from place to place; to ply (ships, railway trains, stage-coaches, &c., between different places); to move or pass, as a fluid, the sand in an hour-glass, or the like; to be wet with a flowing liquid; to become fluid; to fuse; to melt; to spread on a surface; to spread and blend (colours *run* in washing; ink *runs* on damp paper); to discharge pus or other matter (an ulcer *runs*); to unravel, come undone; to revolve on an axis or pivot; to turn, as a wheel; to continue going or in operation (an engine *runs*, the mills are *running*); to pass or proceed in thought or speech (to *run* from one topic to another); to pass from one state or condition to another (to *run* into error or into debt); to proceed or pass, as time; to have a certain course, track, or direction; to extend, stretch, lie (the street *runs* east and west); to have a certain written form; to read so or so to the ear (the lines *run* smoothly); to have a continued tenor or purport (the conversation *ran* as follows); to be popularly spread or received; to continue or be repeated for a certain time (the play *ran* for a hundred nights); to be carried to a pitch; to rise (debates *run* high); to grow exuberantly; to proceed or tend in growing; to continue in time before it becomes due and payable (a bill has ninety days to *run*).—*v.t.* To cause to run or go quickly; to cause to be carried in a certain course (to *run* a ship aground); to cause to ply; to maintain in running (to *run* a stage-coach); to accomplish by running; to pursue, as a course; to incur; to encounter (to *run* the risk of being



killed); to break through or evade (to *run* a blockade); hence, to smuggle; to import or export without paying duties; to push; to thrust; to pierce; to stab (to *run* a person through with a rapier); to pour forth in a stream; to melt; to melt and clarify; to form in a mould by melting; to carry on or conduct, as an hotel or other enterprise; to sew by passing the needle through and through in a continuous line.—*n.* The act of running; a course run (a long run, a quick run); a trip; a pleasure trip or excursion [colloq.]; particular or distinctive course, progress, tenor, &c.; continued course (a *run* of ill luck); a general or uncommon pressure or demand, as on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes; the distance sailed by a ship; a voyage; a passage from one place to another; a pair of mill-stones; *cricket*, one complete act of running from one wicket to the other by the batsman; a place where animals run or may run; especially, a large extent of grazing ground, called variously a *cattle-run*, a *sheep-run*, &c., according to the animals pastured; *music*, a succession of notes, either ascending or descending, played or sung rapidly.—*a.* Liquefied; melted; clarified (*run* butter); run or conveyed ashore secretly; contraband (*run* brandy).—**Runaway**, *run*-a-wā, *n.* One that flies from danger or restraint; one that deserts lawful service; a fugitive.—*a.* Acting the part of a runaway; escaping or breaking from restraint; accomplished or effected by running away or eloping (a *run-away* match).—**Runnel**, *run*'l, *n.* A rivulet or small brook.—**Runner**, *run*'er, *n.* One who runs; a racer; a messenger; an old name for a criminal detective; a slender prostrate stem sending out leaves and roots, as in the strawberry; any bird of the order *Cursores*; that on which a thing runs or slides (the *runner* or keel of a sleigh or skate).—**Runner-up**, a term applied, originally to dogs in coursing, but now in many other sports, to the player who is next to the winner in a competition.—**Running**, *run*'ing, *p.* and *a.* Kept for racing (a *running* horse); in succession; without any intervening day, year, &c.; a semi-adverbial usage (to visit two days *running*, to sow land two years *running*); discharging pus or matter.—*n.* The act of one who runs; a quantity run (the first *running* of a still).

**Runagate**, *run*-a-gāt, *n.* [Corruption of *Fr. renégat*.] A fugitive; a vagabond; an apostate; a renegade.

**Rune**, *rôn*, *n.* [A.Sax. *rûn*, a rune, a mysterious or magical character, a mystery, a whisper.] One of a particular set of alphabetic characters peculiar to the ancient northern nations of Europe, all the *runes* being formed almost entirely of straight lines, either single or in composition.—**Runic**, *rôn*'ik, *a.* Pertaining to runes.

**Rung**, *run*g, *n.* [A.Sax. *hrung*, a pole.] A heavy staff; the round or step of a ladder.

**Runlet**, *run*'let, *n.* [For *roundlet*, from *round*.] A small barrel of no certain dimensions.

**Runnig**, *Rundale*, *run*'rig, *run*'däl, *n.* [Rundale, from *run*, and *dale*=dole, what is dealt or assigned, G. *teil*.] A system of holding land in which successive strips or ridges belong to different owners, an old custom in connexion with villages in Scotland and Ireland.

**Runt**, *runt*, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] Any animal below the usual size of the breed; a variety of pigeon; a root of kale, colewort, or cabbage; a cudgel.

**Rupee**, *rô*-pê', *n.* [Hind. *rûpiya*, a rupee, from Skr. *rûpya*, silver.] A silver coin, the unit of value in British India: equivalent to *rs. 6d.*

**Rupture**, *rup*'tûr, *n.* [Fr. *rupture*, from L.L. *ruptura*, a breaking.] The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted; *med.* same as *hernia*, especially *hernia* of the abdomen; a breach of concord either between individuals or nations; open hostility or war; a quarrel.—*v.t.* To make a rupture in; to burst; to part by violence; to affect with or cause to suffer from rupture.—*v.i.* To suffer a breach or disruption.

**Rural**, *rô*'ral, *a.* [L. *ruralis*, from *rus*, *rusis*, the country.] Pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; suiting the country or resembling it; pertaining to agriculture or farming.—*Rural dean*, an ecclesiastic under the bishop and the archdeacon, who has the peculiar care and inspection of the clergy and laity of a district.

**Ruse**, *rôz*, *n.* [Fr. *ruse*, from *ruser*, to dodge.] An artifice, trick, or stratagem; a wile.

**Rush**, *rush*, *n.* [O.E. *rishe*, *rusche*, from A.Sax. *risce*, *rise*.] The common name of herbaceous plants, usually growing in damp meadows and swamps, having round erect stems which are sometimes used for plaiting into mats, chair-bottoms, &c., and which contain a large pith: used typically of anything weak or of trivial value; the merest trifle; a straw.—**Rush-candle**, *n.* A small taper made by the pith of a rush in tallow.—**Rush-light**, *n.* A rush-candle or its light; hence, any weak flickering light.

**Rush**, *rush*, *v.i.* [Akin to Dan. *ruske*, Sw. *ruska*, to shake.] To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity; to enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation (to *rush* into a scheme).—*v.t.* To carry with violence, with a rush; to rush a platform, a meeting, a fortified place.—*n.* A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course; an eager demand; a run.

**Rusk**, *rusk*, *n.* [Perhaps akin to L.G. *rusken*, to crackle, as we have

*cracknel*, a biscuit, from *crack*.] A kind of light hard cake browned in a moderately cool oven, and used as food for infants.

**Russet**, *rus*'et, *a.* [O.Fr. *rousset*, from L. *russus*, red, akin to *ruber*, red.] Of a reddish-brown colour; coarse; homespun; rustic: from the general colour of homespun cloth.—*n.* A kind of apple of a russet colour and rough skin; a pigment of a rich transparent brown colour obtained from madder.

**Russia**, *Russia-leather*, *rush*'ya, *n.* A strong, pliant, and water-proof leather, having a peculiar penetrating odour, due to the oil of birch used in its preparation, specially useful in binding books, the oil repelling insects.—**Russian**, *rush*'yan, *a.* Pertaining to *Russia*.—*n.* A native of *Russia*; the language of *Russia*.

**Rust**, *rust*, *n.* [A.Sax.] The red or orange-yellow coating (an oxide of iron) which is formed on the surface of iron when exposed to air and moisture; a parasitic fungus which attacks the leaves, glumes, stalks, &c., of cereals and grasses; any foul extraneous matter; corrosive or injurious accretion or influence.—*v.i.* To contract or gather rust; to be oxidized; to assume an appearance as if coated with rust; to degenerate in idleness or inaction.—*v.t.* To cause to contract rust; to impair by time and inactivity.—**Rusty**, *rus*'ti, *a.* Covered or affected with rust; having the colour of rust; appearing as if covered with rust; impaired by inaction or neglect of use.

**Rustic**, *rus*'tik, *a.* [L. *rusticus*, from *rus*, the country.] Pertaining to the country; living in or found in the country; rural; plain; simple; not elegant, refined, or costly.—*n.* An inhabitant of the country; a clown; a swain.—**Rusticate**, *rus*'ti-kät, *v.i.* [L. *rusticor*, *rusticatus*.] To dwell or reside in the country.—*v.t.* To suspend from studies at a college or university and send away for a time by way of punishment.—**Rusticity**, *rus*-tis'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being rustic.

**Rustle**, *rus*'l, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *hristlan*.] To make a quick succession of small sounds like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves; to give out a slightly sibilant sound when shaken.—*v.t.* To cause to rustle.—*n.* The noise made by one who or that which rustles; a slight crackling sound as of dry leaves or silk clothes.

**Rut**, *rut*, *n.* [Fr. *rut*, O.Fr. *ruit*, the noise which deer make when they desire to come together, from L. *rugitus*, a roaring.] The time during which deer and some other animals are under the sexual excitement.—*v.i.* To desire to come together for copulation: said of deer.—*v.t.* To cover in copulation.—**Ruttish**, *rut*'ish, *a.* Lustful; libidinous.

**Rut**, *rut*, *n.* [Same word as *route*, *rote*.] The track of a wheel.

**Ruth**, *rôth*, *n.* [From *rue*; comp.

*truth*, from *true*.] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another; sorrowful or tender regret. [Mainly poet.]—**Ruthless**, *rúth'les*, *a.* Having no ruth or pity; cruel; pitiless; barbarous.

**Ruthenium**, *rú-thé'ni-um*, *n.* [From *Ruthenia*, a Latin name for Russia, having been first obtained in ore

from the Ural.] A hard rare metal of a grey colour occurring in platinum ore.

**Ryal**, *ri'al*, *n.* **RIAL**.

**Rye**, *ri*, *n.* [A.Sax. *ryge*.] A cereal plant which bears naked seeds furnished with awns like barley, much cultivated for food in Germany and Russia, in Britain mostly sown as a

green crop for food to sheep and cattle in spring.—**Rye-grass**, *n.* The common name of a genus of esteemed fodder-grasses, of which there are several varieties, some annual, others perennial.

**Ryot**, *ri'ot*, *n.* [Ar. *ra'iyat*, a peasant.] A Hindu cultivator of the soil.

## S

**S**, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, a consonant representing a hissing sound.

**Sabbath**, *sab' bath*, *n.* [Heb. *shabbath*, rest, the day of rest.] The day which God appointed to be observed as a day of rest; originally the seventh day of the week, but in the Christian church the first day of the week is held sacred, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ on that day; the Lord's-day; Sunday; intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest; the sabbatical year among the Israelites [O.T.].—*Sabbath-day's journey*, the distance which the Jews were permitted to travel on the Sabbath-day, probably about an English mile. *Sabbath* is not strictly synonymous with *Sunday*. *Sunday* is the mere name of the day, *Sabbath* is the name of the institution. *Sunday* is the Sabbath of Christians, *Saturday* is the Sabbath of the Jews. But in the mouths of many it is equivalent to *Sunday*.—**Sabbatarian**, *sab-ba-tá'ri-an*, *n.* One who observes the Sabbath with extraordinary or unreasonable rigour; one careful to abstain from work or relaxation on Sunday. Used also *adjectively*.—**Sabbatarianism**, *sab-ba-tá'ri-an-izm*, *n.* The tenets of Sabbatarians.—**Sabbatic**, *sab-bat'ik*, *sab-bat'ikal*, *a.* [L. *sabbaticus*.] Pertaining to the Sabbath.—*Sabbatical year*, every seventh year, in which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest or lie without tillage and to release debtors from their obligations.

**Sabellian**, *sa-bel'i-an*, *n.* A follower of *Sabellius*, a philosopher of Egypt in the third century A.D., who taught that there is one person only in the Godhead.

**Sabines**, *sá'bínz*, *n.* The tribe north of Rome, and one of the Sabellian family.—**Sabine**, *a.* Of or belonging to the Sabines.

**Sable**, *sá'bl*, *n.* [O.Fr. *sable*, from Pol. *sabol*, Russ. *sobol*, a Slavonic word.] A digitigrade carnivorous animal nearly allied to the marten, found chiefly in the northern regions of Asia, and hunted for its black lustrous fur; the fur of the sable; a black or mourning suit or garment; the heraldic name for black.—*a.* Of the colour of the sable; black; dark.

**Sabot**, *sá-bō*, *n.* [Fr. Origin unknown.] A wooden shoe worn by

the peasantry in France, Belgium, &c.—**Sabotage**, *sá-bo-tázh*, *n.* Malicious destruction of employers' property or national plant by employees on strike or during war-time.  
**Sabre**, *sá'bér*, *n.* [Fr. *sabre*, from D. Dan. and Sw. *sabel*, G. *säbel*, a sabre; ultimate origin unknown.] A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back and a little curved towards the point, specially adapted for cutting; a cavalry sword.—*v.t.*—*sabred*, *sabring*. To strike, cut, or kill with a sabre.—**Sabretache**, *sá'bér-tásh*, *n.* [G. *tasche*, a pocket.] A leathern case or outside pocket worn by cavalry at the left side suspended from the sword-belt.

**Sac**, *sak*, *n.* [L. *saccus*, a bag.] A bag or cyst of an animal or plant; a pouch; a receptacle for a liquid (the lacrymal sac).

**Saccharin**, *sak'ka-rin*, *n.* An extremely sweet substance obtained from coal-tar and used as a substitute for sugar.

**Saccharine**, *sak'ka-rin*, *a.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar.] Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar; sugary.—*Saccharine fermentation*, the fermentation by which starch is converted into sugar, as in the process of malting.

**Sacerdotal**, *sas-ér-dō'tal*, *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*, from *sacerdos*, a priest.] Pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly.—**Sacerdotalism**, *sas-ér-dō'tal-izm*, *n.* Sacerdotal system or spirit; a tendency to attribute a lofty and sacred character to the priesthood; priestcraft.

**Sachem**, *sá'chem*, *n.* In America, a chief among some of the native Indian tribes.

**Sachet**, *sá-shā*, *n.* [Fr.] A small bag for containing odorous substances.

**Sack**, *sak*, *n.* [A.Sax. *sacc*.] A bag, usually a large cloth bag, used for holding and conveying corn, wool, cotton, hops, and the like; a measure or weight which varies according to the article and country; a kind of loose gown or mantle formerly worn; a sacque.—*v.t.* To put in a sack or in bags.—**Sackcloth**, *sak'kloth*, *n.* Cloth of which sacks are made; coarse cloth worn in mourning, distress, or penance.—**Sackful**, *sak'ful*, *a.* As much as a sack will hold.—**Sacking**, *sak'ing*, *n.* A coarse fabric of which sacks are made.

**Sack**, *sak*, *v.t.* [Fr. *sac*, Sp. and Pg.

*saco*, It. *sacco*, plunder, pillage; from the use of a sack in removing plunder.] To storm; to pillage; to devastate: usually said of a town; to dismiss an employee [colloq.].—*n.* The act of one who sacks; the storm and plunder of a town or city; also booty; spoil.

**Sack**, *sak*, *n.* [Fr. *sec*, dry, from L. *siccus*, dry.] Formerly, a general name for different sorts of dry wines, more especially the Spanish, which were first extensively used in England in the sixteenth century.

**Sackbut**, *sak'but*, *n.* [Fr. *saquebute*, from Sp. *sacabuche*, a kind of trumpet, from *sacar*, to draw, and *buche*, the stomach.] A musical instrument of the trumpet kind, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened according to the tone required, like the trombone; *Scrip*, a musical stringed instrument mentioned in Dan. iii, perhaps a kind of guitar.

**Sacque**, *sak*, *n.* [A form of *sack*, Fr. *sac*, a bag. **SACK**.] A kind of loose gown or upper robe worn by ladies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

**Sacrament**, *sak'ra-ment*, *n.* [L. *sacramentum*, a military oath of allegiance.] *Theol.* an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, to be observed by his followers, by which their special relation to him is created, or their obligations to him renewed and ratified. In the *R. Cath. Ch.* and the *Greek Ch.* there are seven sacraments, viz. baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, extreme unction, holy orders, and matrimony; but Protestants in general acknowledge but two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's supper. When used without any qualifying word, by *sacrament* is meant the eucharist or Lord's supper.—**Sacramental**, *sak-ra-men'tal*, *a.* Constituting a sacrament or pertaining to it; having the character of a sacrament.

**Sacred**, *sá'kred*, *a.* [Pp. of old *sacre*, to set apart, to consecrate; Fr. *sacrer*, from L. *sacrare*, from *sacer*, sacred.] Set apart by solemn religious ceremony; dedicated to religious use; holy; not profane or common; relating to religion or the services of religion; not secular; consecrated; dedicated; devoted: with *to* (*sacred to one's*



memory); entitled to the highest respect or reverence; venerable; not to be profaned or violated; inviolable; inviolate (a secret kept sacred).—*Sacred College*, the college of cardinals at Rome.—**Sacredness**, sà'kred-nes, *n.* The state of being sacred; holiness; sanctity; inviolableness.

**Sacrifice**, sak'ri-fis, *n.* [Fr. *sacrifice*, from *L. sacrificium*, from *sacer*, sacred, and *facio*, I make.] The offering of anything to God, or to a god; a consecratory rite; anything consecrated and offered to God or to a divinity; an immolated victim on an altar; surrender or loss made for gaining something else; a giving up of some desirable object in behalf of a higher object; the thing so devoted or given up; the selling of goods under cost price.—*v.t.* To make an offering or sacrifice of; to consecrate or present to some divinity; to immolate on the altar of God either as an atonement for sin or to express gratitude; to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something else; to devote or give up with loss or suffering; to destroy; to kill.—*v.i.* To offer up a sacrifice; to make offerings to God or to a deity by the slaughter and burning of victims, or some part of them, on an altar.—**Sacrificial**, sak-ri-fish'al, *a.* Pertaining to sacrifice; performing sacrifices; consisting in sacrifice.

**Sacrilege**, sak'ri-lej, *n.* [Fr. *sacrilège*, from *L. sacrilegium*—*sacer*, sacred, and *lego*, I gather, pick up.] The violation or profaning of sacred things; the alienating to common purposes what has been appropriated to religious uses; the stealing of goods out of any church or chapel.—**Sacrilegious**, sak-ri-li'jus, *a.* Guilty of or involving sacrilege; violating sacred things; profane; impious.

**Sacrist**, sà'krist, *n.* [L.L. *sacrista*, from *L. sacer*, sacred.] A sacristan; a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir and take care of the books.—**Sacristan**, sak'ris-tan, *n.* [L.L. *sacristanus*. *Sexton* is a contr. of this word.] An officer of the church who has the charge of the sacristy and its contents.—**Sacristy**, sak'ris-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sacristie*.] An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils and the clerical vestments are deposited; the vestry.

**Sacrosanct**, sak'rō-sangkt, *a.* [L. *sacrosanctus*—*sacer*, sacred, *sanctus*, holy.] Sacred and inviolable; holy and venerable.

**Sacrum**, sà'krum, *n.* [L. *os sacrum*, the sacred bone.] *Anat.* the bone which forms the basis or inferior extremity of the vertebral column.

**Sad**, sad, *a.* [A.Sax. *sæd*, satisfied.] Serious; sedate or grave; sorrowful; melancholy; mournful; affected with grief; downcast; gloomy; having the external appearance of sorrow; afflictive; calamitous; causing sorrow; bad;

naughty; wicked.—**Sadden**, sad'n, *v.t.* To make sad or sorrowful; to render melancholy or gloomy.—*v.i.* To become sad or sorrowful.—**Sadness**, sad'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sad; sorrowfulness; dejection.

**Saddle**, sad'l, *n.* [A.Sax. *sadel*.] A seat to be placed on an animal's back for the rider to sit on; a padded piece of harness on an animal's back supporting the shafts of a vehicle; something like a saddle in shape or use, as a rise and fall on the ridge of a hill; a technical name of various appliances.—*v.t.* To put a saddle on; to load; to burden (to *saddle* a person with expense).—**Saddle-back**, *n.* A hill or its summit when somewhat saddle-shaped; *geol.* a familiar name for anticlinal strata.—**Saddle-bag**, *n.* One of a pair of bags united by straps for carriage on horseback, one bag on each side.—**Saddle-bow**, *n.* The upper front part of a saddle, formed of two curved pieces united in an arch; a pommel.—**Saddle-cloth**, *n.* A cloth attached to a saddle, and extending over the loins of the horse; a housing.—**Saddler**, sad'lër, *n.* One whose occupation is to make saddles or harness generally.—**Saddlery**, sad'lër-i, *n.* The manufactures of a saddler; trade of a saddler.

**Sadducee**, sad'dū-sē, *n.* [Gr. *saddoukaïos*, Heb. *tsadūqim*.] One of a sect or party among the ancient Jews, who denied the existence of any spiritual beings except God, believed that the soul died with the body, and therefore that there was no resurrection, and adhered to the written law alone.

**Sadism**, sad'izm, *n.* [After the Marquis de Sade.] *Psych.* a form of sexual perversion, in which pleasure is taken in the cruel treatment of the companion.

**Safari**, saf-är'ı, *n.* [Arabian, travel, journey.] A hunting or shooting expedition.

**Safe**, sä, *a.* [O.E. *sauf*, from Fr. *sauf*, safe, from *L. salvus*.] Free from or not liable to danger of any kind; free from or having escaped hurt, injury, or damage; not exposing to danger; securing from harm; no longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm; sound; whole (a safe conscience).—*n.* A box or chamber of great strength for preserving money, jewels, account-books, and other valuable articles from thieves or against the action of fire; a ventilated or refrigerated receptacle in which meat is kept.—**Safe-conduct**, *n.* A convoy or guard for a person travelling in a foreign or hostile country; a writing serving as a pass or warrant of security to a traveller.—**Safeguard**, sä'gård, *n.* One who or that which defends or protects; a defence; protection; a convoy or guard to protect a traveller; a passport; a warrant of protection to a traveller.—*v.t.* To guard; to protect.—**Safe load**. The greatest

dead load which a structure or material can safely be permitted to bear in practice.—**Safely**, sä'li, *adv.* In a safe manner; without incurring danger; without hurt or injury; in safety; securely; carefully.—**Safety**, säf'ti, *n.* The state or quality of being safe; exemption from injury or loss; the state of not being liable to danger or injury; freedom from danger; preservation; the state or quality of not causing danger; close custody.—**Safety-bicycle**, *n.* Name given to the modern type of bicycle at the time it first appeared; contrasted with the old *high bicycle* or *penny farthing*.—**Safety-fuse**, *n.* A fuse used in blasting operations, carefully made so as to burn at a certain known rate per minute.—**Safety-lamp**, *n.* A lamp for lighting coal-mines without exposing workmen to the explosion of fire-damp, the flame being enveloped in a cylinder of wire-gauze, and thus prevented from igniting the inflammable gas.—**Safety-match**, *n.* A match which will light only on being rubbed on a specially prepared friction substance.—**Safety-pin**, *n.* A pin for articles of dress having its point fitted into a kind of sheath, so that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others.—**Safety-plug**, *n.* A plug in a steam-boiler partly of fusible metal, which melts when the internal temperature becomes too high; a plug to prevent barrels from bursting with gases generated internally.—**Safety-razor**, *n.* A type of razor in which the blade is covered by a comb-like guard which makes it difficult but not impossible for the shaver to cut himself.—**Safety-valve**, *n.* A contrivance for obviating or diminishing the risk of explosions in steam-boilers, the principle of which consists in opposing the pressure within the boiler by such a force as will yield before it reaches the point of danger, and permit the steam to escape; metaphorically, any outlet which is a relief for excitement or violent emotion.

**Safflower**, säf'flou-ër, *n.* [From *saffron* and *flower*.] Bastard saffron, a plant cultivated in the South of Europe, Egypt, &c., on account of its flowers, which in their dried state form the safflower of commerce, and afford two colouring matters (also called safflower), a yellow and a red.

**Saffron**, säf'ron, *n.* [Fr. *safra*, from Sp. Ar. and Per. *zafêrân*, saffron.] A plant of the crocus genus with flowers of a purple colour, the dried stigmata of which form the saffron of the shops, a substance of a rich orange colour, used as a colouring and flavouring ingredient in culinary preparations, liqueurs, &c., and yielding an orange-red extract used in dyeing and painting.—*a.* Having the colour of saffron flowers; yellow.—*v.t.* To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to glid.



**Sag**, *sag*, *v.i.*—*sagged*, *sagging*. [Allied to L.G. *sacken*, D. *zakken*, to sink; also perhaps to *sink*.] To incline or hang away owing to insufficiently supported weight; to sink in the middle; to hang off the perpendicular; to yield under the pressure of care, difficulties, or the like; to waver; *naut.* to incline to the leeward; to make leeway.—*v.t.* To cause to bend or give way.—*n.* The state or act of sagging.

**Saga**, *sä'ga*, *n.* [Icel. *saga*, a tale, a history; from *segja*, E. to say.] An ancient Scandinavian legend or tradition of considerable length relating either mythical or historical events; a tale.

**Sagacious**, *sa-gä'shus*, *a.* [L. *sagax*.] Intellectually keen or quick; acute in discernment; discerning and judicious; shrewd; full of wisdom; sage; showing intelligence resembling that of man: said of the lower animals.—**Sagacity**, *sa-gas'i-ti*, *n.* [L. *sagacitas*.] The quality of being sagacious; quickness of discernment; readiness of apprehension with soundness of judgment; shrewdness and common sense; intelligence resembling that of mankind (the *sagacity* of a dog).

**Sage**, *sāj*, *n.* [Fr. *sauge*, from L. *salvia*.] A garden plant much used in cookery, and formerly also in great repute for its medicinal qualities.

**Sage**, *sāj*, *a.* [Fr. *sage*, from L. *sapius*, wise.] Wise; sagacious; proceeding from wisdom; well-judged; grave; serious.—*n.* A wise man; a man venerable for years, and of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

**Sagittarius**, *saj-i-tä'ri-us*, *n.* [L., an archer.] One of the zodiacal constellations, which the sun enters Nov. 22; represented by the figure of a centaur in the act of shooting an arrow from his bow.

**Sago**, *sä'gö*, *n.* [Malay and Javanese *sagu*, *sago*, from Papuan *sagu*, bread.] A kind of starch produced from the stem of several palms of the East Indies, forming light, wholesome, nutritious food.

**Sahib**, *sä'ib*, *n.* [Hind., from Ar. *sahib*, lord, master.] A term of respect used by the natives of India or Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans.

**Sai**, *sä'i*, *n.* A species of South American monkey.

**Saic**, *sä'ik*, *n.* [Fr. *saïque*, from Turk. *shatka*, a saic.] A variety of vessel common in the Levant.

**Saiga**, *sä'ga*, *n.* A species of antelope found on the steppes of Russia in Asia.

**Sail**, *säl*, *n.* [A.Sax. *segel*.] A piece of cloth, &c., spread to the wind to cause a vessel to move through the water, usually made of canvas; that portion of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind; a ship or other vessel: used as a plural with the singular form (a fleet of twenty *sails*); an excursion upon water; a passage in a vessel.—*v.t.* To be im-

pelled by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship, or by steam, oars, &c.; to be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water; to set sail; to begin a voyage; to glide through the air; to pass smoothly along; to glide; to float (the clouds *sail*).—*v.t.* To pass over by means of sails; to move upon or pass over, as in a ship (to *sail* the seas); to fly or glide through; to navigate; to direct or manage the motion of.—**Sail-cloth**, *n.* Canvas or duck used in making sails for ships, &c.—**Sailer**, *sä'ler*, *n.* A ship or other vessel with reference to her manner of sailing (a fast *sailer*).—**Sailing**, *sä'ling*, *n.* The act of one who or that which sails; the art of navigation.—**Sail-loft**, *n.* A loft where sails are cut out and made.—**Sail-maker**, *n.* One whose occupation is to make, alter, or repair sails.—**Sailor**, *sä'ler*, *n.* [Another spelling of *sailer*.] A mariner; a seaman.—**Sail-room**, *n.* An apartment in a vessel where spare sails are stowed away.—**Sail-yard**, *n.* The yard or spar on which a sail is extended.

**Sainfoin**, *sän'föin*, *n.* [Fr. *sainfoin*, from *sain*, wholesome, and *föin*, hay.] A leguminous plant cultivated for fodder.

**Saint**, *sänt*, *n.* [O.Fr., from L. *sancus*.] A person sanctified; one eminent for piety and virtue; particularly applied to the apostles and other holy persons of early Christian times; one of the blessed in heaven; an angel [O. and N.T.]; a person canonized by the Church of Rome: often contracted *St.* when coming before a personal name.—**Sainted**, *sän'ted*, *p.* and *a.* Canonized; holy; pious; entered into bliss; gone to heaven: often used as a euphemism for *dead*.—**Saint-like**, *Saintly*, *sän't'lik*, *sän't'li*, *a.* Resembling a saint; becoming a saint.

**Sake**, *säk*, *n.* [A.Sax. *sacu*, contention, a case or suit at law.] Final cause; purpose; account; regard to any person or thing: always with *for* (for *his sake*).

**Sake**, *sä'ka*, *n.* The national drink of Japan, made from fermented rice.

**Saki**, *sä'ki*, *n.* A name of American monkeys with non-prehensile bushy tails.

**Sai**, *säl*, *n.* [L.] Salt: a word much used by the older chemists and in pharmacy.—*Sal ammoniac* (am-mö-ni-ak), ammonium chloride,  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , a salt much used in the arts and in pharmacy; a name derived from the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*, in Egypt, where it was originally made by burning camels' dung.—*Sal volatile* (vo-lat'i-le), carbonate of ammonia; a spirituous solution of carbonate of ammonia flavoured with aromatics.

**Sal**, *säl*, *n.* [Native name.] One of the most valuable timber trees of India.

**Salaam**, *sa-läm'*, *n.* [Per. and Ar. *sälm*, Heb. *shalom*, peace.] A ceremonious salutation or obeisance among orientals.—*v.t.* and *i.* To

perform the salaam; to salute with a salaam.

**Salacious**, *sa-lä'shus*, *a.* [L. *salax*, *salacis*, salacious, from *salio*, I leap.] Lustful; lecherous.—**Salaciousness**, *Salacity*, *sa-lä'shus-nes*, *sa-lä's-ti*, *n.* The quality of being salacious; lecherousness.

**Salad**, *saf'ad*, *n.* [Fr. *salade*.] A general name for certain vegetables prepared and served so as to be eaten raw; chiefly lettuce, endive, radishes, green mustard, cresses, celery, and young onions.—*Salad days*, green, unripe age; days of youthful inexperience.—*Salad oil*, olive-oil used in dressing salads.

**Salamander**, *sal-a-man'dër*, *n.* [L. and Gr. *salamandra*.] The name of harmless amphibian reptiles closely allied to the newts, formerly believed to be capable of living in fire; a kind of fire spirit or being supposed to live in fire; a large iron poker.

**Salary**, *sal'a-ri*, *n.* [L. *salarium*, from *sal*, salt, originally salt money, money given to buy salt, as part of the pay of Roman soldiers; hence, stipend, pay.] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person periodically for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, half-year, or quarter; stipend; wages.

**Sale**, *säl*, *n.* [Icel. *sal*, *sala*, sale; bargain.] The act of selling; the exchange or transfer of a commodity for an agreed on price in money; opportunity of selling; demand; market; public transfer to the highest bidder; exposure of goods in a market or shop; auction.—**Salable**, *sä'la-bl*, *a.* Capable of being sold; finding a ready market; in demand.—**Sale-room**, *n.* A room in which goods are sold; an auction-room.—**Salesman**, *sälz'-man*, *n.* One whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise; a wholesale dealer, as, a cattle, butter, hay, fish, or other *salesman*.

**Saleratus**, *sal-e-rä'tus*, *n.* [For *sal aeratus*, lit. aerated salt.] The prepared carbonate of soda and salt used for mixing with the flour in baking. [American.]

**Salic**, *sä'lik*, *a.* [Fr. *salique*, from the *Salian* Franks, or Franks settled on the river *Sala*.] A term applied to a law by which in France women were excluded from the throne.

**Salicylic**, *säl-i-sil'ik*, *a.* [L. *salix*, willow, and Gr. *hylë*, matter.] A term for an acid used as an antiseptic and for other purposes.

**Salient**, *sä'li-ent*, *a.* [L. *salienti*, *salientis*, ppr. of *salio*, I leap.] Springing; shooting up or out; projecting outwardly (a *salient* angle); forcing itself on the notice or attention; conspicuous; prominent; a projecting angle or corner in a line of defence, forming a jumping-off place.—**Salience**, *sä'li-ens*, *n.* The quality of being salient; projection; protrusion.

**Salimeter**, *sa-lim'et-ër*, *n.* [L. *sal*, salt, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring

the amount of salt present in any given solution.

**Salina**, sa-lī'na, *n.* [Sp., from *L. sal*, salt.] A salt-marsh; a salt-pond enclosed from the sea; a place where salt is made from salt-water; a salt-work.—**Salination**, sal-i-nā'shon, *n.* The act of washing with or soaking in salt liquor.—**Saline**, sal'in, sa-lin', *a.* [Fr. *salin*, from *L. sal*, salt.] Consisting of salt; partaking of the qualities of salt; salt.—*n.* [Fr. *saline*.] A salt spring, or a place where salt-water is collected in the earth.—**Salinity**, sa-lin'ī-tī, *n.* The state of being salt; salineness.—**Salinometer**, sal-i-nom'et-ēr, *n.* An apparatus for indicating the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines, and thus showing when they should be cleansed.

**Salique**, sal'ik or sa-lēk', *a.* **SALIC**.  
**Saliva**, sa-lī'va, *n.* [L., akin to *Gr. sialon*, saliva.] The fluid which is secreted by certain glands of the mouth and which serves to moisten the mouth and tongue and to make the food more fitted for digestion: when discharged from the mouth it is called *spittle*.—**Salivary**, sal'i-va-ri, *a.* Pertaining to the saliva; secreting or conveying saliva (the *salivary* glands or ducts).—**Salivation**, sal-i-vā'shon, *n.* An excessive flow of saliva, often caused by mercury; ptyalism.

**Sallow**, sal'ō, *n.* [A.Sax. *sealh*=Sc. *saugh*, Icel. *selja*, Dan. *sealje*, G. *sahl*; allied to *L. salix*, Gael. *seileach*, Ir. *sal*, a willow.] A shrub of the willow kind.

**Sallow**, sal'ō, *a.* [A.Sax. *salu*, *sealwe*.] Of a pale, sickly colour, tinged with a dark yellow: said especially of the skin or complexion.—*v.t.* To tinge with a sallow colour.

**Sally**, sal'i, *n.* [Fr. *sallie*, from *sail-lir*, to leap, from *L. salire*, to leap.] A leaping forth; a rush of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a spring or flight of intellect, fancy or imagination (a *sally* of wit); an act of levity or extravagance; a piece of wild gaiety; a frolic.—*v.i.* To make a sally; to leap or rush out; to issue suddenly from a fortified place, to attack besiegers.—**Sally-port**, *n.* *Fort.* a postern or passage to afford egress to troops in making a sally.

**Salmagundi**, sal-ma-gun'dī, *n.* [Fr. *salmitigondis*.] A dish of chopped meat, eggs, anchovies, red pickled cabbage, &c.; a mixture of various ingredients; a miscellany.

**Salmi**, **Salmis**, sal'mē, *n.* [Fr.] A ragout of woodcocks, larks, thrushes, &c.

**Salmon**, sam'un, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [L. *salmo*, *salmonis*, from *salio*, I leap.] A large fish found in the north of Europe, America, and Asia, and both in the sea and in fresh water; in autumn ascending the rivers to deposit its spawn; with excellent flesh of a pinkish-orange colour.—**Salmon-colour**, *n.* The colour of the flesh of the salmon.—**Salmon-trout**, *n.* Called also the sea-trout,

a fish resembling the salmon in form and colour, and, like it, ascending rivers to deposit its spawn.

**Salon**, sa-lōn, *n.* [Fr.] An apartment for the reception of company; a saloon; a social gathering of notable persons in the private house of a lady of distinction.

**Saloon**, sa-lōn', *n.* [Fr. *salon*, It. *salone*, from O.H.G. *sal*, a house=A.Sax. *sæl*, a hall.] Any spacious apartment for the reception of company or for works of art; a large public room; an apartment for specific public use (the *saloon* of a steamer).

**Salopian**, sal-ōp'i-an, *n.* A native of Shropshire, O.E. *Scrobbesbyrig* being the name of Shrewsbury, the town in the bush or *scrub*, corrupted by Normans into *Sloppesberie*; one belonging to Shrewsbury School.

**Salse**, sals, *n.* [Fr. *salse*, from *L. salsus*, salt.] An eruption of hot acidulated mud from a small orifice, observed in volcanic regions.

**Salsify**, sal'si-fi, *n.* [Fr. *salsifis*, goat's-beard.] A plant, called also purple goat's-beard.

**Salt**, salt, *n.* [A.Sax. *sealt*.] A well-known substance in common use for seasoning and preserving food from the earliest ages, its chemical name being chloride of sodium, obtained from salt-mines in the form of rock-salt, or from sea-water by simple evaporation; *chem.* a compound produced by the combination of a base (commonly a metallic oxide) with an acid; taste; smack; savour; wit; piquancy; pungency; sarcasm (Attic *salt*); a salt-cellar; an old sailor [colloq.].—*a.* Impregnated with salt; abounding in or containing salt; prepared with or tasting of salt; sharp; pungent.—*v.t.* To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt.—*To salt a mine*, to sprinkle it with a little of the precious metal in order to obtain a high price for the claim from an inexperienced person.—**Salt-bush**, *n.* The name for Australian plants of the orache genus, which flourish in dry regions, and are browsed by sheep.—**Salt-cellar**, *n.* [A tautological term, lit. a salt-salt-dish, *cellar* being=Fr. *salière*, a salt-cellar, from *L. sal*, salt.] A small vessel used for holding salt on the table.—**Salter**, salt'ēr, *n.* One who salts; one that sells salt; a dysaler.—**Salt-junk**, *n.* Dry salt beef for use at sea.—**Salt-lick**, *n.* A salt-spring. [United States.]—**Salt-marsh**, *n.* Land under pasture-grasses subject to be overflowed by sea-water.—**Salt-mine**, *n.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.—**Salt-pan**, *n.* A large shallow pan or a shallow pond in which salt-water or brine is evaporated to obtain salt.—**Saltpetre**, salt'pē-tēr, *n.* [Salt and *L. petra*, a stone.] A salt, called also *Nitre* (which see).—**Salts**, salts, *n.pl.* Epsom salt or other salt used as a medicine.

**Saltant**, salt'ant, *a.* [L. *saltans*, *saltantis*, ppr. of *salto*, I leap, from

*salio*.] Leaping; jumping; dancing.—**Saltatory**, sal'ta-to-ri, *a.* Leaping or dancing; adapted for leaping.  
**Saltire**, **Saltier**, salt'ēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *saultoir*, Mod.Fr. *sautoir*, originally a kind of stirrup, from *sauter*, *L. saltare*, to leap.] Her. an ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, formed by two bends crossing each other.

**Salubrious**, sa-lū'bri-us, *a.* [L. *salubris*, from *salus*, *salutis*, health.] Favourable to health; healthful; healthy.—**Salubrity**, sa-lū'bri-ū-ses, sa-lū'bri-tī, *n.* The state or quality of being salubrious; healthfulness.

**Saluki**, sa-lū'ki, *n.* A breed of hunting-dog, originally from Persia.  
**Salutary**, sal'ū-ta-ri, *a.* [Fr. *salutaire*, *L. salutaris*, from *salus*, *salutis*, health.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health; contributing to some beneficial purpose; advantageous; profitable.

**Salute**, sa-lūt', *v.t.* [L. *saluto*, from *salus*, *salutis*, health.] To address with expressions of kind wishes, or in order to show homage or courtesy; to greet; to hail; to greet by some act, as by uncovering the head, a bow, &c.; in the *army* or *navy*, to honour by a salute (see the noun).—*v.i.* To perform a salutation; to greet each other.—*n.* A salutation; a greeting; a kiss; a bow, or the like; in the *army* or *navy*, a compliment paid to a royal or other distinguished personage when squadrons or other bodies meet, and on various ceremonial occasions, by firing ordnance or small-arms, dipping colours or topsails, presenting arms, manning the yards, &c.—**Salutation**, sal-ū-tā'shon, *n.* [L. *salutatio*.] The act of saluting; that which is done or uttered in saluting; a greeting or salute.

**Salvarsan**, sal-var'san, *n.* A derivative of arseno-benzene, introduced by Ehrlich as a cure for syphilis; also known as 606.

**Salvation**, sal-vā'shon, *n.* [O.Fr. *salvation*, from *L. salvo*, *salvatum*, to save.] The act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger, or great calamity; the redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death and the conferring on him of everlasting happiness; that which saves; the cause of saving.—**Salvation Army**, a society organized for the religious revival of the masses, having its proceedings conducted by generals, majors, captains, &c., of either sex, and by military forms.—**Salvationist**, sal-vā'shon-ist, *n.* One of the Salvation Army.

**Salve**, salv, *v.t.* [From *L. salvo*, *salvatum*, to save, from *salvus*, safe.] To save a ship or goods from destruction, as by shipwreck or fire.—**Salvage**, sal'vāj, *n.* [L.L. *salvagium*, from *L. salvus*.] The act of saving a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as from the sea, fire, an enemy, or the like; an allowance to which persons are entitled by whose



voluntary exertions ships or goods have been saved; property thus saved.—**Salvor**, sal'vor, *n.* One who saves a ship or goods from wreck or destruction.

**Salve**, sāv or salv, *n.* [A.Sax. *sealf*.] An adhesive substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment; help; remedy.

**Salver**, sal'vēr, *n.* [Sp. *salva*, a salver, also the previous tasting of a great man's food by a servant to see that it is wholesome, from *L. salvus*, safe.] A kind of tray or waiter for table service, or on which anything is presented to a person.

**Salvo**, sal'vō, *n.* [From *L. salvo jure*, 'the right being intact', an expression used in reserving rights.] An exception or reservation; an excuse.

**Salvo**, sal'vō, *n.* [Fr. *salve*, It. and Sp. *salva*, a salvo, a salute, from *L. salve*, hail, from *salvus*, safe.] A general discharge of guns intended for a salute or for some special purpose; a shouting or cheering.

**Samara**, sam'a-ra, *n.* [L. *samara*, the seed of the elm.] *Bot.* a fruit with wing-like expansions, as in the fruit or key of the ash tree, elm, maple.

**Samaritan**, sa-mar'i-tan, *a.* Pertaining to *Samaria*, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel; pertaining to the characters of a kind of ancient Hebrew writing probably in use before, and partly after, the Babylonish exile.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Samaria; the language of Samaria; a Chaldean dialect; a charitable or benevolent person; in allusion to the 'good Samaritan' in the parable.

**Sam Browne**, sam-broun, *n.* A belt, formerly with a shoulder-strap, worn by British officers and first-class warrant officers.

**Sambur**, sam'bur, *n.* A kind of large deer of Northern India.

**Same**, sām, *a.* [A.Sax. *same*; allied to *L. similis*.] Identical; not different or other (the same man); of the identical kind, species, or degree; exactly similar, though not the specific thing (the same error); just mentioned or denoted: always preceded by *the* or *this*, *that*, &c.—*All the same*, nevertheless; notwithstanding.—**Sameness**, sām'nes, *n.* The state of being the same; identity; similarity; want of variety.

**Samite**, sām'it, *n.* [O.Fr. *samit*, from *L.L. samitum*, from *Gr. hexamiton*—hex, six, and *mitos*, a thread.] An old rich silk stuff interwoven with gold or embroidered.

**Samovar**, sam'o-vār, *n.* [Russian.] A tea-urn used in Russia in which the water is heated by a tube passing through it containing live coals.

**Sampán**, sam'pán, *n.* [Malay and Japanese.] A name applied to boats of various builds on the Chinese rivers, at Singapore, &c.

**Samphire**, sam'fir, *n.* [Corruption of Fr. (*herbe de*) *Saint Pierre* (St. Peter's herb).] Sea-fennel, a genus of plants whose leaves are used in pickles and salads.

**Sample**, sam'pl, *n.* [O.Fr. *essample*,

*example*, an example.] A pattern; an example; a small part or quantity of anything intended to be shown as evidence of the quality of the whole.—*v.t.*—sampled, sampling. To take a sample of; to take a quantity from to serve as a sample (to sample sugar, &c.).

**Sampler**, sam'plēr, *n.* [From *L. exemplar*, a pattern, from *exemplum*, an example.] A piece of fancy sewed or embroidered work done by girls for practice.

**Sanatorium**, san-a-tō'ri-um, *n.* [Neut. of *L.L. sanatorius*.] A place to which people go for the sake of health; a military station on the mountains or table-lands of tropical countries, with climates suited to the health of Europeans; the hospital attached to a school.—*Sanatorium* and *Sanitarium* are less correct forms.

**Sanctify**, sangk'ti-fi, *v.t.* [Fr. *sanctifier*, *L. sanctifico*, from *sanctus*, holy, and *facio*, I make.] To make holy or sacred; to set apart to a holy or religious use; to hallow; to purify from sin or sinful affections; to make the means of holiness; to celebrate or confess as holy.—**Sanctification**, sangk'ti-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of sanctifying or state of being sanctified; the act of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified from sin; conformity to the will of God; consecration.

**Sanctimony**, sangk'ti-mō-ni, *n.* [L. *sanctimonia*, from *sanctus*, holy.] Piety; sanctity; the external appearance of devoutness; affected or hypocritical devoutness.—**Sanctimonious**, sangk'ti-mō'nī-us, *a.* Making a show of sanctity; affecting the appearance of sanctity.

**Sanction**, sangk'shon, *n.* [L. *sanctio*, from *sanctio*, *sanctare*, to render sacred or inviolable.] An official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body; ratification or confirmation; authority; penalty incurred by the infringement of a command.—*v.t.* To give sanction to; to ratify; to give countenance to.

**Sanctity**, sangk'ti-ti, *n.* [L. *sanctitas*.] The state or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness; saintliness; sacredness; inviolability.

**Sanctuary**, sangk'tū-a-ri, *n.* [L. *sanctuarium*, from *sanctus*, sacred.] A sacred or consecrated place; the temple at Jerusalem, particularly the most retired part of it, called the *Holy of Holies*; a house consecrated to the worship of God; a church; in the *R. Cath. Ch.* that part of a church where the altar is placed; the cella of an Egyptian, Greek, or Roman temple; a place of protection; a sacred asylum; right of affording such protection, a privilege attached to certain places in virtue of which criminals are protected from the law; refuge in a sacred place; shelter.—**Sanctum**, sangk'tum, *n.* A sacred place; a private retreat or room (an editor's sanc-

tum).—*Sanctum sanctorum*, 'the holy of holies'; the innermost or holiest place of the Jewish temple.—**Sanctus**, sangk'tus, *n.* An anthem beginning with the Latin word *sanctus*, holy.

**Sand**, sand, *n.* [A.Sax. *sand*=Dan. *Sw.* and *G. sand*, Icel. *sandur*, *D. zand*; probably from same root as *L. sabulum*, gravel.] Fine particles of stone, particularly of siliceous stone in a loose state, but not reduced to powder or dust, generally arising from disintegrated rock; *pl.* a tract of land consisting of sandy soil, like the deserts of Arabia; tracts of sand exposed by the ebb of the tide.

—*v.t.* To sprinkle with sand; to drive upon a sand-bank.—**Sand-bag**, *n.* A bag filled with sand or earth, and used in a fortification or for other purposes.—**Sand-bank**, *n.* A bank of sand; a bank of sand formed by tides or currents.

**Sand-bath**, *n.* A bath of hot sand for the body; hot sand used as an equable heater for retorts, &c., in chemical processes.—**Sand-blast**, *n.* A method of engraving and cutting glass and other hard materials by the force of particles of sand driven by a steam or air blast.

**Sand-eel**, *n.* A name of certain British fishes that bury themselves in the sand, and are also known by the name of *launce*.—**Sanderling**, san'dēr-ling, *n.* [So called because it feeds among the moist sands of the shore.] A small wading bird which frequents the shores and feeds on small marine insects.—**Sand-glass**, *n.* A glass that measures time by the running of sand from one division of it to the other.—**Sand-grouse**, *n.* A genus of birds closely allied to the grouse, inhabiting arid sandy plains.

—**Sand-martin**, *n.* The smallest of the British swallows; named from digging a hole for its nest in sandy banks, gravel pits, &c.—**Sand-paper**, *n.* Paper covered on one side with a fine gritty substance for polishing wood-work.—**Sand-piper**, sand'pī-pēr, *n.* A name of several grallatorial birds allied to the snipe, plover, &c.—**Sandstone**, sand'stōn, *n.* Stone composed of agglutinated grains of sand, which may be calcareous, siliceous, or of any other mineral nature, often known by the name of *freestone*.

**Sand-storm**, *n.* A violent commotion of sand caused by wind.

**Sand-wasp**, *n.* An insect resembling a wasp, the females of which burrow in sandy banks.—**Sandy**, sand'i, *a.* Consisting of or abounding with sand; resembling sand; of the colour of sand; of a yellowish-red colour.

**Sandal**, san'dal, *n.* [Fr. *sandale*, *L. sandalium*, from *Gr. sandalion*.] A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, generally by means of straps crossed over and worn round the ankle.

**Sandal-wood**, *n.* [Ar. *sandal*, *sandal-wood*.] The wood of several trees of the East Indies and islands of



the Pacific, with a strong scent which is repugnant to insects, hence it is used for making cabinets, boxes, &c.—*Red sandal-wood*, the wood of a tree of India, used as a dye-wood.

**Sandarach**, san'da-rak, *n.* [*L. sandaracha*, from *Gr. sandarachē*, a word of Oriental origin.] A resin which exudes from the bark of a valuable timber tree of Morocco, used as incense and for making varnish.

**Sandiver**, **Sandever**, san'di-vēr, *n.* [A corruption of *Fr. sel de verre*, salt of glass.] The scum which is cast up from the materials of glass in fusion, and is used, when pulverized, as a polishing substance.

**Sandix**, **Sandxyx**, san'diks, *n.* [*Gr. sandyx*, a bright red colour.] Red-lead prepared by calcining carbonate of lead.

**Sandwich**, sand'wich, *n.* [After an Earl of Sandwich, who brought it into fashion.] Two thin slices of bread with meat, fish, or the like between.—**Sandwich-man**, *n.* A man carrying two advertising boards, one before and one behind.

**Sane**, sän, *a.* [*L. sanus*.] Mentally sound; not deranged; having the regular exercise of reason and the other mental faculties.—**Saneness**, **Sanity**, sän'nes, san'i-ti, *n.* The state of being sane or of sound mind.

**Sangar**, sang'ar, *n.* [*Hindu sunga*.] A stone breastwork or fortification.

**Sang-froid**, sang'frwa, *n.* [*Fr.*, cold-blood—*sang*, blood, and *froid*, cold.] Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness; calmness in trying circumstances.

**Sangreal**, sang-rä'al, *n.* [*The san* is from *L. sanctus*, holy, and *grail*=*grail*.] The grail or holy vessel of mediæval legends. See **GRAIL**.

**Sanguinary**, sang'gwi-na-ri, *a.* [*L. sanguinarius*, from *sanguis*, blood; same root as *sucus* or *succus*, juice, *sugo*, I suck.] Consisting of blood; bloody; attended with much bloodshed; murderous; bloodthirsty.

**Sanguine**, sang'gwin, *a.* [*Fr. sanguin*, from *L. sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, blood.] Having the colour of blood; red; characterized by fullness of habit, vigour, activity of circulation, &c.; cheerful in temper; anticipating the best; not desponding; confident.—*n.* Blood colour; blood-stone.

**Sanhedrim**, san'he-drim, *n.* [*Heb. sanhedrin*, from *Gr. sunedrion*—*sun* (or *syn*), with, together, and *hedra*, seat.] The great council among the Jews of Maccabean and later times, consisting of a president (generally the high-priest) and seventy other members.

**Sanicle**, san'ik-l, *n.* [*Fr. sanicle*, from *L. sano*, I heal—from its supposed healing virtues.] An umbelliferous plant of several species.

**Sanitary**, san'it-a-ri, *a.* [*Fr. sanitaire*, from *L. sanitas*, health, from *sanus*, sound.] Pertaining to or designed to secure health; relating to the preservation of health; hygienic.

**Sanitarium**, san-i-tä'ri-um, *n.* A health retreat; a sanatorium.—

**Sanitation**, san-i-tä'shon, *n.* The adoption of sanitary measures for the health of a community; hygiene.

**Sanjak**, san'jak, *n.* [*Turk.*, a standard.] A minor province of Turkey.

**Sans**, sanz, *prep.* [*Fr.*, from *L. sine*, without.] Without; deprived of.—

**Sans-culotte**, sanz-ky-lot', *n.* [*Fr.*, without breeches.] A fellow without knee-breeches, a name originally given in derision to the popular party by the aristocratical in the beginning of the French revolution of 1789; hence, a fierce republican of any country.

**Sanskrit**, san'skrit, *n.* [*Skr. sanskrita*, perfectly formed—*sam* (= *Gr. syn*), with, and *krita*, made, perfected, from *kri*, to make.] The ancient language of the Hindus, being that in which most of their vast literature is written, one of the Aryan or Indo-European family of tongues. Also used as an adjective.

**Santonin**, **Santonine**, san'to-nin, *n.* [*Gr. santonion*, a kind of worm-wood.] A substance obtained from the seeds of southern-wood, a most efficacious vermifuge.

**Sauari**, **Souari-wood**, sou-ä're, *n.* An excellent timber for ship-building, obtained from trees of tropical America, which yield also delicious nuts.

**Sap**, sap, *n.* [*A.Sax. sæp*.] The juice or fluid which circulates in all plants, being as indispensable to vegetable life as the blood to animal life; vital juice; blood; sapwood; studious person.—*v.i.* To study. [*Colloq.*]—**Sapless**, sap'les, *a.* Destitute of sap; dry; withered; destitute of healthy vital juice.

—**Sapling**, sap'ling, *n.* A young tree full of sap.—**Sappy**, sap'i, *a.* Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent; young; weak.

**Sap**, sap, *v.t.* [*Fr. saper*, from *sape*, *L.L. sapa*, a mattock.] To cause to fall, or to render unstable, by digging or wearing away the foundation; to undermine; to subvert; to destroy, as if by some secret, hidden, or invisible process.—*v.i.* To proceed by secretly undermining.—*n.* **Milit.** a ditch or trench by which approach is made to a fortress or besieged place within range of fire.—**Sapper**, sap'ér, *n.* One who saps; a soldier of an engineer corps, or who is trained in fortification or siege works; a member (any rank) of the Royal Engineers.

**Sapajou**, **Sajou**, sap'a-jö, sä'jö, *n.* [*Fr.*] A name of certain South American prehensile-tailed monkeys, of small size.

**Sapid**, sap'id, *a.* [*L. sapidus*, from *sapio*, I taste.] Possessing savour or relish; savoury.—**Sapidity**, **Sapidness**, sap-id'i-ti, sap'id-nes, *n.* The quality of being sapid; savour; relish.

**Sapient**, sä'pi-ent, *a.* [*L. sapiens*, *sapientis*, wise, discreet, pp. of *sapio*, I taste, know.] Wise; sage; knowing; discerning; proceeding from a wisecare. (Now generally ironical, or used of affected wisdom.)—**Sa-**

**pience**, sä'pi-ens, *n.* [*L. sapientia*, wisdom.] The quality of being sapient; wisdom; sageness.

**Sapodilla**, sap-ö-dil'a, *n.* [*Sp. sapodilla*, from Mexican *sapoti*.] A large tree of the West Indies, yielding a fine fruit.

**Saponaceous**, sap-ö-nä'shus, *a.* [*From L. sapo*, *saponis*, soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.—**Saponify**, sap-on'i-fi, *v.t.*—*saponified*, *saponifying*. [*L. sapo*, *saponis*, and *facio*, I make.] To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.—**Saponification**, sap-on'i-fi-kä'shon, *n.* Conversion into soap; the process in which fatty substances, through combination with an alkali, form soap.—**Saponine**, sap'o-nin, *n.* A vegetable principle found in the root of soapwort and many other plants, causing water to froth like soap on being agitated.—**Saponite**, sap'o-nit, *n.* A silicate of magnesia and alumina, occurring in soft, soapy, amorphous masses.

**Sapor**, sä'por, *n.* [*L.*] Taste; savour.—**Saporific**, sap-ö-rif'ik, *a.* Producing taste or relish.—**Saporous**, sap-ö-ro's-i-ti, *n.* Savouriness.—**Saporous**, sap'or-us, *a.* Having flavour or taste.

**Sappan-wood**, sap'an or sap-an', *n.* A dye-wood produced by a tree of Southern Asia, which yields a red colour.

**Sapper**. Under **SAP**.  
**Sapphic**, sä'fik, *a.* Pertaining to *Sappho*, a Grecian poetess; pros. applied to a kind of verse said to have been invented by *Sappho*.—*n.* A Sapphic verse.

**Sapphire**, sä'fir, *n.* [*L. sapphirus*, *Gr. sappheiros*, of Eastern origin=Heb. *sappir*, *Ar. safir*.] A precious stone, next in hardness to the diamond, belonging to the corundum class, and of various shades of blue colour; hence, a rich blue colour; blue.—*a.* Resembling sapphire; blue.

**Saprolegnia**, sap-ro-leg'ni-a, *n.* [*Gr. sapos*, rotten, *legnon*, edge.] The fungus which causes the well-known salmon disease.

**Saprophagous**, sa-prof'a-gus, *a.* [*Gr. sapos*, putrid, and *phagō*, I eat.] Feeding on substances in a state of decomposition.—**Saprophyte**, sap'rö-fit, *n.* [*Gr. sapos*, and *phyton*, a plant.] A plant that grows on decaying vegetable matter.—**Saprophytic**, sap-rö-fit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to saprophytes.

**Saraband**, sar'a-band, *n.* [*Fr. sarabande*, *Sp. zarabanda*.] A dance used in Spain, derived from the Saracens; a piece of music adapted to the dance.

**Saracen**, sar'a-sen, *n.* [*L. Saracenus*, from *Gr. Sarakēnos*, *Ar. Sharihin*, Orientals, Easterns.] An Arabian or other Mussulman of the early and proselytizing period; by mediæval writers employed to designate the Arabs generally, and at a later time applied to any infidel nation against which crusades were preached.—

**Saracenic, Saracenic**, sar-a-sen'ik, sar-a-sen'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the Saracens.

**Sarcasm**, sār'kazm, *n.* [*L. sarcasmus*, from *Gr. sarkasmos*, a bitter laugh, from *sarkazein*, to tear flesh like dogs, to speak bitterly, from *sark, sarkos*, flesh.] A bitter cutting expression; a satirical remark; a bitter gibe; a taunt.—**Sarcastic**, **Sarcastical**, sār-kas'tik, sār-kas'tikal, *a.* Characterized by sarcasm; bitterly cutting.

**Sarcenet**, sār'snet, *n.* [*O. Fr. sar-cenet*; *L. L. sarcenicum*, lit. cloth made by Saracens.] A species of fine thin woven silk used for linings, &c.

**Sarcode**, sār'kōd, *n.* [*Gr. sarkos*, flesh, and *eidos*, form.] Structureless gelatinous matter forming the bodies of animals belonging to the Protozoa.

**Sarcoid**, sār'koid, *a.* [*Gr. sark, sarkos*, flesh, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling flesh.

**Sarcology**, sār-kol'o-ji, *n.* [*Gr. sark, sarkos*, flesh, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body.

**Sarcoima**, sār-kō'ma, *n.* [*Gr. sarkōma*, from *sark, sarkos*, flesh.] A fleshy growth; *bot.* a fleshy disc.

**Sarcophagous**, sār-kof'a-gus, *a.* [*Gr. sark, sarkos*, flesh, *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating.—**Sarcophagus**, sār-kof'a-gus, *n.* pl. **Sarcophagi**, sār-kof'a-ji, also **Sarcophaguses**. [*Gr. sarkophagos*; it was originally the name of a species of stone used for making coffins, and believed to have the property of consuming the dead bodies.] A coffin or tomb of stone; a kind of stone chest, generally more or less ornamented, for receiving a dead body.

**Sarcosis**, sār-kō'sis, *n.* [*Gr. sarkōsis*, from *sark, sarkos*, flesh.] The formation of flesh in a wound; a fleshy tumour; sarcoma.

**Sarcous**, sār'kus, *a.* [*Gr. sark, sarkos*, flesh.] Belonging to flesh or muscle.

**Sard**, sård, *n.* [*Fr. sarde*, from *Sardes*, the ancient capital of Lydia.] A variety of carnelian of a deep blood-red when held between the eye and the light.

**Sardine**, sår'den, *n.* [*Fr. sardine*, from *L. sardina*, so called because caught near *Sardinia*.] A small fish allied to the herring and pilchard, large quantities of which are preserved, salted, and hermetically sealed in tin boxes with olive-oil.

**Sardius**, sår'di-us, *n.* A sort of precious stone, probably sard or carnelian. [*O. T.*]

**Sardoniac**, sår-don'ik, *a.* [*Fr. sardonique*, from *L. Sardonica herba*, the Sardinian herb, an herb said to cause a peculiar twitching of the face when eaten.] Not really proceeding from gaiety; forced: said of a laugh or smile; bitterly ironical; sarcastic; derisive and malignant.

**Sardonyx**, sår'dō-niks, *n.* [*Gr. sardonys*. *SARD, ONYX*.] A precious stone, a beautiful variety of onyx,

consisting of alternate layers of sard and white chalcedony.

**Saree**, sår-ré', *n.* [*Hind.*] The chief garment of a Hindu woman, consisting of a long piece of cloth wound round the waist, with the one edge hanging down in front, the other taken up and thrown over the head.

**Sargasso, Sargassum**, sår-gas'ō, sår-gas'um, *n.* [*Sp. sargazo*, seaweed.] Gulf-weed, floating on the surface of the sea, giving to part of the Atlantic the name *Sargasso Sea*.

**Sark**, sårk, *n.* [*A. Sax. serce*, *serce*=lcel. *serk*, Dan. *særk*, a shirt.] A shirt. [*Scottish.*]

**Sarong**, sår'rong, *n.* A garment used in the Indian Archipelago, consisting of a cloth wrapped round the lower part of the body.

**Sarsaparilla**, sår'sa-pa-ri'l'la, *n.* [*Sp. zarzaparrilla*.] The zhizome of several plants of tropical America and the East Indies, yielding a medicine valued on account of its mucilaginous and demulcent qualities.

**Sarsen, Sarsen-stone**, sår'sen, *n.* One of the large flat blocks of sandstone found on the chalk flats or downs of Wiltshire, &c.

**Sarsenet**, sår'snet, *n.* Same as *Sarcenet*.

**Sartorial**, sår-tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a tailor.

**Sash**, sash, *n.* [*Per. shash*, a sash, scarf, or shawl.] A band or scarf worn over the shoulder or round the waist for ornament, usually of silk, variously made and ornamented.—*v. t.* To dress with a sash.

**Sash**, sash, *n.* [*Fr. châsse*, a frame, a sash, from *L. capsā*, a box, from *capio*, I take.] The framed part of a window in which the glass is fixed; a similar part of a greenhouse, &c.; the frame in which a saw is fixed to prevent its bending when worked.—*v. t.* To furnish with sash windows.—**Sash-bar**, *n.* One of the vertical and transverse pieces in a window-frame.—**Sash-door**, *n.* A door with panes of glass in it.—**Sash-line**, *n.* The rope by which a window-sash is suspended in its frame.

**Sasin**, sår'sin, *n.* An antelope, remarkable for its swiftness and beauty, abundant in the plains of India.

**Sasine**, sår'sin, *n.* [*Fr. saisine*, *SEIZIN*.] *Scots law*, the act of giving legal possession of feudal property, or the instrument by which the fact is proved.

**Sassaby**, sas'a-bi, *n.* A handsome South African antelope.

**Sassafras**, sas'a-fras, *n.* [*Fr. sassafra*, from *L. saxifraga*—*saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, I break.] A kind of laurel, well known on account of the medicinal virtues of its root.

**Sassenach**, sas'en-ach, *n.* A name applied by the Celts of the British Isles to persons of Saxon race; a Saxon; an Englishman.

**Satan**, sår'tan, *n.* [*Heb.*, an adversary.] The devil or prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels;

the arch-fiend.—**Satanic, Satanic**, sa-tan'ik, sa-tan'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to Satan; resembling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; infernal.—**Satanism**, sår-tan-izm, *n.* The evil and malicious disposition of Satan; the worship of Satan.

**Satchel**, sach'el, *n.* [*A dim. of sack*, the *k* sound having undergone the common softening to *ch*.] A little sack or bag; a bag in which school-boys carry their books to and from school.

**Sate**, såt, *v. t.*—*sated, sating*. [*Perhaps from A. Sax. sead*, satisfied, satiated, the form having been influenced by *satisfy, satiate*.] To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed beyond natural desire; to glut; to satiate.

**Sateen**, sa-tën', *n.* [*From satin*.] A kind of glossy fabric resembling satin, but having a woollen or cotton instead of a silk fibre.

**Satellite**, sat'el-lit, *n.* [*Fr. satellite*, from *L. satellēs, satellitis*, one who guards the person of a prince.] An obsequious dependant; a subservient follower; a secondary planet or moon; a small planet revolving round a larger one.

**Satiate**, sår'shåt, *v. t.* [*L. satio, satiatum*, to satisfy, to satiate.] To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed or nourish to the full; to sate; to surfeit; to fill to repletion.—*a.* Filled to satiety; glutted; satiated.—**Satiety**, sa-ti'e-ti, *n.* [*L. satietas*.] The state of being satiated; an excess of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing; a being surfeited.

**Satin**, sat'in, *n.* [*Fr. satin*, *It. setino*, probably of Oriental origin.] A species of glossy silk cloth of a thick, close texture with an over-shot woof.—*a.* Belonging to or made of satin.—**Satin-bird**, *n.* An Australian bird, so called from the glossy dark-purple plumage of the male.—**Satinet**, sat'i-net, *n.* [*A dim. of satin*.] A thin species of satin; a particular kind of twilled cloth, made of woollen weft and cotton warp, pressed and dressed to produce a glossy surface in imitation of satin.—**Satin-wood**, *n.* The wood of an Indian tree of a deep yellow colour, heavy, and durable.—**Satiny**, sat'i-ni, *a.* Resembling satin; having a surface or texture like satin.

**Satire**, sat'ir, *n.* [*L. satira* (*i* short), or *satura*, a satire, a medley, an olio.] A poetical composition holding up vice or folly to reprobation; an invective poem; any literary production in which persons, manners, or actions are attacked with irony, sarcasm, or similar weapons; sarcastic ridicule; trenchant invective.—**Satiric, Satirical**, sat-ir'ik, sat-ir'ikal, *a.* Belonging to satire; conveying or containing satire; given to satire; severe in language.—**Satirist**, sat'ir-ist, *n.* One who satirizes; one who writes satire.—**Satirize**, sat'ir-iz, *v. t.*—*satirized, satirizing*.



To assail with satire; to make the object of satire.

**Satisfy**, sat'is-fi, *v.t.*—*satisfied, satisfying.* [Fr. *satisfaire*, O.Fr. *satisfier*—*L. satis*, enough, and *facio*, I make.] To grant fully the wants, wishes, or desires of; to supply to the full extent with what is wished for; to make content; to comply with the rightful demands of; to give what is due to; to pay, liquidate, requite; to fulfil the conditions of; to answer; to free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to set at rest the mind of.—*v.i.* To give satisfaction or content.—**Satisfaction**, sat-is-fak'shon, *n.* [*L. satisfactio*.] The act of satisfying, or state of being satisfied; gratification of appetite or desire; contentment in possession and enjoyment; settlement of a claim due; payment; that which satisfies; compensation; atonement; the opportunity of satisfying one's honour by a duel.—**Satisfactory**, sat-is-fak-to-ri, *a.* Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty; making amends or recompense; atoning.

**Satrap**, sa'trap, *n.* [Gr. *satrapēs*; borrowed from the Persian.] A governor of a province under the ancient Persian monarchy; a prince; a petty despot.—**Satrapy**, sa'trap-i, *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality.

**Saturate**, sat'ū-rāt, *v.t.* [*L. saturō, saturatum*, from *satur*, filled.] To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; to fill fully; to imbue thoroughly; to impregnate or unite with till no more can be received (air *saturated* with moisture).—*a.* Being full; saturated.—*Saturated steam*, steam the temperature of which is the boiling-point temperature corresponding to its pressure.—**Saturation**, sat'ū-rā'shon, *n.* The act of saturation or state of being saturated; the combination of one body with another in such proportions as that they neutralize each other; solution continued till the solvent can contain no more.

**Saturday**, sat'ēr-dā, *n.* [A.Sax. *Sæterdag*, *Saterdag*, lit. Saturn's day.] The seventh or last day of the week.

**Saturn**, sat'ēr-n, *n.* [*L. Saturnus*, connected with *sero*, *satum*, to sow.] An ancient Italian deity, said to have instructed the people in agriculture, gardening, &c., and elevated them from barbarism to social order and civilization; one of the planets smaller than Jupiter, and more remote from the sun.—**Saturnalia**, sat'ēr-nā'li-a, *n.pl.* [*L.*] In ancient Rome, the festival of Saturn, celebrated as a period of unrestrained licence and merriment; hence, any period of noisy licence and revelry; unconstrained, licentious revelling.—**Saturnine**, sat'ēr-nin, *a.* Supposed to be under the influence of the planet Saturn, which tended to make people morose; morose; of

a gloomy temper; heavy; grave; phlegmatic.

**Satyr**, sat'ēr, *n.* [*L. satyrus*, from Gr. *satyros*.] A sylvan deity or demigod of the Greeks and Romans, half man and half goat, the satyrs being common attendants on Bacchus, and distinguished for lasciviousness.

**Sauce**, sas, *n.* [Fr. *sauce*, O.Fr. *saulse*, from *L.L. salsa*, sauce, from *L. salus*, salted.] A condiment or composition (usually liquid) to be eaten with food for improving its relish, for whetting the appetite, or aiding digestion; pertness; insolence; saucy language.—*v.t.* To add a sauce to; to season; to treat with pert language; to be saucy to; to make to pay or suffer [*Shak.*].—**Sauce-boat**, *n.* A dish for holding sauce at table.—**Saucepan**, *n.* Originally, a pan for cooking sauces; now, a metallic vessel for boiling or stewing generally.

**Saucer**, sa'sēr, *n.* [Originally, a small pan or other vessel for sauce.] A piece of china or other ware in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set; something resembling a saucer; a kind of flat caisson used in raising sunken vessels.

**Saucy**, sa'si, *a.* [From *sauce*, in the sense of pertness or impudence.] Showing impertinent boldness or impudent flippancy; treating superiors with impertinence; rude; impudent; pert; forward; expressive of impudence (a *saucy* eye).

**Sauer-kraut**, sour'krout, *n.* [*G. sauer*, sour and *kraut*, herb, cabbage.] A German dish consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment.

**Saunter**, san'tēr, *v.i.* [From Fr. prefix *es-* (*L. ex*), out, and *aventureur*, to adventure.] To wander idly; to walk leisurely along; to loiter; to linger; to dawdle.—*n.* A sauntering or place for sauntering.

**Saurian**, sa'ri-an, *a.* [*Gr. sauros*, a lizard.] Pertaining to the lizards; having lizard-like characters.—*n.* One of the order of scaly reptiles of which the lizard is a type.

**Sausage**, sa'sāj, *n.* [*O.Fr. saussise*, Fr. *saussice*; from *L.L. salsa*, sauce.] An article of food, consisting of chopped or minced meat, variously seasoned with sage, and stuffed into properly cleaned entrails of the ox, sheep, or pig; an observation balloon.—**Sausage-roll**, *n.* Meat minced and seasoned as for sausages, enveloped in paste.

**Sauterne**, so-tēr-n, *n.* [Fr.] A white Bordeaux wine made near *Sauternes*, department of Gironde.

**Savage**, sav'āj, *a.* [*O.E. and O.Fr. salvage* (Mod.Fr. *sauvage*), *L.L. salvaticus*, *L. silvaticus*, wild, from *silva*, a wood.] Pertaining to the forest or wilderness; wild; uncultivated; untamed; violent; brutal; uncivilized; untaught; rude; cruel; barbarous; inhuman.—*n.* A human being in his native state of rudeness; one who is untaught or uncivilized; a man of brutal cruelty; a barbarian.

—**Savageness**, sav'āj-nes, *n.* The quality of being savage; barbarism; cruelty; barbarousness.—**Savagery**, sav'āj-ri, *n.* The state of being savage; a wild, uncultivated condition; cruelty; barbarity.

**Savanna**, **Savannah**, sa-van'na, *n.* [*Sp. sabana*, properly a sheet for a bed, a plain, from *L. sabanum*, Gr. *sabanon*, a linen cloth.] An extensive open grassy plain or meadow in a tropical region.

**Savant**, sā-vān, *n.* [Fr., ppr. of *savoir*, *L. sapere*, to know.] A man of learning; a man of science; a man eminent for his acquirements.

**Save**, sāv, *v.t.*—*saved, saving.* [Fr. *sauver*, from *L. salvare*, to save, from *salvus*, safe.] To preserve from destruction or evil of any kind; to snatch, keep, or rescue from impending danger; to rescue from sin and eternal death; to deliver; to keep clear; to rescue from the power or influence of; to spare; to keep from doing or suffering; with a double object (to *save* a person trouble); to hinder from being spent or lost (to *save* time); to hinder from being used; to reserve or lay by; to lay up or hoard.—*v.i.* To be economical; to hinder expense.—*prep.* [Originally an imperative.] Except; not including.—**Saving**, sā'ving, *p. and a.* Preserving from evil or destruction; frugal; not lavish; avoiding unnecessary expenses; incurring no loss, though not gainful (a *saving* voyage); reserving, as some title or right (a *saving* clause).—*n.* Something hoarded up; that which is saved; generally in plural.—*prep.* With exception; excepting.—**Savings-bank**, *n.* A bank specially established for receiving and securely investing small savings, and for their accumulation at interest.

**Saveloy**, sav'e-loi, *n.* [Fr. *cervelas*, from *cervelle*, the brains, from *L. cerebellum*.] A highly seasoned dried sausage.

**Saviour**, sāv'yēr, *n.* [*O.Fr. salveor* (Fr. *sauveur*), from *L. salvator*, from *salvare*, to save, *salvus*, safe.] One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer.

**Savory**, sāv'ēr-i, *n.* [Fr. *savorée*, *L. satureia*, savory.] A labiate plant used as a culinary vegetable to flavour sauces and dishes.

**Savour**, sāv'ēr, *n.* [*O.Fr. savor*, Mod. Fr. *sauveur*, from *L. sapor*, from *sapio*, I taste.] Flavour; taste; power or quality that affects the palate; odour [*Shak.*]; characteristic property; distinctive quality.—*v.i.* To have a particular taste or flavour; to partake of the quality, nature, or appearance of something else; to smack: followed by *of* (his conduct savours of pride).—*v.t.* To like; to relish; to have the flavour or quality of.—**Savoury**, sāv'ēr-i, *a.* Having savour or relish; pleasing to taste; palatable; hence, agreeable in general.

**Savoury**, sāv'ēr-i, *n.* An entremets



preceding the dessert and usually hot.

**Savoy**, sav'oi, *n.* [Because brought from Savoy.] A variety of cabbage much cultivated for winter use.—**Savoyard**, sa-voï'ard, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Savoy.

**Saw**, sâ, *n.* [A.Sax. *saga*, *sage*; same root as *L. seco*, *1 cut*.] A cutting instrument consisting of a blade, band, or disc of thin iron or steel, with a dentated or toothed edge.—*v.t.*—pret. *sawed*, pp. *sawed* or *sawn*. To cut with a saw; to form by cutting with a saw; to move through, as in the act of sawing (to *saw* the air).—*v.i.* To use a saw; to cut with a saw.—**Saw-dust**, *n.* The small fragments of wood or other material produced by the cutting of a saw.—**Saw-file**, *n.* A file for sharpening saws.—**Saw-fish**, *n.* A fish allied to the sharks and rays; so called from the spines growing like teeth on both edges of its long bony snout.—**Saw-fly**, *n.* A hymenopterous insect, so called because the ovipositor of the females has serrated or toothed edges.—**Saw-frame**, *n.* The frame in which a saw is set or fixed for work.—**Saw-mill**, *n.* A mill for sawing timber.—**Saw-pit**, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed.—**Saw-toothed**, *a.* Having teeth like a saw; serrated.—**Sawyer**, sa'yër, *n.* [Formed like *lawyer*, *bowler*.] One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel.

**Saw**, sâ, *n.* [A.Sax. *sagu*, a saying, a saw, from stem of to say.] A saying; proverb; maxim.

**Sawder**, sa'dër, *n.* Solder.—*Soft sawder*, flattering speeches.

**Sax-horn**, saks'horn, *n.* [After M. Sax, of Paris, the inventor.] A brass wind-instrument with a wide mouthpiece, and three, four, or five cylinders, much employed in military bands. Called also *Sax-cornet*.—**Saxophone**, saks'ô-fôn, *n.* A similar wind-instrument, with a clarinet mouthpiece.

**Saxifrage**, sak'si-frâ, *n.* [*L. saxifraga*—*saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, I break.] A popular name of various plants, which mostly inhabit the colder and temperate parts of the northern zone, and are mostly rock plants.

**Saxon**, sak'son, *n.* [*L. Saxo*, pl. *Saxones*, A.Sax. *Seaxa*, pl. *Seaxe*, *Seaxan*, usually derived from *seax*, O.H.G. *sahs*, a short sword; G. *Sachse*, a Saxon.] One of the people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries; a Saxon of England as opposed to an Angle or Anglian; an Anglo-Saxon; one of the English race; the language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon; a native or inhabitant of modern Saxony.—*a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, their country, or their language; Anglo-Saxon; pertaining to modern Saxony.

**Say**, sâ, *v.t.*—pret. & pp. *said*, pp.

*saying*. [A.Sax. *secgan*, to say=*Icel. segja*, D. *zeggen*, Dan. *sige*, G. *sagen*, to say.] To utter or express in words; to speak; to argue; to allege by way of argument; to give as an opinion; to repeat, rehearse, recite; to recite without singing; to answer; to utter by way of reply; to tell; to suppose; to assume; to take for granted; in this sense often elliptically (*say* 3000 men).—*n.* What one has to say (he said his say); something said; a statement.—**Saying**, sa'ing, *n.* That which is said; a sentence uttered; a proverbial expression; a maxim; an adage.

**Scab**, skab, *n.* [A.Sax. *scab*, from *L. scabies*, *scab*, *itch*, from *scabo*, I scratch.] A sort of crust formed over a sore in healing; the mange in horses; a disease of sheep; black-leg; trade union term for non-unionist who takes the job of strikers.—**Scabby**, **Scabbed**, skab'î, skabed, *a.* Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs; mean; vile; worthless.

**Scabbard**, skab'ard, *n.* [Formerly *scabert*, *scaberke*, *scaberke*, &c.; perhaps from A.Sax. *scætha*, *scathe*, and *beorgan*, O.H.G. *bergan*, to protect.] The sheath of a sword or other similar weapon.—*v.t.* To put in a scabbard or sheath.

**Scabble**, skab'î, *v.t.* In masonry, to dress with a rough slightly furrowed surface.

**Scabies**, skâ'bi-êz, *n.* [*L.*] Scab; mange; itch.—**Scabious**, skâ'bi-us, *a.* [*L. scabiosus*.] Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous.—*n.* The plant devil's-bit and allied species, named from being formerly deemed of efficacy against scabby eruptions of the skin.

**Scabrous**, skab'rus, *a.* [*L. scabrosus*, from *scaber*, rough, from *scabies*, *scab*.] Rough; having sharp points or little asperities: applied chiefly in zoöl. and bot. to surfaces.

**Scad**, skad, *n.* [Same as *shad*.] A British food fish. Also called *Horse-mackerel*.

**Scaffold**, skaf'old, *n.* [O.Fr. *eschafaut*, *eschafault* (Fr. *échafaud*); *L.L. scadalafaltum*, from prep. *ex*, and *cadafaltum*, a scaffold, a catafalque.] A temporary stage or platform; an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal; a temporary structure of timber, &c., for the workmen engaged in building or repairing houses, &c.—*v.t.* To furnish with a scaffold.—**Scaffolding**, skaf'old-ing, *n.* A temporary combination of timber-work, &c., for supporting workmen engaged on some building.

**Scald**, skald, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *eschalder* (Fr. *échauder*), *It. scaldare*, to scald, from *L. ex*, intens., and *calidus*, *calidus*, hot.] To burn and injure with or as with hot liquor; to expose to a strong heat over a fire or in water or other liquor (to *scald* milk).—*n.* A burn or injury from scalding.—**Scalding**, skald'ing, *a.* So hot as to scald the skin.

**Scald**, skald, *a.* [That is *scalded*, or

affected with *scall*.] Covered with scurf or scab; scabby; scurvy; paltzy; poor.—**Scald-head**, *n.* A disease of the hairy scalp; favus.

**Scale**, skål, *n.* [A.Sax. *scæle*, *scælu*, the dish of a balance.] The dish of a balance; also the balance itself, or whole instrument: in this sense generally in the plural.—**Scale-beam**, *n.* The beam or lever of a balance.

**Scale**, skål, *n.* [A.Sax. *scale*, a shell, a husk.] One of the overlapping plates on the exterior of certain animals; one of the thin, small plates which protect the skin of many fishes; one of the somewhat similar laminae of reptiles; anything resembling the scale of a fish or other animal; a thin flake or lamina (a *scale* of bone, iron, and the like); *bot.* a rudimentary leaf on the exterior of a leaf-bud.—*v.t.*—*scaled*, *scaling*. To strip or clear of scales; to take off in thin laminae or scales; *gun.* to clean the inside of a cannon by exploding a little powder.—*v.i.* To come off in scales or thin layers.

**Scale-armour**, *n.* Armour consisting of small plates of steel partly overlapping each other like the scales of a fish.—**Scaly**, skål'i, *a.* Covered or abounding with scales; having the form of scales or thin laminae.

**Scale**, skål, *n.* [*L. scala*, a ladder.] A ladder [*Milton*]; anything graduated, especially when applied as a measure or rule; a mathematical instrument consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, &c., with spaces graduated and numbered on its surface, for measuring or laying off distances; any succession of ascending or descending steps or degrees; series of ranks; relative dimensions without difference in proportion of parts; a basis for a numerical system (the decimal *scale*); *music*, a succession of notes arranged in the order of pitch, and comprising the sounds that may occur in a piece of music written in a given key; the *diatonic scale*, having its eight notes ascending by five tones and two semitones; also the series of notes producible by voices or instruments (the *scale* of a violin).—*v.t.*—*scaled*, *scaling*. To climb, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps; to clamber up.—**Scaler**, skål'ër, *n.* One who scales.—**Scaling-ladder**, *n.* A ladder made for the use of soldiers in scaling walls.

**Scalene**, ska-lën', *a.* [Gr. *skalēnos*, limping, uneven.] A term applied to a triangle of which the three sides are unequal.—*n.* A scalene triangle.

**Scallawag**, skal'a-wag, *n.* Underfed person; a worthless fellow. A phrase in United States, asserted to be related to *Scalloway* in the Shetland Islands, with reference to the small ponies of the place.

**Scallion**, skal'yun, *n.* [O.Fr. *escalogne*, *It. scalogno*, from *L. (cepa) Ascalonia*, the onion of *Ascalon*.] A kind of onion.

**Scallop**, skal'op or skol'op, *n.* [O. Fr. *escalope*, from D. *schelp*, *schelpe*,

shell, cockle-shell.] A marine bivalve of the oyster family; a kind of dish for baking oysters in; a curving on the edge of anything, like the segment of a circle. Written also *Scallop*.—*v.t.* To cut the edge or border of into scallops or segments of circles.

**Scalp**, skalp, *n.* [Akin to *scale*, *shell*, *skull*, *scallop*; comp. *D. schelp*, *schulp*, a shell; *Icel. skálpur*, a sheath.] The skull [*Shak.*]; the outer covering of the skull; the skin of the head, or part of it, with the hair on it, torn off by the American Indians as a mark of victory over an enemy; a bed of mussels or oysters.—*v.t.* To deprive of the scalp.—**Scalping-knife**, *n.* A knife used by the Indians of America in scalping their prisoners.

**Scalpel**, skal'pel, *n.* [*L. scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum*, a knife, from *scalpo*, I cut, scrape.] A knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.

**Scamp**, skamp, *n.* [Originally one who decamps or runs off without paying debts.] A worthless fellow; a knave; a swindler; a mean villain; a rogue.—*v.t.* To execute, as a piece of work, in a slim, dishonest, or perfidious manner.

**Scamper**, skam'pér, *v.i.* [From *O.F. escamper*.] To run with speed; to hasten away.—*n.* A hasty flight; a hurried run.

**Scan**, skan, *v.t.* [Formerly *scand*, from *Fr. scander*, to scan verse, from *L. scando*, I climb.] To examine by counting the metrical feet or syllables; to read so as to indicate the metrical structure; to examine minutely or nicely; to scrutinize.—**Scansion**, skan'shon, *n.* The act of scanning; the metrical structure of verse.

**Scandal**, skan'dal, *n.* [*Fr. scandale*, from *L. scandalum*, *Gr. skandalon*, a snare, a scandal.] Offence given by the faults or misdeeds of another; public reproach or reprobation; opprobrium; shame; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation; defamatory talk; slander.—*v.t.* To throw scandal; to slander.—**Scandalize**, skan'dal-íz, *v.t.*—*scandalized*, *scandalizing*. To offend by some action considered very wrong or outrageous; to shock; to give offence to; to disgrace; to slander.—**Scandal-monger**, *n.* One who deals in or retails scandal.—**Scandalous**, skan'dal-us, *a.* Causing scandal or offence; shameful; disgraceful to reputation; libellous; slanderous.—**Scandalum magnatum**, skan'dalum mag-ná'tum. The offence of speaking evil of the great (magnates). **Scandinavian**, skan-di-ná'vi-an, *a.* Relating to *Scandinavia*.—*Scandinavian tongues*, Icelandic, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish.

**Scansores**, skan-só'rêz, *n.pl.* [Lit. the climbers, from *L. scando*, I climb.] The order of climbing birds, such as the cuckoos, woodpeckers, parrots, &c., having feet

with two toes turned backwards and two forwards.

**Scant**, skant, *a.* [Same as *Icel. skamt*, short, brief.] Scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; not enough; having a limited supply; scarce; short (with *of*).—*v.t.* To limit; to stint; to keep on short allowance; to afford or give out sparingly; to be niggard of; to grudge.—*adv.* Scarcely; hardly; not quite.—**Scanty**, skan'ti, *a.* Wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; scant; not ample; hardly sufficient (a *scanty* supply).

**Scantling**, skant'ling, *n.* [*O.Fr. eschantillon*, *Fr. échantillon*, a specimen, a pattern, from prefix *ex*, and *cantel*, a cantle.] A quantity cut for a particular purpose; a sample; a pattern; a small quantity; the dimensions of, timber, stones, &c., in length, breadth, and thickness; timber less than five inches square; a kind of trestle for supporting a cask.

**Scape**, skáp, *v.t.* and *i.* Short form of *escape*.—**Scapagoat**, skáp'gót, *n.* Among the ancient Jews, a goat which was sent into the wilderness bearing the iniquities of the people, which were laid on him by the hands of the high-priest; hence, one made to bear the blame of others.—**Scapegrace**, skáp'gräs, *n.* A graceless fellow; a careless, idle, hare-brained fellow.

**Scapula**, skáp'ü-la, *n.* [*L.*] The shoulder-blade.—**Scapular**, skáp'ü-lér, *a.* Pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.—**Scapular**, **Scapulary**, skáp'ü-lér, skáp'ü-la-ri, *n.* A kind of ecclesiastical garment; a kind of badge worn by Roman Catholics.

**Scar**, skär, *n.* [*Fr. escarre*, *escharre*, *L. eschara*, from *Gr. eschara*, a scar or scab on a wound caused by burning.] The mark of a wound or an ulcer remaining after healing; a cicatrix; a hurt; a wound; *bot.* a mark left after the fall of a leaf, or on a seed after the separation of its stem.—*v.t.*—*scarred*, *scarring*. To mark with a scar or scars; to wound; to hurt.—*v.i.* To be covered with a scar; to form a scar.

**Scar**, skär, *n.* [Same as *Icel. skor*, a rift in a precipice, *sker*, a rocky islet.] A cliff; a naked detached rock; a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain; a scarp.

**Scarab**, skar'ab, *n.* [*L. scarabæus*, a beetle.] One of a group of beetles of which the sacred beetle of the Egyptians, so frequently figured on their monuments, is the best-known species; the figure of a beetle cut in hard stone, many of which are found in Egypt.

**Scaramouch**, skar'a-mouch, *n.* [*Fr. scaramouche*, *It. scaramuccia*, *scaramuccio*.] A buffoon in motley dress; a personage, in Italian comedy, whose character was compounded of traits of vaunting and poltroonery; any poltroon or braggadocio.

**Scarce**, skärs, *a.* [From *O.Fr. escars*,

*eschars*, *It. scarso*, *D. schaars*, scarce, from *L.L. excarpus*, *scarpus*, for *excerptus*, pp. of *L. excerpere*, I pluck or cull out.] Not plentiful or abundant; being in small quantity in proportion to the demand; deficient; seldom met with; rare; uncommon; unfrequent; scantily supplied; not having much: with *of*.—*To make oneself scarce*, to disappear voluntarily; to get out of the way.—**Scarce**, **Scarcely**, skärs'li, *adv.* Hardly; barely; scantily; but just; with difficulty.—**Scarceness**, **Scarcity**, skärs'nes, skärs'i-ti, *n.* The state or condition of being scarce; dearth; want; famine.

**Scare**, skär, *v.t.* [Akin to *Icel. skjarr*, apt to flee, shy, *skirra*, to drive away.] To fright; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden terror.—*n.* A sudden fright or panic; a sudden terror inspired by a trifling cause; a causeless alarm.—**Scarecrow**, skär'krö, *n.* Anything set up to frighten crows or other birds from crops; anything terrifying without danger; a person so meanly clad as to resemble a scarecrow.

**Scarf**, skärf, *n.* [Same as *L.G. scherf*, *O.H.G. scherbe*, originally a pocket, hence the band suspending the pocket, a scarf.] A sort of light shawl; an article of dress of a light and decorative character worn round the neck or loosely round the shoulders, or otherwise.—**Scarfskin**, *n.* [Perhaps for *scarf-skin*.] The cuticle or epidermis; the outer thin integument of the body.

**Scarf**, skärf, *n.* [Same as *Sw. skarf*, joint; akin *Dan. skarre*, to scarf; *Sc. skare*, a scarf, to scarf.] *Carp.* the joint by which the ends of two pieces of timber are united so as to overlap and form a continuous piece.—*v.t.* To cut a scarf on; to unite by means of a scarf.

**Scarify**, skar'i-fi, *v.t.*—*scarified*, *scarifying*. [*Fr. scarifier*, *L. scarifico*, from *Gr. skariphomai*, I scratch open, from *skariphos*, a sharp-pointed instrument.] *Surg.* to make small cuts or incisions in the skin by means of a lancet or special instrument so as to draw blood without opening a large vein.

**Scarlatina**, skär-la-tê-nä, *n.* [From *scarlet*.] A serious contagious fever which especially attacks the young, accompanied by a scarlet eruption, sore throat, &c.; scarlet fever.

**Scarlet**, skär'let, *n.* [*O.Fr. éscarlate*, *Mod.Fr. écarlate*, *It. scarlato*, a word of Persian origin.] A beautiful bright-red colour, brighter than crimson; cloth of a scarlet colour; scarlet robe or dress.—*a.* Of the colour scarlet; of a bright-red colour.

**Scarp**, skärp, *n.* [From *Fr. escarpe*.] *Fort.* the interior slope of the ditch next the place, at the foot of the rampart.

**Scat**, Skatt, *skatt*, *n.* [*A.Sax. sceat*, a tax, a coin; *Icel. skattr*, *Dan. skat*.] A tax.

**Scathe**, skäth, *n.* [*A.Sax. sceathan*=*Icel. skatha*, *D. and G. schaden*, to



injure.] Damage; injury; harm.—*v.t.* To injure; to do damage to; to harm.—**Scathing**, ská'thing, *p.* and *a.* Injuring; damaging; harming; blasting.—**Scatheless**, skáth'les, *a.* Without scathe or harm; unharmed.

**Scatter**, skat'ér, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *scatterian*.] To throw loosely about; to sprinkle; to strew; to besprinkle; to disperse; to dissipate; to separate or remove to a distance from each other; to disunite; to frustrate, disappoint, and overthrow (to *scatter* hopes, &c.).—*v.i.* To disperse; to separate from each other; to straggle apart.—**Scatter-brain**, *n.* A thoughtless person; one incapable of concentration. [Colloq.]—**Scattered**, skat'ér'd, *pp.* Sprinkled or thinly spread; loose and irregular in distribution.

**Scalp**, skap, *n.* [A form of *scalp*.] A species of duck which feeds on molluscs, &c.

**Scavenger**, skav'en-jér, *n.* [From *scavage*, L.L. *scavagium*, an old law term equivalent to *showage*, a duty on goods shown, from A.Sax. *sceawian*, to show.] A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city; a person similarly engaged.

**Scene**, sên, *n.* [Fr. *scène*; L. *scena*, from Gr. *skênê*, a covered place, a tent, a stage.] A stage; that part of a theatre in which the acting is done; the imaginary place in which the action of a play is supposed to occur; the surroundings amid which anything is transacted; a whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited; an assemblage of objects displayed at one view; a place and objects seen together; a landscape; a view; one of the painted slides, hangings, or other devices used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play; a part of a play, being a division of an act; an exhibition of strong feeling between two or more persons; a theatrical display of emotion; an artificial or affected action or course of action.—

**Scenario**, sê-ná'ri-ô, *n.* [It.] An abstract of the chief incidents in any dramatic work arranged according to act and scene, giving a sort of skeleton of the piece.—**Scene-painter**, *n.* One who paints scenery for theatres.—**Scenery**, sê'nér-i, *n.* The paintings representing the scenes of a play; the general appearance or natural features of a place.—

**Scene-shifter**, *n.* One who arranges the movable scenes in a theatre.—**Scenic**, **Scenical**, sê'ník or sen'ík, sê'ní-kal or sen'í-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the stage; dramatic; theatrical.

**Scent**, sent, *n.* [For *sent*, from Fr. *sentir*, to perceive.] That which, issuing from a body, affects the olfactory nerves of animals; odour; smell; perfume; the power of smelling; odour left on the ground enabling an animal's track to be followed; course of pursuit; track.—*v.t.* To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell; to perfume.

**Sceptic**, skép'tík, *n.* [Fr. *sceptique*, from Gr. *skeptikos*, thoughtful, sceptic, from *skepsis*, speculation, doubt, from *skeptomai*, I examine critically.] One who doubts the truth of any principle or system of principles or doctrines; one who disbelieves or hesitates to believe; a disbeliever; a person who doubts the existence of God or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves in the divine origin of Christianity.—**Sceptical**, skép'tí-kal, *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of a sceptic or scepticism; holding the opinions of a sceptic.—**Scepticism**, skép'tí-sizm, *n.* The doctrines or opinions of a sceptic; disbelief or inability to believe; doubt; incredulity; a doubting of the truth of revelation, or of the Christian religion.

**Sceptre**, sep'tér, *n.* [Fr. *sceptre*, L. *sceptrum*, from Gr. *skeptron*, a staff, from *skepto*, I prop or lean.] A staff or baton borne by a monarch or other ruler as a symbol of authority.—*The sceptre*, royal power or authority.—**Sceptred**, sep'tér'd, *a.* Bearing a sceptre; invested with royal power; regal.

**Schedule**, shed'ül, *n.* [O.Fr. *schedule*, from L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda*, a scroll, from Gr. *schêdê*, a leaf, from root of *schizô*, L. *scindo*, I split.] A sheet of paper or parchment containing a written or printed list; a list annexed to a larger document, as to a will, lease, &c.—*v.t.*—*scheduled*, *scheduling*. To place in a schedule or catalogue.

**Scheme**, skêm, *n.* [Fr. *schème*, L. *schemata*, from Gr. *schêma*, from *schênai*, to hold, keep.] A combination of things connected and adjusted by design; a system; a plan of something to be done; a project; the representation of any design or geometrical figure; a diagram.—*v.t.*—*schemed*, *scheming*. To plan, contrive, plot, project, design.—*v.i.* To form a plan; to contrive.—**Schemer**, **Schemist**, skê'mér, skê'míst, *n.* One who schemes; a contriver; a plotter.—**Scheming**, skê'ming, *p.* and *a.* Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing.

**Scherzando**, skert-sán'dô, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In a playful or sportive manner.—**Scherzo**, skert'sô, *n.* [It.] A passage of a sportive character in musical pieces of some length, as in symphonies.

**Schiedam**, skê-dam', *n.* A name for Holland gin, from *Schiedam*, in Holland, where it is largely manufactured.

**Schipperke**, skip'é-ki, *n.* [Dutch diminutive of 'skipper'.] A small black dog bred in Holland as a watch-dog for barges.

**Schism**, sizm, *n.* [L. *schisma*; from Gr. *schisma*, from *schizô*, I divide; same root as L. *scindo*, I cut, A.Sax. *sceadan*, G. *scheiden*, to separate.] A split or division in a community; commonly, a division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians, occasioned by diversity of opinions; breach of unity among

people of the same religious faith.—**Schismatic**, **Schismatical**, siz-mat'ík, siz-mat'í-kal, *a.* Pertaining to schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism.—**Schismatic**, *n.* One who takes part in a schism.

**Schist**, shíst, *n.* [Gr. *schistos*, divided, divisible, from *schizô*, I split.] A geological term applied to rocks which have a foliated structure and split in thin irregular plates; properly confined to metamorphic rocks (as gneiss) consisting of layers of different minerals.

**Schnapps**, snaps, *n.* [G. *schnapps*, D. *snaps*, a dram.] A dram of Holland gin or other ardent spirits.

**Scholar**, skol'ér, *n.* [O.Fr. *escolier* (Fr. *écolier*), from L.L. *scholaris*, from L. *schola*, a school.] One who attends a school; one who learns of a teacher; a pupil; a disciple; a man of letters; a learned person; a person of high attainments in learning; one that learns anything; an undergraduate in an English university who receives a portion of its revenues to furnish him with the means of prosecuting his studies.—

**Scholarly**, skol'ér-li, *a.* Like a scholar; becoming a scholar or man of learning.—**Scholarship**, skol'érship, *n.* The character of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; erudition; learning; an exhibition or regularly settled allowance of money for a scholar at some educational institution; a foundation for the support of a student.—**Scholastic**, skô-las'tík, *a.* Pertaining to or suiting a scholar, school, or schools; characteristic of a scholar; pertaining to the schoolmen of the middle ages, or those philosophers and divines who adopted the system of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice speculation; hence, pedantic; formal.—*n.* One who adheres to the scholastic method; one of the schoolmen of the middle ages.—**Scholasticism**, skô-las'ti-sizm, *n.* The philosophy of the schoolmen of the middle ages.

**Scholiast**, skô'lli-um, *n.* pl. **Scholias**. [Gr. *scholion*, from *scholê*, leisure, lucubration.] A marginal note, annotation, or remark; an explanatory comment, such as those annexed to the Latin and Greek authors by the early grammarians.—**Scholiast**, skô'lli-ast, *n.* [Gr. *scholiastês*.] One who makes scholia; an ancient grammarian who annotated the classics.—**Scholiastic**, skô'lli-as'tík, *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast.

**School**, skô'l, *n.* [A.Sax. *scôl*, O.Fr. *escole*, from L. *schola*, from Gr. *scholê*, leisure.] A place in which persons are instructed in any species of learning; an educational establishment; a place in which instruction is imparted to the young; one of the seminaries of the scholastic philosophy of the middle ages; a body of pupils; the disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine or accept



the same teachings or principles (the Socratic school, painters of the Italian school); a system or state of matters prevalent at a certain time (the old school, the new school); any place of discipline or training.—*a.* Relating to a school or to education; pertaining to the schoolmen; scholastic.—*v.t.* To instruct; to educate; to discipline; to chide and admonish; to reprove.—**School-book**, *n.* A book used in schools.—**School-boy**, *n.* A boy attending school.—**School-fellow**, **School-mate**, *n.* An associate in school.—**School-girl**, *n.* A girl belonging to a school.—**School-house**, *n.* A house appropriated for use as a school; a schoolmaster's or school-mistress's dwelling-house.—**Schooling**, sköl'ing, *n.* Instruction in school; tuition; reproof; reprimand.—**Schoolman**, sköl'man, *n.* A man versed in the niceties of the school divinity of the middle ages; a scholastic.—**School-master**, sköl'mas-tër, *n.* A man who presides over and teaches a school; a teacher, instructor, or preceptor of a school; one who or that which disciplines and instructs.—**School-mistress**, sköl'mis-tres, *n.* The mistress of a school; a woman who governs and teaches a school.—**Schoolroom**, *n.* A room for teaching.—**School-teacher**, *n.* One who gives regular instruction in a school.

**School**, sköl, *n.* [Same word as *shoal*.] A shoal or compact body (a school of fishes).

**Schooner**, skön'ër, *n.* [Properly *scooner*, from a New England word *soon*, to skim or skip upon the water.] A vessel originally with two masts, now often with three or four, and her chief sails fore and aft sails, her mainsail and foresail being both extended by a gaff and a boom; a measure of beer about two-thirds of a pint.

**Schorl**, **Shorl**, shorl, *n.* [G. *schörl*, Sw. *skörl*, Dan. *skjör*; comp. Dan. *skjör*, brittle.] A mineral of a pithy lustre and colour, brittle texture, and capable of being rendered electric by heat or friction, usually occurring in granitic rocks, and often embedded in felspar and quartz; tourmaline.

**Schottische**, shot-tish', *n.* [G. *schottische*, Scottish, lit. a Scottish dance.] A dance resembling a polka; the music suited for such a dance is 2-4 time.

**Scigraphy**, si-ag'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *skia-graphia*—*skia*, a shadow, and *graphô*, I describe.] The act or art of correctly delineating shadows; the art of sketching objects with correct shading.

**Sciatica**, si-at'i-ka, *n.* [L.L. *sciatica*, from Gr. *ischiadikos*, from *ischias*, a pain in the hip, from *ischion*, the hip.] Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.—**Sciatic**, **Sciatical**, si-at'ik, si-at'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the hip (the sciatic artery or nerve).

**Science**, si'ens, *n.* [Fr. *science*, from

L. *scientia*, knowledge, from *scio*, I know.] Knowledge; comprehension or understanding; knowledge co-ordinated, arranged, and systematized; hence, the knowledge regarding any one department of mind or matter co-ordinated, arranged, and systematized (the science of botany, of astronomy, &c.; mental science); art derived from precepts or built on principles; skill resulting from training; special skill.—**Scientific**, si-en-tif'ik, *a.* [L. *scientia*, knowledge, and *facio*, I make.] Pertaining to science; evincing or endowed with a knowledge of science; treating of science; well versed in science; according to the rules or principles of science.—**Scientist**, si'en-tist, *n.* A person versed in or devoted to science; a scientific man; a savant.

**Scilicet**, si'li-set, [L.] To wit; videlicet; namely; abbreviated to *Scil.* or *Sc.*

**Scimitar**, sim'i-tër, *n.* [O.Fr. *cimeterre*, It. *scimitarra*, from Per. *shemshir*, *shimshir*.] An oriental sword, the blade of which is single-edged, short, curved, and broadest at the point end.

**Scintilla**, sin-til'la, *n.* [L.] A spark; a glimmer; the least particle; a trace.—**Scintillate**, sin-til-lät, *v.i.*—*scintillated*, *scintillating*. [L. *scintillo*, *scintillatum*.] To emit sparks; to sparkle or twinkle, as the stars.

**Scintillation**, sin-til-lä'shon, *n.* The act of scintillating or sparkling; the twinkling of the stars.

**Sciolist**, si'ol-ist, *n.* [L. *sciolus*, a smatterer, dim. of *scius*, knowing, from *scio*, I know.] One who knows things superficially; a smatterer.—**Sciolism**, si'ol-izm, *n.* Superficial knowledge.

**Scion**, si'on, *n.* [Fr. *scion*, from L. *scutio*, *sectionis*, a cutting, from *seco*, I cut.] A shoot or twig cut for the purpose of being grafted upon some other tree, or for planting; *fig.* a descendant; an heir.

**Scirrhus**, **Scirrhosis**, skir'rus, skir-rö'sis, *n.* [L. *scirrurus*, from Gr. *skirrhos*, a hardened swelling or tumour.] *Med.* a hard tumour usually proceeding from the induration of a gland, and often terminating in a cancer.—**Scirrhous**, skir'rus, *a.* Proceeding from or of the nature of scirrhus; indurated; knotty.

**Scissel**, sis'sel, *n.* [From L. *scindo*, *scissum*, to cut.] Clippings of various metals; the remainder of a plate of metal after the planchets or circular blanks have been cut out for the purpose of coinage.—**Scission**, siz'h'on, *n.* [L. *scissio*, from *scindo*, I cut.] The act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument; the state of being cut; division.

**Scissors**, si'z-ërz, *n.pl.* [From O.Fr. *cisoires*, *ciseaux*, from L. *cædo*, I cut; but influenced by *scissor*, one who cuts, from *scindo*, *scissum*, to cut.] A cutting instrument consisting of two blades movable on a pin in the centre, and which cut from opposite sides against an object placed be-

tween them: often spoken of as a pair of scissors.—**Scissor-bill**, *n.* A seabird also called *Skimmer*.

**Sclerosis**, sklë-rö'sis, *n.* [Gr. *sklēros*, hard.] Hardening resulting from disease, especially of the nervous system and of arteries.

**Scobs**, skobz, *n.* [L. *scobs*, saw-dust, scrapings, from *scabo*, I scrape.] Raspings of hard substances; saw-dust.

**Scoff**, skof, *n.* [Same as O.Fr. *schof*, sport; Icel. *skop*, *skaup*, mockery, ridicule; O.H.G. *scoph*, sport.] An expression of derision, mockery, scorn, or contempt; a gibe; a flout; an object of derision.—*v.i.* To show insolent ridicule or mockery; to utter contemptuous language; to mock; with *at* before the object.—*v.t.* To mock at; to ridicule.—**Scoffer**, skof'ër, *n.* One who scoffs; a mocker or scorner.

**Scold**, sköld, *v.i.* [Akin to Sc. *scald*, L.G. and D. *schelden*, Dan. *skjælde*, G. *schelten*, to scold.] To find fault in rude language; to utter harsh or rude rebuke; to make use of abuse or vituperation.—*v.t.* To chide with rudeness and ill-temper; to vituperate.—*a.* One who scolds; a noisy, foul-mouthed woman; a railing virago; a scolding; a brawl.—**Scolding**, sköld'ing, *n.* The act of one who scolds; a vituperative harangue; a rating.

**Scollop**, skol'op, *n.* [SCALLOP.] A kind of shell-fish; a scallop; a curving indentation.—*v.t.* To form or cut with scollops.

**Sconce**, skons, *n.* [O.Fr. *esconce*, a shelter, a sconce; from L.L. *absconsa* (for *absconsa candela*, a hidden candle.) A cover or screen; a cover or protection for a light; a case for a candle; the tube in a candlestick in which the candle is inserted; a fixed candlestick on a wall; a work for defence; a bulwark; a fort, as at a pass or river; a covering for the head; a helmet; a head-piece; the head itself; the skull; table fine for breach of etiquette, &c., at Oxford University, in the form of beer for the table.—*v.t.* To shelter; to ensconce.

**Scone**, skon, *n.* A flat, round cake of flour, &c., usually baked on a girdle.

**Scoop**, sköp, *n.* [Same as D. *schup*, *spade*, shovel; Sw. *skopa*, a scoop; akin to Dan. *skuffe*, a shovel.] A thin metallic shovel with capacious sides for lifting grain; a similar but smaller utensil for lifting sugar, flour, &c.; a large ladle with a long handle for dipping in fluids; a spoon-shaped surgical instrument; a sort of pan for holding coals.—*v.t.* To take out with a scoop or as with a scoop; to lade out; to empty as with a scoop; to hollow out; to excavate.—**Scooper**, sköp'ër, *n.* One who or that which scoops; a wading bird, the avocet, so named from its bill being curved upwards at the extremity.

**Scot**, sköt, *v.i.* To run quickly; to bolt, or run away. [Colloq.]—

**Scooter**, sköt'ér, *n.* A child's toy consisting of an elongated roller-skate on which one foot rests, while the other is used to propel it. It has also a handle and handle-bar to steady the driver.

**Scope**, sköp, *n.* [It. *scopo*, mark, view, aim, *L. scopus*, Gr. *skopos*, a mark, aim, from Gr. *skeptomai*, I view.] A mark shot at; an aim or end kept in view; ultimate design or purpose; intention; free or wide outlook or aim; amplitude of intellectual range; space; liberty; sweep.

**Scorbatic**, **Scorbucal**, skor-bü'tik, skor-bü'ti-kal, *a.* [Fr. *scorbutilque*, from *scorbut*, the scurvy, from *D. scheurbulk*, *G. scharbock*, scurvy.] Pertaining to or affected with scurvy.

**Scorch**, skorch, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *eschorcer*, *eschorer* (Fr. *écorcher*), to strip off the skin; from *L. exscorticare*—*ex*, and *cortex*, *corticis*, bark.] To burn superficially; to subject to a degree of heat that injures the surface; to parch.—*v.i.* To be burnt on the surface; to be parched.—**Scorcher**, skorch'ér, *n.* A cyclist violently forcing the pace.

**Score**, skör, *n.* [A.Sax. *scor*.] A notch; a cut made on a tally for the purpose of keeping account of something; the number twenty, as being marked off by a special or larger score; among archers, twenty yards; an account or reckoning kept by notches, marks, or otherwise; an account of dues; hence, what is due; a debt; the number of points made by players in certain games; account, reason, ground (he declined on the *score* of illness); a line drawn; a long superficial scratch; *music*, the original draught, or its transcript, of a musical composition with the parts for all the different voices or instruments.—*v.t.*—*scored*, *scoring*. To make scores or scratches on; to furrow; to set down, as in an account; to record; to mark; to note; to enter or register; to make a score of; to get for oneself, as points, hits, runs, &c., in certain games; *music*, to write out, as the different parts of a composition, in proper order and arrangement.—*v.i.* To make or keep a score; to make a point or hit, or a clever retort.—**Scorer**, skör'ér, *n.* One who scores; one who keeps the score or tally at games, matches, &c.; an instrument used in marking numbers, &c., on timber.

**Scoria**, skö'ri-a, *n. pl.* **Scoriae**, skö'ri-ë. [L. *scoria*, from Gr. *skōria*, from *skōr*, ordure.] The slag rejected after the reduction of metallic ores; dross; *pl.* the cinders of volcanic eruptions.—**Scorify**, skö'ri-fi, *v.t.* To reduce to scoria or drossy matter; to separate the dross from the valuable metal.

**Scorn**, skorn, *n.* [O.Fr. *escorne*, affront, disgrace; *escorner*, *It. scornare*, to break off the horns, to affront, from *L. ex*, and *cornu*, a horn.] Extreme and passionate contempt;

disdain springing from a person's opinion of the meanness and unworthiness of an object; the expression of this feeling; a scoff; a subject of extreme contempt or disdain.—*v.t.* To hold in scorn; to despise; to disdain; to treat with scorn; to make a mock of.—*v.i.* To feel scorn or disdain; to show scorn.—**Scorner**, skor'nér, *n.* One that scorns; a despiser; a scoffer; a derider; one who scoffs at religion.—**Scornful**, skorn'ful, *a.* Full of scorn; contemptuous; disdainful.

**Scorpion**, skor'pi-ö, *n.* [L. constellation of the zodiac; the Scorpion.]

**Scorpion**, skor'pi-on, *n.* [L. *scorpio*, *scorpionis*, from Gr. *skorpiōn*, a scorpion.] An animal belonging to the Arachnida (spiders, &c.) having a pair of large nipping claws and a long jointed tail terminating with a venomous sting; a kind of painful scourge or whip [O.T.]; the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about Oct. 23; an ancient military engine.

**Scot**, skot, *n.* [A.Sax. *scot*, *Icel. skot*, *D. and L.G. schot*, *G. schoss*, from verb signifying to shoot, being a tax or contribution shot on along with others.] Formerly a payment of money; a tax or contribution; a mulct; a reckoning; a shot.—*Scot and lot*, parish payments imposed according to ability.—**Scot-free**, *a.* Free from payment or scot; untaxed; unhurt; safe.

**Scot**, skot, *n.* [A.Sax. *Scotta*, a Scot, *Scottas*, the Scots, originally the inhabitants of Ireland; origin quite unknown.] A native of Scotland or North Britain.—**Scotch**, skoch, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants; Scottish.—*Scotch fir*, the typical pine of Europe.—*Scotch mist*, a colloquial term for a wetting mist, like fine rain; or for a fine rain.—*Scotch pebble*, a name for varieties of agate, carnelian, &c.—*Scotch terrier*, a small breed of terrier with a wiry hard coat, black or brindled in colour.—*n.* The dialect or dialects of English spoken in Scotland; collectively, the people of Scotland.—**Scots**, skots, *a.* Scotch (*Scots law*).—**Scotsman**, skots'man, *n.* A native of Scotland; a Scot.—**Scotticism**, skot'is-sizm, *n.* An idiom of the natives of Scotland.—**Scottish**, skot'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland, its language, or its natives; Scotch.

**Scotch**, skoch, *v.t.* [Perhaps Celtic; comp. Gael. *sgoch*, a cut.] To cut with shallow incisions; to notch; to chop.—*n.* A slight cut or shallow incision; a line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch.

**Scoter**, skö'tér, *n.* [Comp. *Icel. skoti*, a shooter: the name may mean diver or darter.] A kind of sea-duck abundant on some of the British coasts in winter.

**Scoundrel**, skoun'drel, *n.* [Probably from *scounerel* or *scunerel*, one to be shunned or avoided, from A.Sax. *scunian*, to shun.] A base, mean,

worthless fellow; a rascal; a man without honour or virtue.—*a.* Belonging to a scoundrel; base; unprincipled.

**Scour**, skour, *v.t.* [Same as *Dan. skure*, Sw. *skura*, *G. scheuern*, to scour; perhaps from O.Fr. *escurer*, from *L. excurare*—*ex*, intens., and *curare*, to clean, to care for.] To rub hard with something for the purpose of cleaning; to make clean or bright on the surface; to take grease or dirt out of the fabric of, by washing or chemical appliances; to cleanse away; to efface; to pass swiftly over; to brush along; to pass swiftly over in search of something or to drive away something; to overrun; to sweep clear.—*v.i.* To clean by rubbing; to take dirt or grease out of cloth; to rove or range; to run with celerity; to scamper.—*n.* A kind of diarrhoea or dysentery among cattle.—**Scourer**, skour'ér, *n.* One who or that which scours; a street-ruffian or apatch.

**Scourge**, skérj, *n.* [Fr. *escourgée*, a scourge; *L.L. excorrigata*, from *L. ex*, intens., and *corriga*, a rein, a shoe-tie.] An instrument of the whip kind for the infliction of pain or punishment; a lash; a whip; hence, a punishment; a vindictive affliction; one who greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys; a whip for a top.—*v.t.* To whip with a scourge; to whip severely; to lash; to chastise for correction; to afflict greatly; to harass.

**Scout**, skout, *n.* [O.Fr. *escoute*, a scout, from *escouter*, *escouter*, *escuter*, to hear, from *L. ausculto*, to listen.] One sent out to gain and bring in information, especially to observe the motions and obtain intelligence regarding an enemy; a Boy Scout (q.v.); a term at Oxford for a college servant or waiter; *cricket*, a fielder.—**Scout-master**, *n.* The leader of a troop of Boy Scouts.

**Scout**, skout, *v.t.* [*Icel. skúta*, a taunt; perhaps from root of *shoot*.] To treat with disdain and contempt; to reject with scorn.

**Scow**, skou, *n.* [*D. schouw*, a ferry-boat.] A kind of large flat-bottomed boat used chiefly as a lighter or a ferry-boat.

**Scowl**, skoul, *v.i.* [Same as *Dan. skule*, to scowl; comp. *Icel. skæla*, to make a wry face.] To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to let the brows droop; to look sullen or angry; to look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous.—*n.* A deep angry frown by depressing the brows; dark or tempestuous aspect, as of the heavens; gloom.

**Scrabble**, skrab'l, *v.i.* [A dim. of *scrape*; allied to *scribble* and *scramble*.] To make irregular, crooked marks; to crawl; to scribble.—*v.t.* To mark with irregular lines or letters.—*n.* A scribble; a scrawl.

**Scrag**, skrag, *n.* [Comp. Gael. *screag*, parched, shrivelled.] Something thin or lean, with roughness.—**Scraggy**, skrag'i, *a.* Having an



irregular broken surface; scragged; lean; bony.

**Scramble**, skram'bl, *v.i.* [Akin to D. *scrammen*, to scratch; Dan. *skramle*, to ramble.] To move or climb by the aid of the hands; to move on all fours; to snatch eagerly at anything; to struggle to get before others.—*v.t.* To cook eggs in a pan, after mixing them with butter and milk.—*n.* The act of scrambling; an eager contest for something, in which one endeavours to get the thing before another.

**Scrap**, skrap, *n.* [Lit. what is *scraped*; same as Icel. *skrap*, scraps, trifles.] A small piece; a detached, incomplete portion; a fragment; a fragment of something written or printed; a short or unconnected extract; a fight [colloq.].—*v.t.* To throw upon the *scrap-heap*: used of outworn or antiquated machinery plant rendered useless; to supersede.—**Scrap-book**, *n.* A book for the preservation of prints, engravings, &c., or of short pieces of poetry or other extracts from books; an album.—**Scrap-iron**, *n.* Fragments of iron accumulated for remelting or working up together.—**Scrap-metal**, *n.* Fragments of metal which are only of use for remelting.—**Scrappy**, skrap'p, *a.* Consisting of scraps; disconnected.

**Scrape**, skráp, *v.t.* [Same as Icel. *skrapa*, to scrape.] To rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard; to deprive of the surface coating by a sharp instrument; to grate harshly over; to clean with something sharp; to erase; to collect by laborious effort; to acquire, save, or gather penuriously: usually with *together*.—*v.i.* To roughen or remove a surface by rubbing; to make a harsh noise by rubbing; to play awkwardly on a violin or such like instrument; to rub the feet on the ground; to make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot.—*n.* A rubbing with something hard on a surface; an awkward bow accompanied with a scraping of the foot; a disagreeable predicament; a difficulty; perplexity; distress.—**Scraper**, skrá'pér, *n.* One who or that which scrapes; an instrument with which anything is scraped; a metal instrument placed at or near the door of a house, upon which to scrape or clean the shoes.

**Scratch**, skrach, *v.t.* [O.E. *cratch*.] To rub, tear, or mark the surface of with something sharp; to wound slightly by a point or points; to scrape with the nails so as not to wound; to write or draw awkwardly; to dig or excavate with the claws; to erase or blot out; to expunge; *horse-racing*, to erase from the list of horses that are to compete in the race.—*v.i.* To use the nails, claws, or the like, in tearing a surface, or in digging; to withdraw from a competition.—*n.* A break in a surface made by scratching; a slight furrow; a score; a

slight wound; a superficial laceration; the starting point in a handicap of competitors who receive no odds.—*a.* Taken at random or haphazard; heterogeneous; hastily collected (a *scratch* company of actors or of cricketers).—*Old Scratch*, the Devil; the *Skratti* of North European mythology. Akin to Bohemian *scrteti*, demon.—**Scratcher**, skrach'ér, *n.* One who or that which scratches; a bird which scratches for food, as the common fowl.

**Scrawl**, skral, *v.t.* [A contracted form of *scribble*.] To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly; to write awkwardly or imperfectly; to scribble; to make irregular lines or bad writing on.—*v.i.* To write unskillfully and inelegantly.—*n.* A piece of unskilful, hasty, or bad writing.

**Scream**, skrēm, *v.i.* [Comp. Icel. *skrama*, to scream; probably imitative, like *screech*, *shriek*, &c.] To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or in extreme pain; to shriek; to give out a shrill sound.—*n.* A shriek, or sharp, shrill cry; a sharp, harsh sound.—**Screamer**, skrēm'ér, *n.* One that screams; a South American grallatorial bird, remarkable for its harsh discordant voice.

**Screech**, skréch, *v.i.* [Comp. Icel. *skrakja*, Sw. *skrika*, Dan. *skrige*, to screech; an imitative word.] To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; to shriek.—*n.* A sharp, shrill cry; a harsh scream; a sharp, shrill noise.—**Screech-owl**, *n.* An owl that screeches, in opposition to one that hoots.

**Screed**, skréd, *n.* [SHRED.] A shred or strip; a harangue or tirade.

**Screen**, skrén, *n.* [O.Fr. *ecreen*, *escrein*, *escran*, Fr. *écran*, a screen, perhaps from O.H.G. *skranna*, a table.] An appliance or article that shelters from the sun, rain, cold, &c., or from sight; an upright movable framework used in a room for excluding draughts, or intercepting the heat of a fire; that which shelters, protects, or conceals; a kind of riddle or sieve; a wire sieve for sifting sand, lime, &c.; *arch.* an ornamental partition of wood, stone, or metal in a church.—*v.t.* To shelter or protect from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to cover; to conceal; to sift by passing through a screen.—**Screenings**, skrén'ingz, *n.pl.* The refuse matter left after sifting coal, &c.

**Screes**, skréz, *n.pl.* [Comp. Icel. *skriða*, a landslip on a hill-side.] Debris of rocks; shingle; loose stones.

**Screw**, skró, *n.* [Same as Dan. *skru*, Sw. *skruf*, Icel. *skrúfa*, D. *schroef*, O.D. *schroeve*, L.G. *schruwe*, G. *schraube*, a screw.] A cylinder of wood or metal having a spiral ridge (the thread) winding round it in a uniform manner, so that the successive turns are all exactly the same distance from each other, and a corresponding spiral groove is pro-

duced: it forms one of the six mechanical powers, and it is simply a modification of the inclined plane; also, a screw-propeller or a screw-steamer; one who makes a sharp bargain; a skin-fint; a small quantity of tobacco twisted up in a piece of paper; salary, wages [colloq.].—*v.t.* To apply a screw to; to press, fasten, or make firm by a screw; to force as by a screw; to wrench; to twist; to rack; to oppress by exactions; to distort.—**Screw-bolt**, *n.* A piece of iron, with a knob or flat head at one end and a screw at the other, used to join together pieces of timber, &c.—**Screw-driver**, *n.* An instrument resembling a blunt chisel for driving in or drawing out screw-nails.—**Screw-gun**, skró'gun, *n.* A gun, designed for mountain warfare, which can be taken to pieces and conveyed in sections.—**Screw-jack**, *n.* A portable machine for raising great weights by the agency of a screw.—**Screw-key**, *n.* An implement for turning screws or nuts by catching them in its jaws.—**Screw-nail**, *n.* A nail the lower part of which forms a screw, and which has a notch across its head.—**Screw-picket**, skró-pí'ket, *n.* An iron picket made to screw noiselessly into the ground, and used as the framework of a barbed-wire fence.—**Screw-press**, *n.* A machine for communicating pressure by means of a screw or screws.

**Scribble**, skrib'bl, *v.t.*—*scribbled*, *scribbling*. [Based partly on *scrabble*, partly on L. *scribo*, I write; comp. O.H.G. *scribeln*, to scribble.] To write with haste, or without care; to fill with careless or worthless writing.—*v.i.* To scrawl; to write without care or beauty.—*n.* Hasty or careless writing; a scrawl.—**Scribbler**, skrib'lér, *n.* One who scribbles or writes carelessly or badly; a petty author; a writer of no reputation.

**Scribe**, skrib, *n.* [Fr. *scribe*, from L. *scriba*, a clerk, a secretary, from *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.] One who writes; a penman; one skilled in penmanship; a secretary; an amanuensis; a notary; a copyist; a writer and doctor of the law among the ancient Jews; one who read and explained the law to the people.—*v.t.*—*scribed*, *scribing*. *Carp.* To mark by a rule or compasses; to mark for fitting accurately.—**Scriber**, skrib'ér, *n.* A tool used by joiners for marking lines on wood.—**Scribing-iron**, *n.* An iron-pointed instrument for marking casks or timber.

**Scrimmage**, Scrummage, skrim'āj, skrum'āj, *n.* [Corruption of *skirmish*.] A skirmish; a confused contest; a tussle; in Rugby football, an ordered formation in which the two sets of forwards pack themselves together and endeavour to push their opponents off the ball: usually abbreviated to *scrum*.

**Scrimp**, skrimp, *v.t.* [Dan. *skrumpe*, Sw. *skrumpta*, L.G. *skrumpen*, to shrink, to shrivel; akin to A.Sax.



*scrimman*, to wither or shrivel.] To make too small or short; to scant; to limit or straiten.—*a.* Scanty; deficient; contracted.

**Scrimshank**, skrim'shangk, *v.i.* To shirk duty of any kind, especially military duty.

**Scrip**, skrip, *n.* [Same as *Icel. skreppa*, Dan. *skreppe*, L.G. *schrap*, Fris. *skrap*, a bag, a wallet; akin *scrap*.] A small bag; a wallet; a satchel.

**Scrip**, skrip, *n.* [For *script*, L. *scriptum*, something written, from *scribo*, I write.] A small writing; a certificate or schedule; *com.* a certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company; an interim writing entitling a party to a share or shares in any company, exchanged after registration for a formal certificate.

—**Scrip-holder**, *n.* One who holds shares or stock by a written certificate or scrip.

**Script**, skript, *n.* [L. *scriptum*, something written. **SCRIP**.] Printing, type resembling or in imitation of handwriting; *law*, the original or principal document.—**Scriptorium**, skrip-tō'ri-um, *n.* [L., from *scriptor*, a writer.] A room set apart for the writing or copying of manuscripts; a writing-room.

**Scripture**, skrip'tūr, *n.* [L. *scriptura*, a writing, from *scribo*, *scriptum*, to write.] The books of the Old and New Testaments; the Bible: used by way of eminence and distinction, and often in the plural preceded by the definite article (*the Scriptures*); what is contained in the Scriptures; a passage or quotation from the Scriptures; a Bible text.—*a.* Relating to the Bible or the Scriptures; scriptural (*Scripture history*).—**Scriptural**, skrip'tūr-al, *a.* Contained in or according to the Scriptures; biblical.

**Scrivener**, skriv'nēr, *n.* [O.Fr. *escrivain* (with E. term. -er added), It. *scrivano*, from L.L. *scribanus*, from L. *scribo*, I write.] Formerly, a notary; a money-broker; a financial agent.

**Scrofula**, skrof'ū-la, *n.* [L. *scrofula*, a swelling of the glands of the neck, *scrofula*.] A disease, a variety of consumption, due to a deposit of tubercle in the glandular and bony tissues, and generally showing itself by hard indolent tumours of the glands, particularly in the neck, which after a time suppurate and degenerate into ulcers.

**Scroll**, skrol, *n.* [O.Fr. *eskroul*, *escroul* (Fr. *écroul*), a scroll, a register; probably from the Teutonic; comp. *Icel. skrá*, a scroll, Sw. *skra*, a short writing.] A roll of paper or parchment; a writing formed into a roll; a list or schedule; an ornament of a somewhat spiral form; the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals; the curved head of instruments of the violin family; a kind of volute at a ship's bow; a flourish added to a person's name in signing.—**Scroll-head**, *n.* An ornament at the bow of a ship.

**Scrotum**, skró'tum, *n.* [L.] The bag which contains the testicles.

**Scrounge**, skrounj, *v.t.* To pilfer; to cadge.

**Scrub**, skrub, *v.t.* [Same as Sw. *skrubba*, Dan. *skrubbe*, D. *schrobben*, L.G. *schrubben*, to scrub; allied to *scrape*, *scrabble*, or from *rub*, with initial *sc*, *sk*, intens.] To rub hard, as with a brush or with something rough, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring, or making bright; to scour by rubbing.—*v.i.* To be diligent and penurious.—*n.* A worn-out brush; a mean fellow; one that labours hard and lives meanly; something small and mean.—*a.* Mean; scrubby.—**Scrubber**, skrub'ēr, *n.* One who or that which scrubs; a hard broom or brush.—**Scrubby**, skrub'i, *a.* Small and mean; insignificant; stunted in growth.

**Scrub**, skrub, *n.* [Same word as *shrub*.] Close, low, or stunted trees or brushwood; low underwood.

**Scruft**, skruf, *n.* The back of the neck; only in phrase, to take by the *scruft* of the neck.

**Scrum**, SCRIMMAGE.

**Scrumptious**, skrum'shus, *a.* Delicious; first-rate. [Colloq.]

**Scruple**, skró'pl, *n.* [Fr. *scrupule*, a scruple, from L. *scrupulus*, lit. a little sharp stone.] A weight of 20 grains; the third part of a dram, or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce in the old apothecaries' measure; any small quantity [*Shak.*]; hesitation as to action from perplexity; doubt, hesitation, or perplexity arising from motives of conscience; a point causing hesitation; dubiety.—*v.i.*—*scrupled*, *scrupling*. To have scruples; to hesitate; to doubt: often followed by an infinitive.—**Scrupulous**, skró'pū-lus, *a.* [L. *scrupulosus*.] Full of scruples; hesitating to determine or to act; cautious in decision; careful; exact in regarding facts; precise; punctilious.

**Scrutiny**, skró'ti-ni, *n.* [L. *scrutinium*, from *scrutor*, I search carefully.] Close investigation or examination; a minute inquiry; a critical examination; an examination by a competent authority of the votes given at an election, for the purpose of correcting the poll.—**Scrutineer**, skró'ti-nēr, *n.* One who scrutinizes; one who acts as an examiner of votes, as at an election, &c.—**Scrutinize**, skró'ti-niz, *v.t.*—*scrutinized*, *scrutinizing*. To subject to scrutiny; to investigate closely; to examine or inquire into critically.—*v.i.* To make scrutiny.

**Scud**, skud, *v.i.* [Comp. Sw. *skutta*, to run quickly; akin perhaps to *shoot*.] To run quickly or with precipitation; to fly with haste; *naut.* to run before a gale with little or no sail spread.—*n.* The act of scudding; loose vapoury clouds driven swiftly by the wind.

**Scudo**, skō'dō, *n. pl.* **Scudi**, skō'dē. [It., lit. a coin marked with a shield, a crown-piece, from L. *scutum*, a shield.] An Italian silver coin of different value in the different states

in which it was issued; the modern piece of 5 lire.

**Scuffle**, skuf'l, *v.i.* [Freq. akin to A.Sax. *scufan*, Sw. *skuffa*, to shove.] To struggle or contend with close grapple; to fight tumultuously or confusedly.—*n.* A struggle in which the combatants grapple closely; any confused quarrel or contest; a tumultuous fight.

**Scul**, skul, *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps akin to *shell*.] An oar so short that one man can manage two, one on each side; an oar when used to propel a boat by being placed over the stern and worked from side to side.—*v.t.* To propel by sculls, or by moving and turning an oar over the stern.

**Scullery**, skul'ēr-i, *n.* [Perhaps from O.Fr. *escuelle*, *escuele*, a bowl, from L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish.] A place where culinary utensils are cleaned and kept; a back kitchen.

**Scullion**, skul'yon, *n.* [O.Fr. *escouillon*, a dish-clout, from L. *scopa*, a broom.] A servant that does menial services in the kitchen or scullery; a low, mean, worthless fellow.

**Sculpture**, skulp'tūr, *n.* [Fr. *sculpture*, from L. *sculptura*, from *sculpo*, *sculptum* (also *scalpo*), to grave or carve.] The art of carving, cutting, or hewing stone or other materials into images of men, beasts, &c.; the art of imitating natural objects in solid substances; statuary; carved work; a figure cut in stone or other solid substance, representing some real or imaginary object.—*v.t.* To represent in sculpture; to carve.—**Sculptor**, skulp'tor, *n.* One who sculpts; one who carves or hews figures.

**Scum**, skum, *n.* [Same as Sw. and Dan. *skum*.] The extraneous matter which rises to the surface of liquors in boiling or fermentation; the scoria of molten metals; refuse.—*v.t.* To take the scum from; to clear off the impure matter from the surface.

**Scumble**, skum'bl, *v.t.* [Freq. of *scum*.] Painting, to cover thinly with semi-opaque colours to modify the effect.—**Scumbling**, skum'bling, *n.* The toning down of a picture by semi-transparent colours.

**Scupper**, skup'ēr, *n.* [Connected with *scoop*, or from O.Fr. and Sp. *escupir*, to spit; Armor. *skopa*, to spit.] A channel cut through the side of a ship for carrying off the water from the deck.

**Scurf**, skērf, *n.* [A.Sax. *scurf*.] Matter composed of minute portions of the dry external scales of the cuticle, which is continually being detached from the surface of the body; a layer of matter adhering to a surface.

**Scurrile**, skur'il, *a.* [L. *scurrilis*, from *scurra*, a buffoon, a jester.] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; low; scurrilous.—**Scurrility**, skur-il'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being scurrilous; that which is scurrilous; low, vulgar, abusive language; grossness of abuse or

invective; obscene jests, &c.—**Scurrilous**, skur'ri-lus, *a.* Using low and indecent language; containing low abuse; foul; vile; obscenely jocular; opprobrious; abusive.

**Scurry**, skur'ri, *v.i.*—*scurried*, *scurrying*. [Comp. *scour*.] To run rapidly; to hurry.—*n.* Hurry; haste.

**Scurvy**, skér'vi, *n.* [From *scurf*.] A disease characterized by livid spots and general bodily exhaustion, affecting persons who are deprived of fresh provisions and a due quantity of vegetable food, and which is successfully treated, both as a preventive and as a curative agent, by lime or lemon juice.—*a.* Vile; mean; low; mischievous; malicious.—**Scurvily**, skér'vi-li, *adv.* Basely; meanly; with coarse and vulgar incivility.—**Scurvy-grass**, *n.* [A corruption of *scurvy-ress*, being used as a cure for *scurvy*.] The common name of several British species of cruciferous plants, with leaves that are eaten as a salad, and are antiscorbutic.

**Scut**, skut, *n.* [Comp. *W. cwt*, a tail.] A short tail such as that of a hare or deer.

**Scutage**, skú'táj, *n.* [L.L. *scutagium*, from L. *scutum*, a shield.] A tax on feudal tenants holding lands by knight's service.—**Scutate**, skú'tát, *a. Bot.* formed like an ancient round buckler; *zool.* protected or covered by large scales.

**Scutch**, kuch, *v.t.* [Perhaps same as *scotch*, to cut, to strike.] To dress by beating; to separate the woody parts of the stalks of flax by beating.—**Scutcheon**, kuch'on, *n.* [A contr. of *escutcheon*.] A shield for armorial bearings; an escutcheon; the ornamental cover or frame to a key-hole.

**Scuttle**, skut'l, *n.* [A.Sax. *scutell*, from L. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish or platter.] A broad shallow basket; a wide-mouthed metal pan or pail for holding coals.

**Scuttle**, skut'l, *n.* A square hole in the wall or roof of a house, with a lid; the lid itself; *naut.* a small hatchway with a lid for covering it; a hole in the side of a ship.—*v.t.* *Naut.* to sink by making holes through the bottom.

**Scuttle**, skut'l, *v.i.* [For *scuddle*, a freq. of *scud*.] To run with affected precipitation; to hurry.—*n.* A quick pace; a short run.

**Scythe**, síth, *n.* [A.Sax. *sithr* for *sithre*, the older form = Icel. *sithr*; from root of *sickle*.] An instrument used in mowing or reaping, consisting of a long curving blade fixed to a handle, which is swung by both arms.—*v.t.*—*scythed*, *scything*. To mow; to cut with a scythe.

**Scythian**, síth'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Scythia*, the ancient name given to a vast territory north and east of the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Sea of Aral.—*n.* A native of *Scythia*.

**Sea**, sê, *n.* [A.Sax. *sae*, sea or lake = D. *see*, *zee*, Dan. *sø*, Icel. *sær*, G. *see*, Goth. *saiva*.] The continuous mass of salt water which covers great

parts of the earth; the ocean; some special portion of this (the *Polar Sea*, the *Black Sea*); a name of certain lakes, especially when large (the *Caspian Sea*, the *Sea of Galilee*); a large wave; a surge (the vessel shipped a sea); the swell of the ocean; set of the waves; any large quantity (a sea of difficulties); a flood.—**Sea-acorn**, *n.* A cirriped: called also *barnacle*.—**Sea-anemone**, *n.* The popular name given to the actinia.—**Sea-bear**, *n.* The white or Polar bear; a species of seal whose fur is of high value.—**Sea-board**, *n.* [Sea, and board, Fr. *bord*, side.] The sea-coast; the country bordering on the sea.—*a.* Bordering on the sea.—**Sea-cabbage**, *n.* A kind of cabbage found on sandy shores of the sea.—**Sea-calf**, *n.* The common seal.—**Sea-cat**, *n.* The wolf-fish.—**Sea-coal**, *n.* Coal brought by sea, a name formerly used for mineral coal in distinction from *charcoal*.—**Sea-coast**, *n.* The land immediately adjacent to the sea; the coast.—**Sea-cow**, *n.* A name given to the dugong and the manatee.—**Sea-cucumber**, *n.* A name given to several of the holothurians; the trepang or *bêche-de-mer*.—**Sea-dog**, *n.* The dog-fish; the common seal; a sailor who has been long afloat [colloq.].—**Sea-eagle**, *n.* The white-tailed eagle of Europe; the bald-eagle of America, found generally on the sea-coast, as it is a fish-loving bird; the eagle ray, a fish of the Mediterranean and warmer seas.—**Sea-elephant**, *n.* A huge seal of the southern hemisphere that has the nose prolonged into a sort of proboscis.—**Seafarer**, sê'fâr-ê, *n.* A traveller by sea; a mariner.—**Seafaring**, sê'fâr-ing, *a.* Following the business of a seaman.—**Seafowl**, *n.* Any bird that lives by the sea and procures its food from it.—**Sea-fox**, *n.* A kind of shark, 12 to 15 feet in length, and having the upper lobe of the tail remarkably long; called also *thresher*, because of lashing other animals with its tail.—**Sea-girt**, *a.* Surrounded by the sea; forming an island.—**Sea-god**, *n.* A marine deity; a divinity supposed to preside over the ocean.—**Sea-goddess**, *n.* A female deity of the ocean.—**Sea-going**, *a.* Applied to a vessel which makes foreign voyages, as opposed to a coasting or river vessel.—**Sea-grass**, *n.* Grass-wrack.—**Sea-green**, *a.* Having the green colour of sea-water; being of a faint green colour.—**Sea-gull**, *n.* A gull or bird of the gull kind.—**Sea-holly**, *n.* The plant *eryngo*.—**Sea-horse**, *n.* The morse or walrus; a fabulous animal depicted with fore parts like those of a horse, and with hinder parts like those of a fish.—**Sea-island**, *a.* Applied to a fine long-stapled variety of cotton grown on the islands off the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia.—**Sea-king**, *n.* A king of the sea; one of the piratical Northmen who in-

festated the coasts of Western Europe in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries; a viking.—**Sea-legs**, *n.pl.* The ability to walk on a ship's deck when pitching or rolling.—**Sealemon**, *n.* A nudibranchiate gastropodous mollusc of a lemon colour.—**Sea-level**, *n.* The level of the surface of the sea, usually taken as the point from which to measure heights or depressions of the land.—**Sea-lion**, *n.* A name of several large seals, the best known of which has a mane on the neck, is 10 to 15 feet long, and is found in the Pacific.—**Seaman**, sê'man, *n.* A man whose occupation is to assist in the navigation of ships; a mariner; a sailor.—**Able seaman**, a sailor who is well skilled in seamanship, and classed in the ship's books as such.—**Ordinary seaman**, one less skilled than an able seaman.—**Seamanship**, sê'man-ship, *n.* The skill of a good seaman.—**Sea-mark**, *n.* Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners; a beacon.—**Sea-mew**, *n.* A gull; a sea-gull.—**Sea-mile**, *n.* A nautical mile, the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude.—**Sea-nettle**, *n.* A kind of stinging medusa or jelly-fish.—**Sea-otter**, *n.* A marine mammal closely allied to the common otter, and yielding a valuable fur.—**Sea-parrot**, *n.* The puffin, so called from its bill.—**Sea-ple**, *n.* A name of the oyster-catcher; a dish of paste and meat boiled together often used at sea.—**Sea-pink**, *n.* A common British plant with pink flowers, growing on or near the sea-shore; called also *thrift*.—**Seaplane**, *n.* An aeroplane fitted with floats to enable it to take off from and light on water.—**Seaport**, sê'pôrt, *n.* A port, or a town with a port, on or near the sea.—**Sea-reed**, *n.* A British grass found on sandy seashores, where its roots assist in binding the shifting soil.—**Sea-rocket**, *n.* A British cruciferous plant growing on the sea-shore in sand.—**Sea-room**, *n.* Sufficient room at sea for a vessel to make any required movement.—**Seascape**, sê'skâp, *n.* [Formed on the model of *landscape*.] A picture representing a scene at sea.—**Sea-serpent**, *n.* A name common to a family of snakes which frequent the seas of warm latitudes; an enormous animal of serpentine form said to have been repeatedly seen at sea, but as to the real existence of which naturalists are generally sceptical.—**Sea-shell**, *n.* The shell of a mollusc inhabiting the sea.—**Sea-shore**, *n.* The shore of the sea; *law*, the ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark.—**Sea-sick**, *a.* Affected with sickness or nausea from the pitching or rolling of a vessel.—**Sea-sickness**, *n.* A nervous affection attended with nausea and vomiting, produced by the rolling or pitching of a vessel at sea.—**Sea-side**, *n.* The land or country bordering on the sea.—**Sea-slug**, *n.*



marine mollusc destitute of a shell; also the trepang.—**Sea-trout**, *n.* See SALMON-TROUT.—**Sea-urchin**, *n.* A roundish spiny echinoderm; an echinus.—**Seaward**, *sē'wərd*, *a.* Directed toward the sea.—**adv.** Toward the sea.—**Sea-way**, *n.* *Naut.* progress made by a vessel through the waves.—**Sea-weed**, *n.* A name given generally to any plant growing in the sea, but more particularly to members of the nat. order Algæ.—**Seaworthy**, *a.* Applied to a ship in good condition and fit for a voyage.

**Seal**, *sēl*, *n.* [A.Sax. *seol*, *seolh*, Sc. *selch*, *silch*, Icel. *seir*, Dan. *sæl*, O.H.G. *selach*: origin doubtful.] A marine carnivorous mammal of numerous species, having both fore and hind feet forming a sort of swimming organs, largely hunted for their fur and blubber; the fur, which forms the valued 'seal-skin' of commerce, being obtained from some of the 'eared' species, or those that have external ears.—**Sealer**, *sēl'ēr*, *n.* A seaman or a ship engaged in the seal-fishery.—**Sealing**, *Seal-fishery*, *Seal-fishing*, *n.* The operation or occupation of catching seals.—**Seal-skin**, *n.* The skin of the fur-seal, which, with the fur on, is made into articles of clothing.

**Seal**, *sēl*, *n.* [O.Fr. *seel*, from L. *sigillum*, a seal, dim. of *signum*, a sign.] A piece of stone, metal, or other hard substance on which is engraved some figure or inscription, used for making an impression on some soft substance, as on the wax that makes fast a letter, or is affixed to documents in token of authenticity; the wax or other substance so impressed; the wax, wafer, or similar fastening of a letter or other paper; that which authenticates, confirms, or ratifies; assurance; pledge; that which effectually shuts or secures; that which makes fast.—**v.t.** To affix a seal to, as a mark of authenticity; hence, to confirm or ratify; to establish; to settle; to fasten and mark with a seal; to fasten securely, as with a wafer or with wax; to close hermetically; to shut or keep close (to *seal* one's lips); to enclose; to confine securely.—**Sealing-wax**, *n.* A composition of resinous materials used for fastening folded papers and envelopes, and capable of receiving impressions of seals.

**Sealyham**, *sē'li-ham*, *n.* [From the name of a place in Pembrokeshire.] A small variety of terrier, resembling the wire-haired fox terrier, but longer in the body and shorter in the legs.

**Seam**, *sēm*, *n.* [A.Sax. *seām*.] A joining line formed by the sewing of two different pieces of cloth, &c., together; a suture; a scar or cicatrix; the line or space between planks joined together; *geol.* the line of separation between two strata; a thin layer or stratum, as of ore, coal, and the like, between two thicker strata.—**v.t.** To form a seam

on; to unite with a seam; to mark with a cicatrix; to scar.—**Seamless**, *sēm'less*, *a.* Having no seam.—**Seamy**, *sēm'i*, *a.* Having a seam; containing seams or showing them, as the underside of a garment.—**Seamy side**, the darker side or hues of life, showing the evil side.

**Seam**, *sēm*, *n.* [A.Sax. *seam*, from L.L. *sauma*, *salma*, from L. *sagma*, Gr. *sagma*, a pack-saddle.] A measure of 8 bushels of corn, or the vessel that contains it.

**Seance**, *sā'ns*, *n.* [Fr. *séance*, from *séant*, sitting.] A session, as of some public body; among spiritualists, a sitting with the view of evoking spiritual manifestations or holding intercourse with spirits.

**Sear**, *sēr*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *sedrian*, to parch.] To wither; to dry; to burn to dryness and hardness the surface of; to cauterize; to burn; to scorch; to make callous or insensible (a *seared* conscience); to brand.—**a.** [A.Sax. *seār*.] Dry; withered; no longer green and fresh (a *sear* leaf). Spelled also *Sere*.

**Sear**, *sēr*, *n.* [Fr. *serre*, a lock, a bar, from L. *sera*, a bolt or bar.] The pivoted piece in a gun-lock which enters the notches of the tumbler and holds the hammer at full or half cock.

**Search**, *sērč*, *v.t.* [O.E. *serche*, *cerche*, O.Fr. *cercher*, *cerchier* (Fr. *chercher*), to search, from L.L. *cercare*, *circare*, to search, to run about, from L. *circus*, a circle.] To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something; to examine; to explore; to probe (to *search* a wound); to put to the test.—**v.i.** To make search; to make inquiry; to inquire.—**n.** The act of seeking or looking for something; inquiry; quest.—**Searchlight**, *n.* A powerful movable ray of light, used in warfare for detecting enemy aircraft, &c.—**Search-warrant**, *n.* A warrant granted by a judge or magistrate to a constable to enter premises in search of stolen goods or articles kept contrary to law.

**Season**, *sē'zn*, *n.* [O.E. *seson*, *sesoun*, O.Fr. *seson*, *seison*, Mod.Fr. *saison*, lit. time of sowing, from L. *satio*, *sationis*, a sowing, from *sero*, *satum*, to sow.] One of the periods into which the year is naturally divided, as marked by its temperature, moisture, &c. (as spring, summer, autumn, and winter; the wet and the dry *season* of tropical countries); a convenient or suitable time; a proper conjuncture; the right time; a period of time not very long; a while; a time; that time of the year when a particular locality is most frequented by visitors (the London *season*); that part of the year when a particular trade, profession, or business is in its greatest activity (the theatrical *season*); that which gives a relish to food; seasoning.—**v.t.** To render suitable; to fit; to fit for any use by time or habit; to accustom; to inure; to acclimatize; to bring to

the best state for use by any process (to *season* timber by drying or hardening); to render palatable; to flavour; to give a relish or zest to; to temper; to qualify by admixture.—**v.i.** To become suitable by time; to grow fit for use.—**Seasonable**, *sē'zn-a-bl*, *a.* Suitable as to time or season; opportune; happening or being done in due season.—**Seasonal**, *sē'zn-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the seasons.—**Seasoning**, *sē'zn-ing*, *n.* That which is added to any species of food to give it a higher relish; something added to enhance enjoyment.—**Season-ticket**, *n.* A ticket which entitles its holder to certain privileges during a specified period of time, as a pass for travelling by railway, &c., issued at a cheap rate.

**Seat**, *sēt*, *n.* [Same as Icel. *setti*, set, Sw. *säte*, a seat, from root of *sit*; so L.G. *sitt*, G. *sitz*.] The place or thing on which one sits; something made to be sat in or on, as a chair, throne, bench, stool, or the like; a regular place of sitting; hence, a right to sit; a sitting (a *seat* in a church); place of abode; residence; a mansion in the country; the place where anything is situated, fixed, settled, or established; station; abode (a *seat* of learning, the *seat* of war).—**v.t.** To place on a seat; to cause to sit down; to place in a post of authority or a place of distinction; to settle; to fix in a particular place or country; to situate; to locate; to fix; to set firm; to assign seats to; to accommodate with room to sit; to fit up with seats.

**Sebaceous**, *sē-bā'shus*, *a.* [L.L. *sebaceus*, from L. *sebum*, tallow.] Pertaining to tallow or fat; made of, containing, or secreting fatty matter; fatty; *bot.* having the appearance of grease or wax.

**Secant**, *sē'kant*, *a.* [L. *secans*, *secantis*, ppr. of *seco*, I cut.] Cutting; dividing into two parts.—**n.** *Geom.* a line that cuts another or divides it into parts; more especially, a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points; a straight line from the centre of a circle cutting the circumference and proceeding till it meets a tangent to the same circle; *trigon.* in a right-angled triangle, the secant of an acute angle=hypotenuse÷adjacent side.

**Seccotine**, *sek'ō-tēn*, *n.* [Origin uncertain, but probably from Fr. *sec*, because it dries quickly.] A substitute for glue.

**Secede**, *sē-sēd'*, *v.i.* [L. *secedo*—*se*, apart, and *cedo*, I go. CEDE.] To withdraw from fellowship or association; to separate oneself; especially, to withdraw from a political or religious organization.—**Seceder**, *sē-sē-dēr*, *n.* One who secedes; one of those Presbyterians who seceded from the Established Church of Scotland in 1733; any Scottish Presbyterian outside the Scottish Church.—**Secession**, *sē-sesh'on*, *n.* [L. *secessio*.] The act of seceding; the act of withdrawing



from a political or religious organization; the body of seceders from the Established Church of Scotland.

**Seclude**, sê-klôd', *v.t.* [*L. secludo*—*se*, apart, and *claudo*, I shut.] To shut up apart from company or society, and usually to keep apart for some time; *refl.* to withdraw into solitude.—**Seclusion**, sê-klô'-zhon, *n.* The act of secluding; the state of being secluded; retirement; privacy; solitude.

**Second**, sek'und, *a.* [*Fr. second*, from *L. secundus*, second, from *sequor*, *secutus*, to follow.] Immediately following the first; next the first in order of place or time; repeated again; other; next to the first in value, power, excellence, or rank; inferior; secondary.—*n.* One next to the first; one who assists and supports another; one who attends another (his *principal*) in a duel and sees that his friend gets fair play; the sixtieth part of a minute of time or of that of a degree, that is, the second division next to the hour or degree; *music*, the difference between any sound and the next nearest sound above or below it, also a lower part added to a melody when arranged for two voices or instruments; *pl.* a coarse kind of flour.—*v.t.* To follow in the next place to; to follow up and support; to lend aid to; to assist; to promote; to encourage; to back; to support by one's voice or vote, as a motion or proposal brought forward in an assembly; to unite with in proposing some measure or motion.

**Secondary**, sek'un-da-ri, *a.* [*L. secundarius*.] Of second place, origin, rank, or importance; not primary; subordinate.—**Second-cousin**, *n.* The child of a parent's first cousin.

**Seconder**, sek'un-dër, *n.* One that seconds; one that supports what another attempts, or what he affirms, or what he moves or proposes.—**Second-hand**, *n.* Possession received from the first possessor or by transfer from a previous owner.—*a.* Not original or primary; received from another; not new; having been used or worn; dealing in second-hand goods (*a second-hand bookseller*).—**Second-sight**, *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant; prophetic vision; a well-known Highland superstition.

**Secret**, sê'kret, *a.* [*Fr. secret*, from *L. secretus*, pp. of *secreo*, *secretum*, to set apart.] Apart from the knowledge of others; private; known only to one or to few; kept from general knowledge; not made public; affording privacy; retired; secluded (*a secret spot*); secretive; not inclined to betray confidence; occult; mysterious; not apparent; privy; not proper to be seen.—*n.* Something studiously concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge; what is not or should not be revealed; a thing not discovered or explained; a mystery.—*In secret*, in privacy or secrecy; privately.—**Secrecy**, sê'kre-si, *n.* A state of

being secret or hidden; concealment from the observation of others; secret mode of proceeding; retirement; privacy; the quality of being secret; fidelity to a secret; the act or habit of keeping secrets.—**Secretary**, sek'rê-ta-ri, *n.* [*L. L. secretarius*, from *L. secretus*, secret; originally a confidant, one intrusted with secrets.] A person employed to write letters, draw up reports, records, and the like; one who carries on another's business correspondence or other matters requiring writing; a piece of furniture with conveniences for writing and for the arrangement of papers; an *escritoire*; an officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government; a secretary of state.—**Secretary-bird**, *n.* An African bird of prey which kills and eats serpents and other reptiles, so called from its long occipital plumes suggesting a secretary's quill behind its ear.—**Secretarial**, sek-rê-tâ-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a secretary.—**Secretariate**, sek-rê-tâ-ri-ât, *n.* The office of a secretary; the place where a secretary transacts business.—**Secretaryship**, sek'rê-ta-ri-ship, *n.* The office or post of a secretary.

**Secrete**, sê-krêt', *v.t.*—*secreted*, *secreting*. [*L. secreo*, *secretum*, to set apart.] To hide; to deposit in some secret place; *physiol.* to separate from the circulating fluid, as from the blood, sap, &c., and elaborate into a new product.—**Secretion**, sê-krê'shon, *n.* The act or process of secreting; the physiological process by which there are separated from the blood substances differing from the blood itself or from any of its constituents, as bile, saliva, mucus, urine, &c.; the process by which substances are separated from the sap of vegetables; the matter so secreted.—**Secretory**, sê-krê'to-ri, *a.* Performing the office of secretion.

**Sect**, sekt, *n.* [*Fr. secte*, from *L. secta*, from *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] A body or number of persons who follow some teacher or leader, or are united in some settled tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion; a school; a denomination.—**Sectarian**, sek-tâ-ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to a sect or sects; strongly or bigotedly attached to a sect or religious denomination.—*n.* One of a sect; a strict member or adherent of a special denomination or party.—**Sectarianism**, sek-tâ-ri-an-izm, *n.* The principles of sectarians; a narrow-minded devotion to the interests of a party.—**Sectary**, sek'ta-ri, *n.* One that belongs to a sect; a schismatic; a sectarian.

**Sectile**, sek'til, *a.* [*L. sectilis*, from *seco*, *sectum*, to cut.] Capable of being cut, as with a knife.—**Section**, sek'shon, *n.* The act of cutting; separation by cutting; a part cut or separated from the rest; a division; a portion; a distinct part or portion of a book or writing; the

subdivision of a chapter; a paragraph; hence, the character  $\S$ , often used to denote such a division; a distinct part of a country or people, community, class, &c.; a representation of a building or other object as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane, showing the internal structure; a small division of some military body, more especially the fourth part of a platoon, consisting of about ten men, commanded by a non-commissioned officer, and forming the normal fire-unit; there are sixteen sections in a company. *A cavalry section* consists of from four to eight men. *An artillery section* comprises two guns, with the necessary men, ammunition wagons, &c.—**Sectional**, sek'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to a section; composed of or made up in several independent sections.—**Sector**, sek'tor, *n.* [*L.*, a cutter.] *Geom.* a nearly triangular figure formed by two radii and the arc of a circle; a mathematical instrument useful in making diagrams, laying down plans, &c.; *milit.* an area of varying extent in war, over which operations are conducted.

**Secular**, sek'û-lër, *a.* [*L. sæcularis*, from *saeculum*, an age or generation, a century, the times, the world.] Coming or observed at long intervals; extending over, taking place in, or accomplished during a very long period of time (the *secular* refrigeration of the earth); pertaining to this present world or to things not spiritual or sacred; disassociated with religious teaching or principles; not devoted to sacred or religious use; temporal; profane; worldly (*secular* education, *secular* music); not bound by monastic vows or rules (*a secular* priest as opposed to a *regular*).—*n.* An ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules; a secular priest.—**Secularist**, sek'û-lër-ist, *n.* One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith and every kind of religious worship.—**Secularize**, sek'û-lër-iz, *v.t.* To make secular; to convert from religious or ecclesiastical to secular or common use.

**Secure**, sê-kûr', *a.* [*L. securus*, without care, unconcerned.] Free from fear or apprehension; confident of safety; careless; unsuspecting; free from or not exposed to danger; in a state of safety; safe: often followed by *against* or *from*; such as to be depended on; capable of resisting assault or attack; stable; certain, sure, or confident: with of; in safe custody.—*v.t.* To make secure; to guard effectually from danger; to protect; to make certain; to put beyond hazard; to assure; to enclose or confine effectually; to guard effectually from escape; to seize and confine (to *secure* a prisoner); to make certain of payment; to warrant against loss; to make fast or firm (to *secure* a door); to get possession of; to make oneself master of (to *secure* an

[*fr.* *sécurité*, *L. securitas*.] The state of being secure; freedom from apprehension; confidence of safety; sometimes, over-confidence; freedom from danger or risk; safety; that which secures or makes safe; something that secures against pecuniary loss; surety; a person who engages himself for the performance of another's obligations; an evidence of property, as a bond, a certificate of stock, or the like (government *securities*).

**Sedan, Sedan-chair**, *se-dan'*, *n.* [From *Sedan*, in France, where it is said to have been first used.] A covered chair or kind of ornamental box for carrying one person, borne on poles by two men.

**Sedate**, *sed-ät'*, *a.* [*L. sedatus*, from *sedo*, I calm or appease.] Calm or tranquil in feelings and manner; serene; unruffled by passion; staid; unmoved.—**Sedative**, *sed'a-tiv*, *a.* Tending to calm or tranquilize; *med.* allaying irritability and irritation; assuaging pain.—*n.* A medicine which allays irritability and irritation, and which assuages pain.

**Sedentary**, *sed'en-tä-rä*, *a.* [*L. sedentarius*, from *sedens*, *sedentis*, *ppr.* of *sedo*, I sit. *SEDATE*.] Accustomed to sit much; requiring much sitting (a *sedentary* occupation); passed for the most part in sitting.

**Sederunt**, *se -dë' runt*, *n.* [Third *pr.* *pl.* *perf.* *indic.* of *sedeo*, I sit; *lit.* they sat.] A sitting or meeting of a court or other body of men; a more or less formal meeting of any association or company.

**Sedge**, *sej*, *n.* [*A.Sax. segc*.] The popular name of an extensive genus of grass-like plants growing mostly in marshes and swamps and on the banks of rivers, distinguished from the grasses by having the stem destitute of joints.—**Sedge-warbler**, *n.* A species of warbler, a summer visitor to Britain, frequenting the sedge banks of streams.

**Sediment**, *sed'i-ment*, *n.* [*L. sedimentum*, from *sedeo*, I settle.] The matter which subsides to the bottom of water or any other liquid; settleings; lees; dregs.—**Sedimentary**, *sed-i-men'tä-rä*, *a.* Consisting of sediment; formed by sediment or matter that has subsided.

**Sedition**, *së-dish'on*, *n.* [*L. seditio*.] A factious commotion in a state, not amounting to an insurrection; the stirring up of such a commotion; such offences against the state as have the like tendency with, but do not amount to treason.—**Seditious**, *së-dish'us*, *a.* [*L. seditiosus*.] Pertaining to sedition; exciting or aiding in sedition; guilty of sedition.

**Seduce**, *së-düs'*, *v.t.* [*L. seduco*—*se*, apart, and *duco*, I lead.] To draw aside or entice from the path of rectitude and duty; to lead astray; to corrupt; specifically, to entice to a surrender of chastity.—**Seduction**, *së-duk'shon*, *n.* The act of seducing; the act or crime of persuading a female, by flattery

or deception, to surrender her chastity.—**Seductive**, *së-duk'tiv*, *a.* Tending to seduce; apt to mislead by flattering appearances; alluring; enticing.

**Sedulous**, *sed'ü-lus*, *a.* [*L. sedulus*, from *sedeo*, I sit.] Assiduous; diligent in application; steady and persevering in endeavours to effect an object; steadily industrious.—**Sedulity**, *së-dü-li-ti*, *n.* The state or quality of being sedulous; assiduity.

**See**, *së*, *v.t.*—*pret. saw*, *pp. seen*, *ppr. seeing*. [*A.Sax. seon*.] To perceive by the eye; to behold; to perceive mentally; to form a conception or idea of; to understand; to comprehend; to give attention to; to examine; to attend to escort (to *see* a lady home); to have communication with; to meet or associate with; to visit (to go to *see* a friend); to experience; to know by personal experience (to *see* death).—*v.i.* To have the power or sense of sight; to perceive mentally; to discern; to understand: often with *through* or *into*; to examine or inquire; to consider; to be attentive; to take heed; to take care.—*interj.* *Lol* look! observe! behold!—**Seeing**, *së'ing*, *conj.* Because; inasmuch as; since; considering; taking into account that.—**Seer**, *së'er* or *sër*, *n.* One who sees; one who foresees future events; a prophet.

**See**, *së*, *n.* [From *O.Fr. se*, *sed*, from *L. sedes*, a seat.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocese or jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop.

**Seed**, *sëd*, *n.* [*A.Sax. saed*.] The impregnated and matured ovule of a plant, containing an embryo, which may be developed, and converted into an individual similar to that from which it derives its origin; one of the grains or fruits of wheat and many other plants, though sometimes the seed is contained in the fruit; the fecundating fluid of male animals; the semen; that from which anything springs; first principle; progeny; offspring; children; descendants.—*v.i.* To produce seed; to shed the seed.—*v.t.* To sow; to supply with seed; to ornament with seed-like decorations.—**Seed-cake**, *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.—**Seedling**, *sëd'ling*, *n.* A plant reared from the seed, and not from a layer, bud, &c.—**Seed-pearl**, *n.* A small pearl resembling a grain or seed in size or form.—**Seedsmán**, *sëd'z-man*, *n.* A person who deals in seeds; one who scatters seed [*Shak.*].—**Seedy**, *së'di*, *a.* Abounding with seeds; running to seed; worn-out; shabby; poor and miserable-looking; feeling or appearing wretched.

**Seek**, *sëk*, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp. sought*. [*O.E. seke*, *A.Sax. secan*.] To go in search or quest of; to look for; to search for; to take pains to find; often followed by *out*; to ask for; to solicit; to try to gain; to go to; to resort to; to have recourse to; to aim at; to attempt; to strive after (to *seek* a person's life or his

ruin); to search.—*v.i.* To make search or inquiry; to endeavour; to make an effort or attempt; to try; to use solicitation.

**Seem**, *sëm*, *v.i.* [*A.Sax. séman*, to conciliate, to adjust, to seem, from root of *same*.] To appear; to present the appearance of being; to be only in appearance and not really; to show oneself or itself; hence, to assume an air; to pretend; to appear to one's opinion or judgment; to be thought; to appear to oneself; to imagine; to feel as if (I still *seem* to hear his voice).—**Seeming**, *sëm'ing*, *p.* and *a.* Appearing; having the appearance or semblance, whether real or not; specious or plausible in appearance.—*n.* Appearance; show; semblance, especially a false appearance.—**Seemingly**, *sëm'ing-li*, *adv.* As it would seem; apparently; ostensibly; in appearance.—**Seemly**, *sëm'll*, *a.* [Same as *lcel. sæmiligr*, from *sæmr*, fit, seemly.] Becoming; fitting; suitable; decent; proper.

**Seep**, *sëp*, *v.i.* [*A.Sax. sipian*, to absorb; akin *sp.*] To percolate; to ooze.

**See-saw**, *së'sä*, *n.* A game in which two children, one on each end of a long piece of timber balanced on a support, move alternately up and down; a motion or action resembling that in see-saw.—*a.* Moving up and down or to and fro.—*v.i.* and *t.* To move as in the game see-saw, or upward and downward.

**Seethe**, *sëth*, *v.t.*—*pret.* *seethed*, *pp. seethed* or *sodden*, *ppr. seething*. [*A.Sax. seothan*.] To boil; to prepare for food in boiling liquor; to soak; to steep and soften in liquor.—*v.i.* To be in a state of ebullition; to boil; to be hot.

**Seggar**, *seg'gär*, *n.* [Prov.E. *saggard*, *saggär*, contr. for *safeguard*.] The case of fire-clay in which fine stoneware is enclosed while being baked in the kiln.

**Segment**, *seg'ment*, *n.* [*L. segmentum*, from *seco*, I cut.] A part cut off or marked as separate from others; one of the parts into which a body naturally divides itself; a section; *geom.* a part cut off from any figure by a line or plane; the *segment of a circle*, being the part contained by an arc and its chord.—*v.i.* (seg-ment'). To divide or become divided up into segments.—

**Segmentation**, *seg-men'tä'shon*, *n.* A division into segments; in animals, the division of the adult body into successive segments (rings, somites, and metameres), e.g. in crustacea.

**Segregate**, *seg'rë-gät*, *v.t.* [*L. se-rego*, *segregatum*—*se*, apart, and *grex*, *gregis*, a flock.] To separate from others; to set apart.—*v.i.* To separate or go apart.—*a.* Separate; select.—**Segregation**, *seg'rë-gä'shon*, *n.* The act of segregating; separation from others; dispersion; in Mendel's theory of heredity, a process occurring in crossbreds, whereby sexual cells, of two dif-



ferent types with respect to a given character, are produced in equal numbers.

**Seidlitz-water**, *Seidlitz*, *sed'lits*, *n.* The aperient mineral water of *Seidlitz*, a village of Bohemia.—**Seidlitz-powder**, *n.* An aperient medicine composed of Rochelle-salt, bicarbonate of soda, and tartaric acid, taken while effervescing in water.

**Seignior**, *Seigneur*, *sên'yér*, *n.* [Fr. *seigneur*, lt. *signore*, Sp. *señor*, Pg. *senhor*, titles or words of respectful address, equivalent to Sir, Mr., gentleman; from L. *senior*, elder.] *Feudal law*, the lord of a fee or manor.—*Grand Seignior*, formerly a title sometimes given to the Sultan of Turkey.—**Seigneurial**, *Seigniorial*, *sen-yô'ri-al*, *sen-yô'ri-al*, *a.* Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.—**Seignior**, *Seignory*, *sên'yér-i*, *n.* A lordship; power or authority as sovereign lord.

**Seine**, *sân*, *n.* [Fr. *seine*, from L. *sagena*, Gr. *sagênê*, a seine.] A large net for catching fish.

**Seismic**, *Seismal*, *sis'mik*, *sis'mal*, *a.* [Gr. *seismos*, an earthquake, from *seîô*, I shake.] Pertaining to earthquakes.—**Seismograph**, *sis'mô-graf*, *n.* An electro-magnetic instrument for registering the shocks and concussions of earthquakes.—**Seismography**, *sis-mog'ra-fi*, *n.* A description or account of earthquakes.—**Seismology**, *sis-mol'o-ji*, *n.* The science of earthquakes; that department of science which treats of volcanoes and earthquakes.—**Seismometer**, *Seismoscope*, *sis-mom'et-ér*, *sis'mô-skôp*, *n.* An instrument for measuring the direction and force of earthquakes and similar concussions.

**Seize**, *sêz*, *v.t.* [Fr. *saisir*, to seize, from O.H.G. *sezzan*, *sazjan*, Goth. *satjan*, to set.] To suddenly lay hold of; to gripe or grasp suddenly; to take possession by force, or by virtue of legal authority; to have a sudden and powerful effect on; to attack (a fever *seizes* a patient); to lay hold of by the mind; to comprehend; *naut.* to fasten two ropes, or different parts of one rope, together with a cord; *law*, to make possessed; to put in possession of; with of before the thing possessed.—*v.i.* With on or upon, to fall on and grasp; to take hold of; to take possession of.—**Seizin**, *sê'zin*, *n.* [Fr. *saisine*, *seizin*, from *saisir*, to seize.] *Law*, possession; the act of taking possession; the thing possessed.—**Seizing**, *sê'zing*, *n.* *Naut.* the cord or cords used for fastening ropes together.—**Seizure**, *sê'zûr*, *n.* The act of seizing or taking sudden hold; a taking into possession; the thing seized or taken possession of; a sudden attack of some disease.

**Selah**, *sê'la*, *n.* [Heb.] A note in the text of the Psalms, supposed to indicate a musical direction.

**Seldom**, *sel'dom*, *adv.* [A.Sax. *sel-dan*, *seldum*=Icel. *sjaldan*, Dan. *siel-den*, D. *zelden*, G. *selden*; from A.

Sax. *seld*, Goth. *sild*, rare.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

**Select**, *sê-lect'*, *v.t.* [L. *seligo*, *selectum*=*se*, from, and *lego*, I pick.] To choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull.—*a.* Taken from a number by preference; picked out by reason of excellence; choice; picked.—**Selection**, *sê-lect'shon*, *n.* [L. *selectio*, *selectionis*.] The act of selecting; a taking by preference from a number; a thing or things selected from others.

*Natural selection*, that process in nature by which plants and animals best fitted for the conditions in which they are placed survive, propagate, and spread, while the less fitted die out and disappear; survival of the fittest.—**Selective**, *sê-lect'iv*, *a.* Selecting; tending to select.—**Selectivity**, *sê'lect-iv'i-ti*, *n.* *Wireless tel.* property of a receiving apparatus which allows it to be adjusted so as to respond to waves of any selected frequency.

**Selenium**, *se-lê'n-i-um*, *n.* [From Gr. *selênê*, the moon; so named from its being associated with *tellurium*, from L. *tellus*, the earth.] A non-metallic element, related to sulphur and tellurium, often occurring in iron pyrites, and varying in electrical conductivity according to the intensity of the light.

**Self**, *self*; pl. *Selves*, *selvz*. [A.Sax. *self*, *selfa*=D. *zelf*, Dan. *selv*, Icel. *sjálf*, G. *selb*, Goth. *silba*.] A word affixed to certain personal pronouns to express emphasis or distinction; also when the pronoun is used reflexively. Thus for emphasis, *I myself* will write; *I will examine for myself*; thou *thyself* shalt go; thou shalt see for *thyself*. Reflexively, *I* *abhor myself*; he loves *himself*; we value *ourselves*. Sometimes *self* is separated from *my*, *thy*, &c., as *my wretched self*; and this leads to the similar use of *self* as a noun.—*n.* The individual as an object to his own reflective consciousness; one's individual person; personal interest; one's own private interest (he is always for *self*).—*Self* is the first element in innumerable compounds, generally of obvious meaning.—*a.* Same; very same: still used in this sense in the compound *self-same*.—**Self-abasement**, *n.* Degradation of oneself by one's own act.—**Self-acting**, *a.* Acting of itself: applied to automatic contrivances for super-seeding the manipulation which would otherwise be required in the management of machines.—**Self-adjusting**, *a.* Adjusting itself by special mechanism.—**Self-asserting**, **Self-assertive**, *a.* Forward in asserting oneself, or one's rights and claims.—**Self-assertion**, *n.* The act of asserting oneself or one's own rights or claims; a putting oneself forward in an assuming manner.—**Self-coloured**, *a.* All of one colour, as a blossom or piece of cloth.

—**Self-complacent**, *a.* Pleased with oneself or one's own doings; self-satisfied.—**Self-conceit**, *n.* A high opinion of oneself; vanity.—**Self-confident**, *a.* Confident of one's own strength or powers; relying on the correctness of one's own judgment, or the competence of one's own powers, without other aid.—**Self-conscious**, *a.* Conscious of one's states or acts as belonging to oneself; conscious of oneself as an object of observation to others; apt to think of how one self appears.—**Self-contained**, *a.* Wrapped up in oneself; reserved; not communicative; a term applied (especially in Scotland) to a house having an entrance for itself, and not approached by an entrance or stair common to others.—**Self-control**, *n.* Control exercised over oneself; self-restraint; self-command.—**Self-deceit**, **Self-deception**, *n.* Deception concerning oneself, proceeding from one's own mistake.—**Self-defence**, *n.* Defence of one's own person, property, or reputation.—**Self-denying**, *a.* Denying oneself; forbearing to indulge one's own appetites or desires.—**Self-determination**, *self-dê-têr'min-â'shon*, *n.* Of small nations, right to choose national policy, free from interference by external governments.—**Self-devotion**, *n.* Sacrifice of one's own interests or happiness for the sake of others; self-sacrifice.—**Self-educated**, *a.* Educated by one's own efforts or without the aid of teachers.—**Self-esteem**, *n.* The esteem or good opinion of oneself.—**Self-evident**, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; producing certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.—**Self-explanatory**, *a.* Capable of explaining itself; bearing its meaning on its own face; obvious.—**Self-fertilization**, *n.* Bot. the fertilization of a flower by pollen from the same flower.—**Self-government**, *n.* The government of oneself; self-control; a system of government by which the mass of a nation or people appoint the rulers.—**Self-help**, *n.* Assistance of or by oneself; the use of one's own powers to attain one's ends.—**Self-importance**, *n.* High opinion of oneself; pride.—**Self-important**, *a.* Important in one's own esteem; pompous.—**Self-imposed**, *a.* Imposed or voluntarily taken on oneself (a *self-imposed* task).—**Self-induction**, *n.* The production in a circuit of an induced electric current by the variation (especially starting or stopping) of a current in the same circuit.—**Self-indulgent**, *a.* Indulging oneself; gratifying one's own passions, desires, or the like.—**Self-interest**, *n.* Interest or concern for oneself; one's own advantage.—**Selfish**, *self'ish*, *a.* Caring only or chiefly for self; regarding one's own interest chiefly or solely; proceeding from love of self; influenced solely by private advantage.—**Selfishness**, *self'ish-nes*, *n.* The quality of being selfish;



devotion to one's own interests with carelessness of others. — **Self-knowledge**, *n.* The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth, or merit. — **Self-love**, *n.* The love of one's own person or happiness; the natural feeling which impels every rational creature to preserve his life and promote his own happiness. — **Self-made**, *a.* Made by oneself; having risen in the world by one's own exertions (a self-made man). — **Self-opinioned**, *a.* Valuing one's own opinion highly. — **Self-possession**, *n.* The possession of one's powers; presence of mind; calmness; self-command. — **Self-preservation**, *n.* The preservation of oneself from destruction or injury. — **Self-reliance**, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers. — **Self-reliant**, *a.* Relying on oneself; trusting to one's own powers. — **Self-respect**, *n.* Respect for oneself or one's own character. — **Self-restraint**, *n.* Restraint or control imposed on oneself; self-command; self-control. — **Self-righteous**, *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; deeming oneself righteous above others. — **Self-righteousness**, *n.* Reliance on one's own supposed righteousness; false or pharisaical righteousness. — **Self-sacrifice**, *n.* Sacrifice of oneself or of self-interest, feelings, &c.; sacrificing oneself. — **Self-same**, *a.* The very same; identical. — **Self-satisfied**, *a.* Satisfied with oneself. — **Self-seeking**, *a.* Seeking one's own interest or happiness; selfish. — **Self-sufficient**, *a.* Independent of the aid of others; having undue confidence in one's own strength, ability, or endowments; conceited; overbearing. — **Self-taught**, *a.* Taught by oneself; educated without a teacher (a self-taught genius). — **Self-will**, *n.* Determination to have one's own way; wilfulness; obstinacy.

**Sell**, *sel*, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *sold*. [A. Sax. *sellan*, *syllan*, to give, to deliver up; L.G. *sellen*, Icel. *selja*, to sell; to deliver; Goth. *saljan*, to offer; akin *sale*.] To transfer to another for an equivalent; to give up for a consideration; to dispose of for something else, especially for money; correlative to *buy*; to make a matter of bargain and sale of; to take a bribe for; to betray. — *v.i.* To practise selling; to be sold; to fetch a price. — **Seller**, *sel'ér*, *n.* One who sells; a vender.

**Selvelge**, *Sel'vage*, *sel'vêj*, *sel'vâj*, *n.* [From *self* and *edge*: lit. an edge formed of the stuff itself.] A woven border, or border of close work, on a fabric, made of the threads of the fabric; a list.

**Semaphore**, *sem'a-fôr*, *n.* [Gr. *sêma*, a sign, and *phêrô*, I bear.] A kind of telegraph or apparatus for conveying information by signals visible at a distance.

**Semasiology**, *sê'ma-si-ol'o-o-jî*, *n.* [Gr. *sêmasia*, signification, *sêma*, a sign.] The signification of words.

**Sematology**, *sê-ma-to'lo-o-jî*, *n.* [Gr. *sêma*, *sêmato*, a sign, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of signs; the science of language as expressed by signs.

**Semblance**, *sem'blans*, *n.* [Fr. *semblance*, from *sembler*, to seem, to appear, from L. *similare*, *simulare*, to make like, from *similis*, like.] Similarity; resemblance; external figure or appearance; form; a form or figure representing something; likeness; image.

**Semeiography**, *sê-mi-ô'gr-a-fi*, *n.* [Gr. *sêmeion*, a sign, and *graphô*, I write.] The doctrine of signs; *pathol.* a description of the marks or symptoms of diseases. — **Semelology**, *sê-mi-ol'o-o-jî*, *n.* [Gr. *sêmeion*, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of signs; semeiotics. — **Semelotics**, *sê-mi-ot'iks*, *n.* The science of signs; the language of signs; *pathol.* that branch which teaches how to judge of symptoms in the human body.

**Semen**, *sê'men*, *n.* [L., from root of *se*, I sow.] The seed or fecundating fluid of male animals; sperm.

**Semester**, *se-mes'tér*, *n.* [L. *semestris*, half-yearly—*sex*, six, and *mensis*, month.] A period or term of six months.

**Semi**, *sem'i*. [L. *semi*, Gr. *hêmi*.] A prefix signifying half; half of; in part; partially. The compounds are generally of very obvious meaning if the latter parts be known, and we give only a certain number of them below.—*n.* A student in the second year of St. Andrews and Aberdeen Universities.

**Semibreve**, *sem'i-brêv*, *n.* [From *semi* and *breve*.] *Music*, a note of half the duration or time of the breve, equivalent to two minims, four crotchets, or eight quavers.

**Semicircle**, *sem'i-sêr'kûl*, *n.* [L. *semicirculus*.] The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between its diameter and half of its circumference; any body in the form of a half circle. — **Semicircular**, *sem-i-sêr'kû-lêr*, *a.* Having the form of a half circle.

**Semicolon**, *sem'i-kô-lon*, *n.* [*Semi* and *colon*.] The punctuation mark or point (;), marking a pause of less duration than the colon, and more than the comma; used to distinguish the conjunct members of a sentence.

**Semi-columnar**, *sem'i-ko-lum'-'nêr*, *a.* Like a half column; flat on one side and round on the other.

**Semi-conscious**, *sem'i-kon'shus*, *a.* Imperfectly conscious.

**Semi-detached**, *sem'i-dê-tacht'*, *a.* Partly separated: applied to one of two houses which are detached from other buildings, but joined together.

**Seminal**, *sem'i-nal*, *a.* [L. *seminalis*, from *semen*, seed, from stem of *se*, I sow.] Pertaining to seed or semen, or to the elements of reproduction; contained in seed; germinal; rudimentary. — **Seminary**, *sem'i-na-ri*, *n.* [L. *seminarium*, from *semen*, *seminis*, seed.] A seed plot; a nur-

sery; a place of education; any school, college, or university in which persons are instructed.—*a.* Seminal; belonging to seed; trained or educated in a foreign seminary: said of a Roman Catholic priest.

**Semiquaver**, *sem'i-kwâ-vêr*, *n.* *Music*, a note of half the duration of the quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

**Semite**, *sem'it*, *n.* [From *Sem* or *Shem*, eldest son of Noah.] A descendant of Shem; one of the Semitic races; a Semite.—*a.* Belonging to Shem or his descendants. — **Semitic**, *se-mi'tik*, *a.* Relating to Shem or his descendants; pertaining to the Hebrew race or any of those kindred to it.—*Semitic* or *Semitic languages*, an important group or family of languages, comprising the Hebrew, Phœnician, Arabic, Abyssinian, Chaldean, Assyrian, Babylonian.—**Semitism**, *sem'it-izm*, *n.* A Semitic idiom or word; the adoption of what is peculiarly Semitic.

**Semitone**, *sem'i-tôn*, *n.* *Music*, half a tone; an interval of sound, as between *mi* and *fa* in the diatonic scale, which is only half the distance of the interval between *ut* (*do*) and *re*, or *sol* and *la*.

**Semmet**, *sem'et*, *n.* [Origin unknown.] Flannel shirt; underwear.

**Semolina**, *sem-ô-li'na*, *n.* [It. *semolino*.] The large hard grains retained in the bolting-machine after the fine flour has been passed through it, or made separately, used for puddings.

**Sempiternal**, *sem-pi-têr-nal*, *a.* [Fr. *sempiternel*, L. *sempiternus*—*semper*, always, and *eternus*, eternal.] Eternal in futurity; everlasting; having beginning, but no end; also, without beginning or end.—**Sempiternity**, *sem-pi-têr-ni-ti*, *n.* Future duration without end; eternity.

**Sempstress**, *sem'p-stres*, *n.* [A.Sax. *sedmestre*, a sempstress, with term. -*ess*, and inserted *p*.] A woman who lives by needle-work.

**Senarius**, *sê-nâ'ri-us*, *n.* The name of the iambic trimeter, of six feet.

**Senary**, *sê-na-ri*, *a.* [L. *senarius*, from *seni*, six each, from *sex*, six.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

**Senate**, *sen'ât*, *n.* [Fr. *sénat*, from L. *senatus*, from *senex*, old, aged.] Originally, in ancient Rome, a body of elderly citizens elected from among the nobles, and having supreme legislative power; hence, the upper branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France, the United States, &c.; in general, a legislative body; the legislative department of a government; the governing body of a university.—**Senate-house**, *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council. — **Senator**, *sen'a-tor*, *n.* A member of a senate.—**Senatorial**, *sen-a-tô'ri-al*, *a.* Pertaining to a senator or senators; belonging to senators; in the United States, entitled to elect a senator.

**Send**, *send*, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *sent*. [A.Sax. *sendan*.] To cause to go or

pass from one place to another; to despatch; to cause to be conveyed or transmitted; to impel; to propel; to throw; to cast; to commission, authorize, or direct to go and act; to cause to befall; to inflict (to send destruction); before certain verbs of motion, to cause to do the act indicated by the respective verb (to send the enemy flying in all directions).—To send down, to rusticate, expel from college. [Oxford and Cambridge use.]—v.t. To despatch a message or a messenger for some purpose.

**Senescence**, sē-nēs'ens, *n.* [L. *senescere*, from *senex*, old. *SENATE*.] The state of growing old.—**Senescent**, sē-nēs'ent, *a.* Beginning to grow old.

**Seneschal**, sen'es-shal, *n.* [O.Fr. *seneschal*, L.L. *senescallus*, *senescalus*, from O.G. *seneschalh*=*sene*, old, cognate with L. *senex*.] An officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries, who has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies; a steward.

**Senile**, sē'nīl, *a.* [L. *senilis*, from *senex*, old.] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age; characterized by the weakness of old age.—**Senility**, sē-nīl'i-tī, *n.* The state of being senile; old age; dotage.

**Senior**, sē'nī-ēr, *a.* [L. *senior*, comp. of *senex*, old.] More advanced in age; older; elder; being the elder of two persons of the same name (John Smith, *senior*); higher or more advanced in rank, office, or the like.—*n.* A person who is older than another (my *senior* by ten years); one that is older in office than another; one prior or superior in rank or office; an aged person.—**Seniority**, sē-nī-or'i-tī, *n.* State of being senior; superior age; priority of birth; priority or superiority in rank or office.

**Senna**, sen'na, *n.* [Ar. *senā*, *senna*.] The leaves of various species of Cassia, used as a laxative medicine in constipation, dyspepsia, &c.

**Sennet**, sen'et, *n.* [L. *signum*.] A trumpet call or flourish, as a stage direction in Shakespearean plays.

**Se'nnight**, sen'nit, *n.* [Contr. from *severnigh*, as *fortnight* from *fourteen-night*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

**Señor**, sen-yō'r, *n.* [L. *senior*.] A Spanish title or form of address, corresponding to the English Mr. or Sir; a gentleman.—**Señora**, sen-yō'ra, *n.* The feminine of *Señor*; Madame or Mrs.; a lady.

**Sensation**, sen-sā'shon, *n.* [Fr. *sensation*, L.L. *sensatio*, from L. *sentio*, *sensum*, to feel, to perceive.] An impression made upon the mind through the medium of one of the organs of sense; feeling produced by external objects, or by some change in the internal state of the body; a feeling; the power of feeling or receiving impressions; feeling occasioned by causes that do not act on the senses; a purely spiritual or psychical affection (a *sensation* of

awe, novelty, &c.); a state of some excitement (to create a *sensation*); what produces excited interest or feeling.—**Sensational**, sen-sā'shon-al, *a.* Relating to or implying sensation or perception by the senses; producing sensation or excited interest or emotion; pertaining to sensationalism.—**Sensationalism**, sen-sā'shon-al-izm, *n.* The sacrifice of truth to emotional appeal in journalism, politics, &c.

**Sense**, sens, *n.* [L. *sensus*, *sensatio*, a sense, from *sentio*, *sensum*, to perceive by the senses.] One of the faculties by which man and the higher animals perceive external objects by means of impressions made on certain organs of the body, the senses being usually spoken of as five, namely, sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch; perception by the senses; sensation; feeling; apprehension through the intellect; discernment; appreciation (no *sense* of beauty); moral perception; consciousness (a *sense* of shame); faculty of thinking and feeling; sound perception and reasoning; good judgment; understanding (a man of *sense*); rationality; view or opinion held in common (to speak the *sense* of a public meeting); meaning; import; signification of language.—**Senseless**, sens'les, *a.* Destitute of sense; having no power of sensation or perception; insensible; wanting feeling or sympathy; without sensibility; contrary to reason or sound judgment; unwise; foolish; nonsensical; wanting understanding; acting without judgment; stupid.—**Sensibility**, sen-sī-bil'i-tī, *n.* The state or quality of being sensible; capability of sensation; capacity to experience emotion or feeling; the capacity of being impressed with such sentiments as those of sublimity, awe, wonder, &c.; delicacy or keenness of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; that quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; sensitiveness (the *sensibility* of a thermometer).—**Sensible**, sen'si-bl, *a.* [Fr. *sensible*, L. *sensibilis*, from *sensus*.] Capable of being perceived by the senses; capable of exciting sensation; perceptible; felt; capable of sensation or impression (the eye is *sensible* to light); capable of emotional influences; liable to impression or emotion; easily affected; perceiving or having perception either by the senses or the intellect; cognizant; persuaded; capable of indicating slight changes of condition; sensitive (a *sensible* thermometer); possessing or containing sense, judgment, or reason (a *sensible* remark); having good or sound sense; intelligent; reasonable; judicious.—**Sensitive**, sen-sī-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *sensitif*, L.L. *sensitivus*.] Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; having feelings easily excited; readily and acutely affected; of keen sensibility; *physics*, easily affected, moved, or

exhibiting change from some influence (a *sensitive* balance); *chem.* readily affected by the action of appropriate agents.—**Sensitive-plant**, *n.* A name given to several plants which display movements of their leaves in a remarkable degree under the influence of light and darkness, as also under mechanical and other stimuli.—**Sensitivity**, sen-sī-tiv'i-tī, *n.* The state of being sensitive or readily affected by the action of appropriate chemical or other agents; readiness of muscle or nerves to respond to stimuli.—**Sensitize**, sen'sī-tīz, *v.t.*—*sensitized*, *sensitizing*. To render capable of being acted on by the actinic rays of the sun or other means; a term in photography, &c.

**Sensual**, sen'sū-al, *a.* [L. *sensualis*, from *sensus*, *sense*.] Pertaining to the body, in distinction from the spirit; carnal; fleshly; pertaining to the gratification of the appetites; grossly luxurious; indulging in lust; voluptuous; pertaining to sensualism as a philosophical doctrine.—**Sensualism**, sen'sū-al-izm, *n.* *Metaph.* that theory which bases all our mental acts and intellectual powers upon sensation; sensualism: opposed to *intellectualism*; a state of subjection to the appetites; sensuality.—**Sensualist**, sen'sū-al-ist, *n.* A person given to the indulgence of his appetites; a sensualist in philosophy.—**Sensuality**, sen'sū-al'i-tī, *n.* The quality of being sensual; devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; indulgence in lust; carnality; fleshliness.—**Sensuous**, sen'sū-us, *a.* Pertaining to the senses; appealing to the senses; readily affected through the senses; alive to the pleasure to be received through the senses.

**Sentence**, sen'tens, *n.* [L. *sententia*, an opinion, a judgment, a maxim, a sentence, from *sentio*, I perceive.] A judgment; a decision; a judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a maxim [Shak.]; *gram.* a number of words containing complete sense or a complete thought and followed by a full point.—*v.t.* To pronounce sentence or judgment on; to condemn; to doom to punishment.—**Sententious**, sen-ten'shus, *a.* [L. *sententiosus*, Fr. *sentencieux*.] Abounding in axioms or maxims; rich in judicious observations; having brevity and weight of meaning; pithy; terse.

**Sentient**, sen'shi-ent, *a.* [L. *sentiens*, *sentientis*, ppr. of *sentio*, I perceive.] Capable of perceiving or feeling; having the faculty of perception; *physiol.* a term applied to those parts which are more susceptible of feeling than others.

**Sentiment**, sen'tī-ment, *n.* [Fr. *sentiment*, L.L. *sentimentum*, from L. *sentio*, I perceive.] A thought prompted by feeling; a feeling respecting some person or thing; a particular disposition of mind in view of some subject; tendency to



be swayed by feeling; emotion; sensibility; a thought or opinion; the thought or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them; a thought expressed in striking words.—**Sentimental**, senti-men'tal, *a.* Having sentiment; apt to be swayed by sentiment; manifesting an excess of sentiment; artificially or mawkishly tender; appealing to sentiment rather than to reason.—**Sentimentalist**, senti-men'tal-ist, *n.* One who affects sentiment; the character of being sentimental or swayed by sentiment.—**Sentimentality**, sen'ti-men-tal'i-ti, *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility; proneness to sentiment.

**Sentinel**, sen'ti-nel, *n.* [Fr. *sénette*; *l. sentinella*; origin doubtful.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent surprise; especially, a soldier set to guard any place from surprise; a sentry [now archaic or poetical].—**Sentry**, sen'tri, *n.* [Corruption of *sentinel*.] A soldier placed on guard; a sentinel; guard; watch; duty of a sentinel.—**Sentry-box**, *n.* A small shed to cover and shelter a sentry at his post.

**Sepal**, sep'al, *n.* [Fr. *sépale*, an invented term to correspond to *pétale*, a petal.] *Bot.* one of the separate divisions of a calyx when that organ is made up of various leaves.—**Sepalous**, sep'al-us, *a.* Relating to or having sepals.

**Separate**, sep'a-rât, *v.t.* [*L. separo, separatum*—*se*, apart, and *paro*, I put or place.] To disunite; to divide; to part, in almost any manner, either things naturally or casually joined; to set apart from a number; to make a space between; to sever, as by an intervening space; to lie between.—*v.i.* To go apart; to withdraw from each other; to cleave or split; to come apart.—*a.* [*L. separatus*, pp. of *separo*.] Divided from the rest; parted from another or others; disjointed; unconnected; not united; distinct; withdrawn; alone; without company.—**Separable**, sep'a-ra-bl, *a.* [*L. separabilis*.] Capable of being separated or disjointed; divisible.—**Separately**, sep'a-rât-ly, *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; apart; distinctly; singly.—**Separation**, sep'a-râ-shon, *n.* [*L. separatio*.] The act of separating; the state of being separate; disjunction; disunion; disconnection; disunion of married persons; a cessation of conjugal cohabitation of man and wife.—**Judicial separation**, the separation of a husband and wife by decree of a court.—**Separation allowance**, provision made during war to the wives and relatives of soldiers and sailors on active service.—**Separatist**, sep'a-rât-ist, *n.* One who advocates separation; one who withdraws or separates himself from an established church; a dissenter.

**Sepia**, sê'pi-a, *n.* [Gr. *sêpia*, the cuttle-fish or squid.] The cuttle-fish; a species of brown pigment

prepared from a black juice secreted by certain glands of the cuttle-fish, and used in drawing.

**Sepoy**, sê'poi, *n.* [Per. *sipahi*, a soldier.] A name given in India to the native soldiers in the British service.

**Sepsis**, sep'sis, *n.* [Gr. *sêpsis*, putrefaction, from *sêpô*, I rot.] Putrefaction; blood-poisoning; septicæmia.

**Sept**, sept, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *sect*.] A clan; a branch of a race or family; used particularly of the races or families in Ireland.

**September**, sep-tem'bér, *n.* [*L.*, from *septem*, seven.] The ninth month of the year, so called from being originally the seventh month from March, which was formerly the first month of the year.—**Septembrist**, *n.* One sharing as actor in the September massacres at Paris, in 1792, during the French Revolution.

**Septenary**, sep'ten-a-ri, *a.* [*L. septenarius*, from *septeni*, seven each, from *septem*, seven.] Consisting of or relating to seven; lasting seven years; occurring once in seven years.

**Septennial**, sep-ten'ni-al, *a.* [*L. septennis*—*septem*, seven, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting or continuing seven years; happening once in every seven years.

**Septentrion**, sep-ten'tri-on, *n.* [*L. septentrio*, *septentrionis*, from *septentriones*, the seven stars of the Great Bear—*septem*, seven, and *triones*, ploughing oxen.] The north or northern regions.

**Septic**, **Septical**, sep'tik, sep'ti-kal, *a.* [Gr. *sêptikos*, from *sêpô*, I putrefy.] Having power to promote putrefaction; causing putrefaction.—*n.* A substance causing putrefaction.

**Septicæmia**, **Septæmia**, sep-ti-sê'mi-a, sep-tê'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. *sêptikos*, *sêptos*, putrefying, from *sêpô*, I putrefy, and *haima*, blood.] Blood-poisoning by absorption into the circulation of poisonous or putrid matter.

**Septuagenarian**, sep'tu-a-je-nâ'ri-an, *n.* [*L. septuagenarius*, consisting of seventy, *septuagēni*, seventy each, from *septem*, seven.] A person seventy years of age.

**Septuagesima**, sep'tu-a-jes'wi-ma, *n.* [*L. septuagesimus*, seventieth.] The third Sunday before Lent, so called because it is about seventy days before Easter.

**Septuagint**, sep'tu-a-jint, *n.* [*L. septuaginta*, seventy, from *septem*, seven.] A Greek version of the Old Testament (usually denoted by the symbol LXX) executed for the Jews of Alexandria and said to have been the work of seventy translators who were employed by Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, about 280 B.C.

**Septum**, sep'tum, *n. pl.* **Septa**, sep'ta, [*L.*, a partition, from *sepio*, I hedge in, fence.] A partition; a wall separating cavities in animals or plants, as the cartilage between the nostrils; one of the partitions of an ovary or fruit.

**Sepulchre**, sep'ul-kér, *n.* [*L. sepulchrum*, from *sepelio*, *sepultum*, to bury.] A tomb; a building, cave, &c., for interment; a burial vault; *eccles. arch.* a recess for the reception of the holy elements consecrated on Maundy-Thursdays till high-mass on Easter-day.—*v.t.*—*sepulchred*, *sepulchring*. To bury; to inter; to entomb.—**Sepulchral**, sê-pul'kral, *a.* [*L. sepulchralis*.] Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to tombs; suggestive of a sepulchre; hence, deep, hollow in tone (a *sepulchral* tone of voice).—**Sepulchral mound**, a barrow or grave mound.—**Sepulture**, sep'ul-tür, *n.* [*L. sepultura*, from *sepelio*, *sepultum*, to bury.] Burial; interment.

**Sequacious**, sê-kwâ'shus, *a.* [*L. sequax*, *sequax*, from *sequor*, I follow.] Following; disposed to follow a leader; logically consistent; consecutive in development or transition of thought.

**Sequel**, sê'kwel, *n.* [*L. sequela*, sequel, result, consequence, from *sequor*, I follow.] That which follows and forms a continuation; a succeeding part; consequence; result; event.—**Sequela**, sê-kwê'la, *n. pl.* **Sequelæ**, sê-kwê'lê. [*L.*, from *sequor*.] An adherent or band of adherents; a body of followers; *pathol.* the consequent of a disease; a morbid affection which follows another.

**Sequence**, sê'kwens, *n.* [Fr. *séquence*, *L. L. sequentia*, from *L. sequens*, *sequens*, pp. of *sequor*, *secutus*, to follow.] A following or coming after; succession; a particular order or arrangement of succession; invariable order of succession; an observed instance of uniformity in following; a series of things following in a certain order; a set of playing cards immediately following each other, as king, queen, knave, &c.; *music*, the recurrence of a melodic figure in a different key to that in which it was first given; *R. Cath. Ch.* a hymn introduced into the mass on certain festival days, and coming immediately before the gospel.—**Sequent**, **Sequential**, sê'kwent, sê-kwen'shal, *a.* [*L. sequens*, *sequens*.] Following; succeeding; following by logical consequence.

**Sequester**, sê-kwes'tér, *v.t.* [*L. sequestro*, I put into the hands of an indifferent person, from *sequester*, a depository or trustee.] To set apart or separate from other things; *refl.* to retire or withdraw into obscurity; to seclude oneself; *law*, to separate from the owner for a time; to set apart, as the property of a debtor, until the claims of creditors be satisfied.—**Sequestered**, sê-kwes'têrd, *p. and a.* Secluded; private; retired; separated from others; *law*, seized and detained for a time to satisfy a demand.—**Sequesterate**, sê-kwes'trát, *v.t.* *Law*, to sequester; to take possession of for behoof of creditors, as of the estate of a bankrupt, with the view of realizing it and distributing it equitably.—**Se-**



**questuration**, sek-wes-trá'shon, *n.* Retirement; seclusion from society; law, the separation of a thing in controversy from the possession of those who contend for it; the act of taking property from the owner for a time till the profits from it satisfy a demand; *Scots law*, the seizing of a bankrupt's estate, by decree of a competent court, for behoof of the creditors.

**Sequin**, sê-kwin, *n.* [Fr. *sequin*, from It. *zecchino*, from *zecca*, the mint, from Ar. *sikkah*, *sekkah*, a stamp, a die.] A gold coin first struck at Venice about the end of the thirteenth century, in value about 95.4d. sterling; a spangle of bright metal or tinfol, used to ornament dresses.

**Sequoia**, sê-kwoi'a, *n.* [From *Sequoia*, the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.] The Wellingtonia genus of trees.

**Seraglio**, se-rál'yô, *n.* [It. *serraglio*, partly from Turk. *serai*, Per. *serai*, a palace, partly from It. *serrare*, to shut up, from L. *sera*, a bar.] Formerly the palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Istanbul; a harem; a place for keeping wives or concubines.

**Serai**, se-rí, *n.* [Per. *serai*, a palace.] In Eastern countries, a place for the accommodation of travellers; a caravansary.

**Serape**, se-rá-pá, *n.* [A Mexican word.] A blanket or shawl worn as an outer garment by the Mexicans, &c.

**Seraph**, ser'af, *n. pl.* **Seraphs**, or **Seraphim**, ser'a-fim. [From Heb. *seraph*, to burn, to be eminent or noble.] An angel of the highest order.—**Seraphic**, **Seraphical**, se-ra'fik, se-ra'fi-kal, *a.* Pertaining to a seraph; angelic; inflamed with holy love or zeal.

**Serapis**, se-rá'pis, *n.* The Greek name of an Egyptian deity considered as a combination of Osiris and Apis.

**Serb**, sêrb, *n.* [Native form.] A native or inhabitant of the former kingdom of Serbia and adjacent territories.

**Serenade**, ser-ê-nád', *n.* [Fr. *sérénade*, from It. *serenata*, a serenade, clear fine weather at night, from L. *serenus*, serene.] An entertainment of music given at night by a lover to his mistress under her window, or performed as a mark of esteem and good-will towards distinguished persons; also, a piece of music characterized by soft repose in harmony with the stillness of night.—*v. t.* To entertain with a serenade.—*v. i.* To perform serenades or nocturnal music.

**Serene**, sê-rên', *a.* [L. *serenus*.] Clear or fair, and calm; placid; quiet; unruffled; undisturbed; a form of address restricted to former sovereign princes of Germany, and the members of their families.—**Serenity**, sê-ren'i-ti, *n.* [L. *serenitas*.] The quality or condition of being serene; clearness; calmness; quietness; stillness; peace.

**Serf**, sêrf, *n.* [Fr. *serf*, from L. *servus*, a slave.] A villein; one of those who in the middle ages were attached to the land and transferred with it, and liable to the lowest services; a forced labourer attached to an estate, as formerly in Russia; a slave.—**Serfdom**, sêrf'dom, *n.* The state or condition of a serf.

**Serge**, sêrj, *n.* [Fr. *serge*; origin doubtful, perhaps L. *serica*, a silken fabric.] A kind of twilled worsted cloth.

**Sergeant**, sâr'jant, *n.* [Also written *serjeant*; from Fr. *sergent*, O.Fr. *serjent*, originally a servant, from L. *serviens*, *servientis*, ppr. of *servio*, I serve. **SERGEANT**.] A non-commissioned officer in the army of the grade next above corporal; a police officer of superior rank; a barrister of the highest rank in England (abolished 1873); a title given to certain of the sovereign's servants. [The two orthographies *sergeant* and *serjeant* are both well authorized, but in the last two meanings the latter spelling is the one usually adopted.]—**Sergeant-major**, *n.* The senior warrant officer (first class) in a battalion. He is assisted by four company *sergeant-majors*, who are second-class warrant officers.

**Sericaceous**, sê-rish'us, *a.* [L. *sericeus*, from *sericum*, silk.] Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky.—**Sericulture**, sê'ri-kul-tûr, *n.* [L. *sericum*, silk, and *cultura*, cultivation.] The breeding and treatment of silkworms.

**Series**, sêrêz, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [L. *series*, same root as *sero*, I join.] A continued succession of similar things, or of things bearing a similar relation to each other; an extended rank, line, or course; a sequence; a succession; *geol.* a set of strata possessing some common mineral or fossil characteristic; *chem.* a group of compounds, each containing the same radical; *arith.* and *alg.* a number of terms or quantities in succession, each of which is related to the one before it according to a certain law; *elect.* an end-to-end arrangement of the conductors in an electric circuit, such that the current passes through each of them in turn: the conductors are said to be *in series*.—**Series motor**, *n.* An electric motor in which the field magnet windings are connected in series with the armature winding, so that the same current flows in both sets of coils.

**Serial**, sê'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a series; consisting of or constituted by a series.—*n.* A tale or other composition running through successive numbers of a periodical work; a publication issued in successive numbers; a periodical.—**Seriatim**, sê-ri-á'tim, *adv.* [L.] In regular order; one after the other.

**Serious**, sê'ri-us, *a.* [Fr. *sérieux*, from L. *serius*, serious, earnest.] Grave in manner or disposition; solemn; not light, gay, or volatile; really intending what is said; being in earnest; not jesting; important;

weighty; not trifling; attended with danger; giving rise to apprehension; deeply impressed with the importance of religion.—**Serio-comic**, **Serio-comical**, sê'ri-ô-kom''ik, sê'ri-ô-kom''i-kal, *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

**Serjeant**, sâr'jant, *n.* [Fr. *sergent*. See **SERGEANT**.] A sergeant in the army; in England, a barrister of the highest rank; called *serjeant-at-law* (abolished 1873).—*Serjeants of the household*, officers who execute several functions within the British royal household, as the *serjeant-surgeon*, &c.—*Common serjeant*, a judicial officer connected with the corporation of London.—*Serjeants' Inn*, formerly a society or corporation consisting of the entire body of *serjeants-at-law*.—**Serjeant-at-arms**, *n.* A title of officers who attend the lord-chancellor, the speaker of the House of Commons, and the Lord-mayor of London.

**Sermon**, sêr'mon, *n.* [L. *sermo*, *sermonis*, a speech or connected discourse, from *sero*, I join together.] A discourse delivered in public, especially by a clergyman or preacher, for the purpose of religious instruction or the inculcation of morality, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture; a similar discourse written or printed, whether delivered or not; a homily.—**Sermonize**, sêr'mon-iz, *v. i.* To preach; to discourse.

**Serpent**, sêr'pent, *n.* [L. *serpens*, *serpentis*, from *serpo*, I creep.] A reptile of an extremely elongated form, without feet, and moving by muscular contractions of the body; a snake; a powerful bass musical instrument, consisting of a conical tube of wood bent in a serpentine form; *fig.* a subtle or malicious person.—**Serpent-charmer**, *n.* One who charms or professes to charm serpents; one who makes serpents obey his will.—**Serpentine**, sêr'pen-tin, *a.* [L. *serpentinus*.] Pertaining to or resembling a serpent; having the qualities of a serpent; subtle; winding or turning one way and the other like a moving serpent; spiral; crooked.—*n.* A rock, usually dark-coloured green, red, brown, or grey, with shades and spots resembling a serpent's skin: much used for the manufacture of various ornamental articles.

**Serpigo**, sêr-pi'go, *n.* [L.L., from L. *serpo*, I creep.] A name for ringworm or similar skin-disease.—**Serpiginous**, sêr-pi'i-nus, *a. Med.* applied to certain affections which creep, as it were, from one part to another.

**Serrate**, **Serrated**, ser'rât, ser'râted, *a.* [L. *serratus*, from *serra*, a saw.] Notched on the edge like a saw; toothed.—**Serration**, ser-râ'shon, *n.* Formation in the shape of a saw.

**Serried**, ser'id, *p.* and *a.* [Fr. *serrer*, to press, from L. *sero*, I lock, *serra*, a bolt or bar.] Crowded; compacted;

in close order (*serried* ranks of soldiers).

**Serum**, sê'rûm, *n.* [L. *serum*, whey, the watery portion of anything; akin to Gr. *oras*, whey, serum; Skr. *sâra*, water.] The thin transparent part of the blood, a liquid of a pale straw-coloured or greenish-yellow colour; the lymph-like fluid secreted by certain membranes in the human body, such as the pericardium, pleura, peritoneum, &c., thence denominated *serous membranes*; any clear fluid resembling blood serum, and containing cultures of bacteria or antibodies, used in the treatment of many diseases.—*Serum treatment*, treatment of disease by the injection of antibodies; the thin part of milk separated from the curd; whey.—**Serous**, sê'rûs, *a.* Pertaining to serum; having the character of serum.

**Serval**, sêr'val, *n.* A South African carnivorous animal, a kind of small leopard with a bushy tail.

**Serve**, sêrv, *v.t.* [Fr. *servir*, from L. *servio*, *servire*, to serve.] To perform regular or continuous duties in behalf of; to be in the employment of, as a domestic, slave, hired assistant, &c.; to work for; to render spiritual obedience and worship to; to minister to; to wait on at table or at meals; to set or arrange on a table for a meal; generally with up; to conduce to; to be sufficient for; to promote; to be of use to (to *serve* one's ends); to help by good offices; to administer to the wants of; to be in the place or instead of anything to; to be in lieu of (a sofa *served* him for a bed); to regulate one's conduct in accordance with the fashion, spirit, or demands of (to *serve* the time or the hour); to treat; to requite (he *served* me ill); to satisfy; to content (nothing would *serve* them but war); to handle, manage, or work (the guns were well *served*); *naut.* to protect from friction by winding something round; *law*, to deliver or transmit to; to present in due form.—*v.i.* To be or act as a servant; to perform domestic offices; to discharge the requirements of an office; to act as a soldier, seaman, &c.; to answer a purpose; to be sufficient; to be of use; to suit (when occasion *serves*); to be convenient.—**Ser-*ver***, sêr'ver, *n.* One who serves; a salver or small tray.—**Servant**, sêr'vant, *n.* [Fr. *servant*, from *servir*, L. *servire*, to serve; *servant* is a doublet of *sergent*.] One who serves or does services; a person who is employed by another for menial offices or other labour, and is subject to his command; a subordinate assistant or helper: often applied distinctively to domestics or domestic servants, those who for the time being form part of a household (Mrs. Smith has four *servants*).—*Servants' hall*, the room in a house set apart for the use of the servants in common, in which they take their meals, &c.—*Your humble servant*, your

obedient servant, phrases of civility used more especially in closing a letter.—*Servant of servants*, one debased to the lowest condition of servitude; a title (*servus servorum*) assumed by the popes.—**Servant-girl**, *Servant-maid*, *n.* A female or maid servant.—**Service**, sêr'vis, *n.* [Fr. *service*, from L. *servitium*.] The act of serving; the performance of labour or offices for another; menial duties; employment as a servant; menial employ or capacity (to be taken into a person's *service*); assistance or kindness rendered to another; kind office (has done me many *services*); duty performed; official function; especially military or naval duty; performance of the duties of a soldier or sailor (to see much *service* abroad); usefulness; benefit caused; profession of respect uttered or sent (my *service* to you); public religious worship or ceremony; religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremony (a marriage *service*); a set of dishes or vessels for the table (a tea *service*, a *service* of plate); the duty which a tenant owes to a lord for his fee.—**Serviceable**, sêr'vis-a-bl, *a.* Capable of rendering useful service; fit for using; useful; doing service; active; diligent.—**Service-book**, *n.* A book used in church service; a prayer-book; a missal.—**Service dress**, *n.* Uniform worn when on active service or on ordinary occasions, contrasted with parade order.—**Service flat**, *n.* A set of rooms in which meals and service are supplied from a kitchen common to several such flats.—**Servile**, sêr'vil, *a.* [L. *servilis*.] Pertaining to or befitting a servant or slave; slavish (*servile* fear); held in subjection; dependent; cringing; fawning; meanly submissive.—**Servility**, sêr'vil-i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being servile; mean submission; slavishness; slavish deference.—**Servitor**, sêr'vi-têr, *n.* [L.L., from L. *servio*, I serve.] A male servant; an attendant; a retainer; formerly, in Oxford University, a student aided by college funds and doing menial duties.—**Servitude**, sêr'vi-tûd, *n.* [L. *servitudo*.] The condition of a menial, underling, or slave; involuntary subjection to a master; bondage; compulsory labour, such as a criminal has to undergo as a punishment (penal *servitude*); a state of slavish dependence.—*a.* In *Scots law*, a right of way or otherwise over another's ground or property.

**Service-tree**, sêr'vis, *n.* [A corruption of L. *sorbus*, the sorb or service-tree.] A British and European tree of the pear family, yielding a hard-grained timber and a small fruit, which is only pleasant in an over-ripe condition.

**Serviette**, sêr-vi-et', *n.* [Fr.] A table-napkin.

**Sesame**, ses'a-mê, *n.* [Gr. *sēsamē*, *sēsamon*, L. *sesamum*.] An annual herbaceous plant, the seeds of which yield a bland oil of a fine quality,

which will keep many years without becoming rancid.—*Open Sesame*, the charm by which the door of the robbers' dungeon, in the tale of *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*, flew open; hence, a specific for gaining entrance into any place, or means of exit from it.

**Sesquioxide**, ses-kwi-ok'sid, *n.* A compound of oxygen and another element in the proportion of three equivalents of oxygen to two of the other.

**Sesquipedalian**, **Sesquipedal**, ses'kwi-pê-dâ'ti-an, ses-kwip'ê-dal, *a.* [L. *sesquipedalis*—*sesqui*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Containing or measuring a foot and a half: often humorously applied to long words, as translation of Horace's '*sesquipedalia verba*'.

**Sessile**, ses'il, *a.* [L. *sessilis*, from *sedeo*, *sessum*, to sit.] Zool. and bot. attached without any sensible projecting support, a *sessile leaf* being one without a petiole or footstalk; a *sessile flower*, one having no peduncle; a *sessile gland*, one not elevated on a stalk.

**Session**, sesh'on, *n.* [Fr. *session*, from L. *sessio*, *sessio*, from *sedeo*, *sessum*, to sit.] A sitting; the sitting of a court, academic body, council, legislature, &c., for the transaction of business; the time or term during which such body transacts business regularly without breaking up; in Scotland, a kirk-session; *law* (generally in *pl.*), a sitting of justices in court upon commission.—*Petty sessions*, the meeting of two or more justices for trying offences in a summary way.—*Court of Session*, the supreme civil court of Scotland, having jurisdiction in all civil questions of whatever nature.—**Session-clerk**, *n.* In Scotland, one who officially keeps the books and documents of a kirk-session.

**Sesterce**, **Sestertius**, ses'têrs, sê-têr'shê-us, *n.* [Fr. *sesterce*, L. *sestertius*, lit. what contains two and a half—*semis*, a half, and *tertius*, a third.] A Roman coin or denomination of money, originally containing two asses and a half, valued at about 2d. sterling.

**Sestet**, **Sestette**, ses'tet, ses-tet', *n.* [It. *sesteto*, from L. *sextus*, sixth, from *sex*, six.] *Music*, a composition for six voices or six instruments; the two concluding stanzas of a sonnet, consisting of three verses each; the last six lines of a sonnet.

**Set**, set, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* set, *ppr.* setting. [Causative or factitive of *sit*; A.Sax. *settan*, to set, place, appoint, &c.] To make or cause to sit; to place in a sitting, standing, or any natural posture; to place upright (to *set* a box on its end or a table on its feet); to put, place, or fix; to put in a certain place, position, or station; to make or cause to be, do, or act; to put from one state into another (to *set* a person right, to *set* things in order); to fix as regards amount or value (to *set* a price on a house); to fix or



settle authoritatively or by arrangement; to appoint; to assign (to *set* an hour for a journey); to estimate or rate (to *set* advice at naught); to regulate or adjust (to *set* a time-piece); to fit to music; to plant, as distinguished from *sowing*; to fix for ornament, as in metal (a diamond *set* in a ring); to adorn, as with precious stones; to intersperse; to stud; to reduce from a dislocated or fractured state (to *set* a joint); to fix mentally; to fix with settled purpose (to *set* the heart or affections); to stake at play (*Shak.*); to embarrass; to perplex; to pose (to be hard *set*); to put in trim for use (to *set* a razor or a saw); to apply or use in action; to employ: with to (to *set* spurs to one's horse); to incite; to instigate; to spur: often with *on*; to let to a tenant; *printing*, to place in proper order, as types; to compose; to put into type (to *set* a MS.: often with *up*); to make stiff or solid; to convert into curd (to *set* milk for cheese).—*v.t.* To pass below the horizon; to sink; to decline; to congeal or concrete; to solidify; to have a certain direction in motion; to flow; to tend (the current *sets* westward); to point out game, as a sportsman's dog; to undertake earnestly; to apply oneself; to face one's partner in dancing.—*p.* and *a.* Placed, put, fixed, &c.; regular; in due form; well arranged or put together (a *set* speech or phrase); fixed in opinion; determined; firm; obstinate; established; settled; appointed (*set* forms of prayer); predetermined; fixed beforehand (a *set* purpose); fixed; immovable.—*n.* A collection of things of the same kind or to be used together, of which each is a complement of all the rest; a complete suit or assortment (a *set* of chairs, a *set* of tea dishes); a number of persons customarily or officially associated; a number of particular things united in the formation of a whole (a *set* of features); the five figures of a quadrille; the music for a quadrille; also, the number of couples required to execute the dance; the descent of the sun or other luminary below the horizon; an attitude, position, or posture; a permanent change of figure caused by pressure or being retained long in one position; a turn or bent; a direction or course (the *set* of a current).—To make a dead *set*, to make a determined onset, or an unfortunate application.—**Set-down**, *n.* A rebuff; an unexpected and overwhelming answer.—**Set-off**, *n.* That which is used to set off the appearance of anything; an ornament; a counter claim or demand; a cross debt; an equivalent; *printing*, the transferred impression from a printed page, the ink on which is not dry, to an opposite page.—**Set-screw**, *n.* A screw screwed through one part tightly upon another to bring pieces into close contact.—

**Setter**, *set'ér*, *n.* One who or that which sets; a kind of sportsman's dog, named from its habit of *setting* or crouching when it perceives the scent of game, and which is also trained to mark game by standing.—**Setting**, *set'ing*, *n.* The act of one who or that which sets; a sinking below the horizon; that in which something, as a jewel, is set (a diamond in a gold setting).—**Set-to**, *n.* A sharp contest; a fight at fisticuffs; a boxing-match; any similar contest, as with fowls. [Colloq.]  
**Seta**, *set'a*, *n.* *pl.* **Setæ**, *set'é*. [*L.*, a bristle.] A bristle or sharp hair; especially, a bristle or stiff hair-like appendage of plants and animals; the stalk that supports the theca, capsule, or sporangium of mosses.  
**Seton**, *set'on*, *n.* [*Fr.* *seton*, from *L.* *seta*, a bristle—hair or bristles having been originally used for the purpose.] *Surg.* a skein of silk or cotton, or similar material, passed under the skin in order to maintain an artificial issue.  
**Sett**, *set*, *n.* A small block of granite or other stone for paving streets.  
**Settee**, *set'é*, *n.* [*From set*.] A long seat with a back to it; a large sofa-shaped seat for several persons to sit in at one time.  
**Settle**, *set'l*, *n.* [*A.Sax.* *setl*, a seat, a stool, a settle; from *set*.] A bench to sit on; a stool.—*v.t.*—**settled**, *settling*. [*From set*, a freq. in form = *A.Sax.* *setlan*, to seat, to place.] To place in a fixed or permanent position; to establish or fix in any line of life, in an office, business, situation, &c.; to change from a disturbed or troubled condition to one of tranquility; to quiet, still, calm, compose (to *settle* the mind when agitated); to clear of dregs or sediment by causing them to sink; to cause to sink to the bottom; to determine, as something which is exposed to doubt or question; to free from uncertainty or wavering; to confirm; to adjust, as something in controversy; to bring to a conclusion; to finish (to *settle* a dispute); to make secure formally or legally (to *settle* an annuity on a person); to liquidate; to pay; to square or adjust (to *settle* an account, claim); to plant with inhabitants; to people; to colonize.—*v.i.* To become fixed or permanent; to assume a lasting form or condition; to establish a residence; to take up a permanent abode; to quit an irregular and dissolutory for a methodical life; to enter the married state; to change from a disturbed or turbid state to the opposite; to become free from dregs by their sinking to the bottom; to sink or fall gradually; to subside, as dregs from a liquid; to become lowered, as a building, by the sinking of its foundation; to become calm; to cease from agitation; to adjust differences; to come to an agreement.—**Settled**, *set'ld*, *p.* and *a.* Established; stable; deep-rooted; unchanging (*settled* gloom, a *settled* conviction); orderly; me-

thodical (a *settled* life).—**Settlement**, *set'l-ment*, *n.* The act of settling or state of being settled; establishment in life; the act of colonizing or peopling; colonization; a tract of country colonized; a colony in its earlier condition; the liquidation of a claim or account; adjustment; arrangement; a legal deed by which property is settled; right from a certain connexion with a particular parish, town, or locality to maintenance there if a pauper.—**Settler**, *set'ler*, *n.* One who settles; one who fixes his residence in a new colony; a colonist; that which settles or decides anything definitely [colloq.].—**Settling-day**, *n.* A day set apart for the settling of accounts.  
**Seven**, *sev'n*, *a.* [*A.Sax.* *seofan*.] One more than six or less than eight.—*n.* This number; a group of things amounting to this number; the symbol representing this number, as 7 or vii.—**Sevenfold**, *sev'n-fold*, *a.* Repeated or multiplied seven times.—*adv.* Seven times as much; in the proportion of seven to one.—**Sev'n-night**, *sev'n-nit*, *n.* The period of seven days and nights; a week. **SE'NNIGHT**.—**Seventeen**, *sev'n-tén*, *a.* and *n.* Seven and ten added.—**Seventeenth**, *sev'n-ténth*, *a.* Next in order after the sixteenth.—*n.* The next in order after the sixteenth; one of the seventeen equal parts of a whole.—**Seventh**, *sev'nth*, *a.* Next after the sixth; being one of seven equal parts of a whole.—*n.* One next in order after the sixth; one of seven equal parts of a whole; *music*, the interval of five tones and a semi-tone, embracing seven degrees of the diatonic scale, as from C to B; the seventh note of the diatonic scale reckoning upwards; the B of the natural scale.—**Seventieth**, *sev'n-ti-eth*, *a.* Next in order after the sixty-ninth.—*n.* One next after the sixty-ninth; one of seventy equal parts.—**Seventy**, *sev'n-ti*, *a.* and *n.* [*A.Sax.* *seofontig*—*seofon*, seven, and *tig*, ten.] Seven times ten; the number made up of seven tens.  
**Sever**, *sev'ér*, *v.t.* [*O.Fr.* *severer*, *severer*, from *L.* *separare*, to separate.] To part or divide by violence; to separate by cutting or rending; to part from the rest by violence; to disjoin, referring to things that are distinct but united by some tie (friends *severed* by death); to disunite.—*v.i.* To suffer disjunction; to be parted or rent asunder.—**Severance**, *sev'ér-ans*, *n.* The act of severing or state of being severed; separation; partition.  
**Several**, *sev'ér-al*, *a.* [*O.Fr.* *several*, from *severer*.] Separate; distinct; not common to two or more: in this sense chiefly a law term; single; individual (each *several* thing); more than two, but not very many; divers: used with plural nouns.—*n.* A few separately or individually; a small number singly taken: with a plural verb.—**Severally**, *sev'ér-al-*



**li**, *adv.* Separately; distinctly; each by himself.

**Severe**, sê-vêr', *a.* [Fr. *sévère*, from *L. severus*.] Serious or earnest in feeling or manner; sedate; grave; austere; very strict in discipline or government; not indulgent; judging or criticizing harshly; strictly regulated by rule; rigidly methodical; not allowing unnecessary or florid ornament or the like (the severest style of Greek architecture); afflictive; distressing; violent; extreme; intense (*severe* pain or cold); difficult to be undergone; rigorous (a *severe* test or examination).—**Severity**, sê-ver'i-ti, *n.* [*L. severitas*.] The quality or state of being severe; extreme strictness; rigour; harshness; intensity; extremity; keenness; extreme coldness or inclemency; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment; strictness.

**Sèvres**, sâ'vr, *n.* A kind of beautiful porcelain ware, manufactured at *Sèvres*, in France.

**Sew**, sô, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *siwian*.] To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread; to make or work by needle and thread.—*v.i.* To practise sewing; to join things with stitches.—**Sewing**, sô'ing, *n.* The thread sewed in by the needle.—**Sewing-machine**, *n.* A machine for sewing, now largely superseding sewing by hand.

**Sewage**, sô'aj, *n.* [From old verb *sew*, to drain, from O.F. *essuier*, to drain, from *L. ex*, out, and *sucus* or *succus*, juice.] The filthy matter which passes through drains, conduits, or sewers, leading away from human habitations.—**Sewer**, sô'êr, *n.* [O.F. *essuier*, *essuyer*, a drain, a conduit.] A subterranean channel or canal formed in towns and other places to carry off superfluous water, as well as excrementitious and other matters.—**Sewerage**, sô'êr-aj, *n.* The system of sewers; also, sewage.—**Sewerage** is generally applied to the system of sewers, and *sewage* to the matter carried off.

**Sewer**, sô'êr, *n.* [From O.Fr. *assour*, one who sets a table.] Formerly an officer who served up a feast and arranged the dishes.

**Sex**, seks, *n.* [Fr. *sexe*, from *L. sexus*, a sex, from *seco*, I cut.] The distinction between male and female, or that property or character by which an animal is male or female; the structure of plants which corresponds to sex in animals; one or other of the divisions of males and females; by way of emphasis, womankind; the female sex; generally with the.—**Sexual**, sek'sü-al, *a.* [*L. sexualis*.] Pertaining to sex or the sexes.

**Sexagenary**, sek-saj'e-na-ri, *a.* [*L. sexagenarius*, from *sexaginta*, sixty, from *sex*, six.] Pertaining to the number sixty; composed of or proceeding by sixties.—*n.* A sexagenarian.—**Sexagenarian**, sek'sa-jenâ'ri-an, *n.* A person aged sixty or between sixty and seventy.—*a.* Sixty years old; sexagenary.

**Sexagesima**, sek-sa-jes'i-ma, *n.* [*L. sexagesimus*, sixtieth.] The second Sunday before Lent, so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.—**Sexagesimal**, sek-sa-jes'i-mal, *a.* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty.

**Sext**, sekst, *n.* [Fr. *sexte*, *L. sextus*.] The office in the Roman Catholic Church recited at the sixth hour or noon.

**Sextain**, seks'tân, *n.* [From *L. sex*, six.] A stanza of six lines.

**Sextant**, seks'tant, *n.* [*L. sextans*, sextant, a sixth part, from *sex*, six.] The sixth part of a circle contained by two radii and an arc; an improved form of quadrant, capable of measuring angles of 120° and having an arc embracing 60° of a circle, chiefly employed as a nautical instrument for measuring the altitudes of celestial objects and their angular distances.

**Sextette**, seks'tet, *n.* A musical piece for six voices; the second part of the sonnet formation, opposed to the octave.

**Sextile**, seks'til, *n.* The aspect of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees or two signs, marked \*.

**Sexton**, seks'ton, *n.* [Contr. from *sacristan* (which see).] An under officer of the church who takes care of the vessels, vestments, &c., and of the church generally, to which is added the duty of digging graves.

**Sextuple**, seks'tü-pl, *a.* [*L. L. sextuplus*, from *L. sextus*, sixth, *sex*, six, with term. -*ple*.] Sixfold; six times as much.

**Seym**, sâm, *n.* Formerly the parliament of Poland.

**Sforzato**, Sforzato, sfor-tsân'dô, sfor-tsâ'tô. [It., forcing, forced.] A musical term written over a note or notes to signify that they are to be emphasized more strongly than they would otherwise be; generally contracted *sf*.

**Shabby**, shab'i, *a.* [A softened form of *scabby*; Prov.E. *shabby*, itchy, mangy, from *shab*, itch.] Threadbare or much worn; worn till no longer respectable; wearing much-worn clothes; mean; despicable.—**Shabbiness**, shab'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being shabby.—**Shabby-genteel**, *a.* Retaining in present shabbiness traces of former gentility.

**Shack**, shak, *n.* A shanty; a hut.

**Shackle**, shak'l, *n.* [A.Sax. *scacul*, *seacul*, a shackle, probably originally a loose, dangling fastening, from *seacan*, *seacan*, to shake.] A fetter, handcuff, or the like that confines the limbs so as to restrain the use of them; *fig.* that which obstructs or embarrasses free action; generally in pl.—*v.t.* To fetter; to tie or confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; *fig.* to bind or confine so as to embarrass action.—**Shackle-bolt**, *n.* A shackle; a gyeve.

**Shad**, shad, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A.Sax. *seacod*, *G. schade*, a shad.] A British and American fish of the herring

family which inhabits the sea near the mouths of rivers, and ascends them to spawn.

**Shaddock**, shad'ok, *n.* [After Captain *Shaddock*, who first brought it to the West Indies early in the eighteenth century.] A tree and its fruit, which is a large species of orange: a native of China. A small variety is called *grape-fruit*.

**Shade**, shäd, *n.* [A.Sax. *sced*, *sceadu*, shade.] A comparative obscurity, dimness, or gloom, caused by the interception of the rays of light; something that intercepts light, heat, dust, &c.; a cover for the flame of a lamp; a cover that confines the light of a lamp within a given area; a cover for the eyes; the dark or darker part of a picture; degree or gradation of light or brightness of colour; a small or scarcely perceptible degree or amount (a price a *shade* higher); a shadow [poet.]; the soul after its separation from the body; a spirit; a ghost; hence, the shades, the abode of spirits; Hades.—*v.t.* To shelter or screen from light by intercepting its rays; to shelter from the light and heat of the sun; to cover with a shade or screen that intercepts light, heat, dust, &c.; to overspread with darkness or obscurity; to obscure; to shelter; to protect; *drawing and painting*, to put in darker colours to show where the light is less intense; to mark with gradations of colour.—**Shady**, shä'di, *a.* Abounding with shade or shades; casting or causing shade; sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat; dark; tricky; ignoble.—**Shading**, shä'ding, *n.* The effect of light and shade represented in a picture.

**Shadow**, shad'ô, *n.* [A.Sax. *sceadu*.] The figure of a body projected on the ground or other surface by the interception of the light; a portion of space from which light is intercepted by an opaque body (to be in *shadow*); darkness or obscurity from intercepted light; *fig.* the shelter, protection, or security afforded by someone; a dark part of a picture; anything unsubstantial or unreal, though having the appearance of reality; a spirit; a ghost; a shade; an imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; a dim bodying forth; an inseparable companion or one that follows like a shadow; a type or mystical representation; slight or faint appearance.—*v.t.* To overspread with obscurity or shade; to intercept light or heat from; to shade; to cloud; to darken; to throw a gloom over; to protect; to screen from danger; to mark with slight gradations of colour or light; to paint in obscure colours; to represent faintly or imperfectly; to represent typically; often followed by *forth*; to follow closely; to attend on like a shadow.—**Shadowy**, shad'ô-i, *a.* Full of shade or shadow; causing shade; gloomy; faintly representative; un-

substantial; unreal; dimly seen; obscure; dim; indulging in fancies or dreamy imaginations.

**Shaft**, shaft, *n.* [From *G. schacht*, the shaft of a mine.] A narrow deep pit made into the earth as the entrance to a coal or other mine or for its ventilation.

**Shaft**, shaft, *n.* [A.Sax. *sceaft*, a dart.] An arrow; a spear or dart; the columnar part of anything; the body of a column between the base and the capital; the spire of a steeple; the handle of certain tools or instruments (the *shaft* of a hammer, axe, whip, &c.); a kind of large axle, as of a fly-wheel or the screw or paddles of a steamer; one of the bars between a pair of which a horse is harnessed to a vehicle; a thill; the pole of a carriage.

**Shag**, shag, *n.* [A.Sax. *sceaega*, coarse hair.] Coarse hair or nap; rough woolly hair; a kind of cloth having a long coarse nap; a kind of tobacco cut into fine shreds; the crested or green cormorant.—**Shaggy**, shag'ī, *a.* Rough with long hair or wool; rough; rugged.

**Shagreen**, sha-grēn', *n.* [Fr. *chagrin*, Venetian *sagrin*, from Turk. *sagri*, Per. *saghrī*, shagreen.] A species of granulated leather prepared without tanning, from horse, ass, and camel skin, by means of embedding small seeds in the skin when soft. It is also made of the skins of the shark, sea-otter, seal, &c.

**Shah**, shā, *n.* [Per., a king.] A title given by European writers to the monarch of Persia.

**Shake**, shāk, *v.t.*—pret. *shook*; pp. *shaken*; ppr. *shaking*. [A.Sax. *secan*.] To cause to move with quick vibrations; to make to tremble, quiver, or shiver; to agitate; to remove by agitating, or by a jolting, jerking motion; generally with *away*, *off*, *out*, &c.; to move from firmness; to threaten to overthrow; to cause to waver or doubt; to impair the resolution of; to depress the courage of; to give a tremulous sound to; to trill (a note in music).—*v.i.* To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; to tremble; to shiver; to totter.—*n.* A wavering rapid motion one way and the other; a shock or concussion; tremor; *mus.* a rapid reiteration of two notes; a trill, marked by the sign (*tr.*, abbreviation of *trill*) placed over the note; a crack or fissure in timber; *pl.* a trembling fit; specifically, ague; intermittent fever.—**Shaky**, shāk'ī, *a.* Loosely put together; ready to come to pieces; unsubstantial; tottering; cracked or split, as timber.

**Shakespearian**, shak-spē'ri-an, *a.* Relating to or like *Shakespeare*. Spelled variously *Shakesperean*, *Shakespearean*, *Shakespearian*, &c.

**Shako**, shak'ō, *n.* [Fr. *shako*, from Hung. *csákó*, a shako.] A kind of military cap somewhat resembling a truncated cone, with a peak in front.

**Shale**, shāl, *n.* [A form of *scale*, directly from *G. schale*, a shell, a

thin layer.] A shell or husk [*Shak.*]; *geol.* a species of schist or schistous clay; a clayey rock having a slaty fracture, often found in strata in coal-mines; an important variety being impregnated with bitumen and yielding paraffin, while another yields *alum.*—*v.t.* and *i.* To peel.

**Shall**, shal, auxiliary. Pres. *I shall*, thou *shalt*, he *shall*, *pl.* 1, 2, and 3 *shall*; imperf. *should*, *shouldest*, or *shouldst*, *should*, *pl. should*. [A.Sax. *seal*.] In the first persons singular and plural it forms part of the future tense and future perfect, and simply foretells or declares what is to take place—*am* to, *are* to (*I shall go*, we *shall go*); in the second and third persons it implies control or authority on the part of the speaker, and is used to express a promise, command, or determination (*you shall go*, he *shall go*). Interrogatively, *shall I go?* *shall we go?* *shall he go?* *shall they go?* ask for direction or refer the matter to the determination of the person asked; *shall you go?* asks for information merely as to the future.—After *if*, &c., *shall*, in all persons, expresses simple futurity.—*Should*, though in form the past of *shall*, is not used to express simple past futurity unless in the indirect speech (*I said I should go*); it is very commonly used to express present as well as past duty or obligation (*you should go*, have gone).—It is also used to express a merely hypothetical case or a contingent future event, standing in the same relation to *would* that *shall* does to *will* (*I should be glad if you would come*).—Also often used in a modest way to soften a statement (*I should think so*).—*Shall* and *will* are often confounded by inaccurate speakers or writers; and Scots and Irishmen do not always conform to the English usage.

**Shallop**, shal'op, *n.* [Fr. *chaloupe*, a form of *D. sloep*, *E. sloop*.] A large boat with two masts, rigged like a schooner; a small light vessel with a small mainmast and foremast, with lug-sails.

**Shallot**, sha-lot', *n.* [Also *eschalot*, from O.Fr. *eschalote*, from *Ascalon*.] A species of onion which grows wild in Palestine, especially near Ascalon.

**Shallow**, shal'ō, *a.* [Same word as *Iscl. skjalgr*, wry, oblique, the water being shallow where the beach sinks obliquely downward; comp. also *shoal*, *shelf*.] Not deep; having the bottom at no great distance from the surface (*shallow water*); having sides not raised much above the bottom (*a shallow trough*); not intellectually deep; not profound; superficial; silly.—*n.* A place where the water is not deep; a shoal.—*v.t.* To make shallow.

**Sham**, sham, *n.* [A form of *shame*; comp. Prov.E. *sham*, *shame*; *sham*, to blush for shame.] One who or that which deceives expectation; a trick or fraud; something counterfeit; an imposture.—*a.* False;

counterfeit; pretended.—*v.t.* To make a pretence of in order to deceive; to feign (to *sham illness*).—*v.i.* To pretend; to make false pretences.—**Sham-fight**, *n.* A pretended fight or engagement; manoeuvres of troops in imitation of a real fight.

**Shamanism**, shā'man-izm, *n.* [Hind. and Per. *shaman*, an idolater.] An idolatrous religion of Northern Asia and elsewhere, consisting mainly in a belief in sorcery, and in demons who require to be propitiated by sacrifices and rites; a sort of fetishism.

**Shamble**, sham'bl, *v.i.* To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak.

**Shambles**, sham'blz, *n.pl.* [A.Sax. *scamel*, a stool.] Originally tables or benches where butchers exposed meat for sale; hence, a slaughterhouse; often treated as a singular; a place of indiscriminate slaughter or butchery.

**Shame**, shām, *n.* [A.Sax. *sceamu*.] A painful sensation excited by the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal, or by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation; the cause or reason of shame; reproach; disgrace; contempt.—*v.t.* To make ashamed; to cause to feel shame; to cover with reproach or ignominy.—*v.i.* To be ashamed.—**Shamefaced**, sham'fast, *a.* [Corrupted from *shamefast*, like *steadfast*.] Easily confused or put out of countenance; bashful; modest.—**Shameful**, sham'fūl, *a.* Bringing shame or disgrace; scandalous; disgraceful; raising shame in others; indecent.—**Shameless**, shām'les, *a.* Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; brazen-faced; insensible to disgrace; done without shame; indicating want of shame.

**Shammy**, sham'ī, *n.* [A corruption of *chamois*, the animal and its prepared skin.] The chamois; a kind of soft leather originally prepared from the skin of this animal, but now commonly made of the skin of the goat and sheep.

**Shampoo**, sham-pō', *v.t.* [Hind. *chāmpnā*.] To rub and squeeze the whole surface of the body of; to rub the head vigorously with soap and water or some special cleansing preparation.—*n.* The act or operation of shampooing.

**Shamrock**, sham'rok, *n.* [Ir. *seamrog*, Gael. *seamrag*, trefoil, white clover.] A plant regarded as the national emblem of Ireland: generally supposed to be white clover or else wood-sorrel.

**Shandrydan**, shan'dri-dan, *n.* A one-horse Irish conveyance.

**Shandygaff**, shan'di-gaf, *n.* A mixture of beer and ginger-beer or lemonade.

**Shanghai**, shang'hi, *v.t.* To make a sailor drunk or otherwise incapable and put him on board a ship which is sailing, to form one of the crew.



**Shank**, shangk, *n.* [A.Sax. *scanca*, *scæna*, the bone of the leg.] The whole leg, or the part from the knee to the ankle; the tibia or shin-bone; the part of the foreleg of a horse between the knee and the fetlock; that part of a tool or other thing which connects the acting part with a handle; the stem of an anchor connecting the arms and the stock.

**Shanty**, shan'ti, *n.* [Ir. *sean*, old, and *tig*, a house.] A hut or mean dwelling; a slight temporary building.

**Shape**, shāp, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *scæpan*, *scapan*.] To form or create; to make; to mould or make into a particular form; to give form or figure to; to adapt to a purpose; to suit; to conceive or conjure up.—*v.i.* To square; to suit; to be adjusted.—*n.* External appearance of a body as determined by outlines or contours; make; figure; form; that which has form or figure; an appearance; a being; a pattern to be followed; a model; a mould; external manifestation of thought in words or action; *cookery*, a dish made of blanc-mange, rice, corn-flour, &c., which receives a particular form.—**Shapeless**, shāp'less, *a.* Destitute of regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions.—**Shapely**, shāp'li, *a.* Well formed; having a regular and pleasing shape; symmetrical.

**Shard**, shārd, *n.* [A.Sax. *scæard*, from *sceran*, to shear.] A broken piece of an earthen vessel; a potsherd; a fragment in general; the wing-case of a beetle; the leaves of the artichoke and some other vegetables whitened or blanched.

**Share**, shār, *n.* [A.Sax. *scæaru*, a portion.] A certain allotted quantity; a part bestowed; a portion; a part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common (*shares* in a bank); the iron blade of a plough which cuts the bottom of the furrow-slice; a ploughshare.—*v.t.*—**shared**, **sharing**. To divide in portions; to part among two or more; to partake or enjoy with others; to seize and possess jointly or in common.—*v.i.* To have part; to get one's portion; to be a sharer.—**Share-broker**, *n.* A dealer in the shares and securities of joint-stock companies and the like.—**Shareholder**, shār'hōl-dēr, *n.* One that holds or owns a share or shares in a joint-stock company, or in some property.

**Shark**, shārk, *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A voracious carnivorous marine fish: of which there are many species; a greedy, artful fellow; a sharper; a cheat.—*v.i.* To play the petty thief; to swindle.—*v.t.* To pick up hastily, slyly, or thievishly; with up.

**Sharp**, shārp, *a.* [A.Sax. *scæarp*.] Having a very thin edge or fine point; not blunt; having a keen cutting edge; pointed; peaked; bent at or forming an acute angle; acute of mind; quick to discern or distinguish; ingenious; shrewd;

subtle; keen as regards the organs of sense; quick of sight; vigilant; attentive; affecting the organs of taste like fine points; sour; acid; acrid; piercing to the ear; penetrating; shrill; acrimonious; severe; sarcastic; cutting (*a sharp rebuke*); severely rigid; intense; eager for food; feeling the calls of hunger; fierce; fiery; violent (*a sharp contest*); afflicting, distressing, or painful; biting; piercing (*sharp frost*); gritty (*sharp sand*); emaciated (*a sharp visage*); keenly alive to one's own interest; barely honest; *phonetics*, applied to a sound pronounced or uttered with breath and not with voice; surd; not sonant (*the sharp mutes in p, t, k*); *mus.* raised a semitone; too high; so high as to be out of tune or above true pitch.—*n.* *Mus.* a note artificially raised a semitone, marked by the sign (♯); the sign itself; *pl.* the hard parts of wheat which require grinding a second time.—*v.t.* To make sharp; to sharpen.—*adv.* Sharply; exactly; to the moment; not a minute behind.—**Sharpen**, shār'p'n, *v.t.* To make sharp or sharper; to whet; to make more eager, active, intense, ingenious, &c.; to make more eager for any gratification; *mus.* to raise a semitone, or a little above the true pitch.—*v.i.* To grow or become sharp.—**Sharper**, shār'pēr, *n.* A tricky fellow; a cheat; one who lives by cheating.—**Sharply**, shār'p'li, *adv.* In a sharp or keen manner; severely; rigorously; acrimoniously; keenly; violently; vehemently; with keen perception; wittily; abruptly; steeply.—**Sharpness**, shār'p'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sharp; keenness of edge or point; pungency; acidity; keenness of appetite; severity of pain or affliction; severity of language; acuteness of intellect; quickness of sense or perception; keenness; severity (*the sharpness of the air*); keenness in transacting business; equivocal honesty.—**Sharp-shooter**, *n.* A term formerly applied to riflemen when skirmishing or sniping.

**Shatter**, shat'ēr, *v.t.* [A softened form of *scatter*; to *shatter* is to smash into small pieces that scatter or fly apart.] To break at once into many pieces; to dash into splinters; to break up violently; to overthrow (a government, a person's intellect).—*v.i.* To be broken into fragments.

**Shave**, shāv, *v.t.*—pret. *shaved*; pp. *shaved* or *shaven*; ppr. *shaving*. [A.Sax. *scāfan*.] To pare off from the surface of a body by a razor or other edged instrument; to pare close; to remove the hair from by a razor or other sharp instrument; to skim along or near the surface of; to sweep along; to oppress by extortion; to fleece.—*v.i.* To use the razor.—*n.* A cutting off of the beard; a thin slice or shaving; the act of passing so closely as almost to graze; an exceedingly narrow miss

or escape [colloq.].—**Shaver**, shā'vēr, *n.* One who shaves; one who is close in bargains or a sharp dealer; one who fleeces; a pillager; a humorous fellow; a wag; a boy or lad [colloq.].—**Shaving**, shā'ving, *n.* The act of one who shaves; a thin slice pared off with a plane or other cutting instrument.

**Shaw**, shā, *n.* [A.Sax. *scaga*.] A grove or thicket; a small wood.

**Shawl**, shāl, *n.* [Fr. *châle*, from Ar. and Per. *shāl*, a shawl.] An article of dress of various textures, usually of a square or oblong shape, worn by persons of both sexes in the East, but in the West chiefly by women as a loose body or shoulder covering.—*v.t.* To cover with a shawl.

**She**, shē, *pron.*—possessive and dative her, objective *her*; pl. *they*, *their*, *them*. [A.Sax. *seo*.] The nominative feminine of the pronoun of the third person; occasionally used as a noun; used also as a prefix denoting of the female sex (*she-bear*, *she-cat*).

**Shea**, shē, *n.* A tree of tropical Asia and Africa, the trunk of which when pierced yields a copious milky juice, while a kind of vegetable butter is found in the nut.

**Sheading**, shēd'ing, *n.* [A.Sax. *scæddan*, to divide; akin *shed*, as in *watershed*.] One of the six local divisions of the Isle of Man.

**Sheaf**, shēf, *n. pl.* **Sheaves**, shēvz. [A.Sax. *scēaf*.] A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or other plant, bound together; any similar bundle, as of arrows.—*v.t.* To collect and bind; to make sheaves of.

**Shealing**, Sheal, shēl'ing, shēl, *n.* [From *el. skjöl*, a shelter.] A hut for shepherds or for fishermen, &c.; a shed for sheltering sheep during the night. Written also *Sheeling*, *Shelling*.

**Shear**, shēr, *v.t.*—pret. *sheared* or *shorn*; ppr. *shearing*. [A.Sax. *scæran*.] To cut or clip the wool from; to cut the nap from (to *shear cloth*); to separate by shears; to cut or clip from a surface; *fig.* to strip of property; to fleece; to cut with a sickle [Scottish].—*v.i.* To cut; to penetrate by cutting.—*n.* A strain, or change of shape, of a body, in which parallel planes slide over each other. See **SHEARING STRESS**.—**Shearing**, shēr'ing, *n.* A clipping by shears or by a machine; the result of the operation of clipping.—**Shearing stress**, *n.* That form of stress which tends to make one part of a body slide over the adjacent part.—**Shears**, shērz, *n. pl.* An instrument consisting of two movable blades with bevel edges, used for cutting cloth and other substances by interception between the two blades; something in the form of the blades of shears, as an apparatus for raising heavy weights.—**Shear-steel**, *n.* [From its value for shears, knives, &c.] Steel prepared by laying bars of common steel together, and heating them to the welding tempera-



ture, the bars being then beaten together and drawn out.—**Shear-water**, *n.* The name of several marine birds belonging to the petrel family, which skim over the waves.

**Sheath**, shēth, *n.* [A.Sax. *scaeth*.] A case for the reception of a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard; any somewhat similar covering; a petiole or leaf that embraces the branch from which it springs; the wing-case of an insect.—**Sheathe**, shēth, *v.i.*—*sheathed*, *sheathing*. To put into a sheath or scabbard; to cover with a sheath or case; to protect by a casing or covering, as of copper (to *sheathe* a ship).

**Sheave**, shēv, *n.* [Same as O.D. *schijve*.] A grooved wheel in a block, mast, yard, &c., on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley; a sliding scutcheon for covering a keyhole.

**Shebena**, shē-bēn', *n.* [Irish.] An Irish smuggler's hut; a low public-house; an unlicensed house where excisable liquors are sold.

**Shed**, shed, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *shed*; *ppr.* *shedding*. [A.Sax. *sceddan*, to separate, to disperse.] To let flow out; to let fall in drops (to *shed* tears, to *shed* blood); to cast or throw off, as a natural covering (to *shed* the leaves); to emit or give out (flowers *shed* fragrance); to cause to flow off without penetrating (a sloping roof *sheds* the rain); to divide; to part (as in Prov.E. to *shed* the hair).—*v.i.* To let fall seed, a covering or envelope, &c.—*n.* A parting of the streams of a district; a watershed; *weaving*, the interstice between the different parts of the warp of a loom through which the shuttle passes.

**Shed**, shed, *n.* [Perhaps originally a sloping roof or penthouse to *shed* off the rain.] A penthouse or covering of boards, &c., for shelter; a poor house or hovel; a hut; a large open structure for the temporary storage of goods, &c.

**Sheen**, shēn, *a.* [A.Sax. *scīne*, *scēne*, bright, beautiful.] Bright; shining; glittering; showy. [Poet.]—*n.* Brightness; splendour.—**Sheeny**, shē'ni, *a.* Bright; shining; fair.

**Sheeny**, shē'ni, *a.* Jew. [Colloq.]

**Sheep**, shēp, *n. sing* and *pl.* [A.Sax. *sceop*, *scēp*, sing. and *pl.*; L.G. and D. *schaap*, *G. schaf*, a sheep.] A ruminant animal nearly allied to the goat, and of great use to man both for its wool and its flesh; a silly fellow, the sheep being regarded as a stupid animal; leather prepared from sheep-skin.—**Sheepcot**,

**Sheepcote**, shēp'kot, shēp'kōt, *n.* A small enclosure for sheep; the cottage of a shepherd [Shak].—

**Sheep-dip**, *n.* A sheep-wash.—

**Sheep-dog**, *n.* A dog for tending sheep; a collie; an Old English sheep-dog.—**Sheepfold**, shēp'fōld,

*n.* A fold or pen for sheep.—

**Sheepish**, shēp'ish, *a.* Like a sheep; foolishly bashful; overmodest; diffident.—**Sheep-pen**, *n.*

An enclosure for sheep; a sheep-fold.—**Sheep-run**, *n.* Originally an Australian name for a large tract of grazing country fit for pasturing sheep, more extensive than a sheep-walk.—**Sheep's-eye**, *n.* A modest, diffident look; a wishful glance; a leer.—**Sheep-shank**, *n.* *Naut.* A kind of knot made on a rope to shorten it temporarily.—**Sheep-skin**, *n.* The skin of a sheep, or leather prepared from it.—**Sheep-walk**, *n.* A tract of some extent where sheep feed.—**Sheep-wash**, *n.* A wash for sheep either to kill vermin or to preserve the wool.

**Sheer**, shēr, *a.* [A.Sax. *scīr*, *pure*.] Pure or clear [Shak.]; simple; mere; downright (sheer falsehood or ignorance); straight up and down; perpendicular; precipitous.

**Sheer**, shēr, *v.i.* [A form of *shear*: so D. and *G. scheren*, to shear and to sheer.] To deviate from the line of the proper course; to slip or move aside: said especially of a ship.—*n.* The curve which the line of ports of the deck presents to the eye when viewing the side of a ship; the sheer-strake of a vessel.—

**Sheer-draught**, **Sheer-plan**, *n.* The plan or drawing showing the elevation of a ship.—**Sheer-hulk**, *n.* An old worn-out ship fitted with sheers to fix or take out masts, engines, &c., of other ships.—

**Sheers**, shēr, *n.pl.* [Named from having some resemblance to *shears*.] A hoisting apparatus used in masting or dismasting ships, putting in or taking out boilers, &c., and consisting of two or more tall pieces of timber erected in an inclined position, and fastened together near the top, from which depends the necessary tackle for hoisting.—**Sheer-strake**, *n.* The uppermost line of plates or outer planking of a ship.

**Sheet**, shēt, *n.* [A.Sax. *scēte*.] A broad, large, thin piece of anything, as paper, linen, iron, lead, glass, &c.; a large piece of linen or cotton cloth forming part of a set of bed-clothes; a broad piece of paper, either unfolded as it comes from the manufacturer, or folded into pages; a piece of writing-paper folded in two leaves; anything expanded; a broad expanse or surface (a *sheet* of water or of ice); *naut.* a rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail to extend and retain it in a particular situation.—*v.t.* To furnish with sheets; to fold in a sheet; to cover as with a sheet.—**Sheet-anchor**, *n.* [That is, the anchor *shot*, or thrown out for preservation.] The largest anchor of a ship, which is shot out in extreme danger; *fig.* the chief support; the last refuge for safety.—

**Sheet-glass**, *n.* A kind of crown-glass blown at first in the form of a cylinder, which is afterwards opened out to form a sheet.—

**Sheeting**, shēt'ing, *n.* Cloth for sheets.—**Sheet-iron**, *n.* Iron in sheets or broad thin plates.—

**Sheet-lightning**, *n.* Lightning appearing in wide expanded flashes.

**Sheik**, shēk or shāk, *n.* [Ar., an old man, an elder.] A title of dignity properly belonging to the chiefs of the Arabic tribes or clans, but now widely used among Moslems as a title of respect or reverence.

**Shell**, shel'ing, shēl, shēl'ing, *n.* SHEALING.

**Shelkel**, shēk'el, *n.* [Heb., from *shakal*, to weigh.] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews: the weight equals 9 dwts. 2 4-7ths grs. Troy, the value of the silver shelkel about 2s. 6d., of the golden shelkel £1, 16s. 6d. sterling.

**Sheldrake**, shēl'drak, *n.* [From *shield*, O.E. *sheld*, and *drake*, there being a somewhat shield-shaped chestnut patch on the breast.] A name of two species of British ducks, handsome birds that make their nests in rabbit-burrows.—**Shelduck**, shēl'duk, *n.* The female of the sheldrake.

**Shelf**, shēlf, *n. pl.* **Shelves**, shēlvz. [A.Sax. *scelfe*, *scylfe*.] A board or platform of boards fixed horizontally to a wall for holding vessels, books, &c.; a ledge; a projecting ledge of rocks; a ledge of rocks in the sea; a shoal.—*v.t.* To place on a shelf; to shelve.—**Shelve**, shēlv, *v.t.* To place on a shelf; hence, to put aside out of active employment, or out of use; to dismiss; to furnish with shelves.—*v.i.* To slope, like a shelf or sandbank; to incline; to be sloping.—**Shelving**, shēl'ving, *p. and a.* Inclining; sloping; having declivity.—*n.* The shelves of a room, shop, &c., collectively.

**Shell**, shēl, *n.* [A.Sax. *scel*.] A hard outside covering, particularly that serving as a natural protection in certain plants and animals; the hard outside part of a nut; the hard covering or external skeleton of many invertebrate animals, as the crab, the oyster, &c.; the hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, tortoise, &c.; a carapace; the outside and calcareous layer of an egg; any outside framework; any slight hollow structure; a kind of rough coffin; a thin interior coffin enclosed by a more substantial one; the outside plates of a boiler; at certain schools, an intermediate form, usually between the fourth and fifth forms; a hollow projectile containing a bursting charge, which is exploded by a time or percussion fuse.—*v.t.* To strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell; to bombard (to *shell* a fort, a town, &c.).—*v.i.* To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat; to cast the shell.—**Shell-fish**, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A mollusc or a crustacean, whose external covering consists of a shell, as oysters, crabs, &c.—

**Shell-jacket**, *n.* An undress military jacket reaching only to the waist.—**Shellac**, shēl'lak, *n.* Seed-lac melted and formed into thin cakes.—**Shell-proof**, *a.* Proof against shells; impenetrable by shells; bomb-proof.

**Shellac**. Under **SHELL**.

**Shelter**, shel'tèr, *n.* [A.Sax. *scild-truma*, a guard or troop of soldiers—*scild*, a shield, and *truma*, a troop, from *trum*, firm.] That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance; a protection; a refuge; a position affording cover or protection; a safe place; security.—*v.t.* To provide shelter for; to cover from violence, injury, annoyance, or attack; to protect; to place under cover; *refl.* to betake oneself to cover or a safe place.—*v.i.* To take shelter.

**Sheltie**, shel'ti, *n.* A small strong horse from *Shetland*.

**Sheol**, shé'ol, *n.* A Hebrew word in the Old Testament, rendered by the Authorized Version grave, hell, or pit.

**Shepherd**, shép'èrd, *n.* [A.Sax. *sceðphirde* = *sheep-herd*.] A man employed in tending sheep in the pasture; one who exercises spiritual care over a community; a pastor.—*Shepherd's* (or *shepherd*) *tartan*, a small black and white check pattern in cloth; cloth woven in this pattern.—**Shepherdess**, shép'èr-des, *n.* A woman that tends sheep.—**Shepherd's-plaid**, *n.* Shepherd's tartan cloth, worn as a plaid by shepherds.

**Sherbet**, shèr'bet, *n.* [Ar. *sherbet*, from *sharaba*, to drink; akin *sirup*.] A favourite cooling drink in the East, made of fruit juices diluted with water and sweetened.

**Shereef**, **Sheriff**, Sherif, she-réf', *n.* [Ar.] A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and Hassan Ibn Ali; a prince; the chief magistrate of Mecca.

**Sheriff**, sher'if, *n.* [A.Sax. *scire-gærf*, a shire-reeve. SHIRE, REEVE.] In England, the chief officer of the crown in every county, to whom alone by letters patent is committed the custody of the county, and whose duties are mainly honorary; in Scotland, the chief judge of a county, having under him one or more sheriffs-substitute, on whom falls the discharge of the greater part of the important duties of the office, all these judges being trained lawyers; the chief administrative officer in a county of the United States.—**Sheriffalty**, sher'if-al-ti, *n.* A sheriffship; a shrievalty.—**Sheriff-clerk**, *n.* In Scotland, the clerk of the sheriff's court, who has charge of the records of the court.—**Sheriff-officer**, *n.* In Scotland, an officer connected with the sheriff-court, who is charged with arrests, the serving of processes, &c.

**Sherry**, sher'i, *n.* A species of wine, so called from *Xeres*, in Spain, where it is made.—**Sherry-cobbler**, *n.* Sherry and iced water sucked up through a straw.

**Shew**, shô, *Shew*.

**Shibboleth**, shib'ô-leth, *n.* [Heb.] A word made the test to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites (Judg. xii); hence, the watchword of any party; a pet phrase of a party; a party cry.

**Shield**, shêld, *n.* [A.Sax. *scild*, *scyld*.]

A broad piece of defensive armour carried on the arm; a buckler, used in war for the protection of the body; anything that protects or defends; defence; protection; the person that defends or protects; *her*, the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms.—*v.t.* To cover, as with a shield; to cover or protect from danger or anything hurtful or disagreeable; to defend; to protect.

**Shieling**, shêl'ing, *n.* SHELALING.

**Shift**, shift, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *scytan*, to divide.] To transfer from one place or position to another; to remove; to change; to substitute other clothes for; to dress in fresh clothes.—*v.i.* To change; to pass into a different form, state, or the like; to change place, position, or direction; to change dress, particularly the under garments; to resort to expedients; to adopt some course in a case of difficulty; to contrive.—*n.* A change, a substitution of one thing for another; an expedient tried in difficulty; a contrivance; a resource; one thing tried when another fails; a mean or base refuge or resort; an artifice; a woman's under garment; a chemise; a squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; the working time of a squad or relay of men; the spell of work; *mus.* a complete change of four notes by changing the position of the left hand in violin playing.—*To make shift*, or *to make a shift*, to contrive; to find ways and means.—**Shiftless**, shift'les, *a.* Destitute of expedients; not resorting to successful expedients.—**Shifty**, shift'i, *a.* Full of shifts; fertile in expedients; especially fertile in evasions; given to tricks and artifices.

**Shiite**, shi'it, *n.* [Ar. *shiah*, a multitude following one another.] A member of one of the two great sects into which Mohammedans are divided, the other sect being the Sunnites or Sunnis; they consider Ali as being the only rightful successor of Mohammed.

**Shikaree**, shi-kâ're, *n.* [Hind.] A hunter, especially a native hunter acting as guide to a shooting-party.

**Shillelagh**, shil-lâl'a, *n.* [From *Shillelagh*, a barony in Wicklow famous for its oaks.] An Irish name for an oaken sapling or other stick used as a cudgel.

**Shilling**, shil'ing, *n.* [A.Sax. *scyl'ling*.] A British coin and money of account, equal in value to twelve pennies, or to one-twentieth of a pound sterling.

**Shilly-shally**, shil'i-shal-i, *v.i.* [A reduplication of *shall I?* and equal to *shall I or shall I not?*] To act in an irresolute or undecided manner; to hesitate.—*n.* Foolish trifling; irresolution.

**Shimmer**, shim'èr, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *scimrian*.] To emit a tremulous light; to gleam; to glisten.—*n.* A tremulous gleam or glistening.

**Shin**, shin, *n.* [A.Sax. *scin*, *scina*.]

The forepart of the leg between the ankle and the knee, particularly of the human leg.—*v.i.* and *t.* To climb a tree by means of the hands and legs alone; to swarm.

**Shindy**, shin'di, *n.* A row; a quarrel. [Slang.]

**Shine**, shin, *v.t.* —*shone*, *shining*. [A.Sax. *scinan*.] To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to exhibit brightness or splendour; to glitter or be brilliant; to be splendid or beautiful; to be conspicuous or distinguished (to shine in courts); to be noticeably visible.—*v.t.* To cause or make to shine.—*n.* Fair weather (*shine* and storm); sunshine; brilliancy; brightness; splendour; lustre; gloss.—**Shining**, *p.* and *a.* Emitting light; gleaming; bright; splendid; radiant; illustrious; distinguished; *bot.* having a smooth polished surface, as certain leaves.—**Shiny**, shi'ni, *a.* Characterized by sunshine; bright; luminous; having a glittering appearance; glossy; brilliant.

**Shingle**, shing'gl, *n.* [Corrupted from *shindle*, which, like *G. schindel*, was borrowed from *L. scindula*, a shingle, from *L. scindo*, I split.] A thin piece of wood, usually having parallel sides and thicker at one end than the other, so as to lap with others, used as a roof-covering instead of slates or tiles.—*v.t.* —*shingled*, *shingling*. To cover with shingles; to perform the process of shingling on (to shingle iron); to cut the hair short behind, and wave it so as to form curving lines like those of a shingled roof.—**Shingle-roofed**, *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles.—**Shingling**, shing'gling, *n.* A covering of shingles; *iron manuf.* the process of expelling the scoræ and other impurities from the metal in its conversion from the cast to the malleable state.

**Shingle**, shing'gl, *n.* [Norweg. *singel*.] Round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles.—**Shingly**, shing'gli, *a.* Abounding with shingle or gravel.

**Shingles**, shing'glz, *n.pl.* [From *L. cingulum*, a belt, from *cingo*, I gird.] A painful eruptive skin disease which spreads around the body somewhat like a girdle; herpes.

**Shinto**, **Shintoism**, shin'to, shin'to-izm, *n.* [Chinese *shin*, god or spirit, and *to*, way or law.] The ancient religion of Japan, a form of nature worship, though its essence is now ancestral worship and sacrifice to departed heroes.

**Shinty**, shin'ti, *n.* [Gael. *sinteag*, a skip, a bound.] A rudimentary form of hockey.

**Ship**, ship, *n.* [A.Sax. *scip*.] A vessel of some size adapted to navigation: a general term for vessels of whatever kind, excepting boats: sometimes restricted to a three-masted, square-rigged vessel.—*v.t.* —*shipped*, *shipping*. To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind; to transport in a ship; to take for



service on board ship; *naut.* to fix in its proper place (to *ship* the tiller, the rudder).—*v.i.* To go on board a vessel to make a voyage with it; to embark; to engage for service on board a ship.—**Ship-biscuit**, *n.* Hard coarse biscuit prepared for long keeping, and for use on board a ship.—**Ship-broker**, *n.* An agent engaged in buying and selling ships; a broker who procures insurance on ships.—**Ship-builder**, *n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships; a naval architect; a shipwright.—**Ship-building**, *n.* The art of constructing vessels for navigation.—**Ship-canal**, *n.* A canal through which vessels of large size can pass; a canal for sea-going vessels.—**Ship-chandler**, *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.—**Shipful**, *ship'ful*, *n.* As much or many as a ship will hold; enough to fill a ship.—**Shipmate**, *ship'mât*, *n.* One who serves in the same ship with another; a fellow-sailor.—**Shipment**, *ship'ment*, *n.* The act of putting anything on board of a ship; the goods shipped or put on board.—**Ship-money**, *n.* An ancient imposition in England, levied for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service, revived by Charles I after having been long dormant.—**Shipped**, *shipt*, *p.* and *a.* Carried in a ship, as goods; furnished with a ship or ships.—**Shipper**, *ship'er*, *n.* One who places goods on board a vessel for transportation.—**Shipping**, *ship'ing*, *n.* Ships in general; the collective body of ships belonging to a country, port, &c.—*a.* Relating to ships.—**Ship-shape**, *a.* Having a seamanlike trim; hence, neat and trim; well arranged.—**Ship's husband**, *n.* A person appointed to look after the repairs, equipment, provide stores, &c., of a ship while in port.—**Ship-worm**, *n.* The teredo, a mollusc very destructive to ships and submarine woodwork.—**Shipwreck**, *ship'rek*, *n.* The wreck of a ship; the destruction or loss at sea of a ship; destruction; miscarriage; ruin.—*v.t.* To make to suffer shipwreck; to wreck; to cast away.—**Shipwright**, *ship'rit*, *n.* A workman who builds ships.—**Shipyard**, *ship'yârd*, *n.* A place near water in which ships are constructed.

**Shippen**, **Shippon**, *ship'en*, *ship'on*, *n.* [O.E. *schepne*, *schupne*, A.Sax. *scypen*, akin to *shop*.] A house for cattle or sheep; a stable.

**Shire**, *shir*, *n.* [A.Sax. *scire*.] A name for the larger divisions into which Great Britain is divided, and practically corresponding to the term county.—*The shires*, those English counties the names of which terminate in 'shire', applied in a general way to the midland counties.

**Shirk**, *shêrk*, *v.t.* and *i.* [Probably a form of *shark*.] To avoid or get off unfairly or meanly; to seek to avoid the performance of duty.—*n.* One who seeks to avoid duty; the act of

shirking.—**Shirker**, *shêr'kêr*, *n.* One who shirks duty or danger.

**Shirred**, *shêrd*, *a.* [Etymol. unknown.] Having cords or elastic threads inserted between two pieces of cloth or in the body of a fabric; gathered.

**Shirt**, *shêrt*, *n.* [From Icel. *skyrtá*, Dan. *skjorte*, a shirt; lit. a garment shortened. *Skirt* is the same word.] A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys under the outer clothes.

**Shiver**, *shiv'er*, *v.t.* [G. *schiefern*, to splinter; O.D. *scheveren*, to break in pieces.] To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter.—*v.i.* To fall at once into many small pieces or parts.—*n.* [Comp. G. *schiefer*, a splinter, slate.] A small fragment into which a thing breaks by sudden violence.

**Shiver**, *shiv'er*, *v.i.* [O.E. *chiver*, *chever*.] To tremble, as from cold; to shake, as with ague, fear, horror, or excitement; to shudder; to quiver.—*n.* A shaking fit; a tremulous motion.—**Shivery**, *shiv'er-i*, *a.* Pertaining to shivering; characterized by shivering.

**Shoal**, *shôl*, *n.* [A.Sax. *scolu*, *scalu*, a crowd, a shoal; perhaps same as *school*.] A great multitude assembled; a crowd; a throng.

**Shoal**, *shôl*, *n.* [Allied to *shallow*.] A place where the water of a river, lake, or sea is shallow or of little depth; a sandbank or bar; a shallow.—*v.i.* To become more shallow (the water *shoals*).—*a.* Shallow; of little depth (*shoal* water).—**Shoaliness**, *shô'li-nes*, *n.* The state of being shoaly.—**Shoaling**, *shô'ling*, *p.* and *a.* Becoming shallow by being filled up with shoals.—**Shoaly**, *shô'li*, *a.* Full of shoals or shallow places.

**Shock**, *shok*, *n.* [Same as D. *shok*, a bounce, a jolt.] A violent collision of bodies; a concussion; a violent striking or dashing against; violent onset; hostile encounter; a strong and sudden agitation; any violent or sudden impression or sensation; a blow to the feelings; *elect.* the effect on the animal system of a discharge of electricity from a charged body; *med.* a violent and sudden disorganization of the system, with perturbation of body and mind.—*v.t.* [Fr. *choquer*, from D. *schokken*, to jog, to jolt.] To shake by sudden collision; to strike against suddenly; to strike, as with horror, fear, or disgust; to offend extremely; to disgust; to scandalize.—*v.i.* To come together with a shock; to meet in sudden encounter.—**Shocker**, *n.* A sensational novel. [Colloq.].—**Shocking**, *shok'ing*, *a.* Causing a shock of horror, disgust, or pain; causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive or disgusting; very obnoxious or repugnant.

**Shock**, *shok*, *n.* [O.Sax. *scoc*, three-score.] A pile of sheaves of wheat, rye, &c.; a stook.

**Shock**, *shok*, *n.* [Modified from

*shay*.] A mass of close matted hair.—*a.* Shaggy; having shaggy hair.—**Shock-headed**, *a.* Having a thick and bushy head of hair.

**Shoddy**, *shod'i*, *n.* [From *shed*, a provincial pp. of *shed*—the original meaning being fluff thrown off, or *shed*, from cloth in weaving.] The fibre from old woolen or worsted fabrics torn up or deviled by machinery, and mixed with fresh but inferior wool, to be respun and made into cheap cloth, &c.; the coarse or inferior cloth made from this.—*a.* Made of shoddy; *fig.* of a trashy or inferior character (*shoddy* literature).—**Shoddy-mill**, *n.* A mill for the manufacture of yarn from old woolen cloths and refuse goods.

**Shoe**, *shô*, *n.* pl. **Shoes**, *shôz*, old pl. **Shoon**, *shôn*. [A.Sax. *scô*.] A covering for the foot, usually of leather, composed of a thick kind for the sole, and a thinner kind for the upper; a plate or rim of iron nailed under the hoof of an animal, as a horse, to defend it from injury; anything resembling a shoe in form or use.—*v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *shod*, *ppr.* *shoeing*. To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on; to cover at the lower end.—**Shoeblack**, *shô'blak*, *n.* A person that cleans shoes.—**Shoe-horn**, *n.* A curved piece of polished horn (now also of sheet-metal) used to aid in putting on shoes.

**Shoot**, *shôt*, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *shot*. [A.Sax. *sceotan*, to shoot.] To let fly with force; to propel, as from a bow or firearm (to *shoot* an arrow, a ball); to discharge; to let off; to fire off (to *shoot off* a gun); to hit, wound, or kill with a missile discharged from a weapon; to discharge or propel with force; to empty out with rapidity or violence (to *shoot* rubbish into a hole); to push or thrust forward; to dart forth; to protrude; to put forth by way of vegetable growth; to pass rapidly through, under, or over (to *shoot* a rapid or a bridge).—*v.i.* To perform the act of discharging a missile from an engine or instrument; to fire (to *shoot* at a target or mark); to be emitted; to dart forth; to rush or move along rapidly; to dart along (*shooting* stars); to be felt as if darting through one (*shooting* pains); to sprout; to put forth buds or shoots; to increase in growth; to grow taller or larger; to push or be pushed out; to project; to jut.—*n.* A young branch which shoots out from the main stock; an annual growth; a kind of sloping trough for conveying coal, grain, &c., into a particular receptacle; a place for shooting rubbish.—**Shooting**, *shôt'ing*, *p.* and *a.* Pertaining to one who or that which shoots; connected with the killing of game by firearms (a *shooting* licence, the *shooting* season).—*n.* The act of one who shoots; especially, the act or sport of killing game with firearms



(to be fond of shooting and fishing); a tract of ground over which game is shot; sensation of a quick darting pain.—**Shooting-box**, *n.* A private house for the accommodation of a sportsman during the shooting season.—**Shooting-star**, *n.* A meteor in a state of incandescence seen suddenly darting along some part of the sky.

**Shop**, *shop*, *n.* [A.Sax. *sceoppa*, a booth.] A building or apartment in which goods are sold by retail, generally with a frontage to a street or road; a building in which workmen carry on their occupation (a joiner's shop, an engine shop).—*To talk shop*, to speak of one's calling or profession only.—*v.i.* To visit shops for purchasing goods: used chiefly in ppr.—**Shop-keeper**, *shop'kēp-ēr*, *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail, in distinction from a merchant, or one who sells by wholesale; a tradesman.—**Shop-lifter**, *shop'lif-tēr*, *n.* One who, under pretence of buying goods, steals anything in a shop.—**Shop-steward**, *n.* A representative appointed from among themselves, subject to the approval of their union, by the workmen in engineering and similar shops, to take charge of certain matters affecting their collective interests and to be the medium of complaints to the management.—**Shop-walker**, *n.* An attendant in a large shop who directs customers to the proper department, sees that they are served, &c.

**Shore**, *shōr*, *n.* [A.Sax. *score*.] The land immediately adjacent to a great body of water, as an ocean or sea, or to a large lake or river; the land along the edge of the water.

**Shore**, *shōr*, *n.* [Lit. a piece *shorn* or cut to a certain length.] A prop; a piece of timber or iron for the temporary support of something, often resting obliquely against it.—*v.t.*—*shored*, *shoring*. To support by a shore or shores; to prop; usually with *up* (to *shore up* a building).—**Shoring**, *shōr'ing*, *n.* A supporting with shores; a set of shores collectively.

**Short**, *short*, *a.* [A.Sax. *seort*.] Not long; not having great length or linear extension; not extending in time; not of long duration; not reaching a certain point; limited in quantity; insufficient; inadequate; scanty; deficient (a *short* supply, *short* weight); scantily supplied or furnished; not possessed of a reasonable or usual quantity or amount (to be *short* of money or means); not tenacious or retentive (a *short* memory); not containing many words; curt; brief; abrupt; sharp; severe; uncivil (a *short* answer); breaking or crumbling readily in the mouth; crisp; brittle; friable; not prolonged in sound (a *short* vowel or syllable); followed by of, less than; below; inferior to (his escape was nothing *short* of a miracle).—*adv.* In a short manner; abruptly; sud-

denly.—*n.* A summary account (the *short* of the matter).—*In short*, in few words; briefly; to sum up in few words.—*The long and the short*, a brief summing up in decisive, precise, or explicit terms.—**Shortage**, *short'āj*, *n.* Amount short or deficient; an amount by which a sum of money is deficient.—**Shortbread**, *n.* A sweet and very brittle cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour.—**Short circuit**, *n.* *Elect.* connexion, generally accidental, between two conductors, whereby the current takes a short cut.—**Short-coming**, *short'kum-ing*, *n.* A falling of the usual quantity or amount, as of a crop; a failure of full performance, as of duty.—**Shorten**, *short'ın*, *v.t.* To make short or shorter; to abridge; to curtail; to lessen; to diminish in extent or amount.—*To shorten sail*, to reef some of the sails set.—*v.i.* To become short or shorter; to contract.—**Short-hand**, *short'hand*, *n.* A general term for any system of contracted writing; stenography.—**Short-handed**, *a.* Not having the necessary or regular number of hands or assistants.—**Shortly**, *short'lı*, *adv.* In a short or brief time or manner; soon; in few words.—**Shorts**, *shorts*, *n.pl.* The bran and coarse part of meal in mixture; small-clothes; abbreviated trousers.—**Short-sight**, *n.* Near-sightedness; myopia; vision accurate only when the object is near.—**Short-sighted**, *a.* Not able to see far; myopic; near-sighted; not able to look far into futurity; not having foresight; characterized by a want of foresight (a *short-sighted* policy).

**Shot**, *shot*, *n. pl.* **Shot or Shots**. [From *shoot* (which see); A.Sax. *gescot*, an arrow.] The act of shooting; a discharge of a firearm or other missile weapon; one who shoots; a marksman; a missile, particularly a ball or bullet for firing from ordnance; small globular masses of lead for use with fowling-pieces, &c.: in collective sense, often called distinctively *small shot*; the flight of a missile, or the range or distance through which it passes; range; reach; the whole sweep of a fisherman's nets thrown out at one time, also the number of fish caught in one haul of the nets; *weaving*, a single thread of weft carried through the warp at one run of the shuttle; *blasting*, a charge of powder or other explosive in a blast-hole, usually fired by a slow-match.—*v.t.*—*shotted*, *shotting*. To load with shot (to *shot* a cannon).—*p.* and *a.* Having a changeable colour, like that produced in weaving by all the warp threads being of one colour and all the weft of another; chatoyant (*shot-silk*); hence, interwoven; interspersed.—**Shot-gun**, *n.* A light, smooth-bored gun for firing shot at short range; a fowling-piece.—**Shot-tower**, *n.* A tower for making small shot by pouring melted

lead through a colander from the summit, the lead forming into globules, which cool and harden as they fall.

**Shot**, *shot*, *n.* [A corruption of *scot* (which see).] A reckoning, or a person's share of a reckoning; share of expenses, as of a tavern-bill.

**Shoulder**, *shōl'dēr*, *n.* [O.E. *shulder*.] The joint by which the arm of a human being or the foreleg of a quadruped is connected with the body; the bones and muscles of this part together; the upper joint of the foreleg of an animal cut for the market; that which resembles a human shoulder; a prominent or projecting part (the *shoulder* of a hill); a projection on various implements and articles.—*v.t.* To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence; to take upon the shoulder or shoulders; *milit.* to carry vertically at the side of the body and resting against the hollow of the shoulder (to *shoulder* arms).—*v.i.* To push forward; to force one's way, as through a crowd.

**Shout**, *shout*, *v.i.* [Perhaps onomatopoeic.] To utter a sudden and loud cry, as in joy or exultation, or to call a person's attention.—*n.* A loud cry; a vehement and sudden outcry, particularly of a multitude of men, expressing joy, triumph, exultation, &c.—*v.t.* To utter with a shout.

**Shove**, *shuv*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *scufan*.] To force or push along, usually without a sudden impulse; to cause to slide by pushing; to press against; to jostle.—*v.i.* To push or drive forward; to urge a course.—*n.* An act of shoving; a push.

**Shovel**, *shuv'el*, *n.* [A.Sax. *scoff* (from *scufan*, to shove).] An implement consisting of a broad and slightly hollow blade, or a shallow scoop, with a longish handle, used for removing coals, sand, earth, or other loose matter.—*v.t.* To take up and throw with a shovel.

**Shovel-board**, *n.* A kind of game played by pushing coins or the like along a board towards certain marks; a game played on board ships by shoving with a cue wooden discs so that they shall rest in one of nine squares chalked on the deck.

**Shovel-hat**, *n.* A hat with a broad brim turned up at the sides, and projecting in front, worn by dignitaries of the Church of England.

—**Shoveller**, *shuv'el-ēr*, *n.* A species of duck remarkable for the terminal expansion of the bill.

**Show**, *shō*, *v.t.*—*pret.* *showed*; *pp.* *shown* or *showed*; also written *Shew*, *Shewed*, *Shewn*. [A.Sax. *sedwian*.] To exhibit or present to the view; to place in sight; to display; to let be seen; to communicate; to reveal; to make known; to make apparent or clear by evidence, reasoning, &c.; to teach; to direct; to guide or usher; to conduct; to bestow, confer, afford (mercy, &c.); to explain or to expound; to indicate; to point out.—*v.i.* To appear; to

become visible; to look; to be in appearance.—*n.* The act of showing; exposure to view or notice; appearance, whether true or false; semblance; outward aspect assumed; pretext; ostentatious display; parade; pomp; an object attracting notice; a sight or spectacle; an exhibition; a collection of curiosities exhibited for money (a *flower-show*).—**Show-case**, *n.* A case with glass on the top or front, within which articles are placed for sale or exhibition.—**Showing**, shō'ing, *n.* Exhibition; representation by words.—**Showman**, shō'man, *n.* One who exhibits a show; the proprietor of a travelling exhibition.—**Show-room**, *n.* A room in which a show is exhibited; an apartment where goods are displayed to the best advantage to attract purchasers.—**Showy**, shō'i, *a.* Making a great show or appearance; gaudy; gay; gorgeous; ostentatious.

**Shower**, shou'ér, *n.* [A.Sax. *scúr.*] A fall of rain of short or not very great duration; also of snow or hail; a fall of things in thick and fast succession (a *shower of stones*).—*v.t.* To pour down copiously and rapidly; to bestow liberally.—*v.i.* To rain in showers; to fall as a shower.—**Shower-bath**, *n.* A bath in which water is showered upon the person from above.—**Showery**, shou'ér-i, *a.* Raining in showers; abounding with falls of rain.

**Shrapnel**, shrap'nel, *n.* [After General Shrapnel, the inventor.] A shell filled with bullets and a small bursting charge just sufficient to split the shell open and release the bullets at any given point.

**Shred**, shred, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *shred*; *ppr.* *shredding*. [A.Sax. *scred-dian*.] To tear or cut into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces, as cloth or leather.—*n.* A piece torn or cut off; any torn fragment; a tatter; a fragment.

**Shrew**, shró, *n.* [O.E. *shrewe*, wicked.] An ill-tempered woman; a virago; a scold; a shrew-mouse.—**Shrewish**, shró'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; vixenish.—**Shrew-mouse**, *n.* [So called because its bite was once thought venomous.] A harmless little animal with a prolonged muzzle, somewhat resembling a mouse, but belonging to the insectivorous animals, while the mouse is a rodent.

**Shrewd**, shród, *a.* [From old *shrewe*, to curse.] Malicious or mischievous [Shak.]; astute; sagacious; discerning.—**Shrewdness**, shród'nes, *n.* The quality of being shrewd; sagacity; acuteness of mind.

**Shriek**, shrék, *v.i.* [A form of *screech*.] To utter a sharp shrill cry; to scream, as in a sudden fright, horror, or anguish.—*n.* A sharp shrill cry or scream; a shrill noise.—*v.t.* To utter with a shriek.

**Shrievalty**, shré'val-ti, *n.* [From *obso.* *shrieve*, a sheriff.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

**Shrike**, shrík, *n.* [From its *shrieking*

cry.] The name of certain dentirostral insectorial birds which feed on mice, insects, small birds, &c., and often impale their prey on thorns: called also *Butcher-birds*.

**Shrill**, shríl, *a.* [An imitative word akin to Sc. *skirl*, a screech.] Sharp or acute in tone; having a piercing sound; uttering an acute sound.—*v.i.* To utter an acute piercing sound.—*v.t.* To utter in a shrill tone.—**Shrillness**, shríl'nes, *n.* The quality of being shrill; acuteness of sound.—**Shrilly**, shríl'i, *adv.* In a shrill manner; with a sharp sound or voice.—*a.* (shríl'i). Somewhat shrill.

**Shrimp**, shrimp, *n.* [Akin to Sc. *scrimp*, to deal out sparingly.] A small crustacean allied to the lobster and crayfish, which burrows in sand, and is esteemed as food; a dwarfish creature; a manikin.

**Shrine**, shrín, *n.* [A.Sax. *scrín*, from L. *scrinium*, a box.] A box for holding the bones or other remains of departed saints; a reliquary; a tomb of shrine-like form; the mausoleum of a saint in a church; an altar; a place hallowed from its history or associations (a *shrine of art*).—*v.t.*—*shrined*, *shrining*. To place in a shrine; to enshrine.

**Shrink**, shrink, *v.i.*—*pret.* *shrank* and *shrunk*; *pp.* *shrunk*, *shrunk* (the latter now always an adjective). [A.Sax. *scrincan*.] To contract spontaneously, as woollen cloth in water; to draw or be drawn into less compass by an inherent quality; to shrivel; to become wrinkled; to draw back, as from danger; to decline action from fear; to recoil; to draw the body together as in fear or horror.—*v.t.* To cause to contract by immersing in water.—*n.* The act of shrinking.—**Shrinkage**, shrink'áj, *n.* The contraction of a material into less compass, as by soaking or by drying.—**Shrunken**, shrunk'n, *p.* and *a.* Having shrunk; shrivelled up; contracted.

**Shrive**, shrív, *v.t.*—*pret.* *shrove* or *shrived*; *pp.* *shriven*, *shrived*; *ppr.* *shriving*. [A.Sax. *scrifan*.] To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession to, as a priest does; to confess and absolve.—**Shrift**, shrift, *n.* [A.Sax. *scrift*; *comp.* *give* and *gift*.] Confession made to a priest; absolution.

**Shrivel**, shrí'el, *v.i.* [Probably based partly on *rivel*, to shrivel, partly on *shrink*.] To contract or shrink; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles.—*v.t.* To contract into wrinkles.

**Shroud**, shroud, *n.* [A.Sax. *scrúd*, a garment.] That which clothes, covers, or conceals; a garment; a covering; the dress of the dead; a winding-sheet; *naut.* one of those large ropes that extend from the head of a mast to the right and left sides of the ship, to support the mast.—*v.t.* To envelop with some covering; to cover; to hide; to veil; to put a shroud or winding-sheet on.

**Shrove-tide**, *n.* [Shrove, *pret.* of *shrive*, and *tide*, time, season.] The time when the people were shaven preparatory to the Lenten season; the few days before Ash-Wednesday.—**Shrove-Tuesday**, *n.* Confession-Tuesday; the Tuesday preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash-Wednesday.

**Shrub**, shrub, *n.* [A.Sax. *scrob*, a bush.] A low dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree; or more strictly, a plant with several permanent woody stems dividing from the bottom.—**Shrubby**, shrub'ér-i, *n.* An ornamental plantation of shrubs; growing shrubs.

**Shrub**, shrub, *n.* [Ar. *shurb*, a drink; allied to *syrop*, *sherbet*.] A liquor composed of lime or lemon juice and sugar, with spirit (usually rum).

**Shrug**, shrug, *v.t.* and *i.* [From root of *shrink*; allied to D. *schrikken*, G. *schrecken*, to tremble.] To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing dissatisfaction, aversion, &c.—*n.* A drawing up of the shoulders, a motion usually expressing dislike.

**Shuck**, shuk, *n.* [Comp. *chuck*, to throw, husks being thrown away.] A shell or husk.

**Shudder**, shud'ér, *v.i.* [Same as L.G. *schuddern*.] To tremble with fear, horror, aversion, or cold; to shake or shiver; to quake.—*n.* A tremor; a shaking with fear or horror.

**Shuffle**, shuf'l, *v.t.* [A *dim.* from *shove*.] To shove rapidly one way and the other; to mix together by pushing or shoving; to throw together higgledy-piggledy; to put into a fresh order at random, as playing-cards.—*v.i.* To change the position; to shift ground; to prevaricate; to practise shifts; to shift; to move with an irregular dragging gait; to shove the feet noisily to and fro on the floor or ground; to scrape the floor in dancing.—*n.* The act of one who shuffles; an evasion; a trick; an artifice; *dancing*, a rapid scraping movement with the feet.—**Shuffler**, shuf'lér, *n.* One who shuffles; one who prevaricates or plays evasive mean tricks.

**Shun**, shun, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *scunian*.] To keep clear of; to get out of the way of; to avoid; to eschew.

**Shunt**, shunt, *v.i.* [From *shun*.] *Railways*, to turn from one line of rails into another.—*v.t.* To cause to turn from one line of rails to another; to turn into a siding; hence [collog.], to shove off; to free oneself of.

**Shut**, shut, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *shut*, *ppr.* *shutting*. [O.E. *shutte*, *shitte*, A.Sax. *scytan*, to bolt.] To close so as to prevent ingress or egress; to close up by bringing the parts together (a book, &c.); to forbid entrance into (to *shut a port*); to bar; to preclude; to exclude.—*v.i.* To close itself; to become closed.—*a.* Not resonant or sonorous; having the sound suddenly stopped by a succeeding consonant

(as *o* in *got*).—*n.* The act of closing; close; a shutter.—**Shutter**, shut'ter, *n.* One who or that which shuts; a movable covering for a window.

**Shuttle**, shut'l, *n.* [A.Sax. *scytel*, a shuttle, from *scotan*, to shoot, because shot to and fro in weaving.] An instrument used by weavers for passing the thread of the weft from one side of the web to the other between the threads of the warp; *sewing-machines*, the sliding thread-holder which carries the lower thread between the needle and the upper thread to make a lock-stitch.—**Shuttle-cock**, *n.* A cork stuck with feathers made to be struck by a battledore in play; also the play.—*v.t.* To throw or bandy backwards and forwards like a shuttlecock.

**Shy**, shi, *a.* [Same as Dan. *sky*; akin to O.E. *schiech*.] Keeping at a distance through caution or timidity; readily frightened; timid; sensitively timid; not inclined to be familiar; retiring; coy; reserved; cautious; wary; careful to avoid committing oneself: followed by *of*.—*v.i.*—*shied*, *shying*. To start away from an object that causes fear: said of a horse.—*n.* A sudden start aside made by a horse.—**Shyness**, shif'nes, *n.* The quality or state of being shy; reserve; coyness.

**Shy**, shi, *v.t.* [Probably akin to *skew*, meaning lit. to throw obliquely.] To throw (to *shy* a stone). [Colloq.]

**Si**, sē, *Mus.* A name given in some systems to the seventh note of the natural or normal scale.

**Siamese**, si-a-mēz', *n.* *Siam*, and *pl.* A native or natives of *Siam*; the language of *Siam*.

**Sib**, sib, *a.* Related to; akin to; consanguineous.

**Siberian**, si-bē'rī-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Siberia*.

**Sibilant**, sib'i-lant, *a.* [L. *sibilans*, *sibilantis*, ppr. of *sibilo*, I hiss.] Hissing; making a hissing sound.—*n.* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*.—**Sibilance**, **Sibilancy**, sib'i-lans, sib'i-lan-si, *n.* The quality of being sibilant; a hissing sound as of *s*.—**Sibilate**, sib'i-lāt, *v.t.* [L. *sibilo*, *sibilatum*, to hiss.] To pronounce with a hissing sound.—**Sibilation**, sib-i-lā'shon, *n.* The act of sibilating or hissing; a hissing sound; a hiss.

**Sibyl**, sib'il, *n.* [Gr. *sibylla*.] A name common to certain women mentioned by Greek and Roman writers, and said to have been endowed with a prophetic spirit; hence, a prophetess; a sorceress; a fortune-teller; a witch.—**Sibylline**, sib'il-lin, *a.* Pertaining to the sibyls; like the productions of sibyls; prophetic.

**Sic**, sik, *adv.* [L. *sic*, so.] Thus, or it is so: a word often used in quoting, and placed within brackets in order to call attention to the fact that the quotation is literally given, and that there is something peculiar about it.

**Sice**, sis, *n.* [Fr. *six* (pron. *sēs*), *six*. Six.] The number six at dice.

**Sicilian**, si-sil'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Sicily*.—*n.* A native or inhabitant of *Sicily*.

**Sick**, sik, *a.* [A.Sax. *sēoc*.] Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; disgusted; feeling tedious; wearied (to be *sick* of flattery); affected with disease of any kind; not in health; ill; languishing; used by or set apart for sick persons (a *sick-bed*).

—*The sick*, persons affected with disease.—**Sick-bay**, *n.* *Naut.* A portion of the main-deck partitioned off for invalids.—**Sick-bed**, *n.* A bed on which one is confined by sickness.—**Sicken**, sik'n, *v.t.* To make sick; to disease; to make squeamish or qualmish; to disgust.

—*v.i.* To become sick; to fall ill; to feel sick; to become distempered; to languish.—**Sickening**, sik'n-ing, *a.* Making sick; disgusting.

—**Sickly**, sik'li, *a.* Somewhat sick or ill; not healthy; attended with sickness; producing or tending to produce disease; faint; languid; appearing as if sick.—*adv.* In a sick manner or condition.—**Sickness**, sik'nes, *n.* The state of being sick; disease; ill-health; a disease; a malady; a particular state of the stomach which occurs under the forms of nausea, retching, and vomiting; any disordered state.

**Sickle**, sik'l, *n.* [A.Sax. *sicel*.] A reaping-hook; a curved blade or hook of steel with a handle, for use with one hand in cutting grain, grass, &c.

**Side**, sid, *n.* [A.Sax. *side*.] The broad or long surface of a solid body, as distinguished from the *end*, which is of less extent; the exterior line of anything considered in length; the margin, edge, border; the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder (the right or left *side*); the part of persons on the right hand or the left; the part between the top and bottom; the slope of a hill or mountain (the *side* of Mount Etna); one of two principal surfaces opposed to each other; part whichever way directed; quarter in any direction; any party or interest opposed to another (on the same *side* in politics); line of descent traced through one parent (by the father's *side*); *geom.* any line which forms one of the boundaries of a straight-lined figure; also, any of the bounding surfaces of a solid; swagger, pomposity [colloq.].—*a.* Lateral; being on the side; being from the side or toward the side; oblique; indirect (a *side view*).—*v.i.* To embrace the opinions of one party when opposed to another party; to engage in a faction: often followed by *with*.—**Side-arms**, *n.pl.* Arms carried by the side, as sword, bayonet, &c.—**Sideboard**, sid'bōrd, *n.* A piece of dining-room furniture, consisting of a kind of table with drawers or compartments used to hold dining utensils, &c.—**Side-dish**, *n.* A dish placed at the side of a table, instead of at the head or bottom.—**Side-light**,

*n.* Light admitted into a building, &c.; laterally; a window in the wall of a building; information thrown indirectly upon a subject.—**Sidelong**, sid'long, *adv.* [Side, and term. -long, -ling, as in *headlong*, *darkling*.] Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side.—*a.* Lateral; oblique; not directly in front.—**Side-saddle**, *n.* A saddle for a woman, who rides with the feet both on one side.—**Sidesman**, sidz'man, *n.* An assistant to the church-wardens.—**Sideways**, sid'wāz, *adv.* **SIDEWISE**.—**Side-wind**, *n.* A wind blowing laterally, *fig.* an indirect influence or means.—**Side-wise**, sid'wiz, *adv.* Toward one side; laterally; on one side.—**Siding**, si'ding, *n.* A short additional line of rails laid at the side of a main line for the purpose of shunting.

**Sideral**, si-dē'rē-al, *a.* [L. *sideralis*, *siderus*, from *sidus*, *sideris*, a star.] Pertaining to the stars; starry; measured or marked by the apparent motions of the stars (*sideral time*).—*Sideral day*, the time in which the earth makes a complete revolution on its axis relative to the fixed stars, being 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4.092 seconds.

**Siderite**, sid'ēr-it, *n.* [Gr. *sideritis*, from *sideros*, iron.] Magnetic iron ore or lodestone; also native spathic iron ore, and a blue variety of quartz.

**Sidele**, si'dl, *v.i.* [From *side*.] To go or move side foremost; to move to one side.

**Siege**, sē, *n.* [Fr. *siège*, from hypothetical L.L. *sedium*, *sidium*, from L. *sedeo*, I sit.] The investment of a fortified place by an army, and attack of it by passages and advance works that protect the besiegers; any continued endeavour to gain possession.

**Sienna**, sē-en'na, *n.* A ferruginous earth of a fine yellow colour, from *Sienna* in Italy, used as a pigment.

**Sierra**, sē-ēr-ra, *n.* [Sp., from L. *serra*, a saw.] A chain of hills or mountains with jagged or saw-like ridges.

**Siesta**, si-ēs-ta, *n.* [Sp.] A sleep or rest in the hottest part of the day indulged in by the Spaniards and others.

**Sieur**, syēr, *n.* [Fr., abbrev. from *seigneur*.] A title of respect used by the French.

**Sieve**, siv, *n.* [A.Sax. *sife*.] An instrument for separating the smaller particles of substances from the grosser, usually in the form of a shallow circular vessel having its bottom made of basket-work, interwoven wires, hair, canvas, network, &c., according to circumstances.

**Sift**, sift, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *sifian*.] To operate on by a sieve; to separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse; to part, as by a sieve; to examine minutely or critically; to scrutinize.

**Sigh**, si, *v.i.* [O.E. *syke*, A.Sax. *sīcan*.]



To make a deep single respiration, as the involuntary expression of sorrow or melancholy; to grieve; to give out a similar sound (the wind *sighs*).—*v.t.* To emit in sighs; to mourn; to express by sighs.—*n.* A single deep involuntary respiration; a simple respiration giving involuntary expression of some depressing emotion, as sorrow, melancholy, anxiety, or the like.

**Sight, sit, n.** [A.Sax. *gesiht*.] The act or power of seeing; perception of objects by the eye (to gain *sight* of land); the faculty of vision; range of unobstructed vision; open view (in *sight* of land); visibility; judgment or opinion from seeing; estimation (to find favour in one's *sight*); that which is beheld; a spectacle; particularly, something novel and remarkable; something worth seeing (the *sights* of a town); a great many individuals [colloq.]; something conspicuous or odd; an appliance for guiding the eye in an optical instrument; a small elevated piece near the muzzle, or another near the breech, of a firearm, to aid the eye in taking aim.—*v.t.* To get or catch sight of; to come in sight of; to see (to *sight* the land); to give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight (to *sight* a rifle or cannon).—**Sightless, sit'les, a.** Wanting the power of seeing; blind.—**Sightly, sit'li, a.** Pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.—**Sight-seeing, n.** The act of seeing sights or visiting scenes of interest.—**Sight-seer, n.** One who goes to see sights or curiosities.

**Sign, sin, n.** [Fr. *signe*, from L. *signum*, a mark, a sign.] That by which anything is made known or represented; anything visible that indicates the existence or approach of something else; a token; a mark; an indication; a motion or gesture by which a thought is expressed or intelligence communicated; a prodigy; an omen; a miracle; a wonder; any symbol or emblem; that which, being external, represents or signifies something internal or spiritual; something conspicuously placed on or near a house, indicating the occupation of the tenant or giving notice of what is sold or made within; a sign-board; *astron.* one of the twelve divisions of the ecliptic or zodiac, each containing 30 degrees, and named in succession Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces; *arith.* and *math.* a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed on them, as + (plus), - (minus), &c.; *mus.* any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c.—*v.t.* To express by a sign; to make known by gesture; to signify; to mark with a sign or symbol; to affix a signature to; to subscribe in one's own handwriting.—*v.i.* To make a sign or signal.—**Sign-board, n.** A board on which one sets a notice of his occupation or of

articles for sale.—**Sign-manual, n.** A signature; the subscription of one's own name to a document; a royal signature.—**Sign-painter, n.** A painter of signs for tradesmen, &c.—**Sign-post, n.** A post on which a sign hangs or is inscribed.

**Signal, sig'nal, n.** [Fr. *signal*, L.L. *signale*, from L. *signum*.] A sign that is intended to communicate information, orders, or the like to persons at a distance, as by a motion of the hand, the raising of a flag, the showing of lights of various colours, &c.—*a.* Distinguished from what is ordinary; remarkable; notable; conspicuous; said of things.—*v.t.* To communicate or make known by a signal or signals; to make signals to (the vessel *signalled* the forts).—*v.i.* To give a signal or signals.—**Signal-box, n.** A small house in which railway signals are worked.—**Signalize, sig'nal-iz, v.t.** To make remarkable; to render distinguished; to distinguish by some fact or exploit: often used reflectively.—**Signal-lamp, n.** A railway lamp made to give out light of different colours as signals.—**Signally, sig'nal-li, adv.** In a signal manner; eminently; remarkably; memorably.—**Signalman, n.** One who signals; specifically, an official on a railway who works the signals.—**Signal-post, n.** A post or pole for displaying flags, lamps, &c., as signals.

**Signatory, sig'na-to-ri, a.** [L. *signatorius*, pertaining to signing, from *signator*, a signer, from *signum*, a mark.] Relating to the signing of documents; setting a signature to a document; signing a public document, as a treaty.—*n.* One who signs; the representative of a state who signs a public document.

**Signature, sig'na-tür, n.** [L.L. *signatura*, from L. *signo*, I sign.] A stamp or mark impressed; the name of any person written with his own hand on a document; a sign-manual; *printing*, a letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of each sheet or half sheet of a book to indicate their order; *mus.* the sign placed at the commencement of a piece of music to indicate the time and key.

**Signet, sig'net, n.** [O.Fr. *signet*, dim. of *signe*, a sign.] A seal; particularly, a seal for the authentication of royal grants or warrants.—*Writers to the signet*, a class of legal practitioners in Edinburgh who act generally as agents or attorneys in conducting causes before the Court of Session; originally they are said to have prepared writs for passing the royal signet.—**Signet-ring, n.** A ring containing a signet or private seal.

**Signify, sig'ni-fi, v.t.** [Fr. *signifier*, from L. *significo*—*signum*, a sign, and *facio*, I make.] To make known by signs or words; to express or communicate to another by words, gestures, &c.; to give notice; to announce, declare, proclaim; to

convey as its meaning; to mean; to import; to indicate; to matter or be of consequence.—**Significance, Significancy, sig-nif'i-kans, sig-nif'i-kan-si, n.** Meaning; import; that which is intended to be expressed; expressiveness; impressiveness; force; importance; moment.—**Significant, sig-nif'i-kant, a.** [L. *significans, significans*, ppr. of *significo*.] Bearing a meaning; expressive in an eminent degree; expressive or suggestive of something more than what appears (a *significant* look); standing as a sign of something; important; momentous.—**Signification, sig-ni-fi-ka'shon, n.** [L. *significatio*.] The act of signifying; that which is signified or expressed by signs or words; meaning; import; sense; notion conveyed.

**Signior, Signor, sēn'yor, n.** An English form of the Italian *Signore*, Spanish *Señor*, a title of respect equivalent to the English *Sir* or *Mr.*, the French *Monsieur*, and the German *Herr*.—**Signora, sēn-yō'ra, n.** An Italian title of address or respect, equivalent to *Madam, Mrs.*—**Signorina, sēn-yō-rē'na, n.** An Italian title equivalent to *Miss* or the French *Mademoiselle*.

**Sikh, sēk, n.** One of an Indian community, half religious, half military, which founded a state in the Punjab, annexed to British India in 1849.

**Silence, sil'ens, n.** [Fr. *silence*, from L. *silentium*, silence, from *silēo*, I am silent.] The condition prevailing when there is no noise; absence of sound; stillness; forbearance of speech; a holding of one's peace; taciturnity; a refraining from making known something; secrecy; absence of mention; oblivion.—*v.t.* To put to silence; to oblige to hold the peace; to cause to cease speaking; to restrain in reference to liberty of speech; to cause to cease sounding; to stop the noise of; to still, quiet, or appease (to *silence* scruples); to make to cease firing, especially by a vigorous cannonade (to *silence* guns or a battery).—*interj.* Used elliptically for let there be silence, or keep silence.—**Silencer, sil'ens-ēr, n.** A device on any form of engine or machine, for reducing the noise of escaping gases. In a motor-car, it usually consists of a series of baffles in the exhaust pipe.—**Silent, sil'ent, a.** [L. *silens, silentis*, ppr. of *silēo*.] Not speaking; mute; dumb; speechless; habitually taciturn; speaking little; not loquacious; not mentioning or proclaiming; making no noise; free from sound or noise; having or making no noise; having no sound in pronunciation (*e* is *silent* in *table*).—**Silhouette, sil'ō-et, n.** [Fr., from Etienne de Silhouette, French minister of finance in 1759, in derision of his excessive economy in regard to the finances.] A profile or shadow-outline portrait filled in with a black colour.

**Silica**, *Silex*, sil'i-ka, s'leks, *n.* [*L. silex, silicis*, a flint.] Oxide of silicon, an important substance constituting the characteristic ingredient of a great variety of minerals, among which rock-crystal, quartz, chalcedony, and flint are nearly pure silica.—**Silicate**, sil'i-kät, *n.* A compound of silica with certain bases, as alumina, lime, magnesia, potash, soda, &c.—**Silicon**, **Silicium**, sil'i-kon, sil-is'i-urn, *n.* [From *L. silex, silicis*, a flint.] The non-metallic element of which silica is the oxide, the chief constituent of flint, and the most abundant of all the solid elements.

**Silice**, **Silicula**, **Silicule**, sil'i-kl, sil-ik'ü-la, sil'i-kül, *n.* [*L. silicula*, dim. of *siliqua*, a pod.] *Bot.* A kind of seed-vessel differing from a siliqua in being as broad as it is long, or broader.—**Siliqua**, sil'i-kwa, *n.* pl. **Siliquæ**, sil'i-kwë. [*L. siliqua*, a pod, also a very small weight.] *Bot.* The long pod or seed-vessel of crucifers (as wall-flower), dehiscing by two valves which separate from a central portion.—**Siliquæ**, sil-ikë', *n.* A siliqua.—**Siliquose**, **Siliquous**, sil'i-kwös, sil'i-kwus, *a.* *Bot.* bearing siliquæ.

**Silk**, silk, *n.* [*A.Sax. seoloc*, silk, for *seric*, from *L. sericum*, Gr. *serikon*, silk, lit. Seric stuff, from *Sêres*, the Greek name of the Chinese.] The fine, soft thread forming the cocoon of the larvæ of various species of moths, the most important of which is the common silk-worm moth, a native of the northern provinces of China; cloth made of silk; a garment made of this cloth.—*a.* Made of silk; silken.—*Silk gown*, the official robe of a king's counsel in England.—*To take silk*, to attain the rank of king's counsel.—**Silken**, sil'kn, *a.* Made of silk; like silk; silky.—**Silk-worm**, *n.* A worm which produces silk; the larva of various moths which spins a silken cocoon or case about the size of a pigeon's egg for the enclosure of the chrysalis.—**Silky**, sil'ki, *a.* Made of silk; like silk; soft and smooth to the touch; delicate; tender.

**Sill**, sil, *n.* [*A.Sax. syl*.] A stone or a piece of timber on which a structure rests; the horizontal piece of timber or stone at the bottom of a door, window, or similar opening; *mining*, the floor of a gallery or passage in a mine.

**Sillabub**, sil'a-bub, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A dish of wine or cider with cream or milk forming a soft curd.

**Sillery**, sil'ër-i, *n.* [From *Sillery*, not far from Rheims in France.] A non-sparkling champagne wine of an esteemed kind.

**Silly**, sil'i, *a.* [*O.E. seely*, *A.Sax. soelig*, prosperous, blessed.] Happy; guileless or inoffensive; helpless; foolish; weak in intellect; witless; simple; characterized by weakness or folly; showing folly; unwise; stupid.

**Silo**, si'lö, *n.* The pit in which

green fodder is preserved in the method of ensilage.

**Silt**, silt, *n.* [From Prov.E. *sile*, Sw. *sila*, to strain or filter.] A deposit of mud or fine soil from running or standing water; fine earthy sediment.—*v.t.* To choke or fill with silt or mud; often with up.—*v.i.* To percolate through crevices; to ooze.—**Silty**, sil'ti, *a.* Consisting of or resembling silt; full of silt.

**Silurian**, si-lü'ri-an, *a.* Belonging to the *Silures*, an ancient people of South Wales.—*Silurian rocks, strata, system, geol.* the name given to a great succession of palæozoic strata intervening between the Cambrian formation and the base of the old red sandstone; so called from the district where the strata were first investigated.

**Silurus**, **Silure**, si-lü'rus, si-lür', *n.* [*L. silurus*.] A malacopterygian fish of large size, found in the Danube and other rivers of Europe.

**Silvanus**, sil-vä'nus, *n.* A Roman rural deity, so called from *L. silva*, a wood.

**Silver**, sil'vër, *n.* [*A.Sax. seolfer*.] A precious metal which in its compact state is of a fine white colour and lively brilliancy, used for the purpose of coinage, and also for the construction of ornaments and jewellery; money; coin made of silver; plate made of silver.—*a.* Made of silver; resembling silver; silvery.—*v.t.* To cover superficially with a coat of silver; to cover with tinfoil amalgamated with quick-silver (to *silver glass*); to give a silvery sheen or silver-like lustre to; to make hoary; to tinge with grey.—**Silver-fox**, *n.* A fox of the northern parts of Asia, Europe, and America, with a valuable fur of a shining black colour, intermingled with white.—**Silvering**, sil'vëring, *n.* The art of covering the surface of anything with silver, or with an amalgam of tin and mercury; the silver or amalgam laid on.—**Silver-vern**, sil'vër-n, *a.* Made of silver; silver.—**Silver-plated**, *a.* Covered with a thin coating of silver.—**Silversmith**, sil'vër-smith, *n.* One whose occupation is to work in silver.—**Silver-stick**, *n.* The name given to a field-officer of the British Life Guards when on palace duty.—**Silvery**, sil'vër-i, *a.* Like silver; containing silver; having the appearance of silver; of silver-like lustre; clear and soft, as the sound of a silver bell.

**Simian**, sim'i-an, *a.* [*L. simia*, an ape, from *simus*, flat-nosed.] Pertaining to apes or monkeys; ape-like.

**Similar**, sim'i-lër, *a.* [*Fr. similaire*, from a hypothetical *similaris*, from *L. similis*, like.] Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance; like in quality; *geom.* having like parts and relations but not of the same magnitude.—*n.* That which is similar; something that resembles something else.—**Similarity**, sim-i-lar'i-ti, *n.* The state of being

similar; close likeness; perfect or partial resemblance.

**Simile**, sim'i-lë, *n.* [*L.*, a like thing, from *similis*, like.] *Rhet.* the likening together of two things which, however different in other respects, have some strong point or points of resemblance; a poetic or imaginative comparison.—**Similitude**, si-mil'i-tüd, *n.* [*L. similitudo*.] Likeness; resemblance, in nature, qualities, or appearance; a comparison; a simile; a representation; a facsimile.

**Simmer**, sim'ër, *v.i.* [Probably imitative.] To boil or bubble gently, or with a gentle hissing.

**Simony**, sim'o-ni, *n.* [*Fr. simonie*, *L.L. simonia*, from *Simon* Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit. Acts, viii.] The buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferment; the presentation of anyone to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.

**Simoom**, si-möm', *n.* [*Ar. samüm*, from *samma*, to poison.] An intensely hot suffocating wind, laden with dust and sand, that blows occasionally in Africa and Arabia.

**Simper**, sim'për, *v.i.* [akin to Prov. G. *zimpern*.] To smile in a silly, affected manner.—*n.* A smile with an air of silliness; an affected smile or smirk.

**Simple**, sim'pl, *a.* [*Fr. simple*, from *L. simplex*.] Not complex or compound; consisting of one thing or substance only; not complex or complicated; easily intelligible; clear; not given to deceit or duplicity; artless in manner; unaffected; inartificial; unadorned; plain; mere; being no more and no less (a *simple knight*); common; humble; weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; silly; *bot.* consisting of one; not exhibiting divisions; *chem.* that has not been decomposed or separated into two or more elements; elementary.—*n.* Something not mixed or compounded; a medicinal herb or a medicine obtained from a herb: so called because each vegetable was supposed to have one particular virtue.—**Simple-minded**, *a.* Artless; unsuspecting; unsuspecting.—**Simpleton**, sim'pl-ton, *n.* [from *simple*, with French term. -ton.] One who is very simple; a silly or foolish person; a person of weak intellect.

—**Simplicity**, sim-plis'i-ti, *n.* [*Fr. simplicité, L. simplicitas*.] The state or quality of being simple; unmixed, uncompounded, or not complex; artlessness of mind; freedom from slyness or cunning; sincerity; freedom from artificial ornament; plainness; weakness of intellect; silliness.—**Simplify**, sim'pli-fi, *v.t.* [*Fr. simplifier, L.L. simpficare, L. simplex*, and *facio*, I make.] To make simple; to bring to greater simplicity; to show an easier or shorter process for doing or making; to make plain or easy.—**Simply**, sim'pli, *adv.* In a simple manner; without



art or subtlety; plainly; merely; solely; weakly; foolishly.

**Simulate**, sim'ū-lāt, v.t. [*L. simulo.*] To assume the mere appearance or character of, without the reality; to counterfeit; to feign.—**Simulation**, sim'ū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of simulating or of feigning to be that which one is not.

**Simultaneous**, sim-ul-tā'nē-us, *a.* [*L. L. simultaneus*, from *L. simul*, at the same time.] Taking place or happening at the same time; done at the same time; coincident in time.—**Simultaneously**, sim-ul-tā'nē-us-lī, *adv.* At the same time; together; in conjunction.

**Sin**, sin, *n.* [*A.Sax. synn.*] The voluntary departure of a moral agent from a known rule prescribed by God; any voluntary transgression of the divine law, or violation of a divine command; moral depravity; wickedness; iniquity; an offence in general; a transgression.—*v.i.* To commit a sin; to violate any known rule of duty; to offend in general; to transgress; to trespass: with *against* (to *sin against* good taste).—**Sinful**, sin'fūl, *a.* Tainted with, or full of sin; wicked; containing sin or consisting in sin.—**Sinless**, sin'les, *a.* Free from sin; innocent.—**Sinner**, sin'ēr, *n.* One who sins; one who fails in any duty or transgresses any law; an offender.

**Since**, sins, *adv.* [*O.E. sins, sinnes, sithens, sithence*, all genitive forms from *A.Sax. siththan*, lit. after that.] From that time; after that time; from then till now; in the interval; before this or now; ago.—*prep.* Ever from the time of; subsequently to; after.—*conj.* From the time when (*since* I saw you last); because that; seeing that; inasmuch as.

**Sincere**, sin-sēr', *a.* [*L. sincerus*, sincere, pure, unmixed.] Pure; unmixed; being in reality what it appears to be; not feigned or simulated; not assumed; real; genuine; undissembling; guileless; frank; true.—**Sincereness**, **Sincerity**, sin-sēr'nes, sin-ser'ī-tī, *n.* The quality of being sincere; freedom from hypocrisy; truthfulness; genuineness; earnestness.

**Sine**, sin, *n.* [*L. sinus*, a bending, a curve, a bosom.] *Trigon.* in a right-angled triangle, the sine of either acute angle is the ratio of the side opposite the angle to the hypotenuse.

**Sinecure**, si'nē-kūr, *n.* [*L. sine*, without, and *cura*, cure, care.] An ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls; any office which has revenue without employment.

**Sine qua non**, si'nē kwā non, *n.* [*L.*, without which not.] Something absolutely necessary or indispensable.

**Sinew**, sin'ū, *n.* [*A.Sax. sinewe, sinu.*] The tough fibrous tissue which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon; *fig.* that which gives strength or vigour; that in which strength consists.—*Sinews of war*, money as a means of carrying it on.

**Sing**, sing, *v.i.*—*pret.* sang or sung; *pp.* sung. [*A.Sax. singan*, *pret.* sang, *pp.* sungen.] To utter words or sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice; to utter sweet sounds, as birds; to give out a small shrill or humming sound (the *kettle sing*); to tell or relate something in poetry or verse.

—*v.t.* To utter with musical modulations of voice; to celebrate in song; to give praises to in verse; to relate or rehearse in poetry; to act or produce an effect on by singing (to *sing* one to sleep).—**Singer**, sing'ēr, *n.* One who sings or whose occupation is to sing; a skilled or professional vocalist.—**Sing-song**, *n.* A drawing or monotonous tone, or wearying succession of tones; repetition of similar words or tones; an improvised concert.—*a.* Drawing; monotonous.

**Singe**, sinj, *v.t.*—*singed, singeing*. [*A. Sax. sengan.*] To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface, ends, or outside of; to scorch; to remove the nap from, as cloth, by passing it over a red-hot roller, through a gas flame, or the like.—*n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.—**Singer**, sin'jēr, *n.* One who or that which sings.

**Single**, sing'gl, *a.* [*L. singulus*, single, from root seen in *simple*.] Consisting of one alone; not double or more (a *single star*, a *single act*); often emphatic, even one (I shall not give you a *single* farthing); individual; considered as apart; alone; having no companion or assistant; unmarried (a *single man*, a *single life*); performed by one person, or by one person only opposed to another (*single combat*); honest; unbiased; sincere.—*v.t.*—*singled, singling*. To select individually from among a number; to choose out separately from others; with out or similar words.—**Single-handed**, *a.* Unassisted; by oneself; alone.—**Single-stick**, *n.* A stick or cudgel for fencing with; fencing with such sticks.—**Singlet**, sing'let, *n.* Vest, flannel underwear; perhaps based on *doublet*.—**Singly**, sing'gli, *adv.* Individually; separately; each alone; without partners, companions, or associates; honestly; sincerely.

**Singular**, sing'gū-lēr, *a.* [*L. singularis*, from *singulus*, single.] Belonging to one; *gram.* denoting one person or thing (a *singular noun*); marked as apart from others; out of the usual course; remarkable; rare; peculiar; odd (*singular* in his behaviour).—*n.* A particular instance; *gram.* the singular number; a word in this number.—**Singularity**, sing'gū-lār'ī-tī, *n.* The state or quality of being singular; peculiarity; eccentricity; strangeness; oddity.—**Singularly**, sing'gū-lēr'ī, *adv.* In a singular manner; peculiarly; remarkably; oddly; strangely.

**Sinister**, sin'īs-tēr, *a.* [*L.*, left, unlucky, bad; origin doubtful.] On

the left hand or left side; left; *her.* the term which denotes the left side of the escutcheon, that is, the *right* side of a drawing of it; evil; bad; ill-intentioned; baneful; malign; unlucky; inauspicious.

**Sink**, singk, *v.i.*—*pret.* sunk or sank; *pp.* sunk (*sunken* being used as a participial adj.). [*A.Sax. suncan.*] To fall by the force of gravity; to descend through a medium of little resisting power, as water; to go to the bottom; to fall as from want of bodily strength; to take a lower position to the eye; to decline below the horizon; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to enter the mind and be impressed; to decline in worth, strength, estimation, &c.; to fall off in value; to decay; to decrease and become less deep; to subside.—*v.t.* To cause to descend below the surface; to immerse in a fluid; to cause to fall or drop; to make by digging or delving (to *sink* a pit or a well); to depress; to degrade; to bring low; to ruin; to crush; to put or leave out of consideration; to lose sight of (oneself or one's own interest); to invest (money) more or less permanently in any undertaking or scheme.—*n.* A receptacle for receiving liquid filth; a sewer; a receptacle for receiving filthy water, as in kitchens, &c.; any place where iniquity is gathered.—**Sinker**, singk'ēr, *n.* One who or that which sinks; a weight on something, as a fish-line, net, or the like, to sink it.

**Sinn Féin**, shin fān, *n.* [*Irish*, we ourselves.] An Irish Republican party, aiming at complete independence and separation, with the restoration of the old Irish tongue.

**Sinology**, si-nol'o-jī, *n.* [*Gr. Sina*, China, *logos*, discourse.] The knowledge of the Chinese language, &c.

**Sinter**, sin'tēr, *n.* A German name for a rock precipitated in a crystalline form from mineral waters.

**Sinuate**, sin'ū-āt, *v.t.* [*L. sinuo*, I curve.] To bend or curve in and out; to wind; to turn.—**Sinuate**, **Sinuated**, sin'ū-ā-ted, *a.* Winding; sinuous; *bot.* having large curved breaks in the margin, as in the oak leaf, having a wavy margin.—**Sinuous**, sin'ū-us, *a.* [*L. sinuosus*.] Bending or curving in and out; of an undulating form; winding; crooked.

**Sinus**, si'nus, *n.* [*L.*, a bend, curve, bay, &c.] A curved opening; a bending inward; a bay; a recess or opening into the land; *anat.* a cavity; *surg.* a cavity containing pus; a fistula; *bot.* a curved hollow on a moun.

**Sioux**, sō, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A race of Indians in North America.

**Sip**, sip, *v.t.* [*A lighter form of sup* = *D.* and *L.G. sippen*, to sip.] To imbibe or take into the mouth in small quantities by the lips; to drink in or absorb in small quantities; to draw into the mouth; to suck up.—*v.i.* To drink a small quantity; to



take a fluid in small quantities with the lips.—*n.* A small draught taken with the lips.

**Siphon**, *sí'fon*, *n.* [*Gr. siphōn*, a hollow tube, a reed.] A bent tube whose legs are of unequal length, used for drawing liquid out of a vessel, the shorter leg being inserted in the liquid and the longer hanging down outside: when the air is sucked from the tube the pressure of the atmosphere causes the liquid to rise in it and flow over; *zool.* a tube in certain molluscs conveying water to or from the gills.

**Sir**, *sēr*, *n.* [*Fr. sire*, from *L. senior*, an elder or elderly person.] A common mode of address now used without consideration of rank or status; a general title by which a speaker addresses the person he is speaking to; the title distinctive of knights and baronets, always prefixed to the Christian name; a title formerly given to clergymen ('*Sir* Hugh Evans').

**Sircar**, *sirk'ar*, *n.* [*Per. sar*, head, *kar*, work.] The Government of India; native house steward, accountant.

**Sirdar**, *sēr'dār*, *n.* [*Hind. sar-dār*.] A chieftain, captain, or head-man in India; the head of the Egyptian army.

**Sire**, *sír*, *n.* [A form of *sir*.] A respectful title used in addressing a king or other sovereign prince; a father; a progenitor (used poetically); the male parent of a beast: particularly used of horses.—*v.t.*—*sired*, *siring*. To beget; to procreate: used especially of stallions.

**Siren**, *sí'ren*, *n.* [*Gr. seirēn*, a siren.] *Greek myth.* a name of several sea-nymphs, who by their singing fascinated those that sailed by their island, and then destroyed them; a charming, alluring, or enticing woman; a woman dangerous from her enticing arts; a genus of amphibians peculiar to the southern parts of the United States: called also *mud-eels*; an instrument for measuring the number of sound waves or vibrations; an instrument producing a loud piercing sound and used as a fog-signal.—*a.* Enticing; bewitching; fascinating (*a siren song*).—**Sirenia**, *sí-rē'ní-a*, *n.pl.* [From their fancied resemblance to mermaids or sirens.] An order of marine herbivorous mammals allied to the whales, and comprising the manatee and the dugong.

**Sirius**, *sir'í-us*, *n.* [*Gr. Seirios*, from *seirios*, hot, scorching.] A large and bright star called also the *Dog-star*.

**Sirloin**, *sér'loin*, *n.* [Formerly *surloin*, from *Fr. surlonge*, *surlogne*, a sirloin—*sur*, over, upon, and *longe*, *logne*, a loin.] The loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef, or the part covering either kidney.

**Sirocco**, *si-rok'kó*, *n.* [*It.*, from *Ar. shoruk*, from *shark*, the east.] An oppressive relaxing wind coming from Northern Africa to Italy, Sicily, &c.; a variety of the Simoom.

**Sirrah**, *sir'a*, *n.* [*Icel. síra*, *sir*, *sirrah*, from *O.Fr. sire*.] A word of address, generally equivalent to fellow, or to sir, with an angry or contemptuous force added.

**Sirvente**, *sēr-vānt*, *n.* [*Fr.*, lit. a poem of service, being originally a poem in praise of someone, from *L. servio*, I serve.] In the literature of the middle ages, a species of poem in common use among the Troubadours and Trouvères.

**Sisal-grass**, **Sisal-hemp**, *si-sal'*, *n.* The prepared fibre of the American aloe, used for cordage: from *Sisal*, in Yucatan.

**Siskin**, *sisk'in*, *n.* [*Dan. sigsen*, *Sw. siska*, *G. zeisig*.] A well-known European song-bird of the finch family, of colour in general greenish.

**Sist**, *sist*, *v.t.* [*L. sistere*, to stop.] *Scots law*, to stop; to stay (to sist proceedings); also to cite or summon.

**Sister**, *sis'tēr*, *n.* [From *Icel. systir*, *Sw. systar*, a sister.] A female born of the same parents as another person: correlative to *brother*; a female fellow-Christian; a female belonging to the same community (as the nuns in a convent).—**Sisterhood**, *sis'tēr-hyd*, *n.* The state of being a sister; a society of females united in one faith or one community.—**Sister-in-law**, *n.* A husband's or wife's sister; also a brother's wife.—**Sisterly**, *sis'tēr-lí*, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister.

**Sistrum**, *sis'trum*, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. seistron*, from *selō*, I shake.] A jingling instrument used by the ancient Egyptians in their religious ceremonies.

**Sisyphean**, *sis-i-fē'an*, *a.* [From *Sisyphus*, of *Greek myth.*, punished in the infernal world by having to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone which constantly rolled down again.] Entailing incessantly recurring toil; recurring unceasingly (a *Sisyphean* task).

**Sit**, *sit*, *v.i.*—*pret.* and *pp. sat*, *ppr. sitting*. [*A.Sax. sittan*.] To rest upon the haunches; to repose on a seat; to remain, rest, abide; to lie, bear, or weigh (grief *sits* heavy on his heart); to have a seat or position; to be placed; to incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching; to be suited to one's person; to fit or suit when put on; to assume a position in order to have one's portrait taken or a bust modelled; to have a seat in Parliament (he *sat* for York); to be convened, as an assembly; to hold a session; to be officially engaged in public business.—*v.t.* To keep the seat upon (he *sits* a horse well); to place on a seat: used with *oneself*, *me*, *thee*, &c.—**Sitter**, *sit'ēr*, *n.* One who sits; one who sits for his portrait.—**Sitting**, *sit'ing*, *p.* and *a.* Holding the position of one who sits; incubating; occupying a place in an official capacity; holding a court.—*n.* The act of one who sits;

the occasion on which one sits for a portrait or a bust; a session; a business meeting; the time during which one sits, as at books, &c.; the space occupied by one person in a church pew.—**Sitting-room**, *n.* Sufficient space for sitting in; an apartment for sitting in; a parlour.

**Site**, *sít*, *n.* [*L. situs*, site, situation.] Situation, especially as regards relation to surroundings; local position; a plot of ground set apart for building.

**Situate**, *sit'ū-āt*, *a.* [*Fr. situé*, situated, from *L. situs*, a site.] Placed with respect to any other object; permanently fixed; situated.—**Situated**, *sit'ū-āt-ed*, *a.* [A later form of *situate*, but now more common.] Having a site; placed or permanently fixed with respect to any other object; being in any state or condition with regard to men or things; circumstanced.—**Situation**, *sit-ū-ā'shon*, *n.* [*Fr. situation*.] Position or location in respect to physical surroundings; state, condition, or position with respect to society or circumstances; temporary state or position; place, post, or permanent employment.

**Sitz-bath**, *sits*, *n.* [*G. sitz-bad*—*sitz*, a seat, and *bad*, a bath.] A form of bath in which one can bathe sitting; a bath taken in a sitting posture.

**Six**, *siks*, *a.* [*A.Sax. six*.] Twice three; one more than five.—*n.* The number of six or twice three; a symbol representing this number, as 6.—*At sixes and sevens*, in disorder and confusion.—**Sixpence**, *siks'pens*, *n.* An English silver coin of the value of six pennies.—**Six-shooter**, *n.* A six-chambered revolver.—**Sixteen**, *siks'tēn*, *a.* and *n.* [*A.Sax. sixtēne*.] Six and ten; consisting of six and ten.—**Sixteenth**, *siks'tēnth*, *a.* Next in order after the fifteenth.—*n.* One of sixteen equal parts into which a thing is divided.—**Sixth**, *siksth*, *a.* The first after the fifth.—*n.* A sixth part; *mus.* an interval of two kinds, the *minor sixth*, consisting of three tones and two semitones, and the *major sixth*, composed of four tones and a semitone.—**Sixtieth**, *siks'ti-eth*, *a.* Next in order after the fifty-ninth.—*n.* One of sixty equal parts of a thing.—**Sixty**, *siks'tí*, *a.* and *n.* [*A.Sax. sixtig*.] Ten times six; the sum of six times ten.

**Sizar**, *si'zār*, *n.* [From *size*, the term at Cambridge for an allowance of food from the buttery.] One of a class of students in Cambridge University who formerly got their commons or food free and received certain emoluments, ranking below the ordinary students.—**Sizarship**, *si'zār-shíp*, *n.* The rank of a sizar.

**Size**, *síz*, *n.* [*Contr. for assize*, and meaning originally quantity or dimensions *assessed* or *settled*.] Extent of volume or surface; dimensions great or small; comparative magnitude; bulk; a conventional relative measure of dimension, as of shoes,

gloves, &c. — *v.t.* To adjust or arrange according to size; to fix the standard of. — *Size up*, to estimate, to value, take correct estimate of person or thing. — **Sizable**, *si'za-bl, a.* Of considerable size; of suitable size: sometimes written *sizeable*.

**Size**, *siz, n.* [It. *risa, assisa*, a kind of glue, size, akin to *size* above, meaning a settling substance.] A kind of weak glue used by painters (to mix with colours), paper-manufacturers, &c.; a tenacious varnish used by gilders; matter resembling size. — *v.t.* — *sized, sizing*. To cover with size; to prepare with size.

**Sizzle**, *siz'l, v.i.* To make a spluttering sound, as things do when being fried.

**Sjambok**, *zhám' bok, n.* [S.A. Dutch.] A long whip of rhinoceros hide.

**Skald**, *skald, n.* An ancient Scandinavian poet.

**Skate**, *skát, n.* [From D. *schaats*, or Dan. *skoite*, a skate.] A contrivance consisting of a steel runner or ridge fixed to a wooden sole, or to a light iron framework, fastened under the foot, and used to enable a person to glide rapidly over ice. — *v.i.* To slide or move on skates.

**Skate**, *skát, n.* [Icel. *skata*, a skate; comp. L. *squatina*, the angel-fish.] A name for several species of the ray family of fishes, having the body flat, and more or less approaching to a rhomboidal form.

**Skean-dhu**, *skén' dü, n.* [Gael. *sgian-dhubh*, black knife.] The knife which, when the Highland costume is worn, is stuck in the stocking.

**Skein**, *skān, n.* [Fr. *escaigne*; of Celtic origin.] A small hank of thread; a certain quantity of yarn put up together.

**Skeleton**, *skel'ē-ton, n.* [Gr. *skeleton*, a dried body, a mummy, *skeletos*, dried up, from *skellō*, I dry.] The hard firm pieces constituting the framework which sustains the softer parts of any animal, in vertebrates consisting of bony pieces; the bones of an animal body separated from the flesh and retained in their natural position; the supporting framework of anything; an outline or rough draft; the heads and outline of a literary performance; a very thin or lean person.

**Skerry**, *sker'i, n.* [Icel. *sker*, a skerry, and *eyr*, an island; akin Dan. *skar*, E. *scar*, *scaur*.] A rocky isle.

**Sketch**, *sketch, n.* [O.Fr. *esquisse*, Mod.Fr. *esquisse*, from It. *schizzo*, a sketch, from L. *schediū*, Gr. *schēdiōs*, offhand, sudden.] An outline or general delineation of anything; a first rough or incomplete draught; a picture rapidly executed and intended to give the general features or characteristic aspect; the first embodiment of an artist's idea in clay, on canvas, or on paper. — *v.t.* To draw a sketch of; to make a rough draft of; to give the principal points or ideas of; to delineate. — *v.i.* To practise sketching. — **Sketchy**, *sketch'i, a.* Possessing

the character of a sketch; not executed with finish or carefulness of detail; unfinished.

**Skew**, *skū, a.* [Closely akin to Dan. *skiev*, Icel. *skeifr*, L.G. *schewe*, oblique, askew; allied to *shy*.] Having an oblique position; turned or twisted to one side. — *adv.* Awry; obliquely.

**Skewer**, *skū'ēr, n.* [Prov.E. *skiver*, a skewer = *shiver*, a splinter.] A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit or for keeping it in form while roasting. — *v.t.* To fasten with skewers; to pierce or transfix.

**Skil**, *skē, n.* [O.N. *skidh*, snowshoe.] A long, narrow snowshoe for running or travelling over snow.

**Skid**, *skid, n.* [Dan. and Sw. *skid*, Icel. *skith*, a billet of wood.] A fender for a ship's side; a log or something else forming an inclined plane in loading or unloading heavy articles from trucks, &c.; a drag for the wheels of a wagon or carriage. — *v.i.* To slip, as a wheel, on a slippery surface without taking hold.

**Skiff**, *skif, n.* [Fr. *esquif*, from O.G. *scif*, Mod.G. *schiff*, a ship.] A popular name for any small boat.

**Skill**, *skil, n.* [From Icel. *skil*.] Discernment; understanding; knowledge; wit; familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance; nice art in the application of knowledge of any kind; power to discern and execute; dexterity; aptitude. — **Skillful**, *skil'ful, a.* Having skill; skilled; well versed in any art; dexterous; expert; displaying or done with skill; clever. — **Skilled**, *skild, a.* Having skill or familiar knowledge, united with readiness and dexterity; expert; skillful.

**Skillet**, *skil'et, n.* [O.Fr. *escuelle*, dim. of *escuelle*, from L. *scutella*, a dish.] A small metal vessel with a long handle, used for boiling water and other culinary purposes.

**Skilly**, *skil'i, n.* [Etym. doubtful.] A thin kind of broth or soup, such as is served out to prisoners, paupers, &c.

**Skim**, *skim, v.t.* [From *scum*, like *fill* from *full*.] To lift the scum from; to clear from any substance floating on the top; to take off from a surface; to pass near the surface of; to pass over lightly; to glance over in a superficial manner (to *skim* a newspaper article). — *v.i.* To pass lightly; to glide along. — **Skimmer**, *skim'ēr, n.* One who or that which skims; a flat dish or ladle for skimming liquors; an aquatic swimming bird, called also *scissor-bill*, from its peculiar bill. — **Skim-milk**, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken.

**Skimble-skamble**, *a.* Rambling, worthless stuff. [Shak.]

**Skimp**, *skimp, a.* *Skimp* measure, stinted. — *v.t.* To stint supplies.

**Skin**, *skin, n.* [Same as Icel. and Sw. *skinn*, Dan. *skind*, skin.] The external coating, layer, or tissue of most

animals; a hide; a pelt; the skin of an animal separated from the body; the skin of an animal used as a vessel (wine-skin); any external covering resembling skin in appearance or use; the bark or husk of a plant; the exterior coat of fruits and plants. — *v.t.* To strip the skin or hide from; to flay; to peel. — *v.i.* To become covered with skin (a wound skins over). — **Skin-deep**, *a.* Not penetrating beyond the skin; superficial; slight. — **Skinflint**, *skin'flint, n.* A very niggardly person. — **Skinner**, *skin'ēr, n.* One who skins; one who deals in skins, pelts, or hides. — **Skinny**, *skin'i, a.* Consisting of skin, or of little more than skin; wanting flesh.

**Skink**, *skink, n.* [Gr. *skingkos*, a kind of lizard.] A small lizard of Egypt, &c.

**Skip**, *skip, v.i.* [Akin to Sw. *skumpa*, to run, *skumpa*, *skompa*, to skip.] To fetch quick leaps or bounds; to spring; to jump lightly; to pass without notice in reading; to make omissions in writing; often followed by *over*. — *v.t.* To pass with a bound; to pass over intentionally in reading. — *n.* A leap; a bound; a spring; at Dublin University, a college servant. — **Skip-jack**, *n.* An upstart; a name given to certain beetles, from their being able to spring into the air, and thus regain their feet when laid on their backs. — **Skip-ping**, *skip'ing, p. and a.* Given to skips; moving with leaps. — **Skip-ping-rope**, *n.* A small rope which young persons swing under their feet and over their heads in play.

**Skip**, *skip, n.* [A.Sax. *scep*, a box, basket, &c.] A box or basket for raising material from mines; a large basket on wheels.

**Skip**, *skip, n.* [Icel. *skipa*, to place in order, to arrange.] In the games of bowls and curling, an experienced player chosen by each of the rival sides as their director or captain.

**Skipper**, *skip'ēr, n.* [D. *schipper*, lit. a shipper, from *schip*, a ship.] The master of a small trading or merchant vessel; a sea captain.

**Skirmish**, *skēr' mish, n.* [O.Fr. *eskermit*, to fence.] A slight fight in war, especially between small parties; a short, desultory kind of engagement; a short contest of any kind; a contention. — *v.i.* To fight slightly or in small parties.

**Skirt**, *skért, n.* [The older form of *shirt*.] The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment; the edge of any part of dress; border; margin; extreme part; a woman's garment like a petticoat; the diaphragm or midriff in animals. — *v.t.* To border; to form the border or edge of; to run along the edge of. — *v.i.* To be on the border. — **Skirt dance**, *n.* A dance which the performer accompanies by waving her flowing skirts. — **Skirting**, *skér'ting, n.* Material for making skirts; a skirting-board. — **Skirting-board**, *n.* The board placed round the bottom of the wall of a room.

**Skit**, skit, *n.* [From A.Sax. *scyte*, lit. a shooting, from *scēdan*, to shoot. **SHOOT.**] A satirical or sarcastic attack; a pasquinade; a squib.

**Skittish**, skit'ish, *a.* [Comp. Prov. E. *skit*, hasty.] Easily frightened; shy; wanton; volatile; changeable; fickle.

**Skittles**, skit'lez, *n. pl.* [From stem of A.Sax. *scēdan*, to shoot.] A game played with nine pins set upright at one end of a skittle-alley, the object of the player being to knock them over with as few throws as possible of a ball.

**Skua**, sku'a, *n.* [N. *skua*, Icel. *shúfr*, the skua.] A powerful predatory bird of the gull family with strong hooked beak and claws.

**Skulk**, skulk, *v. i.* [Dan. *skulke*, to sneak.] To lurk; to keep in a place of concealment; to get out of the way in a sneaking manner; to shun doing one's duty.—**Skulk**, **Skulker**, skulk, skul'kér, *n.* A person who skulks or avoids performing duties.

**Skull**, skul, *n.* [Same as Sw. *skull*, *skoll*, a bowl or drinking-cup.] The cranium or bony case that forms the framework of the head and encloses the brain; the brain as the seat of intelligence.—**Skull-cap**, *n.* A cap fitting closely to the head or skull.

**Skunk**, skung, *n.* [Contr. from native American *seganku*.] An American carnivorous quadruped of the weasel family, provided with glands from which the animal can emit at pleasure an extremely fetid fluid; *metaphor.* a worthless, low fellow.

**Skupshina**, sköpshtin'a, *n.* The Parliament of Yugoslavia.

**Sky**, ski, *n.* [Same as Icel. *ský*, Dan. and Sw. *sky*, a cloud.] The apparent arch or vault of heaven; the firmament; that portion of the ethereal region in which meteorological phenomena take place; the region of clouds: the plural *skies* is often used in the same sense; weather; climate.—**Sky-lark**, *n.* A lark that mounts and sings as it flies, the common lark of Britain.—**Sky-larking**, *n.* Sportive gambols in the rigging of a ship; frolicking or tricks of various kinds.—**Sky-light**, *n.* A window placed in the roof of a house, and having the same slope; a glazed aperture in a ship's deck.—**Sky-pilot**, *n.* Parson; ship's chaplain. [Colloq.]—**Sky-rocket**, *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of firework.—**Sky-sail**, *n.* A sail in a square-rigged vessel, next above the royal: sometimes called a *sky-scraper* when it is triangular.—**Sky-scraper**, *n.* A high building of many stories in New York and elsewhere, for business offices on sites where ground-space is scarce.

**Slab**, slab, *n.* [Perhaps for *sklab*, and allied to Sc. *skelb*, a thin slice, E. *shelf*.] A thin flat regularly shaped piece of anything, as of marble or other stone; an outside piece taken

from round timber in sawing it into boards, planks, &c.

**Slabber**, slab'ér, *v. i.* [Same as D. and L.G. *slabberen*.] To let the saliva fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel; to slaver.

**Slack**, slak, *a.* [A.Sax. *sleac*.] Not tense or tightly drawn; loose; relaxed; backward; not using due diligence; not earnest or eager; not in a press of business; not busy; dull as regards trade.—*adv.* In a slack manner.—*n.* The part of a rope that hangs loose; small coal screened from household coal of good quality.

—**Slack**, **Slacken**, slak'n, *v. i.* To become less tense or tight; to become remiss or backward; to become less violent; to abate; to languish; to flag.—*v. t.* To lessen the tension of; to loosen; to relax; to remit for want of eagerness; to abate; to retard; to repress; to check.—**Slacker**, slak'ér, *n.* One who performs his work or duties remissly.—**Slackness**, slak'nes, *n.* The state of being slack; looseness; remissness; inattention; slowness.—**Slacks**, slaks, *n. pl.* Trousers, especially trousers worn with military uniform instead of breeches and puttees.

**Slag**, slag, *n.* [Same as Sw. *slagg*, G. *schlacke*.] The scoria from a smelting furnace or from a volcano; vitrified mineral matter removed in the reduction of metals; the fused dross of metal in a smelting furnace.

**Slake**, släk, *v. t.* [Icel. *slökva*.] To quench (thirst, fire, rage); to extinguish; to abate; to reduce (quicklime) to the state of powder by mixing with water.—*v. i.* To be quenched; to become extinct; to slacken; to abate; to decrease.

**Slam**, slam, *v. t.* [Same as Icel. *slæma*, *slamra*, to swing, to slam; comp. Sw. *slamra*, to jingle.] To close (a door, a lid) with force and noise; to shut with violence; to bang.—*v. i.* To shut or be closed violently or noisily, as a door.—*n.* A violent shutting of a door; at bridge, thirteen tricks is called a *grand slam*, and twelve, a *little slam*.

**Slander**, slan'dér, *n.* [O.E. *sclaunder*, *esclaunde*, from Fr. *escandre*, from L. *scandalum*, Gr. *skandalon*; so that this word is simply *scandal* in another form.] A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another; the uttering of such reports; aspersion; defamation; detraction.—*v. t.* To defame by slander; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting; to calumniate.—**Slanderingous**, slan'dér-us, *a.* Given to slander; uttering slander; containing slander or defamation; calumnious.

**Slang**, slang, *n.* [Connected with *sling*, being originally abusive language hurled at a person.] Colloquial language which has hardly the stamp of general approval: often used adjectively (a *slang* word or expression).—*v. i.* To use slang; to engage in vulgar, abusive language.

—*v. t.* To address with slang or ribaldry; to abuse with vulgar language.—**Slangy**, slang'i, *a.* Of the nature of slang; addicted to the use of slang.

**Slant**, slant, *a.* [Akin to Prov.E. *slent*, to slope.] Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular.—*v. t.* To give a slant or sloping direction to.—*v. i.* To slope; to lie obliquely.—*n.* An oblique direction or plane; a slope.

**Slap**, slap, *n.* [Same as L.G. *slappe*.] A blow given with the open hand, or with something broad.—*v. t.* To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.—*adv.* With a sudden and violent blow; plump.—**Slap-dash**, *adv.* All at once; in a careless manner; at random. [Colloq.]—**Slapstick**, slap'stik, *n.* A wooden stick with flapping ends, used for giving resounding but innocuous blows on the stage.—*a.* Applied to comedies of a low farical type.

**Slash**, slash, *v. t.* [O.Fr. *esclescher*.] To cut by striking at random; to cut with long incisions; to slit (to *slash* a garment).—*v. i.* To strike at random with an edged instrument.—*n.* A long cut; a cut made at random; a large slit in the thighs and arms of old dresses, to show a rich coloured lining through the openings.—**Slashing**, slash'ing, *p.* and *a.* Cutting up, sarcastic, or severe (*slashing* criticism).

**Slat**, slat, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *slate* or *slit*.] A long narrow slip of wood, as in a venetian blind.

**Slate**, slät, *n.* [O.E. and Sc. *sclate*.] A name common to such rocks as are capable of being split readily into thin laminae in accordance with the planes of cleavage; a slab or thin piece of smooth argillaceous stone, used for covering buildings; a tablet for writing upon, formed of slate, or of an imitation of slate.—*v. t.*—*slated*, *slating*. To cover with slates.—**Slate-pencil**, *n.* A pencil of soft slate, used for writing on slate tablets in schools, &c.—**Slater**, slä'tér, *n.* One whose occupation is to slate buildings; a popular name given to small crustaceous animals belonging to the isopods.—**Slating**, slät'ing, *n.* The operation of covering roofs with slates; the slates thus put on; severe criticism.—**Slaty**, slä'ti, *a.* Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate.

**Slattern**, slät'érn, *n.* [From Prov.E. *slatter*, to spill carelessly.] A woman who suffers her clothes and house to be in disorder; one who is not tidy; a slut.

**Slaughter**, slä'tér, *n.* [From the stem of *slay*.] The act of slaying or killing; great destruction of life by violent means; carnage; butchery; a killing of beasts for market.—*v. t.* To slay; to massacre; to butcher; to kill for the market.—**Slaughter-house**, *n.* A house where beasts are killed for the market; an abattoir.



**Slav**, slāv, *n.* One of a race of Eastern Europe, comprising the Russians, Bulgarians, Bohemians, Serbians, Poles, &c.

**Slave**, slāv, *n.* [Fr. *esclave*, from G. *sklave*, originally a Slavonian, a captive Slavonian.] A bond-servant; a person who is wholly subject to the will of another; a human being who is the property of another; one wholly under the dominion of any power (a *slave* to passion, to fear); an abject wretch; a drudge.—*v.t.* To drudge; to toil; to labour as a slave.—**Slave-driver**, *n.* An overseer of slaves at their work; hence, a severe or cruel master.—**Slaver**, slā'vēr, *n.* A person engaged in the slave-trade; a slave-trader; a vessel engaged in the slave-trade.—**Slavery**, slā'vēr-i, *n.* The state or condition of a slave; bondage; complete subjection; the system of keeping or holding slaves; exhausting and mean labour; drudgery.—**Slavish**, slā'vish, *a.* Pertaining to slaves; such as becomes a slave; servile; consisting in drudgery.

**Slaver**, slāv'ēr, *v.t.* [Icel. *sláfr*.] To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth; to be besmeared with saliva.—*n.* Saliva drivelling from the mouth; drivell.

**Slay**, slā, *v.t.*—pret. *slew*; pp. *slain*. [A.Sax. *slahan*, or contr. *slēdn*.] To put to death in any violent or sudden manner; to kill; to destroy; to ruin.—**Slayer**, slā'ēr, *n.* One that slays; a killer; a murderer.

**Sled**, sled, *n.* [D. *slede*, *sleede*; from stem of *slide*.] A sledge.—*v.t.* To convey or transport on a sled.

**Sledge**, **Sledge-hammer**, slej, *n.* [A.Sax. *sleegce*, a hammer, from *slahan*, *slagan*, to strike, to slay; so Icel. *sleggia*, a sledge-hammer.] A large heavy hammer used chiefly by smiths.

**Sledge**, slej, *n.* [Formed from *sled*, or perhaps directly from D. *sleedie*, dim. of *sleede*, a sled.] A vehicle mounted on runners for the conveyance of loads over snow or ice, or the bare ground; a sled; a travelling carriage mounted on runners; a sleigh; the hurdle on which traitors were formerly drawn to execution.—*v.t.* and *i.*—*sledged*, *sledging*. To convey or travel in a sledge or sledges.

**Sleek**, slēk, *a.* [Icel. *slíkr*, smooth, sleek; connected with Icel. *sléikja*, Dan. *slikke*, to lick.] Having an even, smooth surface; having the hair smooth; glossy (*sleek* hair).—*v.t.* To make sleek; to render smooth, soft, and glossy; *fig.* to soothe; to calm.

**Sleep**, slēp, *v.i.*—pret. and pp. *slept*. [A.Sax. *slæpan*, *slépan*.] To be in that well-known state in which there is a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind, and which is periodically necessary to bodily health; to be dead; to lie in the grave; to be at rest; to be dormant or inactive (the question *sleeps* for the present).—*v.t.* To pass in sleep-

ing; with away (to *sleep away* the time); to get rid of, overcome, or recover from by sleeping; usually with *off* (to *sleep off* a fit of sickness).—*n.* [A.Sax. *slæp*.] That state of an animal in which the senses are more or less unaffected by external objects and the fancy or imagination only is active, and which is necessary to recruit both body and mind; slumber; death; rest in the grave.—**Sleeper**, slēp'ēr, *n.* A person or an animal that sleeps; an animal that lies dormant; a piece of timber on which are laid the ground joists of a floor; a beam on or near the ground for the support of some superstructure; *rail*. A beam of wood, &c., embedded in the ground to sustain the rails, which are usually fixed to the sleepers by means of cast-iron supports called *chairs*.—**Sleeping**, slēp'ing, *p.* and *a.* Reposing in sleep; pertaining to sleep.—**Sleeping sickness**, a tropical African disease due to microscopic animals introduced into the blood by the bites of tsetse flies.—**Sleepless**, slēp'les, *a.* Without sleep; wakeful; having no rest; never resting.—**Sleep-walker**, *n.* A somnambulist.—**Sleepy**, slēp'i, *a.* Drowsy; inclined to or overcome by sleep; tending to induce sleep; heavy; inactive; sluggish.—**Sleepy sickness**, *encephalitis lethargica*, a form of inflammation of the brain, characterized by fever, headache, and lethargy.

**Sleet**, slēt, *n.* [Akin to N. *slætta*.] Rain mingled with hail or snow.—*v.t.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

**Sleeve**, slēv, *n.* [A.Sax. *slēfe*.] The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm.—To *laugh in one's sleeve*, to laugh privately or unperceived.—**Sleeve-link**, *n.* A contrivance consisting of two buttons or studs connected by a link for fastening the sleeve or wristband.

**Sleigh**, slā, *n.* [D. *slēe*, a contr. form of *sleede*, a sled.] A vehicle mounted on runners for transporting persons on the snow or ice.

**Sleight**, slīt, *n.* [From O.E. *slēigh*, *sligh*, *sliv*.] An artful trick; a trick or feat so dexterously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation; dexterous practice; dexterity.—*Sleight of hand*, legerdemain; prestidigitation.

**Slender**, slen'dēr, *a.* [Same as O.D. *slinder*.] Small in diameter or thickness compared with the length; not thick; slim; thin; weak; slight (*slender* hope); inconsiderable; insufficient; inadequate; meagre (*slender* means).

**Slenth-hound**, slōth'hound, *n.* [Icel. *slóth*, the slot or track of an animal. *Slót*.] A blood-hound.

**Slice**, slīs, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *esclice*.] To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin broad piece from; to cut into parts; to cut off in a broad piece.—*n.* A thin broad piece cut

off; that which is thin and broad like a slice; a broad thin knife for serving fish at table.

**Slide**, slid, *v.i.*—pret. *slid*, sometimes *slided*, pp. *slid*, *slidden*, ppr. *sliding*. [A.Sax. *slidan*.] To move along a surface by slipping; to slip; to glide; to amuse oneself with gliding over a surface of ice; to pass along smoothly; to pass silently and gradually from one state to another, generally from a better to a worse.

—*v.t.* To thrust smoothly along; to thrust or push forward by slipping; to pass or put imperceptibly; to slip.—*n.* A smooth and easy passage; a prepared smooth surface of ice for sliding on; an inclined plane for facilitating the descent of heavy bodies; that part of an instrument or apparatus which slides or is slipped into or out of place.—**Slider**, slī'dēr, *n.* One who or that which slides; the part of an instrument that slides; ice-cream sandwiched between two wafers.—**Slide-rule**, *n.* A mathematical instrument, consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other, and each having certain numbers engraved on it, such that when a given number on the one scale is brought to coincide with a given number on the other, the product or some other function of the two numbers is obtained by inspection.

—**Sliding-scale**, *n.* A slide-rule; a scale or rate of payment which varies under certain varying conditions; a scale to settle wages by the rise and fall of the market price of the product of labour.

**Slight**, slīt, *a.* [Same as O.L.G. *slight*, D. *slēcht*.] Not decidedly marked; small; trifling; insignificant (a *slight* difference); not strong or forcible (a *slight* impulse or effort); not severe or serious (a *slight* pain); not thorough or exhaustive (a *slight* examination); not firm or of strong construction; slim; slender; paltry; contemptible.—*n.* A moderate show of disrespect; contempt shown by neglect or inattention; intentional disregard.—*v.t.* To treat as unworthy of notice; to disregard intentionally; to treat with intentional neglect or superciliousness.—**Slightness**, slīt'nes, *n.* The quality of being slight; smallness; weakness; want of strength; triviality.

**Slim**, slīm, *a.* [Same as D. *slim*.] Slender; of small diameter or thickness in proportion to height; slight; unsubstantial; not executed with due thoroughness; cunning [S. Africa].

**Slime**, slīm, *n.* [A.Sax. *slīm*.] A soft, ropy, or glutinous substance; soft moist earth having an adhesive quality; viscous mud; asphalt or bitumen [O.T.]; a mucous or viscous substance exuded from the bodies of certain animals; *fig.* anything of a clinging and offensive nature.—*v.t.* To cover with slime; to make slimy.—**Slime-pit**, *n.* An asphalt or bitumen pit.—**Slimy**,

slí'mi, *a.* Abounding with slime; consisting of slime; overspread with slime.

**Sling**, sling, *n.* [A.Sax. *slinge*.] An instrument for throwing stones or bullets, consisting of a strap or piece of leather to hold the missile and two strings attached to it; a sweep or swing; a sweeping stroke; a hanging bandage in which a wounded limb is sustained; a rope or chain specially arranged for raising or lowering heavy articles, as casks, bales, &c.; the strap to carry a rifle.—*v.t.*—pret. and pp. *slung*. To throw with a sling; to fling or hurl; to hang so as to swing; to place in slings in order to hoist or lower.

**Sling**, sling, *n.* [Comp. L.G. *slingen*, G. *schlingen*, to swallow.] An American drink composed of equal parts of spirits and water sweetened.

**Slink**, slink, *v.i.*—pret. and pp. *slunk* [pret. sometimes *slank*]. [A.Sax. *sliencan*.] To sneak; to creep away meanly; to steal away.—*v.t.* To cast prematurely: said of the female of a beast.—*a.* Born or cast prematurely, as a calf.—*n.* A sneaking fellow; a calf brought away prematurely.

**Slip**, slip, *v.i.*—*slipped* or *slipt*, *slipping*. [A.Sax. *slipan*.] To move smoothly along a surface; to slide; to glide; to have the feet slide; to fall by a false step; to depart or withdraw secretly; to sneak or slink: with *away*; to fall into error or fault; to err; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly; to glide; to enter by oversight: with *in* or *into* (some errors have *slipped in*); to escape insensibly, especially from the memory.—*v.t.* To put secretly or unobserved (*slipped it into his pocket*); to let loose (to *slip the hounds*); to disengage oneself from; to cast or suffer abortion of; to make a slip or slips of for planting.—*n.* The act of slipping; an unintentional error or fault; a mistake inadvertently made (a *slip of the pen*); a departure from rectitude; a venial transgression; an indiscretion; a backsliding; a twig separated from the stock for planting or grafting; a scion (perhaps lit. a twig that can be *slipped in*); a leash or string by which a dog is held; a long narrow piece; a strip (a *slip of paper*); a portion of printed matter not yet formed into pages or columns; a proof from a galley of type; a child's pinafore; a loose covering or case (pillow-slip); an inclined plane upon which a vessel is supported while building or upon which she is hauled up for repair; also, a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs, &c.; *cricket*, one of the fielders who stands behind the wicket on the off side.—**Slip-knot**, *n.* A knot which will not bear a strain, but slips.—**Slipper**, slip'er, *n.* One who or that which slips or lets slip; the person who lets hounds slip at the right

moment in coursing; a loose light shoe for household wear.—**Slippery**, slip'er-i, *a.* [A.Sax. *slipper*, *slipperry*.] Allowing or causing anything to slip or slide readily; so smooth as to cause slipping; not affording sure footing; not to be trusted to; ready to use evasions or the like; unstable; changeable; uncertain.—**Slipshod**, slip'shod, *a.* Wearing slippers; wearing shoes down at heel; slovenly, especially as regards literary qualities.

**Slit**, slit, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *slit* or *slitted*, ppr. *slitting*. [A.Sax. *slitan*, to tear, to rend.] To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; to cut a long fissure in (to *slit the ear* or tongue); to cut in general.—*n.* A long cut; a long narrow opening; a slash.

**Sliver**, sliv'er or slí'v'er, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *slifan*, to cleave, to split.] To cut into long thin pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise.—*n.* A long piece cut or rent off, a splinter; a small branch; *spinning*, a continuous strand of wool, cotton, or other fibre, in a loose untwisted condition.

**Slobber**, slob'er, *v.i.* [A form of *slabber*.] To drive; to slaver; to slaver.—*v.t.* To beslobber.—*n.* Slaver; liquor spilled; slabber.

**Sloe**, sló, *n.* [A.Sax. *sló*.] A British shrub of the plum genus, called also *Blackthorn*; also its fruit, which is black and very astringent.

**Slog**, slog, *v.t.* To drive the ball violently at cricket.

**Slogan**, sló'gan, *n.* [From Gael. *sluaighghairm*, lit. an army cry.] The war-cry or gathering word or phrase of a Highland clan; hence, the watchword used by soldiers in the field.

**Stoke**, Sloak, slók, *n.* A name given to a kind of edible sea-weed.

**Sloop**, slóp, *n.* [From D. *sloop*.] A vessel with one mast, and often with nothing but fore-and-aft sails, the main-sail being extended by a gaff and a boom, and attached to the mast on its foremost edge.

**Slop**, slop, *v.t.* [Comp. Icel. *slöp*, ofal of fish.] To spill liquid upon; to soil by letting a liquid fall upon.—*n.* A quantity of water carelessly thrown about, as on a floor; *pl.* mean liquor or mean liquid food; the waste dirty water of a house.

—**Slop-basin**, **Slop-bowl**, *n.* A dish for receiving the dregs from tea-cups at table.—**Sloppy**, slop'i, *a.* Wet, so as to spatter easily; plashy; carelessly done or put together; foolishly sentimental [*colloq.*].

**Slop**, slop, *n.* [Same as Icel. *sloppr*, a wide outer dress.] A smock-frock; any kind of loose outer garment; *pl.* a loose lower garment; a sort of wide breeches; also, ready-made clothing; the clothes and bedding of a sailor.

**Slope**, slóp, *n.* [From A.Sax. *slopen*.] An oblique direction; a direction inclining obliquely downward; a declivity or acclivity; any ground

whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; the angle of inclination of a surface to the horizontal plane.—*v.t.* To form with a slope; to cause to slope; to direct obliquely; to incline.—*v.i.* To take an oblique direction; to descend in a slanting direction.—To *slope arms*, to place the rifle flat on the left shoulder, magazine outwards.—**Sloping**, slóp'ing, *p. and a.* Oblique; inclining or inclined from a horizontal or other right line.

**Slot**, slot, *n.* [Same as D. and L.G. *slot*, a lock.] A bolt or bar; an oblong hole in a piece of metal, &c., as for the reception of a bolt; an aperture in an automatic machine for the insertion of the coin to start the apparatus inside; a trap-door in the stage of a theatre.

**Slot**, slot, *n.* [Same as Icel. *slóth*, a track or trail, *sléuth* in *sléuth-hound*.] The track of a deer, as shown by the marks of its feet.

**Sloth**, slóth or sloth, *n.* [From *slow*, and equivalent to *slowth* (like *growth from grow*).] Slowness; disinclination to action; sluggishness; indolence; laziness; idleness; the name of two South American mammals, adapted for living in trees but moving with great slowness on the ground.—**Australian sloth**, the koala.—**Slotful**, slóth'ful or slóth'ful, *a.* Sluggish; lazy; indolent.

**Slouch**, slouch, *n.* [Same as Icel. *slókr*, a dull inactive person.] A stoop in walking; an ungainly clownish gait; an awkward clownish fellow; a depression or hanging down, as of the brim of a hat.—*v.i.* To have a downcast clownish gait or manner.—*v.t.* To depress; to cause to hang down.—**Slouch-hat**, *n.* A hat with a hanging brim.

**Slough**, slou, *n.* [A.Sax. *slóh*.] A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire.

**Slough**, slough, *n.* [Sc. *slouch*, a husk.] The cast skin of a serpent or other animal; *surg.* the dead part which separates from the living in mortification, or the part that separates from a foul sore.—*v.i.* To come off, as the matter formed over a sore; a term in surgery.

**Slovak**, sló'vak, *a.* Of or belonging to the Slav race in a region southeast of Moravia.

**Sloven**, sluv'n, *n.* [Akin to L.G. *sluf*, D. *slof*, careless.] A man careless of his dress or habitually negligent of neatness and order; a lazy fellow. *Slut* is the corresponding feminine term.—**Slovenly**, sluv'n-li, *a.* Having the habits of a sloven; negligent of personal neatness; wanting neatness or tidiness; loose and careless (*slovenly* dress).

**Slovene**, sló'ven, *a.* Of or belonging to the Slav race in Styria, Carinthia, &c.

**Slow**, sló, *a.* [A.Sax. *sláw*.] Moving a small distance in a long time; not swift; not quick in motion; extending over a long time; gradual; not ready; not prompt; inactive;

tardy; dilatory; not hasty; acting with deliberation; behind the correct time (the clock is *slow*); dull; heavy; not lively; stupid.—*v.t.* To delay; to retard; to slacken in speed.—*v.i.* To slacken in speed.

**Slow-worm**, slō'wĕrm, *n.* [Not from *slow*, but from A.Sax. *slaw-worm*, lit. *slay-worm* (from *slahan*, to *slay*), because it feeds on worms.] A name given to the blind-worm.

**Sloyd**, slōid, *n.* [Sw. *slöjd*, akin to E. *slight*.] A system of manual training for pupils in schools, originating in Sweden.

**Slubber**, slub'ĕr, *v.t.* [A form of *slabber*, *sllobber*.] To daub; to besmear; to sully; to soil; to do lazily, or with careless hurry; to slur over†.

**Sludge**, sluj, *n.* [Also *slutch*, *slush*, *slitch*, forms corresponding to L.G. *stuck*, D. *sluk*, *sluk*, dirt, mire, allied to E. *seek*.] Mud; mire; soft mud.

**Slue**, slū, *v.t.* [Perhaps from Icel. *snúa*, to turn, to twist, with change of *n* to *l*.] To turn or swing round (as the yard of a ship).

**Slug**, slug, *n.* [Same as O.E. *slugge*, *slow*, *slugghish*.] A slow, heavy, lazy fellow; a sluggard; the popular name of a family of shell-less snails very injurious to the agriculturist and horticulturist.—**Sluggard**, slug'ĕrd, *n.* [From *slug*, and the suffix *-ard*.] A person habitually lazy and inactive.—**Sluggish**, slug'ish, *a.* Habitually indolent; slothful; inactive; having little motion (a *sluggish* stream); inert.

**Slug**, slug, *n.* [Akin to *slay*.] A cylindrical, cubical, or irregularly shaped piece of metal used for the charge of a gun.

**Sluice**, slōs, *n.* [Same as D. *sluys*, *sluis*, Dan. *sluse*, G. *schleuse*, O.Fr. *escluse*, Fr. *écluse*, from L.L. *exclusa*, from L. *excludo*, *exclusum*, to shut out, to exclude.] A contrivance for excluding or admitting the inflow of a body of water; a water-way provided with a gate by which the flow of water is controlled; a flood-gate; any vent for water; that through which anything flows.—*v.t.* —*sluiced*, *sluicing*. To let in a copious flow of water on; to wet or lave abundantly; to scour out or cleanse by means of sluices.

**Slum**, slum, *n.* [Comp. Dan. *slam*, mire, mud.] A low, dirty, back street or lane of a city; a low neighbourhood.

**Slumber**, slum'bĕr, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *slumerian*, from *sluma*, *slumber*.] To sleep lightly; to doze; to sleep; to be inert, or in a state of supineness or inactivity.—*n.* Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound; sleep; repose.

**Slump**, slump, *v.i.* [Comp. Dan. *slumpe*, to stumble or light upon, from *slump*, chance, hazard.] To sink in walking, as in snow; to walk with sinking feet.—*n.* A sudden fall in prices or values.

**Slump**, slump, *n.* [Same as Dan. *slump*, D. *slomp*, a lot, a heap; Sw. *slumpa*, to buy things in bulk.] The

whole number taken in one lot; the gross amount (to take things in the *slump*).—*v.t.* To throw together into a single lot or mass.

**Slur**, slĕr, *v.t.* [From Prov.E. *slur*, thin mud; comp. Icel. *slor*, filth; L.G. *slurren*, to trail the feet, D. *sloren*, to drag.] To soil or sully; to disparage by insinuation or innuendo; to speak slightly of; to traduce; to pass lightly over; to say little of; to pronounce in an indistinct or sliding manner; *mus.* to sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style; to run (notes) into each other.—*n.* A slight reproach or disgrace; a stigma; *mus.* the blending of two or more notes; a curved mark indicating this.

**Slush**, slush, *n.* [A form of *sludge*.] Sludge or watery mire; soft mud; wet, half-melted snow; a mixture of grease and other materials for lubrication; refuse fat or grease in ships; a mixture of white-lead and lime with which the bright parts of machinery are covered to prevent them rusting.—*v.t.* To cover or grease with slush.—**Slushy**, slush'i, *a.* Consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water; resembling slush.

**Slut**, slut, *n.* [Same as Dan. *slutte*.] A woman who is negligent of cleanliness and tidiness in her person, clothes, furniture, &c.: the correlative of *sloven*; a name of slight contempt for a woman.—**Sluttish**, slut'ish, *a.* Like a slut or what is characteristic of a slut; devoid of tidiness or neatness.

**Sly**, slī, *a.* [O.E. *slie*, *slee*, from Icel. *slæggr*, sly.] Meantly artful; crafty; cunning; proceeding by underhand ways; wily; cautious; shrewd; arch; knowing (a *sly* remark).—**Slyness**, slī'nes, *n.* The quality of being sly; cunning; craftiness; archness.

**Smack**, smak, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *smæccan*, to taste.] To have a taste or flavour; to taste (it *smacks* of onions); to have a certain quality infused; to partake in character; to savour (it *smacks* of vanity).—*n.* A slight taste or flavour; savour; tincture; a slight or superficial knowledge; a smattering.

**Smack**, smak, *v.i.* [Same as Sw. *smacka*, to smack.] To make a sharp noise with the lips; to kiss so as to make a sound with the lips.—*v.t.* To kiss with a sharp noise; to make a sharp noise by opening the mouth; to make a sharp noise by striking; to crack; to give a sharp stroke to, as with the palm.—*n.* A loud kiss; a quick sharp noise, as of a whip; a quick smart blow, as with the flat of the hand; a slap.—*adv.* In a sudden and direct manner, as if with a smack or slap.

**Smack**, smak, *n.* [Same as D. and L.G. *smak*, Dan. *smakke*, G. *schmache*, a *smack*.] A large sloop with a gaff-topsail and a running bowsprit; a small sloop used in the fishing trade.

**Small**, smāl, *a.* [A.Sax. *smæl*.] Little in size; not great or large; of

minute dimensions; little in degree, quantity, amount, duration, or number; of little moment; trivial; petty; trifling; of little genius or ability; insignificant; of little strength or force; weak; gentle; soft; not loud; characterized by littleness of mind or character; narrow-minded; ungenerous; mean.—**Small-arms**, *n.pl.* A general name for rifles, carbines, pistols, &c., as distinguished from cannon.—**Small-beer**, *n.* A species of weak beer.—**Small-pox**, *n.* A disease characterized by fever and a cutaneous eruption, propagated by contagion, and very dangerous, especially in persons that have not been vaccinated.—**Smalls**, *n.* Responses, the entrance or first public examination at Oxford, opposed to the final school or Greats.—**Small-talk**, *n.* Light conversation; gossip.

**Smalt**, smalt, *n.* [It. *smalto*, from O.H.G. *smaltzan*, G. *schmelzen*, to melt, to *smelt*.] Glass tinged of a fine deep blue by the protoxide of cobalt, reduced to an impalpable powder, and employed as a pigment and colouring matter.

**Smart**, smärt, *n.* [A.Sax. *smæortan*, to smart, to feel pain.] A sharp quick pain; a pricking local pain; severe pungent pain of mind; smart-money (to pay the smart).—*v.i.* To feel a lively pungent pain; to be acutely painful; to feel sharp pain of mind; to suffer acute mental pain.—*a.* Causing a keen local pain; keen; intense; poignant; producing any effect with force and vigour; vigorous (a *smart* blow); sharp; severe (a *smart* skirmish); brisk; fresh (a *smart* breeze); acute and pertinent; witty; vivacious; lively; shrewd; fine in dress; spruce.—**Smarten**, smärt'n, *v.t.* To make smart; to render brisk, bright, or lively.—**Smart-money**, *n.* Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or painful situation; money formerly paid by a recruit to be free of his engagement.

**Smash**, smash, *v.t.* [Perhaps formed from *dash* through the influence of *smite*.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush by a sudden blow.—*v.i.* To go to pieces; to go to utter wreck.—*n.* A breaking to pieces; ruin; bankruptcy.

**Smatter**, smat'ĕr, *v.i.* [For *smacker*, from *smack*, a taste or small quantity.] To have a slight superficial knowledge; to talk superficially.—*n.* Slight superficial knowledge.—**Smattering**, smat'ĕr-ing, *n.* [Formerly *smackering*.] A slight superficial knowledge; an insignificant degree of acquirement (a *smattering* of law).

**Smear**, smĕr, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *smieran*.] To overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to besmear; to daub; to soil.—*n.* A spot made as if by some unctuous substance; a stain; a blot or blotch.



**Smell**, *smel*, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *smelled* or *smelt*. [Allied to L.G. *smellen*, *smelen*, to smoulder, to smoke.] To perceive by the nose; to perceive the scent of; to perceive as if by the smell; to detect by sagacity.—*v.i.* To exercise the sense of smell; to give out odour or perfume; to affect the sense of smell; to have an odour or scent; to have a smack of any quality.—*n.* The sense or faculty of which the nose is the special organ; the faculty of perceiving by the nose; that which affects the olfactory organs; odour; scent.—**Smelling**, *smel'ing*, *n.* The sense of smell.—**Smelling-salts**, *n.pl.* Volatile salts used for exciting the organs of smell.—**Smelly**, *smel'i*, *a.* Having an unpleasant smell; malodorous.

**Smelt**, *smelt*, *n.* [A.Sax. and Dan. *smelt*.] A small but delicious European fish allied to the salmon, inhabiting the salt water about the mouths of rivers.

**Smelt**, *smelt*, *v.t.* [Same as D. *smelten*, to melt, to liquify.] To melt or fuse, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances.—**Smelting**, *smel'ting*, *n.* The process of obtaining metals from their ores by the action of heat, air, and fluxes.

**Smew**, *smu*, *n.* [Perhaps for *ice-mew*.] A swimming bird of the merganser family.

**Smilax**, *smil'aks*, *n.* A climbing plant grown in greenhouses for its beautiful foliage.

**Smile**, *smil*, *v.i.* [Same as Dan. *smile*, Sw. *smila*, O.G. *smielen*, to smile.] To express pleasure or slight amusement by a special change of the features, especially the mouth: the contrary of to *frown*; to express slight contempt, sarcasm, or pity by a look; to sneer; to look gay and joyous (the desert *smiled*); to appear propitious or favourable.—*v.t.* To express by a smile (to *smile* content); to put an end to or dispel by smiling; with *away*.—*n.* A peculiar contraction of the features expressing pleasure, approbation, or kindness: opposed to *frown*; gay or joyous appearance; favour; countenance.

**Smirch**, *smérch*, *v.t.* [From stem of *smear*.] To stain; to smear; to smudge.

**Smirk**, *smèrk*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *smiercian*.] To smile affectedly or wantonly; to look affectedly soft or kind.—*n.* An affected smile; a soft look.

**Smite**, *smít*, *v.t.*—pret. *smote*; pp. *smitten* or *smit*; ppr. *smiting*. [A.Sax. *smitan*.] To strike; to give a blow with the hand, something in the hand, or something thrown; to slay; to kill; to assail or visit with something evil; to blast; to afflict, chasten, punish; to strike or affect with love or other feeling.—*v.i.* To strike; to knock.—**Smitten**, *smít'n*, pp. of *smite*. Struck; affected with some passion; excited by beauty or something impressive.

**Smith**, *smith*, *n.* [A.Sax. *smitha*, a

craftsman.] One who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals: often distinctively applied to a blacksmith.—*v.t.* To hammer into shape; to forge.—**Smithy**, *smith'i*, *n.* [A.Sax. *smiththe*.] The workshop of a smith.

**Smock**, *smok*, *n.* [A.Sax. *smocce*.] A shift; a chemise; a woman's under garment (now archaic).—**Smock-frock**, *n.* A loose garment of coarse linen formerly worn by field-labourers over their other clothes.

**Smoke**, *smòk*, *n.* [A.Sax. *smoca*.] The exhalation or vaporous matter that escapes from a burning substance; especially the volatile particles expelled from burning vegetable matter; what resembles smoke; vapour; *fig.* idle talk; vanity; nothingness (it all ended in *smoke*); a continuous drawing in and puffing out of the fumes of burning tobacco.—*v.i.* To emit smoke or vaporous matter; to give out visible vapour when heated; to inhale and exhale the fumes of burning tobacco; *fig.* to burn or rage [O.T.].—*v.t.* To apply smoke to; to foul by smoke; to hang in smoke; to fumigate; to drive out by smoke; to draw smoke from into the mouth and puff it out; to inhale the smoke of; to discover or find out; to make fun of (a person).—**Smoke-box**, *n.* The part of a tubular steam-boiler into which the smoke is received before passing into the funnel.—**Smoke-house**, *n.* A building employed for the purpose of curing flesh or fish by smoking.—**Smoke-jack**, *n.* A machine for turning a roasting-spit by means of a fly-wheel or wheels set in motion by the current of ascending air in a chimney.—**Smoker**, *smò'kér*, *n.* One who smokes, especially tobacco; a place for smoking; a smoking concert [colloq.].—**Smoke-stack**, *n.* In steam vessels, a name common to the funnel and the several escape-pipes for steam beside it.—**Smoking**, *p.* and *a.* Emitting smoke; used for smoking or having its smoke inhaled; set apart for the purpose of smoking in.—*n.* The act of one who or that which smokes; the act or practice of inhaling tobacco smoke from a pipe, cigar, or cigarette.—**Smoking-room**, *n.* An apartment in a house, hotel, &c., in which smoking is permitted.—**Smoky**, *smò'ki*, *a.* Emitting smoke, especially much smoke; resembling smoke; filled with smoke; tarnished with smoke.

**Smolt**, *smòlt*, *n.* [Comp. Gael. *smal*, a spot.] A salmon when a year or two old, and when it has acquired its silvery scales.

**Smooth**, *smòth*, *a.* [A.Sax. *smoethe*.] Having a very even surface; free from asperities; not rough; evenly spread; glossy; gently flowing; not ruffled or undulating; falling pleasantly on the ear; not harsh or rugged; using language not harsh or rugged; bland; soothing; insinuating; without jolt or shock;

equable as to motion.—*v.t.* To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means; to free from obstruction; to make easy; to palliate; to soften; to calm; to mollify; to allay.—**Smooth-bore**, *n.* A firearm with a smooth-bored barrel and not rifled.—**Smoothing-iron**, *n.* An iron instrument with a flat polished face, used when heated for smoothing clothes, linen, &c.

**Smother**, *smuth'ér*, *n.* [For older *smother*, *smurther*, from A.Sax. *smorian*, to suffocate.] Stifling smoke; a suffocating dust.—*v.t.* To suffocate or stifle; to suffocate by closely covering, and by the exclusion of air; to cover close up, as with ashes, earth, &c.; *fig.* to suppress; to hide from public view.—*v.i.* To be suffocated; to smoulder.

**Smoulder**, *smòl'dér*, *v.i.* [Perhaps from old *smother*, and therefore the same word as *smother*.] To burn in a stifled manner; to burn and smoke without flame; *fig.* to burn inwardly, as a thought, passion, and the like; to exist in a suppressed state.

**Smudge**, *smuj*, *v.t.* [A form of *smutch* (which see).] To smear or stain with dirt or filth; to blacken with smoke.—*n.* A foul spot; a stain; a smear; a fire of weeds, &c., kept smouldering to drive insects away.

**Smug**, *smug*, *a.* [Same as L.G. *smuck*, Dan. *smuk*, G. *schmuck*, handsome, fine, neat; akin to *smock*.] Neat; trim; spruce; fine; affectedly nice in dress; self-satisfied.—**Smug-faced**, *a.* Having a smug or precise face; prim-faced.

**Smuggle**, *smug'l*, *v.t.* [Same as L.G. *smuggeln*, Dan. *smugle*, G. *schmuggeln*, to smuggle, from stem of A.Sax. *smúgan*, Icel. *smjúga*, to creep.] To import or export secretly and contrary to law; to manage, convey, or introduce clandestinely.—*v.i.* To practise smuggling.—**Smuggler**, *smug'lér*, *n.* One who smuggles; a vessel employed in smuggling goods.—**Smuggling**, *smug'ling*, *n.* The offence of importing or exporting prohibited goods or other goods without paying the legal duties.

**Smut**, *smut*, *n.* [Akin to *smudge*, *smutch*.] A spot made with soot or coal; or the foul matter itself; obscene and filthy language; a disease of cereals, the farina of the seed being converted into a black soot-like powder.—*v.t.*—*smutted*, *smutting*. To stain or mark with smut or other dirty substance; to affect with the disease called smut.—**Smutty**, *smut'i*, *a.* Soiled with smut; affected with smut; obscene; not modest or pure.

**Smutch**, *smuch*, *v.t.* [Closely allied to *smut*.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal; to smudge.—*n.* A foul spot; a smudge; a black stain.

**Snack**, *snak*, *n.* [Lit. a 'snatch' or morsel hastily taken.] A portion of food that can be eaten hastily; a slight, hasty repast.

**Snaffle**, snaf'l, *a.* [Comp. D. *snavel*, a snout or animal's muzzle.] A bridle, consisting of a slender bit with a single rein and without a curb; a snaffle-bit.—**Snaffle-bit**, *n.* A plain, slender bit having a joint in the middle.

**Snag**, snag, *n.* [Comp. Icel. *snagi*, a small stake or peg.] A small projecting stump of a branch; a branch broken from a tree; the trunk of a large tree stuck by chance in a river with one end projecting so that steamboats, &c., are liable to strike on it; any latent obstacle or difficulty.

**Snail**, snāl, *n.* [A.Sax. *snæl*.] A slimy, slow-creeping, air-breathing mollusc differing from the slugs chiefly in having a spiral shell, but the latter are also sometimes popularly called *snails*; a slow-moving person; a slug; a drone; a piece of spiral machinery; a piece of metal forming part of the striking work of a clock.

**Snake**, snāk, *n.* [A.Sax. *snaca*.] A name commonly given to any serpent, and often to the common non-venomous British snake.—**Snaky**, snāk'i, *a.* Pertaining to a snake or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding; cunning; insinuating.

**Snap**, snap, *v.t.* [Same as L.G. and D. *snappen*.] To bite suddenly; to seize suddenly with the teeth; to snatch suddenly or unexpectedly; to break upon suddenly with sharp, angry words: often with *up*; to crack; to make a sharp sound with (to *snap* the fingers); to shut with a sharp sound; to break with a sharp sound; to break short.—*v.i.* To make a sudden effort to bite; to aim to seize with the teeth (to *snap* at a person's hand); to accept promptly (to *snap* at a proposal); to break short; to part asunder suddenly; to give a sharp cracking sound, such as that of the hammer of a firearm when it descends without exploding the charge; to utter sharp, angry words.—*n.* A sudden, eager bite; a sudden breaking or rupture of any substance; a sharp cracking sound; the spring catch of a purse, bracelet, and the like; a crisp kind of gingerbread nut or small cake.—**Snappedragon**, *n.* An antirrhinum; a game in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy and put into the mouth.—**Snapping-turtle**, *n.* A large freshwater tortoise of the United States, which readily snaps at things.—**Snappish**, snap'ish, *a.* Apt to snap or bite; apt to use sharp words; sharp in reply; tart; crabbed.—**Snapshot**, *n.* A photograph taken instantaneously.

**Snare**, snār, *n.* [A.Sax. *snear*.] A noose or set of nooses by which a bird or other living animal may be entangled; a gin; *fig.* something that serves to entangle or entrap a person.—*v.t.* To catch with a snare; to catch or take by guile.

**Snarl**, snār'l, *v.i.* [A freq. corre-

sponding to old *snarl*.] To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to talk in rude, murmuring terms.

**Snarl**, snār'l, *v.t.* [A freq. from *snare*.] To entangle; to involve in knots.—*n.* A knot; a complication; embarrassing difficulty.

**Snatch**, snach, *v.t.* [Softened form of O. and Prov.E. *snack*.] To seize hastily or abruptly; to seize without permission or ceremony; to seize and transport away.—*v.i.* To attempt to seize suddenly; to snap or catch (to *snatch* at a thing).—*n.* A hasty catch or seizing; a catching at or attempt to seize suddenly; a small piece or fragment (a *snatch* of a song).—**Snatch-block**, *n.* A block used in ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope.

**Sneak**, snēk, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *snican*, to creep, to sneak; Dan. *snige*, to creep.] To creep or steal privately; to go furtively, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen; to slink; to behave with meanness; to truckle.—*n.* A mean fellow; a cowardly, mean, underhand fellow.—**Sneaker**, snē'kér, *n.* One who sneaks; a kind of punch-bowl.

**Sneck**, snek, *n.* A latch or catch in a door.

**Sneer**, snēr, *v.i.* [Same as Dan. *snærre*, to snarl; allied to *snarl*.] To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance; to insinuate contempt in words; to speak derisively.—*v.t.* To treat with sneers; to utter with a sneer.—*n.* A look of contempt or disdain; an expression of contemptuous scorn; indirect expression of contempt.

**Sneeze**, snēz, *v.i.* [Same as *neese* with *s* prefixed.] To emit air through the nose audibly and violently by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose.—*n.* The act of one who sneezes.—**Sneezewort**, snēz'wért, *n.* A British composite plant: so called because the dried flowers and roots, when powdered, cause sneezing.—**Sneezing**, snē'zing, *n.* The act of ejecting air violently and audibly through the nose by a sudden and involuntary effort; sternutation.

**Snick**, snik, *n.* [Icel. *snikka*, to cut or work with a knife; D. *snik*, a chisel.] A small cut or mark.—*v.t.* To cut; to clip.—**Snickersnee**, snik'ér-snē, *n.* [Comp. D. *snee*, a cut.] A large clasp-knife.

**Snicker**, snik'ér, *v.i.* [Imitative of the sound.] To giggle; to snigger.—**Snider**, Snider-rifle, snid'ér, *n.* An early form of breech-loading rifle: so called from its inventor.

**Sniff**, snif, *v.i.* [A lighter form of *snuff*.] To draw air audibly up the nose, sometimes as an expression of scorn; to snuff.—*v.t.* To draw in with the breath through the nose; to snuff; to smell.—*n.* The act of sniffing; the sound so produced; that which is taken by sniffing (a *sniff* of fresh air).

**Snigger**, snig'ér, *v.i.* [SNICKER.] To snicker; to giggle.—*n.* A suppressed laugh; a giggle.

**Snip**, snip, *v.t.* [Closely allied to *snip*, and same as D. and L.G. *snippen*, G. *schnippen*, *schnipfen*, to snip.] To cut off at once with shears or scissors; to clip; to shred.—*n.* A cut with shears or scissors; a bit cut off; a small shred.

**Snipe**, snip, *n.* [Same as Icel. *snipa*, a snipe; D. *snip*, L.G. *snippe*, Dan. *sneppe*, G. *schneipe*, a snipe; akin to *snap*, *neb*, or *nib*.] A gallatorial bird frequenting marshy grounds, with a long straight bill, allied to the woodcock; a fool; a block-head; a simpleton.—*v.t.* or *i.* To pick off men with the rifle in war.—**Sniper**, *n.* A trained marksman, often equipped with a rifle with special sights, who shoots from ambush at detached men of the enemy's force at long range.

**Snippet**, snip'et, *n.* [Dim. of *snip*, a part.] A small part or share.—

**Snippety**, snip'et-i, *a.* Insignificant.

**Snivel**, sniv'el, *v.i.* [Akin to *sniff*, *snuff*.] To run at the nose; to cry or fret, as children, with snuffing or snivelling; to whimper.—**Sniveller**, sniv'el-ér, *n.* One who snivels or whines; one who weeps for slight causes.

**Snob**, snob, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A cant name for a shoemaker; a journeyman shoemaker; one who is always pretending to be something better than he is; a vulgar person who apes gentility.—**Snobbish**, **Snobby**, snob'ish, snob'i, *a.* Belonging to or resembling a snob; vulgarly ostentatious.

**Snood**, snód, *a.* [A.Sax. *snód*, a snood; comp. Icel. *snúa*, to twist.] A fillet or ribbon for the hair.

**Snooze**, snóz, *n.* [Imitative of the sound made in drawing the breath while asleep, and allied to *snore*.] A nap or short sleep.—*v.i.*—*snoozed*, *snoozing*. To slumber; to take a short nap. [Colloq.]

**Snore**, snór, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *snora*.] To breathe with a rough hoarse noise in sleep.—*n.* A breathing with a harsh noise through the nose and mouth in sleep.

**Snort**, snort, *v.i.* [Akin to *snore*, D. *snorken*.] To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make an abrupt noise.—*n.* A loud short sound produced by forcing the air through the nostrils.

**Snot**, snot, *n.* [Same as Dan. and D. *snot*.] Mucus discharged from or secreted in the nose.—**Snotty**, snot'i, *n.* A midshipman [colloq.].

**Snout**, snout, *n.* [Same as L.G. *snute*, Sw. *snut*, Dan. *snude*, D. *snuit*, G. *schnautze*, a snout.] The long projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine; the nozzle or end of a pipe.

**Snow**, snó, *n.* [A.Sax. *snáw*.] Watery particles congealed into white crystals in the air, and falling to the earth in flakes.—*v.i.* To fall in snow; used chiefly impersonally (it

*snows*, it snowed).—*v.t.* To scatter or cause to fall like snow.—**Snow-ball**, *n.* A ball of snow; a round mass of snow pressed or rolled together.—*v.t.* To pelt with snow-balls.—*v.i.* To throw snow-balls.—**Snow-blindness**, *n.* An affection of the eyes caused by the reflection of light from the snow.—**Snow-blink**, **Snow-light**, *n.* The peculiar reflection that arises from fields of ice or snow.—**Snow-drift**, *n.* A driving snow; a bank of snow driven together by the wind.—**Snowdrop**, *snō'drōp*, *n.* A well-known garden plant, bearing solitary, drooping, and bell-like white flowers, which appear very early in the year.—**Snow-line**, *n.* The line above which mountains are covered with perpetual snow, varying according to latitude and local circumstances, being highest near the equator and lowest near the poles.—**Snow-plough**, *n.* An implement for clearing away the snow from roads, railways, &c.—**Snowshoe**, *n.* A kind of flat framework worn on the feet, made of wood alone, or consisting of a light frame crossed and recrossed by thongs, the broad surface thus presented keeping the wearer from sinking in the snow.—**Snow-storm**, *n.* A storm with a heavy, drifting fall of snow.—**Snowy**, *snō'ī*, *a.* White like snow; abounding with snow; covered with snow; white; pure; spotless; unblemished.

**Snub**, *snub*, *v.t.* [Same as older English *snib*; Icel. *snubba*, to snub, to chide.] To nip or check in growth; to check, stop, or rebuke with a tart sarcastic reply or remark; to slight designedly; to treat with contempt or neglect, as a forward or pretentious person.—*n.* A check; a rebuke.—**Snub-nose**, *n.* A short or flat nose.

**Snuff**, *snuf*, *v.t.* [Same as D. *snuffen*.] To draw in with the breath; to inhale; to scent; to smell; to crop the snuff of, as of a candle.—*v.i.* To inhale air with noise, as dogs and horses; to snort or sniff; to sniff contemptuously.—*n.* An inhalation by the nose; a sniff; resentment; huff, expressed by a snuffing of the nose; a powdered preparation of tobacco inhaled through the nose; that part of a candle wick which has been charred by the flame.—**Snuff-box**, *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person.—**Snuffer**, *snuff'ēr*, *n.* One that snuffs; *pl.* an instrument for removing the snuff of a candle.—**Snuffy**, *snuf'ī*, *a.* Resembling snuff in colour; soiled with snuff, or smelling of it.

**Snuffle**, *snuf'ī*, *v.i.* [Freq. of *snuff*.] To speak through the nose or with a nasal twang; to breathe hard through the nose.—*n.* A sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils; a speaking through the nose; an affected nasal twang.—**Snuffles**, *snuf'īz*, *n.pl.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus; a malady of dogs.

**Snug**, *snug*, *a.* [Same as Icel. *snögg*, short-haired.] Lying close and comfortable; neat, trim, and convenient.—*v.i.* To lie close; to snuggle.—*v.t.* To put in a snug position; to place snugly.—**Snug-gery**, *snug'ēr-ī*, *n.* A snug, warm habitation or comfortable place. [Colloq.]—**Snuggle**, *snug'ī*, *v.i.* [A freq. and dim. from *snug*.] To lie close for convenience or warmth; to nestle.

**So**, *sō*, *adv.* [A.Sax. *swd.*] In this or that manner; to that degree (so long); thus (he does it so); in like manner or degree: after *as* (*as thou art so were they*); in such a manner; to such a degree: with *as* or *that* following (*so fortunate as to escape*); colloquially, extremely, very (it is so beautiful); as has been said or stated (it is so, do so); the case being such; accordingly; well (*so you are here again, are you?*); somewhere about this or that; thereby (a year or so); in wishes and asseverations (*so help me Heaven!* that is, may Heaven so help me as I speak truth).—*conj.* Provided that; on condition that; in case that.—*interj.* Enough! that will do!—**So-and-so**, *sō'and-sō*, *n.* A certain person not mentioned by name; an indefinite person or thing. [Colloq.]

**Soak**, *sōk*, *v.t.* [Probably akin to *suck*.] To let lie in a fluid in order to imbibe what it can contain; to macerate in water or other fluid; to steep; to drench; to wet thoroughly; to draw in by pores; to penetrate or permeate by pores.—*v.i.* To lie steeped in water or other fluid; to steep; to enter into pores or interstices; to drink intemperately; to tipple constantly.—**Soaking**, *sō'king*, *p. and a.* Steeping; macerating; wetting thoroughly.—*n.* A wetting; a drenching.

**Soap**, *sōp*, *n.* [A.Sax. *sāpe*.] A chemical compound of potash and soda with fat, soluble in water, and used for detergent or cleansing purposes; flattery [slang].—*v.t.* To rub or wash over with soap; to flatter [slang].—**Soap-bubble**, *n.* A thin film of soap-suds inflated by blowing through a pipe, and forming a hollow globe with beautiful iridescent colours.—**Soap-stone**, *n.* A species of steatite.—**Soapwort**, *sōp'wērt*, *n.* A perennial plant common in gardens, the stems of which, upon being put in water, form a lather like soap.—**Soapy**, *sō'pī*, *a.* Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; smeared with soap; *fig.* flattering; unctuous; oily: said of persons, language, &c. [colloq.].

**Soar**, *sōr*, *v.i.* [Fr. *essorer*, from L.L. *exaurare*, to take to the air.] To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount upward on wings or as on wings; to mount intellectually; to rise above what is prosaic or commonplace, &c.; to be transported with a lofty imagination, desires, &c.—*n.* A towering flight; ascent.

**Sob**, *sob*, *v.i.* [Akin to A.Sax. *seofian*, to sigh.] To weep with convulsive catching of the breath.—*n.* A convulsive catching of the breath excited by mental emotion of a painful nature; a short convulsive sigh.

**Sober**, *sō'bēr*, *a.* [Fr. *sobre*, from L. *sobrius*.] Temperate in the use of intoxicating liquors; abstemious; not intoxicated; not drunk; not wild, visionary, or heated with passion; having the regular exercise of cool, dispassionate reason; dispassionate; calm; serious; grave; not bright, gay, or brilliant in appearance; dull-looking.—*v.t.* To make sober; to cure of intoxication; to make temperate, calm, or solemn.—*v.i.* To become sober, staid, or sedate: often with *down*.—**Sober-minded**, *a.* Having a calm and temperate disposition.—**Sobriety**, *sō-brī'e-tī*, *n.* [L. *sobrietas*.] Temperance in the use of intoxicating liquors; abstemiousness; moderation; freedom from the influence of strong drink; calmness; coolness; seriousness; gravity.

**Sobranje**, *sō-bran'yā*, *n.* The Bulgarian Parliament.

**Sobriquet**, *sō-brē-kā*, *n.* [Fr.] A nickname; a fanciful appellation.

**Socage**, **Soccage**, *sok'āj*, *n.* [L.L. *socagium*.] A tenure of lands in socagium by the performance of certain and determinate service.

**Soccer**, *sok'ēr*, *n.* The popular name for Association football.

**Sociable**, *sō'shī-a-bl*, *a.* [Fr. *sociable*, L. *sociabilis*.] Inclined to associate or join in friendly intercourse; fond of companions; companionable; conversible; social.—*n.* An open carriage with seats facing each other; a tricycle for carrying two persons abreast; a couch with a curved S-shaped back for two persons, who sit partially facing each other.—**Social**, *sō'shal*, *a.* [Fr. *social*, from L. *socialis*, from *socius*.] Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body; ready to mix in friendly converse; sociable; consisting in union or mutual converse; *bot.* growing naturally in large groups or masses; *zool.* living in communities, as wolves, deer, wild cattle, &c.; or as ants, bees, &c., which form co-operative communities.—**Socialism**, *sō'shal-izm*, *n.* The name applied to theories of social organization having for their aim the abolition of that individual action on which modern societies depend, and the substitution of a regulated system of co-operative action; especially, a system which makes community of property a necessary condition of political improvement.

—**Socialist**, *sō'shal-ist*, *n.* One who advocates socialism.—**Society**, *sō-sī'e-tī*, *n.* [Fr. *société*, L. *societas*.] The relationship of men to one another when associated; companionship; fellowship; company; a body of persons united for the promotion of some object, either literary,



scientific, political, religious, benevolent, convivial, or the like; an association for mutual profit, pleasure, or usefulness; the persons collectively who live in any region or at any period, viewed in regard to their manners and customs, civilization, moral or material condition; those who recognize each other as associates, friends, and acquaintances; the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; those who give and receive formal entertainments mutually: used without the article.

**Socinian**, sô-sin'-i-an, *a.* [From Lælius and Faustus Socinus, uncle and nephew, natives of Sienna, in Tuscany, the founders of the sect of Socinians in the sixteenth century.] Pertaining to Lælius or Faustus Socinus or their religious creed.—*n.* A follower of Socinus.—**Socinianism**, sô-sin'-i-an-izm, *n.* The tenets of the Socinians; a belief akin to Unitarianism, rejecting the doctrine of the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the personality of the devil, and eternity of future punishment.

**Sociology**, sô-shi-ol'-ô-jî, *n.* [L. *socius*, a companion, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The science which investigates the laws that regulate human society in all its grades; the science which treats of the general structure of society, the laws of its development, and the progress of civilization.

**Sock**, sok, *n.* [A.Sax. *socc*.] The shoe worn by the ancient actors of comedy; hence, the *sock*, comedy in distinction from tragedy, which is symbolized by the buskin; a knitted or woven covering for the foot, shorter than a stocking.

**Socket**, sok'-et, *n.* [From *sock*, a shoe.] An opening or cavity into which anything is fitted endwise; a hollow which receives and holds something else (the *sockets* of the teeth or of the eyes).

**Socratic**, **Socratical**, sô-krat'-ik, sô-krat'-i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to Socrates the Greek philosopher, or to his language or manner of teaching and enquiring; reaching conclusions by means of question and answer.

**Sod**, sod, *n.* [Same as L.G. and O.D. *sode*, D. *zode*.] The surface layer of the ground with the grass growing on it; a piece lifted from that surface; turf; sward.

**Soda**, sô'-da, *n.* [Sp. Pg. and It. *soda*, glasswort, barilla.] A name for various compounds of sodium, as the oxide and hydroxide; popularly, sodium carbonate (*soda crystals* or *washing soda*), used in washing and in the manufacture of soap and glass, and extensively made from salt.—**Soda-water**, *n.* A refreshing and effervescent drink generally consisting of ordinary water into which carbonic acid has been forced under pressure.—**Sodium**, sô'-di-um, *n.* [Named from its oxide *soda*.] A soft light silvery metallic element, of which soda is the oxide; never

found in the uncombined state in nature, but existing in many minerals and in almost all vegetable and animal organisms.

**Sodden**, sod'-n, pp. of *seethe*. Boiled; seethed; soaked and softened, as in water; thoroughly saturated; not well baked; doughy.

**Sodomite**, sod'-om'-it, *n.* An inhabitant of *Sodom*; one guilty of sodomy.

**Sodomy**, sod'-om'-i, *n.* The sin attributed to the inhabitants of *Sodom*; a carnal copulation against nature.

**Sofa**, sô'-fa, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *sofa*, a sofa, from Ar. *soffah*, a bench before a house.] A long seat with a stuffed bottom and raised stuffed back and ends.

**Soft**, sô'-f, *n.* [Per.] A dervish.

**Soft**, soft, *a.* [A.Sax. *sôfte*, softly.] Easily yielding to pressure; easily impressible; yielding: the contrary of *hard*; not rough, rude, or violent; affecting the senses in a pleasant manner; delicate or pleasing to the touch; gentle or melodious to the ear; not glaring; not repelling or striking to the sight; easily yielding to persuasion or motives; facile, weak; not harsh, severe, or unfeeling; gentle; easily moved by pity; susceptible of tender affections; effeminate; not manly or courageous; foolish; simple; silly; quiet and refreshing (*soft slumbers*); readily forming a lather and washing well with soap (*soft water*); pronounced with more or less of a sibilant sound, as *c* in *cinder*, as opposed to *c* in *candle*; and *g* in *gin*, as opposed to *g* in *gift*.—**Soft soap**, a coarse kind of soap in a viscid form; as a *slang term*, flattery, blarney.—*adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.—*interj.* Be soft; hold; stop; not so fast.—**Soften**, soft'-n, *v.t.* To make soft or more soft; to make less hard; to mollify; to make less implacable or angry; to make less severe, harsh, or strong in language; to alleviate; to tone down.—*v.i.* To become soft or less hard; to become less harsh or cruel; to become milder.—**Softening**, soft'-n-ing, *n.* The act of making soft or softer.—*Softening of the brain*, an affection of the brain, in which it becomes pulpy or pasty, often causing death.—**Soft-hearted**, *a.* Having tenderness of heart.—**Softly**, soft'-li, *adv.* In a soft manner; not with force or violence; gently; not loudly; mildly; tenderly.—**Softness**, soft'-nes, *n.* The quality of being soft; the opposite of *hardness*; penetrability; susceptibility of tender feeling; weakness of mind or will; mildness; gentleness.—**Soft-spoken**, *a.* Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; mild; affable.

**Softa**, soft'-a, *n.* [Turk.] In Turkey, a student of theology and law.

**Soi-disant**, swa-dê-zân, *a.* [Fr.] Calling himself; self-styled; pretended; would be.

**Soil**, soil, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *soillier* (Fr. *soiller*), to soil, lit. to act the pig,

from L. *suillus*, pertaining to a swine, from *sus*, a swine.] To make dirty on the surface; to dirty; to defile; to tarnish; to sully; to dung; to manure.—*v.i.* To take on dirt; to take a soil or stain; to tarnish.—*n.* Foul matter upon another surface; stain; tarnish; defilement or taint.—**Soil-pipe**, *n.* A pipe for conveying from a house the foul or waste water, night-soil, &c.

**Soil**, soil, *n.* [O.Fr. *soil*, *soile* (Fr. *sol*), from L. *solum*, the soil.] The upper stratum of the earth's crust; the mould, or that compound substance which furnishes nutriment to plants; earth; ground; land; country.

**Soirée**, swa'-râ, *n.* [Fr. *soirée*, evening, an evening party, from *soir*, evening, from L. *serus*, late.] Originally, an evening party; now usually a reunion or social meeting of some society or body, at which tea and other refreshments are introduced during the intervals of music, speech-making, &c.

**Sojourn**, sô'-jêrn, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *sojorner*, from L. *sub*, under, and *diurnus*, diurnal.] To dwell for a time; to dwell as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place a permanent habitation.—*n.* A temporary residence, as that of a traveller in a foreign land.—**Sojourner**, sô'-jêr-nêr, *n.* One who sojourns; a temporary resident.

**Soken**, sô'-kn, *n.* [A.Sax. *sôcn*.] A district held by tenure of socage.

**Sol**, sôl, *n.* In singing, a syllable used to denote the fifth tone of the diatonic scale.

**Sol**, sôl, *n.* [From *solution*.] A colloidal solution, composed of a liquid solvent and a liquid or very finely divided solid therein.

**Solace**, sol'-as, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *solace*, *solaz*, from L. *solatium*, from *solor*, *solatus*, to solace.] To cheer in grief or under calamity; to relieve in affliction; to console; to comfort; to allay or assuage.—*n.* Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; what relieves in distress; recreation.

**Solan-goose**, sô'-lan, *n.* [Icel. *sûlan*, the gannet.] The gannet.

**Solar**, sô'-lêr, *a.* [L. *solaris*, from *sol*, the sun.] Pertaining to the sun; proceeding from, or produced by, the sun; measured by the progress of the sun, or by its apparent revolution.—**Solar cycle**, a period of twenty-eight years.—**Solar spots**, dark spots that appear on the sun's disc, sometimes so large as to be seen by the naked eye, very changeable in their number, figure, and dimensions.—**Solar system**, the system of which the sun is the centre, and to which belong the planets, planetoids, satellites, comets, and meteorites, all directly or indirectly revolving round the central sun.—**Solar year**, the time which the earth takes to go round the sun, 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 46 seconds.

**Solatium**, sô-lâ'-shi-um, *n.* [L., consolation, solace. **SOLACE**.] Any-

thing that alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; a compensation in money.

**Solder**, sol'dér, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *solder*, *solder* (Fr. *souder*), lit. to make solid, from L. *solidus*, solid.] To unite by a metallic substance in a state of fusion, which hardens in cooling, and renders the joint solid; *fig.* to unite or combine in general; to patch up.—*n.* A metal or metallic composition used in uniting other metallic substances by being fused between them. *Hard solders* are such as require a red heat to fuse them. *Soft solders* melt at a comparatively low temperature.—**Soldering-bolt**, **Soldering-iron**, *n.* A tool consisting of a wedge-shaped piece of copper with a handle, the copper being heated and used to melt the solder in soldering.

**Soldier**, sol'jér, *n.* [O.Fr. *soldier*, from L. *solidus*, *solidarius*, from L. *solidus*, solidus, military pay; lit. a solid piece of money.] A man who serves in an army; a common soldier or private; a man of military experience and skill, or a man of distinguished valour.—**Soldier-like**, **Soldierly**, sol'jér-lik, sol'jér-li, *a.* Like or becoming a soldier; brave; martial; honourable.

**Sole**, sól, *n.* [Fr. *sole*, the sole of the foot, of a shoe, &c., the fish, from L. *solea*, a sandal, a sole, the fish, a sill, same origin as *solidus*, solid.] The under side of the foot; the bottom surface of a shoe or boot, or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom; the part of anything that forms the bottom, and on which it stands; a marine fish belonging to the family of flat fishes, of an oblong form, probably so called from its shape.—*v.t.*—*soled*, *soling*. To furnish with a sole (to *sole* a shoe).—**Sole-leather**, *n.* Thick strong leather used for the soles of shoes.

**Sole**, sól, *a.* [From L. *solus*, alone.] Single; being or acting without another; alone in its kind; individual; *law*, single; unmarried (a femme *sole*).—**Solely**, sól'li, *adv.* Singly; alone; only; without another.

**Solecism**, sol'e-sizm, *n.* [Gr. *soloi-kismos*, from *Soloi*, in Cilicia, the Athenian colonists of which lost the purity of their language.] An impropriety in the use of language, arising from ignorance; a gross deviation from the idiom of a language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax; a violation of the rules of society.

**Solemn**, sol'em, *a.* [L. *sollemnis*, *sollemnis*, that occurs every year, festal, solemn—*solus*, all, every, and *annus*, a year.] Marked by religious rites or ceremonious observances; fitted to excite reverent or serious reflections; awe-inspiring; grave; impressive (a *solemn* silence); accompanied by seriousness or impressiveness in language or demeanour; earnest (a *solemn* promise); affectedly grave.—**Solemnity**, sol-lem'-ni-ti, *n.* The state or quality of

being solemn; gravity; impressiveness; mock gravity; a solemn or reverent rite or ceremony; a proceeding adapted to impress awe or reverence.—**Solemnize**, sol'em-niz, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *solemniser*.] To dignify or honour by ceremonies; to celebrate; to perform with ritual ceremonies or according to legal forms; used especially of marriage; to make grave, serious, and reverential.

**Sol-fa**, sol'fá, *v.i.* In music, to sing the notes of the scale in their proper pitch, using the syllables *do* (or *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*.—*v.t.* To sing to the syllables *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, instead of to words.

**Solfeggio**, sol-fej'i-ò, *n.* [It.] In music, a system of arranging the scale by the names *do* (or *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*; an exercise in scale singing; solmization.

**Solicit**, sol-sis'it, *v.t.* [Fr. *soliciter*, L. *solicitare*, from *solicitus*, *solicitus*, from *sollus*, whole, and *cicio*, *citum*, to agitate.] To ask from with some degree of earnestness; to make petition to; to ask for with some degree of earnestness; to seek by petition; to awake or excite to action; to invite; to disturb or disquiet; to make anxious; *law*, to incite to commit a felony; to endeavour to influence by a bribe.

—*v.i.* To make solicitation for someone or for a thing.—**Solicitation**, sol-sis'i-tá'shon, *n.* The act of soliciting; an earnest request; endeavour to influence to grant something by bribery; the offence of inciting a person to commit a felony.

—**Solicitor**, sol-sis'i-tér, *n.* One who solicits; an attorney; a law-agent; one who represents another in court.—**Solicitor-general**, *n.* An officer of the British crown, next in rank to the attorney-general, with whom he is associated in the management of the legal business of the crown.—**Solicitous**, sol-sis'i-tus, *a.* [L. *solicitus*, anxious, uneasy.] Anxious; concerned; apprehensive; disturbed; restless.—**Solicitude**, sol-sis'i-túd, *n.* [L. *solicitudo*.] The state of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good; concern; anxiety.

**Solid**, sol'id, *a.* [Fr. *solide*, from L. *solidus*, from same root as *solum*, the soil.] Possessing the property of excluding all other bodies from the space occupied by itself; impenetrable; firm; compact; opposed to *liquid* and *gaseous*; not hollow; full of matter; having all the geometrical dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness; cubic (a *solid* foot); strong; sound; substantial, as opposed to *frivolous*, *fallacious*, or the like; real; valid; financially sound or safe.—*n.* A firm compact body with the particles firmly cohering, and thus distinguished from a *liquid* or a *gas*, whose particles yield to the slightest impression; *geom.* a body or magnitude which has three dimensions—

length, breadth, and thickness.—*Regular solids*, those which are bounded by equal and regular plane polygons.—**Solidify**, so-lid'i-fi, *v.t.*—*solidified*, *solidifying*. [L. *solidus*, solid, and *facio*, I make.] To make solid or compact; to cause to change from a liquid or a gas to a solid.—*v.i.* To become solid or compact.—**Solidity**, so-lid'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *solidité*, L. *soliditas*.] The state or quality of being solid; firmness; density; compactness; opposed to *fluidity*; strength or stability; massiveness; soundness; strength or validity, as opposed to *weakness* or *fallaciousness*; the quantity of space occupied by a solid body; cubic content.

**Solidarity**, sol-i-dar'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *solidarité*, from *solide*, solid.] Unity or communion of interests and responsibilities among nations or mankind in general.

**Solidus**, an oblique stroke /, an abbreviation for *shilling*, also used in fractions, as  $2\frac{1}{3}$  for  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

**Soliloquy**, sol-il'ò-kwi, *n.* [L. *soliloquium*—*solus*, alone, and *loquor*, I speak.] A talking to oneself; a monologue; a discourse not addressed to any person.—**Soliloquize**, sol-il'ò-kwiz, *v.i.*—*soliloquized*, *soliloquizing*. To utter a soliloquy; to talk to oneself.

**Solitaire**, sol'i-tär, *n.* [Fr. *solitaire*, from L. *solitarius*.] An article of jewellery in which a single gem is set; a game for a single person played on a board indented with thirty-three or thirty-seven hemispherical hollows and an equal number of balls; a bird of the dodo family, long since extinct.

**Solitary**, sol'i-ta-ri, *a.* [Fr. *solitaire*; L. *solitarius*, from *solus*, alone.] Being or living alone; being by oneself; not much visited or frequented; retired; lonely (a *solitary* residence); passed without company; shared by no companions (a *solitary* life); single; individual (a *solitary* example).—*n.* One that lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; a recluse.

**Solitude**, sol'i-túd, *n.* [Fr. *solitude* from L. *solitudo*, from *solus*, alone.] A state of being alone; loneliness; remoteness from society; destitution of inhabitants; a lonely place; a desert.

**Solmization**, **Solmisation**, sol-mí-zá'shon, *n.* [From the syllables *sol*, *mi*.] Mus. the act or art of giving to each of the seven notes of the scale its proper sound or relative pitch; solfeggio.

**Solo**, sól'ò, *n.*; It. pl. **Soli**, sól'è, Eng. pl. **Solos**, sól'òz. [It., from L. *solus*, alone.] A tune, air, or strain to be played by a single instrument or sung by a single voice without or with an accompaniment; a card game similar to whist, the chief distinction being that a single player often opposes the other three.

**Solomon's seal**, sol'o-munz sèl, *n.* A magic symbol formed of two interlaced triangles; a perennial lilia-

ceous herb, with greenish-white bell-shaped flowers.

**Solstice**, sol'stis, *n.* [From *L. solstitium*—*sol*, the sun, *sto*, I stand.] The time of the year at which, owing to the annual revolution of the earth, the sun is at its greatest distance north or south from the equator, and begins to turn back, which happens at midsummer and midwinter, or 21st June and 22nd December; either of the two points in the ecliptic at which the sun appears to be at these dates.

**Soluble**, sol'ū-bl, *a.* [*L. solubilis*, from *solvo*, I melt.] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution; *fig.* capable of being solved or resolved, as a mathematical problem; capable of being cleared up or settled by explanation, as a doubt, question, &c.—**Solubility**, sol'ū-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being soluble; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid; capability of being solved or cleared up.

**Solus**, sol'us, *a.* [*L.*] Alone: chiefly used in dramatic directions and the like (enter the king *solus*).

**Solution**, sol'ū-shon, *n.* [*L. solvo*, I melt.] The act of dissolving or state of being dissolved; the conversion of solid matter into liquid by means of a liquid (called the solvent); the combination of a liquid with a liquid or a gas to form a homogeneous liquid; the liquid thus produced; the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid; the act of solving, clearing up, or explaining; explanation; *math.* the method of resolving a problem; *med.* the termination or the crisis of a disease.

**Solve**, solv, *v.t.*—*solved*, *solving*. [*L. solvo*, *solutum*, to loosen, release.] To explain or clear up the difficulties in; to make clear; to remove perplexity regarding; to operate upon by calculation or mathematical processes so as to bring out the required result (to *solve* a problem).—**Solvency**, sol'ven-si, *n.* The state of being solvent; ability to pay all debts or just claims.—**Solvent**, sol'vent, *a.* [*L. solvens*, *solventis*, ppr. of *solvo*.] Having the power of dissolving; able to pay all just debts.—*n.* Any fluid or substance that dissolves or renders liquid other bodies; a menstruum.

**Soma**, sō'ma, *n.* [*Gr.* for *body*.] The body of a plant or animal exclusive of the germ cells.—**Somatic**, **Somatal**, sō-mat'ik, sō-mat'ī-kal, *a.* [*Gr. sōmatikos*, from *sōma*, *sōmatos*, the body.] Corporeal; pertaining to a body.—**Somatist**, sō-mat-ist, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist.—**Somatology**, sō-ma-tol'o-jī, *n.* The doctrine of bodies or material substances; that branch of physics which treats of matter and its properties.

**Sombre**, som'bér, *a.* [*Fr. sombre*, sombre; *Sp.* and *Pg. sombra*, a shade; from *L. sub*, under, and *umbra*, a shade.] Dark in hue or

aspect; dusky; gloomy; dismal; melancholy.—*v.t.* To make sombre, dark, or gloomy; to shade.—**Sombreness**, som'bér-nes, *n.* State or quality of being sombre; gloominess.

**Sombrero**, som-brār'ō, *n.* [*Sp.*, from *sombra*, a shade.] A broad-brimmed hat.

**Some**, sum, *a.* [*A.Sax. sum*.] Expressing a certain indeterminate quantity or number, sometimes expressive of a considerable quantity (situated at some distance); indicating a person or thing not definitely known, or not specific: often followed by *or other* (some person or other); used before a word or number, with the sense of *about* or *near* (a village of some eighty houses); applied to those of one party; certain, in distinction from others (some men believe one thing, others another). It is often used without a noun and often followed by *of* (some of us, some of our provisions).—

**Somebody**, sum'bod-i, *n.* A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate; a person of consideration.—**Somehow**, sum'hau, *adv.* One way or other; in some way not yet known.—**Something**, sum'thing, *n.* An indeterminate or unknown event or thing; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little; a person or thing of importance.—*adv.* In some degree or measure; somewhat; rather.—**Sometime**, sum'tim, *adv.* Once; formerly; at one time or other.—*a.* Having been formerly; former; late; whilom.—**Sometimes**, sum'timz, *adv.* At times; at intervals; not always; now and then; once; formerly [*Shak.*].—**Somewhat**, sum'whot, *n.* Something, though uncertain what; more or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate.—*adv.* In some degree or measure; rather; a little.—**Some-where**, sum'whar, *adv.* In or to some place or other unknown or not specified; in one place or another.

**Somersault**, **Somerses**, som'er-salt, sum'ér-set, *n.* [*Corrupted* from *O.Fr. soubresaut*, *lit. soppassalto*, lit. an overleap; from *L. supra*, over, and *saillo*, I leap.] A leap by which a person turns with the heels thrown over his head, completing a circuit, and again alights on his feet.

**Somnambulate**, som-nam'bū-lāt, *v.i.* [*L. somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, *ambulatam*, to walk.] To walk in sleep.—**Somnambulism**, som-nam'bū-lizm, *n.* The act or practice of walking in sleep, resulting from a peculiar perversion of the mental functions during sleep.—**Somnambulist**, som-nam'bū-list, *n.* A person who walks in his sleep; a sleep-walker.

**Somnolence**, **Somnolency**, som'nō-lens, som'nō-len-si, *n.* [*L. somnolentia*, from *somnolentus*, sleepy, from *somnus*, sleep.] Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep; *pathol.* a state intermediate between sleeping and waking.—**Somnolent**,

som'nō-lent, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep.

**Son**, sun, *n.* [*A.Sax. sunu*.] A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother: also used of animals; a male descendant; a term of affectionate address by an old man to a young one, a confessor to his penitent, a teacher to his disciple, &c.; a native of a country; a person strongly imbued by some quality (sons of light).—*The Son*, the second person of the Godhead; Christ: called also *Son of God* and *Son of Man*.—**Son-in-law**, *n.* A man married to one's daughter.

**Sonant**, sō'nant, *a.* [*L. sonans*, ppr. of *sono*, I sound.] Pertaining to sound; sounding; uttered with voice and not breath merely; voiced, as the letters *b, d* compared with *p, t*.—*n.* A sonant letter.

**Sonata**, sō-nā'tā, *n.* [*It.*, from *L. sonare*, to sound.] A musical composition for one or two instruments, consisting of several movements, frequently allegro, adagio, minuetto or scherzo, and rondo.

**Song**, song, *n.* [*A.Sax. sang*, *song*, from *singan*, to sing. *SING.*] That which is sung, whether by the human voice or a bird; a little poem to be sung; a vocal melody; an air for a single voice or several; a lay; a strain; poesy; verse.—**Songster**, song'stér, *n.* One who sings; especially, a bird that sings.

**Sonnet**, son'et, *n.* [*Fr. sonnet*, from *It. sonetto*, a dim. from *L. sonus*, a sound.] A short poem of fourteen lines, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule; a short poem; a song.—**Sonneteer**, son-et-ér, *n.* [*Fr. sonnetier*.] A composer of sonnets; a small poet: usually in contempt.

**Sonorous**, sō-nō'rus, *a.* [*L. sonorus*, from *sonus*, sound.] Giving sound, as when struck; resonant; sounding; giving a clear, loud, or full-volumed sound; high sounding.

**Soon**, sōn, *adv.* [*A.Sax. sōna*.] In a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed; early; before any time supposed; quickly; speedily; readily; willingly; gladly (I would as soon do it).

**Soot**, sōt, *n.* [*A.Sax. sōt*.] A black substance formed from fuel in combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke.—*v.t.* To cover or foul with soot.—**Sooty**, sōt'i, *a.* Pertaining to, producing, covered with, or resembling soot; fuliginous; dusky; dark.

**Sooth**, sōth, *n.* [*A.Sax. sōth*, true.] Truth; reality: used frequently with *in* (*in sooth* I know not).

**Soothe**, sōth, *v.t.*—*soothed*, *soothing*. [Formerly to assent in a servile manner, to say yes to, from *A.Sax. gesōthian*, to confirm or show to be true, *sōth*, truth.] To please with blandishments or soft words; to cajole; to make less angry or violent; to pacify; to assuage; to mitigate, ease, or allay.



**Soothsayer**, sôth'sā-ēr, *n.* One who foretells or predicts; a prophet.—**Soothsaying**, sôth'sā-ing, *n.* A foretelling; a prediction.

**Sop**, sop, *n.* [Same as *lecl. soppa*.] Something dipped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten; something given to pacify: so called from the sop given to Cerberus to pacify him, in the ancient story.—*v.t.* To steep or dip in liquor.

**Sophism**, sôf'izm, *n.* [Fr. *sophisme*, from Gr. *sophia*, a trick, a quibble, a sophism, from *sophos*, clever, wise.] A specious proposition; a specious but fallacious argument; a fallacy designed to deceive.—**Sophist**, sôf'ist, *n.* [Gr. *sophistês*, a sophist.] One of a class of leading public teachers in ancient Greece during the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., many of whom were men who spent their time in verbal quibbles and philosophical enigmas, thus causing the term to take on a bad sense; a captious or fallacious reasoner; a quibbler.—**Sophister**, sôf'is-tēr, *n.* In the University of Cambridge, a student advanced beyond the first year of his residence; a soph.—**Sophistic**, **Sophistical**, sô-fis'tik, sô-fis'ti-kal, *a.* Fallaciously subtle; containing sophistry; quibbling.—**Sophisticate**, sô-fis'ti-kat, *v.t.* To pervert; to wrest from the truth; to adulterate; to render spurious by admixture.—**Sophistication**, sô-fis'ti-kā'shon, *n.* The act of adulterating; adulteration; the act or art of quibbling; a quibble.—**Sophistry**, sôf'is-tri, *n.* Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only and intended to mislead.

**Sophomore**, sôf'ô-môr, *n.* [From Gr. *sophos*, wise, and *môros*, foolish.] In American colleges, a student belonging to the second of the four classes; one next above a freshman.

**Soporific**, sô-pô-rif'ik, *a.* [L. *sopor*, and *facio*, I make.] Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep.—*n.* A drug or other thing that has the quality of inducing sleep.

**Soprano**, sô-prā'nô, *n.*; *It. pl. Soprani*, sô-prā'nē, *E. pl. Sopranos*, sô-prā'nôz. [It., from *sopra*, L. *supra*, above.] The highest species of female voice, whose ordinary easy range is from C below the treble staff to G or A above it; equivalent to *Treble*.

**Sorb**, sorb, *n.* [Fr. *sorbe*, L. *sorbus*, the sorb.] The service tree or its fruit.—**Sorb-apple**, *n.* The fruit of the service tree.

**Sorcerer**, sor'sēr-ēr, *n.* [Fr. *sorcier*, a sorcerer, from L.L. *sorciarus*, a caster of lots.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.—**Sorceress**, sor'sēr-es, *n.* A female sorcerer.—**Sorcery**, sor'sēr-i, *n.* [O.Fr. *sorcerie*.] Divination by the assistance or supposed assistance of evil spirits; magic; enchantment; witchcraft.

**Sordid**, sor'did, *a.* [Fr. *sordide*, L. *sordidus*, from *sordes*, filth.] Filthy; base; mean; meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly.—**Sordidness**,

sor'did-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sordid; niggardliness.

**Sore**, sor, *a.* [A.Sax. *sdr.*] Painful; being the seat of pain; violent with pain; severe; distressing; tender, as the mind; easily annoyed or vexed; feeling aggrieved; galled.—*n.* A place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be painful; a boil, ulcer, wound, &c.—*adv.* With painful violence; severely; sorely.

**Sorghum**, sor'gum, *n.* [From *sorghi*, its Indian name.] The cereal plant that yields Indian millet, one species also yielding sugar.

**Sorites**, sô-rî'têz, *n.* [Gr. *sôreitês*, from *sôros*, a heap.] Logic, a series of propositions so strung together that the predicate of each that precedes forms the subject of each that follows ( $a = b$ ,  $b = c$ ,  $c = d$ , therefore  $a = d$ ); a logical sophism depending on numerical indeterminateness, the point at which a heap or other quantity precisely ceases to be such.

**Sorn**, sorn, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *sorner*, to play tricks, to jest, to cheat.] To obtrude oneself on another for bed and board. [Scottish.]—**Sorner**, sorn'ēr, *n.* One who sorns.

**Sorrel**, sor'el, *a.* [A dim. from O.Fr. *sor*, *sore*, sorrel, from O.D. *sore*, akin to *sere*.] Of a reddish or yellowish brown colour.—*n.* A reddish or yellow-brown colour.

**Sorrel**, sor'el, *n.* [Fr. *sureau*, sorrel, from O.H.G. *sûr*, sour.] The popular name of certain perennial plants, a common species being a succulent acid herb used as a salad and pot-herb.

**Sorrow**, sor'ô, *n.* [O.E. *sorwe*.] Pain of mind from loss of or disappointment in the expectation of good; grief; regret; sadness; mourning.—*v.i.* To be affected with sorrow; to feel sorry; to grieve; to be sad.—**Sorrowful**, sor'ô-fûl, *a.* Full of sorrow; exhibiting or producing sorrow; sad; mournful; dejected.

**Sorry**, sor'i, *a.* [Equivalent to *sore*, with term. -y; from A.Sax. *sdrig*, from *sdr*, *sore*; influenced in spelling by *sorrow*.] Grieved for the loss of some good; pained at some evil experienced or committed; often slight or transient regret (I am sorry you cannot come); mean; vile; worthless; pitiful (a sorry excuse).—**Sorri**, sor'i-li, *adv.* In a sorry or wretched manner.—**Sorri**, sor'i-nes, *n.* Pitifulness; meanness; despicableness.

**Sort**, sort, *n.* [Fr. *sorte*, sort, kind, from L. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot.] A kind, species, class, or order (a sort of men); manner; form of being or acting; degree (in some sort); a set; a suit.—*Out of sorts*, out of order; not in one's usual state of health; unwell.—*v.t.* To separate and arrange in distinct classes or divisions; to assort; to arrange; to reduce to order.—*v.i.* To consort; to associate; to suit; to agree.—**Sorter**, sor'tēr, *n.* One who sorts (a letter-sorter; a wool-sorter).

**Sortes**, sor'têz, *n. pl.* [L., *pl. of sors*, lot, decision by lot.] A kind of divination by the chance selection of a passage from an author's writings. In the Middle Ages, Virgil in particular was used for this purpose.

**Sortie**, sor'ti, *n.* [Fr., from *sortir*, to issue.] The issuing of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a sally.

**S.O.S.** The letters of the international signal of distress (three dots three dashes, three dots) prescribed in 1912 for use at sea, and subsequently used by airships, troops in action, &c.

**So-so**, sô'sô, *a.* Not very good; mediocre; middling; not very well.

**Sot**, sot, *n.* [Fr. *sot*, a fool, probably from the Celtic.] A stupid person; a dolt; a person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard.—**Sottish**, sot'ish, *a.* Pertaining to a sot; having the character of a sot.

**Sothic**, soth'ik, *a.* [From *Sothis*, the dog-star, at whose hellacal rising the year was supposed to commence.] Pertaining to the dog-star.—**Sothic year**, the ancient Egyptian year of 365 days.

**Sotto**, sot'tô, [It., under, below, beneath.] *Mus.* a term signifying below or inferior.—*Sotto voce*, in an undertone.

**Sou**, sô, *n.* [Fr., from L. *solidus*, a coin, a solid piece.] An old French copper coin, twenty-four of which made a livre; a five-centime piece.

**Soubrette**, sô-bret', *n.* [Fr.] A waiting-maid; the part of an intriguing servant-girl in a comedy.

**Souchong**, sô-shong', *n.* [Chinese, little sprouts.] A kind of black tea.

**Soufflé**, sôf-lâ, *n.* [Fr., from *souffler*, to puff, *souffle*, a breath, a puff.] A light dish composed of white of eggs, variously flavoured and baked.

**Sough**, soug, *v.i.* [O.E. *swough*, from A.Sax. *swôgan*, to sound.] To emit a rushing, moaning, or whistling sound, like that of the wind; to sound like the roar of the sea.—*n.* A sound of this kind; a rushing sound like that of the wind; a deep sigh.

**Soul**, sôl, *n.* [O.E. and Sc. *saul*, A.Sax. *sawel*, *sawl*.] The spiritual and immortal part in man; the immaterial spirit which inhabits the body; the moral and emotional part of man's nature; the seat of the sentiments or feelings; the animating or essential part; the vital principle; the essence (he is the very soul of honour); an inspirer or leader (the soul of an enterprise); courage or spirit; a spiritual being; a disembodied spirit; a human being; a person (not a soul present); a familiar term for a person (poor soul, he was a good soul).—**Soulless**, sôl'les, *a.* Without a soul; lifeless; spiritless; base.

**Sound**, sound, *a.* [A.Sax. *sund*.] Healthy; not diseased; not being in a morbid state (a sound mind, a sound body); uninjured; un hurt (a sound limb); free from imperfec-

tion or defect (*sound timber, sound fruit*); founded in truth; valid; that cannot be refuted (*sound reasoning*); correct; free from error; orthodox; founded in right and law; just (a *sound claim*); profound, unbroken, undisturbed (a *sound sleep*); heavy; laid on with force (a *sound beating*).

**Sound**, sound, *n.* [A.Sax. *sund*.] A narrow passage or channel of water, as between the mainland and an isle, or connecting two seas; a strait.

**Sound**, sound, *n.* [A.Sax. *sund*, a swimming, from *swimman*, to swim; it is also called the *swim*.] The air-bladder of a fish.

**Sound**, sound, *v.t.* [Fr. *sonder*, to sound; probably from the Teutonic *sund*, a strait.] To measure the depth of; to fathom by sinking a plummet or lead attached to a line; *surg*, to examine by means of a probe; *fig.* to try or search out the intention, opinion, will, or desires of.—*v.i.* To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.—*n.* *Surg.* any elongated instrument by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored.—**Soundings**, sound'ingz, *n.pl.* The depths of water in rivers, harbours, along shores, and even in the open sea, which are ascertained by means of a sounding-line.

**Sound**, sound, *n.* [O.E. *soun*, *sowne*, from Fr. *son*, L. *sonus*, a sound.] That which is heard; the effect which is produced by the vibrations of a body affecting the ear; a noise; noise without signification; empty noise.—*v.i.* To make a noise; to give out a sound; to seem or appear when uttered; to appear on narration (this story *sounds* like a fiction); to be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published.—*v.t.* To cause to give out a sound; to play on; to utter audibly; to give a signal for by a certain sound (to *sound* a retreat); to publish or proclaim (to *sound* the praises of a great man).—**Sound-ing**, sound'ing, *p. and a.* Causing sound; sonorous; having a lofty sound; bombastic (mere *sounding* phrases).—**Sounding - board**, *n.* A canopy over a pulpit, &c., to direct the sound of a speaker's voice towards the audience; a thin board over which the strings of a pianoforte, violin, guitar, &c., are stretched.—**Sounding-post**, *n.* A small post in a violin, set under the bridge for a support, and for propagating the sound.—**Sound-less**, sound'les, *a.* Having no sound; noiseless; silent; dumb.

**Soup**, sôp, *n.* [Fr. *soupe*, from G. *suppe*, D. *soep*.] A kind of broth; a sort of food made generally by boiling flesh of some kind in water with various other ingredients.

**Soupçon**, sôp-sôn, *n.* [Fr., from O.Fr. *souspçon*, a suspicion.] A very small quantity; a taster.

**Sour**, sour, *a.* [A.Sax. *sûr*.] Sharp to the taste; tart; acid; harsh of

temper; crabbed; austere; morose; expressing discontent, displeasure, or peevishness (a *sour word* or look); become tart or acid by keeping, as milk.—*v.t.* To make acid or sour; to make cross, crabbed, or discontented (to *sour* the temper); to embitter.—*v.i.* To become acid; to acquire tartness; to become peevish, crabbed, or harsh in temper.—**Sourly**, sour'li, *adv.* In a sour manner; acidly; morosely; peevishly; discontentedly.—**Sourness**, sour'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being sour; acidity; sharpness to the taste; asperity; harshness of temper.

**Source**, sôrs, *n.* [Fr. *source*, O.Fr. *source*, from L. *surgo*, I rise.] The spring or fountain-head from which a stream of water proceeds; one who or that which originates or gives rise to anything; first cause; origin.

**Souse**, sous, *n.* [A form of *sauce*.] Pickle made with salt; sauce; pickled meat; the ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled.—*v.t.*—*soused*, *sousing*. To steep in pickle; to plunge into water.

**South**, south, *n.* [A.Sax. *sûth*.] One of the four cardinal points of the compass, directly opposite to the north; the region or locality lying opposite to the north; the wind that blows from the south.—*a.* Situated in the south, or in a southern direction; pertaining to the south; proceeding from the south.—*adv.* Toward the south; from the south.—*v.i.* To move or turn towards the south; *astron.* to arrive at or pass the meridian of a place.—**South-east**, *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east.—*a.* Pertaining to the south-east.—**South-eastern**, *n.* A wind from the south-east.—**Southerly**, suth'ér-li, *a.* Lying in the south; coming from the south.—**Southern**, suth'érn, *a.* [A.Sax. *sûthern*, from *sûther*, *sûth*, south.] Belonging to the south; lying on the south side of the equator; coming from the south.—**Southern Cross**, *n.* A bright constellation in the southern hemisphere, the principal stars of which form a cross.—**Southerner**, suth'ér-nér, *n.* An inhabitant or native of the south.—**Southing**, south'ing, *n.* Motion to the south; the time at which the moon or other heavenly body passes the meridian of a place; *navig.* and *survey*, the difference of latitude southward from the last point of reckoning.—**Southmost**, south'môst, *a.* Farthest toward the south.—**Southern**, suth'ron, *n.* A native or inhabitant of a southern country or region; a term formerly applied in Scotland to a native of England.—**Southward**, south'wêrd, *adv.* Toward the south.—*a.* Lying or situated toward the south; directed towards the south.—**South-west**, *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west.—*a.* Lying in the direction of the

south-west; coming from the south-west.—**South-wester**, *n.* A strong south-west wind; a waterproof hat with a flap hanging over the neck, worn in bad weather; frequently contracted into *Sou'wester*.

**Souvenir**, sô-ve-nêr, *n.* [Fr., from L. *subvenire*, to occur to mind.] That which reminds or revives the memory of anything; a keepsake.

**Sovereign**, sov'ér-in, *a.* [O.Fr. *souverain*, Mod.Fr. *souverain*; from L.L. *superanus*, from L. *super*, above, over. The *g* has been erroneously inserted.] Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; royal; princely; paramount; efficacious in the highest degree (a *sovereign medicine*).—*n.* A supreme ruler; the person having the highest power or authority in a state, as a king, queen, emperor, &c.; a monarch; a gold coin of the value of 20s., and weighing 123.274 grains Troy, the standard of the English coinage.—**Sovereignty**, sov'ér-in-ti, *n.* The state of being a sovereign; the supreme power in a state; monarchical sway; supremacy; supreme excellence.

**Soviet**, sov'i-et, *n.* [Russian.] The method of government in Russia since the Revolution, local soviets (elected councils) sending delegates to larger bodies, and these, in their turn, to the Supreme Congress, which elects the Supreme Council.

**Sow**, sou, *n.* [A.Sax. *sugu*.] The female of the swine; *founding*, the main channel into which metal is run from a smelting-furnace.

**Sow**, sô, *v.t.*—pret. *sowed*, pp. *sowed* or *sown*. [A.Sax. *sodan*.] To scatter, as seed upon the earth, for the purpose of growth; to plant by sowing; to stock with seed; to spread abroad; to disseminate; to propagate (to *sow* discord).—*v.i.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop.—**Sower**, sô'-ér, *n.* One who sows; a disseminator.

**Sowar**, sou'ar, *n.* [Hind.] A trooper; a mounted soldier belonging to the irregular cavalry.

**Sowens**, Sowans, sô'eniz, sô'anz, *n.pl.* [Comp. A.Sax. *seaw*, glue, paste.] A nutritious article of food made from the farina remaining among the husks of oats, used in Scotland; flummery.

**Soy**, soi, *n.* A sauce prepared in China and Japan from a small bean.

**Spa**, spä, *n.* A mineral spring; a place to which people resort for its mineral waters: from *Spa*, a celebrated watering-place in Belgium.

**Space**, späs, *n.* [Fr. *espace*, from L. *spatium*.] Extension, considered independently of anything which it may contain; extension in all directions; any portion of extension; the interval between any two or more points or objects; quantity of time; the interval between two points of time; *printing*, the interval between words in printed matter; also a kind of blank type for separating words; *mus.* one of

the four intervals between the five lines of a staff.—*v.t.*—*spaced, spacing.* To arrange at proper intervals; to arrange the spaces in.—**Space-time**, *n.* The four-dimensional world of events, separable (according to the theory of Minkowski and Einstein) into three dimensions of length and one of time, but in different ways by different observers.—**Spacial**, spä'shi-al, *a.* Pertaining to space.—**Spacious**, spä'shus, *a.* [L. *spatiosus*.] Enclosing an extended space; large in extent; wide extended; not contracted or narrow; roomy.

**Spade**, späd, *n.* [A.Sax. *spada*.] An instrument for digging, having a broad blade of iron and a stout handle, adapted to be used with both hands and one foot; *pl.* one of the four suits of playing cards.—*To call a spade a spade*, to call things by their proper names; to speak plainly and without mincing matters.—*v.t.* To dig with a spade; to pare the sward from with a spade.—**Spade-work**, *n.* Hard, preliminary, detailed work before the adoption of final measures.

**Spae**, spä, *v.i.* and *t.* [Icel. *spá*, Dan. *spaa*, to foretell, to tell fortunes.] To foretell; to divine; to tell one's fortune.—*Spae-wife*, a fortune-teller. [Scottish.]

**Spahi**, spä'hë, *n.* [Hind. *sipahi*, sepoy.] Algerian cavalry serving with the French army.

**Spalpeen**, spä'pën, *n.* [Ir. *spailpín*, Gael. *spailpeán*.] An Irish term for a mean or insignificant fellow.

**Span**, span, *n.* [A.Sax. *span*.] The space from the point of the thumb to that of the little finger when extended; nine inches; the eighth of a fathom; a short space of time; the spread or extent of an arch between its abutments; a pair of horses; a yoke of animals; a team.—*v.t.* To measure by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object; to measure or reach from one side of to the other.—**Span-roof**, *n.* A common roof formed by two meeting inclined planes.

**Spandrel**, spä'n'drel, *n.* [From O. Fr. *esplanader*, to level.] *Arch.* the irregular triangular space comprehended between the outer curve or extrados of an arch and a straight-sided figure surrounding it.

**Spangle**, späng'gl, *n.* [Dim. of O.E. *spang*, A.Sax. *spange*, a buckle.] A small circular ornament of metal stitched on an article of dress; any little thing sparkling and brilliant; a small sparkling object.—*v.t.* To set, sprinkle, or adorn with spangles.

**Spaniard**, spänyér'd, *n.* A native of Spain.—**Spanish**, spä'n'ish, *a.* Pertaining to Spain.—*n.* The language of Spain.

**Spaniel**, späny'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *espagneul*, Mod.Fr. *épagneul*, lit. a little Spanish dog, from Sp. *espana*, L. *Hispania*, Spain.] A name given to several kinds of dogs (Clumber, Cocker, &c.), some of them used

for sporting purposes, others kept as pets.

**Spank**, spängk, *v.i.* [Same as Dan. *spanke*, to strut, to stalk; comp. *Sp. spang*, to leap.] To move with a quick, lively step; to move or run along quickly.—*v.t.* To slap or smack, as with the open hand.—**Spanker**, späng'kér, *n.* One that spans; a fast-going or fleet horse [colloq.]; *naut.* a large fore-and-aft sail set upon the mizzen-mast of a ship.—**Spanking**, späng'k'ing, *p.* and *a.* Moving with a quick, lively pace; dashing; freegoing. [Colloq.]

**Spanner**, spä'n'ér, *n.* A tool with jaws or sockets at the end or ends of a lever: used for tightening nuts.

**Spar**, spä'r, *n.* [A.Sax. *spær*.] A mineralogical term for various crystallized, earthy, and some metallic substances, which easily break into rhomboidal, cubical, or laminated fragments with polished surfaces, as calcareous-spar, fluor-spar, &c.

**Spar**, spä'r, *n.* [Same as Icel. *spærri*, *sperra*, Dan. *sparre*, D. *spär*, G. *sparrén*, a beam, a bar.] A long piece of timber of no great thickness; a piece of sawed timber; a pole; *naut.* a long beam: a general term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs.

**Spar**, spä'r, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *espärer* (It. *sparare*), to fling out the hind-legs, to kick.] To rise and strike with the feet or spurs: said of cocks; to move the arms in a way suitable for immediate attack or defence; to fight with boxing-gloves; to box.—*n.* A preliminary flourish of the fists; a boxing-match; a contest with boxing-gloves.

**Sparable**, spä'r-a-bl, *n.* [Corruption of *sparrow-bill*, from the shape.] A kind of nail driven into the soles of shoes and boots.

**Spare**, spä'r, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *sparian*.] To use frugally; not to be profuse of; to part with; to do without; to dispense with; to omit; to forbear (in this sense often with an infinitive as object); to treat with pity, mercy, or forbearance; to forbear to afflict or punish; to forbear to inflict upon; to withhold from; to save, withhold, or gain, as from some engrossing occupation.—*v.i.* To be parsimonious or frugal; not to be liberal or profuse; to use mercy or forbearance.—*a.* [A.Sax. *spær*, moderate, spare.] Scanty; not plentiful or abundant; such as may be spared; over and above what is necessary; superfluous; held in reserve; not required for present use (a *spare* anchor, a *spare* bed); lean; wanting flesh; meagre; thin.—**Sparerib**, spä'r'rib, *n.* [*Spare*, lean, and *rib*.] The piece of a hog taken from the side, consisting of the ribs with little flesh on them.

**Spark**, spärk, *n.* [A.Sax. *spearca*.] A small particle of fire emitted from bodies in combustion; a small shining body or transient light; the light accompanying electric discharge; a particle (a *spark* of life, of courage).—*v.i.* To emit particles

of fire; to sparkle.—*Sparkling-plug*, in internal-combustion engines, a plug screwed into the cylinder head, carrying the insulated secondary or high tension wire from the magneto to one end of the spark gap within the cylinder.—**Sparkle**, spärk'kl, *v.i.* [Freq. from *spark*.] To emit sparks; to shine as if giving out sparks; to glitter; to flash; to twinkle.—*v.t.* To emit with coruscations; to shine with.—*n.* A spark; a luminous particle; a scintillation; luminosity lustre.—**Sparkler**, spärk'lér, *n.* One who or that which sparkles.—**Sparkling**, spärk'ling, *p.* and *a.* Emitting sparks; glittering; brilliant; lively.

**Spark**, spärk, *n.* [Same as Prov.E. *sprack*, lively, Icel. *spærk*, sprightly; akin *spry*.] A brisk, showy, gay man; a lover; a gallant; a beau.

**Sparrow**, spä'r'ö, *n.* [A.Sax. *spearwa*.] A well-known bird of the finch family, constantly seen near houses and even in the midst of large cities.

—**Sparrow-hawk**, *n.* A small hawk well known in Britain, very destructive to pigeons and small birds.

**Sparse**, spärs, *a.* [L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargo*, I strew.] Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there; not dense; *bot.* not in any apparent regular order.

**Spartacist**, spärt'a-sist, *n.* A member of the extreme Anarchist party in the German revolution of 1918.

**Spartan**, spärt'an, *a.* Pertaining to ancient *Sparta*; hence, hardy; undaunted.

**Spasm**, späzm, *n.* [Fr. *spasme*, L. *spasmus*, from Gr. *spasmos*, from späö, I draw, wrench.] *Med.* an abnormal, sudden, and more or less violent contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibres, generally attended with pain.—**Spasmodic**, **Spasmodical**, späzm'od'ik, späz'-mod'ik-al, *a.* [Gr. *spasmos*, and *eidos*, likeness.] Relating to spasm; consisting in spasm; convulsive; marked by strong effort, but of brief duration; violent and short-lived.

**Spat**, spat, *n.* [Akin to verb to *spit*.] The spawn of shell-fish; the developing spawn of the oyster.

**Spatch-cock**, *n.* [Perhaps for *despatch-cock* (*despatch* meaning haste).] A fowl killed, and immediately broiled, for some sudden occasion.

**Spate**, spä't, *n.* [Comp. Ir. *speid*, a flood in a river.] A sudden heavy flood, especially in mountain streams, caused by heavy rainfall.

**Spathe**, späth, *n.* [L. *spatha*, from Gr. *spathë*, a broad blade, a spathe.] *Bot.* a large membranaceous bract situated at the base of a spadix, which it encloses as a sheath.

**Spats**, spats, *n.* [Abbrev. of *spatter-dashes*?] Footwear round the ankles to keep the feet warm.

**Spatter**, spä't'ér, *v.t.* [Akin to *spit*, *spot*.] To scatter a liquid substance on; to sprinkle with anything liquid or semi-liquid that befouls; to bespatter; to throw out in drops;



*fig.* to asperse; to defame.—**Spat-dash**, spat'ër-dash, *n.* [*Spatter* and *dash*.] A covering of cloth or leather for the leg; a gaiter; a legging.

**Spatula**, spat'ü-la, *n.* [*L.*, dim. of *spatha*, Gr. *spathê*, a broad flat instrument.] A sort of knife with a thin flexible blade, used by druggists, painters, &c., for spreading plasters, working pigments, &c.; *surg.* a flat instrument for depressing the tongue in operations about the throat.—**Spatulate**, spat'ü-lät, *a.* Shaped like a spatula; resembling a spatula in shape.

**Spavin**, spav'in, *n.* [*O.Fr. espavent*; origin doubtful.] A disease of horses affecting the hock-joint, or joint of the hind-leg between the knee and the fetlock, by which lameness is produced.

**Spawn**, span, *n.* [*O.Fr. espaandre*, to spawn, lit. to expand.] The eggs or ova of fishes, frogs, &c., when shed; the white fibrous matter from which fungi are produced; the mycelium of fungi; contemptuously, any offspring or product.—*v.t.* To deposit in the form of spawn; contemptuously, to bring forth or generate.—*v.i.* To deposit eggs, as fish, frogs, &c.—**Spawner**, spa'nër, *n.* A female fish.

**Spay**, spä, *v.t.* [*A Celtic word*.] To remove or destroy the ovaries of.

**Speak**, spēk, *v.i.*—*pret. spoke* (*spake* archaic or poetical); *pp. spoken*. [*O.E. spæken*, *A.Sax. specan*.] To utter words; to express thoughts by words; to utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to talk; to discourse; to make mention; to tell by writing; to communicate ideas in any manner; to be expressive.—*v.t.* To utter with the mouth; to utter articulately; to say; to declare (to *spæc* the truth); to proclaim; to talk or converse in (to *spæc* French); to address; to accost; to express in any way (her eyes *spoke* love).

**Speaker**, spēk'ër, *n.* One who speaks; one that utters a speech in public, or one that practises public speaking; a person who is the mouthpiece or spokesman of another; a person who presides over a deliberative assembly (the *speaker* in the House of Commons).

**Speaking**, spē'king, *a.* Used for the purpose of conveying speech (a *speaking*-trumpet); forcibly expressive (a *speaking* likeness); extending to mere phrases of civility (a *speaking* acquaintance).—**Speaking-trumpet**, *n.* A trumpet-shaped instrument which enables the sound of the voice to be heard at a great distance.—**Speaking-tube**, *n.* A tube of gutta-percha or other material for communicating orally from one room to another.

**Spear**, spē'r, *n.* [*A.Sax. speere*.] A long pointed weapon used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance; a pointed instrument with barbs, for stabbing fish, &c.—*v.t.* To pierce with, or as with, a spear; to kill with a spear.—**Spear-grass**,

*n.* A name applied to various long sharp-leaved grasses.—**Spearhead**, *n.* The metal point of a spear.—**Spearman**, spē'r'man, *n.* One who is armed with a spear.—**Spear-mint**, spē'r'mint, *n.* An aromatic plant having spear-shaped leaves.

**Special**, spes'h'al, *a.* [*Fr. spécial*, from *L. specialis*, from *species*, kind (which see).] Pertaining to something distinct or having a distinctive character; distinctive; particular; peculiar; differing from others; designed for a particular purpose or occasion; having a distinct field or scope.—*n.* Any person or thing appointed for a special purpose or occasion, as a constable, a railway train, &c.—**Specialism**, spes'h'al-izm, *n.* A particular branch or department of knowledge; devotion to some one subject.—**Specialist**, spes'h'al-ist, *n.* A person who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, art, or science; one who has a special knowledge of some particular subject.—**Speciality**, spes'h'al-i'ti, *n.* That property by which a person or thing is specially characterized; that in which one is specially versed; a quality or attribute peculiar to a species.—**Specialization**, spes'h'al-i-zä'shon, *n.* The act of specializing or devoting to a particular use or function; special determination.—**Specialize**, spes'h'al-iz, *v.t.* To assign a specific use or purpose to; to devote or apply to a specific use or function.—*v.i.* To engage in special study or occupation: used especially of students, medical practitioners, and lawyers.—**Specially**, spes'h'al-i, *adv.* In a special manner; particularly; especially; for a particular purpose.—**Specialty**, spes'h'al-ti, *n.* A particular point; that in which one is specially versed; a speciality; *law*, a special contract; an obligation or bond.

**Specie**, spē'shi, *n.* [The ablative of *L. species*, used as an English word from its occurrence in the phrase 'paid in *specie*', that is, in visible coin.] Gold or silver coined, and used as a circulating medium; coin in contradistinction to paper-money.

**Species**, spē'shëz, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [*L. species*, appearance, shape, sort.] A kind, sort, or variety; a class, collection, or assemblage of things or beings classified according to attributes which are determined by scientific observation; a group of animals or plants which bear a close resemblance to each other in the more essential features of their organization, and produce similar progeny, several species uniting to form a *genus*; *logic*, a group of individuals agreeing in common attributes and designated by a common name.

**Specify**, spes'i-fi, *v.t.* [*Fr. spécifier*, as if from a *L. specifico*—*species*, and *facio*, I make.] To mention or name distinctively; to designate in words, so as clearly to distinguish or limit.—**Specific**, spe-sif'ik, *a.* [*Fr. spécifique*.] Pertaining to, characterizing,

or constituting a species; marking something as a distinct species; tending to specify or particularize; definite; precise; *med.* possessed of peculiar efficacy in the cure of a particular disease.—**Specific gravity**, the ratio of the weight of any given bulk of a substance to that of the same bulk of some standard substance, usually water for solids and liquids, air or hydrogen for gases.—**Specific heat**, the ratio of the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a given mass of any substance through one degree to the quantity required to raise the same mass of a standard substance (water for solids and liquids, water or air for gases) through one degree.—*n.* A remedy which exerts a special action in the prevention or cure of a disease; an infallible or supposed infallible remedy; something certain to effect the purpose for which it is used; an unfailing agent.—**Specifically**, spe-sif'i-kal-i, *adv.* In a specific manner; so far as concerns the species; definitely; particularly.—**Specification**, spes'i-fi-kä'shon, *n.* The act of specifying; designation of particulars; particular mention; a statement describing the dimensions, details, &c., of any work about to be undertaken, as in building, engineering, &c.; an article, item, or particular specified.

**Specimen**, spes'i-men, *n.* [*L. specimen*.] One of a number of similar things intended to show the character of the whole, or of others not exhibited; a portion exhibited; a sample.

**Specious**, spē'shus, *a.* [*Fr. spécieux*, from *L. speciosus*, showy.] Pleasing to the eye; superficially fair, just, or correct; plausible; appearing well at first view (a *specious* argument, a *specious* objection).

**Speck**, spēk, *n.* [*A.Sax. specca*.] A spot; a small discoloured place in anything; a stain; a blemish; a small particle or patch.—*v.t.* To spot; to mark with specks or spots.

**Speckle**, spēk'l, *n.* [*Dim. of speck*.] A little spot in anything, of a different colour from that of the thing itself; a speck.—*v.t.* To mark with small specks or spots.—**Speckled**, spēk'ld, *p.* and *a.* Marked with specks or speckles; variegated with spots of a different colour from the ground or surface of the object.

**Spectacle**, spēk'ta-kl, *n.* [*Fr. spectacle*, from *L. spectaculum*, from *specto*, I behold.] A show; a gazing-stock; something exhibited as worthy of being seen; a gorgeous or splendid show; anything seen; a sight; *pl.* an optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect in the organs of vision, consisting of two lenses mounted in a light frame.

—**Spectacular**, spēk-tak'ü-lër, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a show or spectacle; pertaining to spectacles.

**Spectator**, spēk-tä'tor, *n.* [*L.*, from *specto*, freq. of *specio*, I behold.] One who looks on; a beholder;

one who is present at a play or spectacle.

**Spectre**, spek'tēr, *n.* [Fr. *spectre*, from *L. spectrum*, an appearance, an apparition, from *specto*, I behold.] An apparition; the disembodied spirit of a person who is dead; a ghost; a phantom. — **Spectral**, spek'tral, *a.* Pertaining to a spectre; ghostlike; pertaining to spectra; pertaining to the solar or other spectrum. — **Spectro-heliograph**, spek'trō-hēl' yō-graf, *n.* [L. *spectrum*, and Gr. *hēlios*, sun, and *graphō*, I write.] An instrument for photographing the sun by monochromatic light. — **Spectrometer**, spek-trom' ē-tēr, *n.* [Spectrum, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] Phys. a more elaborate form of spectroscopy. — **Spectro-scope**, spek'trō-skōp, *n.* [Spectrum, and Gr. *skopēō*, I look at.] Phys. an instrument for producing and examining spectra, with the help of a collimator and a telescope. — **Spectroscopy**, spek-tros'kō-pi, *n.* That branch of science which is concerned with the use of the spectroscopy and with spectrum analysis.

— **Spectrum**, spek'trum, *n. pl.* **Spectra**, spek'tra. [A spectre]; an image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered, or turned away; the oblong figure or stripe, exhibiting the prismatic or rainbow colours or some of them, formed by a beam of light, as of the sun, received through a small slit and split up into its components of various wave-lengths by means of a prism or a diffraction grating. The solar spectrum or spectrum of sunlight is coloured transversely throughout its length, the colours shading insensibly into one another from red at the one end, through orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, to violet at the other, and it is also crossed by a number of black lines having definite positions. The incandescent vapour of each elementary substance has its characteristic spectrum. — **Spectrum analysis**, the art or operation of examining spectra, whether of the heavenly bodies or of substances heated to incandescence, by means of the spectroscopy, a means of detecting the presence of substances otherwise undetected.

**Speculate**, spek'ū-lāt, *v.i.* [L. *specular*, *speculatus*, from *specula*, a look-out.] To meditate; to consider a subject in its different aspects and relations; to theorize; to purchase goods, stock, or other things with the expectation of an advance in price and of selling the articles with a profit by means of such advance; to engage in speculation. — **Speculation**, spek'ū-lā'shon, *n.* Mental view of anything in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; a theory or theoretical view; the laying out of money or incurring of extensive risks with a view to more than the usual success in trade; a hazardous commercial or other business transaction entered into in

the hope of large profits. — **Speculative**, spek'ū-lā-tiv, *a.* Given to speculation; contemplative; pertaining to, involving, or formed by speculation; theoretical; not verified by fact, experiment, or practice; pertaining to, or given to, speculation in trade. — **Speculator**, spek'ū-lā-tēr, *n.* One who speculates or forms theories; a theorizer; one who speculates in trade; one who incurs great risks in the hope of great gain.

**Speculum**, spek'ū-lum, *n.* [L., a mirror, from *specio*, I look, behold. SPECIES.] A mirror or looking-glass; optics, a reflecting surface, such as is used in reflecting telescopes, made of an alloy of copper and tin or of glass; surg. an instrument with a reflecting mirror attached for examining certain openings of the body. — **Speculum metal**, an extremely hard and brittle metal used for making reflecting diffraction gratings and the specula of reflecting telescopes—an alloy of two parts copper and one of tin.

**Speech**, spēch, *n.* [A.Sax. *spæc*.] The faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking; language; a particular language; the act of speaking with another; conversation; anything spoken; a discourse, oration, or harangue. — **Speech-day**, *n.* Annual school distribution of prizes, &c. — **Speechify**, spēch'ī-fi, *v.i.* To make a speech; to harangue. [Humorous or contemptuous.] — **Speechless**, spēch'les, *a.* Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech; dumb; mute; not speaking for a time; silent.

**Speed**, spēd, *v.i.* —pret. and pp. *sped* or *speeded*. [A.Sax. *spēdan*.] To make haste; to move with celerity; to have success; to prosper; to succeed; to have any fortune, good or ill; to fare. —*v.t.* To despatch or send away in haste; to hasten; to accelerate; to expedite; to help forward; to make prosperous; to cause to succeed; to dismiss with good wishes or friendly services; to kill or destroy: especially in pp. *sped* [Shak.]. —*n.* Success; fortune; prosperity in an undertaking; swiftness; celerity; haste; impetuosity. — **Speedy**, spē'di, *a.* Quick; nimble; rapid in motion; not dilatory or slow. — **Speediness**, spē'di-nes, *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; despatch. — **Speedometer**, spēd-om'ē-tēr, *n.* An instrument for indicating speed. — **Speedwell**, spēd'wel, *n.* [From growing on roadsides, and, as it were, cheering travellers on their way.] The common name of plants of the genus *Veronica*, a favourite species being the germander speedwell.

**Spair**, Spier, spēr, *v.t. and li.* [A.Sax. *spyrjan*, Icel. *spyrja*, lit. to search out by the track or trace, from *spor*, D. *spoer*, G. *spur*, a track.] To ask; to inquire. [Scottish.]

**Spelaen**, spē-lē'an, *a.* [L. *speleum*, from Gr. *spēlaion*, a cave.] Pertain-

ing to a cave or caves; dwelling in a cave or caves.

**Spell**, spel, *n.* [A.Sax. *spell*, a saying, tale, charm.] A charm consisting of some words of occult power; an incantation; any charm. —*v.t.* —pret. and pp. *spelled* or *spelt*. [A.Sax. *spellian*, to say, speak, tell.] To repeat, point out, write, or print the proper letters of in their regular order; to form by letters; to read; to read with labour or difficulty: often with *out*; to act as a spell upon; to fascinate; to charm. —*v.i.* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing; to read. — **Spellbound**, *a.* Bound as by a spell or charm. — **Spelling**, spel'ing, *n.* The act of one who spells; orthography. — **Spelling-bee**, *n.* An assemblage of persons met for the purpose of exercising themselves, or comparing their acquisitions, in spelling. — **Spelling-book**, *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read.

**Spell**, spel, *n.* [A.Sax. *spellian*, to supply the room of another.] A piece of work done by one person in relief of another; a turn of work; a single period of labour; a period; a while or season.

**Spelt**, spelt, *n.* [A.Sax. *spelt*, L.G. and D. *spelt*, G. *spelz*, from root of *split*.] An inferior kind of wheat: called also *German Wheat*.

**Spelter**, spel'tēr, *n.* [L.G. *spialter*, G. and D. *spialter*, spelter, zinc; akin *pewter*.] A name often applied in commerce to zinc.

**Spence**, spens, *n.* [O.Fr. *despense*, a buttery.] A buttery; a place where provisions are kept; in Scotland, the apartment of a house where the family sit and eat.

**Spencer**, spen'sēr, *n.* An outer coat or jacket without skirts, named from an Earl *Spencer*, who first wore it.

**Spend**, spend, *v.t.* —pret. and pp. *spent*. [A.Sax. *spendan*.] To lay out (money); to part with in purchasing; to exhaust (to *spend* one's energies); to waste; to pass, as time; to suffer to pass away; to exhaust of force or strength; to waste (to *spend* efforts). —*v.i.* To make expense; to spend money. — **Spender**, spen'dēr, *n.* One that spends; a prodigal; a lavish. — **Spendthrift**, spend'thrift, *n.* One who spends his means lavishly or improvidently; a prodigal: often used as an adjective (*spendthrift* ways). — **Spent**, spent, pret. and pp. of *spend*. Worn out; wearied; exhausted; having deposited the spawn: said of a herring. — *Spent bullet*, a rifle bullet which reaches an object without sufficient force to pass through it, or to wound otherwise than by confusion.

**Spenserian**, spen-sē'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the poet *Spenser*; applied to the style of versification adopted by *Spenser* in his *Faery Queene*.

**Sperm**, spērm, *n.* [L. and Gr. *sperma*, *spermatos*, seed, from *spēird*, I sow.] The seminal fluid of ani-

**mals**; semen; spawn of fishes or frogs; a microscopic male cell, usually motile.—**Spermaceti**, spē-ma-sē'ti, *n.* [Lit. sperm of whale; *L. sperma*, and *cetus*, a whale.] A fatty material obtained from a species of whale common in the Pacific.—**Spermatic**, **Spermatocal**, spē-mat'ik, spē-mat'ik-al, *a.* Seminal; pertaining to the semen, or conveying it.—**Spermatorium**, -ia, spē-mā'shūm, *n.* [*Gr. sperma*, *spermato*, seed.] In fungi, a free non-motile male cell.—**Spermatogenous**, spē-ma-toj'en-us, *a.* [*Gr. sperma*, and root *gen*, to produce.] Sperm-producing.—**Spermatoid**, spē-mā-to'id, *a.* [*Gr. sperma*, and *eidos*, form.] Sperm-like; resembling sperm or semen.—**Spermato-phyte**, spē-mā-to-fit, *n.* [*Gr. sperma*, and *phyton*, plant.] Any plant of the phylum *Spermatophyta*, the highest phylum of plants, the seed plants or flowering plants.—**Spermatozoon**, spē-mā-to-zō'on, *n.* pl. **Spermatozoa**, spē-mā-to-zō'a. [*Gr. sperma*, and *zōon*, a living being.] One of the microscopic animalcule-like bodies developed in the semen of animals and essential to impregnation.—**Sperm-cell**, *n.* A cell in which are developed spermata.—**Spermoderm**, spē-mo-dērm, *n.* [*Gr. sperma*, and *derma*, skin.] Bot. the integuments of a seed in the aggregate.—**Sperm-oil**, *n.* The oil of the spermaceti whale.—**Sperm-whale**, *n.* The spermaceti whale or cachalot.

**Spew**, spu, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *spīwan*.] To vomit; to eject from the stomach; to eject or to cast forth.—*v.i.* To vomit.

**Sphagnum**, sfag'num, *n.* [*Gr. sphagnos*, a kind of moss.] An important genus of mosses; peat-moss, valuable for packing plants for transmission: much used in hospitals for dressing wounds.

**Sphene**, sfēn, *n.* [From *Gr. sphēn*, a wedge, from the shape of its crystals.] A mineral composed of silicic acid, titanic acid, and lime.

**Sphenoid**, **Sphenoidal**, sfē'no'id, sfē-noi'd-al, *a.* [*Gr. sphēn*, a wedge, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a wedge.—**Sphenoid bone**, a bone in the base of the skull, so named because it is wedged in amidst the other bones.—*n.* A wedge-shaped body; the sphenoid bone.

**Sphere**, sfēr, *n.* [*L. sphæra*, from *Gr. sphaira*, a ball, a globe.] A globular body; an orb or globe; a planet, star, or sun; a solid body the surface of which in every part is equally distant from a point within it called its centre; the concave expanse of the heavens; circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass; province; rank or order of society.—*v.t.* To place in a sphere or among the spheres; to form into a sphere.—**Spheral**, sfē'ral, *a.* Pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; rounded like a sphere.—**Sphere-melody**, **Sphere-music**, *n.* The music, imperceptible to

human ears, produced by the movements of the heavenly bodies, according to the hypothesis of Pythagoras.—**Spherical**, **Spheric**, sfēr'ik-al, sfēr'ik, *a.* [*Fr. sphérique*, *L. sphæricus*.] Having the form of a sphere; globular; pertaining or belonging to a sphere; relating to the orbs of the planets; planetary.—**Spherical aberration**, failure of rays of light diverging from a single point source to converge to a definite focus after reflection at a mirror or passage through a lens, the failure being due to the spherical form of the mirror or lens.—**Spherical angle**, an angle formed on the surface of a sphere by the intersection of two great circles.—**Spherical geometry**, that branch of geometry which treats of figures on a sphere.—**Spherical triangle**, a triangle formed on the surface of a sphere by the mutual intersection of three great circles.—**Spherical trigonometry**, that branch of trigonometry which deals with spherical triangles.—**Sphericity**, **Sphericalness**, sfē-ris'i-ti, sfēr'ik-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spherical; globularity; roundness.—**Spherics**, sfēr'iks, *n.* *Geom.* the doctrine of the properties of the sphere.—**Spheroid**, sfē'roid, *n.* A body not perfectly spherical; *geom.* a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes, being either oblate or prolate.—**Spheroidal**, sfē-roi'dal, *a.* Having the form of a spheroid; *crystal.* bounded by several convex faces.—**Spheroidal state**, the name given to the condition of a liquid when, on being placed on a red-hot plate, it assumes a spheroidal form and passes into the state of gas without boiling.

—**Spheroidic**, **Spheroidal**, sfē-roi'dik, sfē-roi'di-kal, *a.* **SPHEROIDAL**.—**Spheroidicity**, sfē-roi-dis'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being spheroidal.—**Spherometer**, sfē-rom'et-ēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring the thickness of small bodies when great accuracy is required, as the curvature of optical glasses, &c.—**Spherosiderite**, sfē-ro-sid'ēr-it, *n.* [*Gr. sphaira*, and *sideros*, iron.] An ore of iron found in spheroidal masses.—**Spherule**, sfēr'ūl, *n.* A little sphere or spherical body.—**Spherulite**, sfēr'ū-lit, *n.* [*Gr. sphaira*, and *lithos*, a stone.] A variety of obsidian found in rounded grains.—**Sphery**, sfēr'i, *a.* Belonging to the spheres; resembling a sphere or orb.

**Sphinx**, sfingks, *n.* pl. **Sphinxes**, sfingks'ez. [*L. sphinx*, *Gr. sphinx*.] *Greek myth.* a she-monster often represented with the winged body of a lion and the breasts and head of a woman, said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans and to have killed all who were not able to guess it, till Œdipus did so, whereupon the sphinx slew herself; hence, a person who puts puzzling questions; *Egyptian antiq.* a figure having the body of a lion and a human (male or female) or animal head, probably a purely symbolical

figure, having no connexion with the Greek fable; a name of the hawk-moths.

**Sphragistics**, sfra-jis'tiks, *n.* [*Gr. sphragis*, a seal.] The science of seals or signet rings, their history, peculiarities, and distinctions.

**Sphygmie**, sfig'mik, *a.* [*Gr. sphygmos*, the pulse.] Of or pertaining to the pulse.—**Sphygmograph**, sfig'mo-graf, *n.* An instrument which, when applied over an artery, indicates the character of the pulse.

**Spicate**, spi'kāt, *a.* [*L. spicatus*, from *spica*, a spike.] Bot. having a spike or ear; eared like corn.

**Spice**, spis, *n.* [*O.Fr. espice* (*Fr. épice*), from *L. species*, species, kind, in late Latin, wares, spices, drugs, &c.] A vegetable production, fragrant, or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste, such as pepper, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, and cloves, used in sauces and in cookery; fig. a small admixture; a flavoured; a smack.—*v.t.* To season with spice; to season, literally or figuratively.—**Spicer**, spi'sēr-i, *n.* Spices collectively; a repository of spices.—**Spicy**, spi'si, *a.* Producing spice; abounding with spices; having the quality of spice; flavoured with spice; aromatic; fig. pungent; piquant; keen.

**Spick-and-span**, spik'and-span, *a.* or *adv.* [*Spick*, a spike, and *span*, a chip, a splinter.] In full use adverbially with *new*=quite new; brand-new; also used adjectively (a *spick-and-span* suit of clothes).

**Spicula**, spik'ū-lā, *n.* pl. **Spiculæ**, spik'ū-lē. [*L. spicula*, dim. of *spica*, a sharp point, a spike.] Bot. a small spike or spikelet; a pointed, fleshy, superficial appendage.

**Spider**, spi'dēr, *n.* [For *spinder* for *spinner*, one that spins.] The common name of well-known animals of the class Arachnida, many of them remarkable for spinning webs for taking their prey.—**Spider-monkey**, *n.* A name given to many species of New World monkeys.

**Spiegeleisen**, spig'el-i-zēn, *n.* [*Gr. spiegel*, a mirror, and *eisen*, iron: from its fracture showing large smooth shining surfaces.] A kind of cast-iron made from hæmatite, containing much carbon and manganese, largely used in the Bessemer process of steel-making.

**Spigot**, spig'ot, *n.* [*O.E. spigotte*, *speget*, spigette, dim. forms from *spick*=spike.] A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or a small hole in a cask of liquor; a spile.

**Spike**, spik, *n.* [Same word as *pike* with initial *s*.] A large nail or pin; a piece of pointed iron like a long nail, as on the top of walls, gates, &c.; a nail or instrument with which the vents of cannon were formerly filled up; an ear of corn or other grain; bot. a species of inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile along a common axis.—*v.t.* To fasten with spikes or long nails; to set with spikes; to fix upon a spike.—*To spike a gun or cannon*, to



fill up the touch-hole by driving a nail or steel pin with side springs forcibly into it, in order to render it unserviceable.—**Spikenard**, spik' nârd, n. [The plant bears flowers in *spikes*.] An aromatic herbaceous plant of the East Indies, the root of which is highly prized for its aromatic properties; a name given to several other plants, and to various fragrant essential oils.—**Spike-oil**, n. A volatile oil distilled from a species of lavender often called *Spikenard*.—**Spiky**, spi'ki, a. In the shape of a spike; set with spikes.

**Spile**, spil, n. [Same as *D. spijl*, *L. G. spile*, a bar, a stake.] A small peg or wooden pin used to stop a hole in a cask or barrel; a spigot.—*v.t.*—*spiled*, *spiling*. To supply with a spigot.—**Spile-hole**, n. A small aperture in a cask to let in air, so that the contained liquor may flow freely.

**Spill**, spil, n. [Same as *D. spil*, *G. spille*, a spindle, a peg.] A spigot; a spile; a small slip of wood or strip of paper rolled up, used to light a lamp, &c.

**Spill**, spil, *v.t.*—pret. *spun* or *span*; pp. *spun*; ppr. *spinning*. [A.Sax. *spinnan*.] To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery (to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax); to draw out tediously (to *spin* out a tale); to extend to a great length; to whirl rapidly; to cause to turn with great speed (to *spin* a top); to form by the extrusion of a viscid fluid from their bodies, as spiders, silk-worms, &c.—To *spin* a yarn, to tell a long story: originally a seaman's phrase.—*v.i.* To perform the act of making threads; to work at drawing and twisting threads; to move round rapidly; to whirl, as a top or a spindle; to run or drive with great rapidity; to go quickly [colloq.].—*n.* The act of spinning; a rapid run; a race; the rotation of an elongated projectile (a bullet or shell) along its long axis imparted to it by the rifling of the gun.—**Spinner**, spin'ér, n. One who or that which spins; a spider; a spinneret.—**Spinneret**, spin'ér-et, n. One of the nipple-like organs with which spiders form their webs.—**Spinning-jenny**, n. The first spinning-machine by which a number of threads could be spun at once: invented about 1767 by James Har-

greaves.—**Spinning-mill**, n. A mill or factory where spinning is carried on.—**Spinning-wheel**, n. A machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads by the hand.

—**Spinster**, spin'stér, n. [*Spin*, and double fem. ter. -ster.] A woman who spins or whose occupation is to spin; an unmarried woman.

**Spinach**, Spinage, spin'aj, n. [O. Fr. *espinoche*, It. *spinace*, Sp. *espinaca*, from *L. spina*, a spine—being named from the prickles on its fruit.] A well-known annual plant, the young deep-green leaves of which are eaten in salads, or cooked in various ways.

**Spindle**, spin'dl, n. [A.Sax. *spindel*.] A slender rod by which the thread is twisted and wound in spinning; any slender pointed rod or pin which turns round or on which anything turns; an axis or arbor.—**Spindle-legs**, **Spindle-shanks**, n. Long slender legs, or a person having such.—**Spindle-tree**, n. A small tree (genus *Euonymus*) found wild in Britain.

**Spindrift**, spin'drift, n. [A form of *spoon-drift*.] *Naut.* The blinding drift of salt water blown from the surface of the sea in hurricanes.

**Spine**, spin, n. [*L. spina*, a thorn.] The backbone of a vertebrate animal, so called from the thorn-like processes of the vertebrae; a thorn; a sharp process from the woody part of a plant; a stout, rigid, and pointed process of the integument of an animal; a ridge of mountains, especially a central ridge.—**Spinal**, spin'al, a. Pertaining to the spine or backbone of an animal.—**Spinal column**, the backbone.—**Spinal cord**, **Spinal marrow**, the elongated mass of nervous matter contained in the osseous canal of the spine.—**Spiny**, spin'i, a. Full of spines; thorny; like a spine; slender; perplexed; troublesome.

**Spinell**, spin-el', n. [Fr. *spinelle*, It. *spinella*, originally perhaps a mineral with spine-shaped crystals, from *L. spina*, a spine.] A species of corundum, which occurs in regular crystals and sometimes in rounded grains.

**Spinnet**, spin'et, n. [O. Fr. *espinette*, from *L. spina*, a spine, because its strings were twitched by spine-like pieces of quill.] A stringed musical instrument, which differed from the virginal only in being of a triangular form.

**Spine-tail**, n. A name of several birds having stiff pointed feathers in the tail.

**Spinifex**, spin'i-feks, n. An excessively spiny grass, growing in tussocks, and covering large areas in Australia, where it forms a great impediment to travellers.

**Spinnaker**, spin'a-kér, n. [From *spin*, in sense of to go rapidly.] A triangular racing sail carried by yachts when running before the wind, on the opposite side to the main-sail.

**Spinney**, **Spinny**, spin'i, n. [O. Fr. *espinaye*, from *espine*, a brier, from

*L. spina*, a thorn.] A small wood with undergrowth; a clump of trees; a small grove.

**Spinozism**, spi-nó-zizm, n. A system of pantheistic philosophy propounded by Baruch *Spinoza*, who was born in Amsterdam in 1632 of a Jewish family, and died at The Hague in 1677.

**Spinster**. Under *SPIN*.

**Spintharoscope**, spin-thar'is-köp, n. [Gr. *spinthēr*, a spark, *skopeō*, I view.] An instrument for showing the alpha rays from a small particle of a radium salt, by the scintillations produced on a fluorescent screen.

**Spiracle**, spi'ra-kl, n. [*L. spiraculum*, from *spiro*, I breathe.] A breathing-hole; an aperture for exhalation or inhalation; one of the breathing-pores or apertures of the breathing-tubes of insects.

**Spiræa**, spi-ré'a, n. [Gr. *speiraia*.] A genus of plants, order Rosaceæ, some of the species of which (as meadow-sweet) are esteemed for their flowers.

**Spire**, spir, n. [*L. spira*, from Gr. *speira*, a spiral line, something twisted.] A winding line like the threads of a screw; a spiral; anything wreathed or contorted; a wreath; the convolutions of the spiral shell of a mollusc above the lowest or body whorl.—**Spiral**, spi'ral, a. Winding round a fixed point or centre, like a watch-spring; winding round a cylinder, and at the same time rising or advancing forward, like a corkscrew; pointed or shaped like a spire.—*n.* A curve which continually recedes from a centre or fixed point while continuing to revolve about it: a helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw.

**Spire**, spir, n. [A.Sax. *splr*, a spike or stalk.] A body that shoots up to a point; the tapering portion of a steeple rising above the tower; a steeple; a stalk or blade of grass or other plant.

**Spirit**, spir'it, n. [*L. spiritus*, breath.] The intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of man; the soul, as distinguished from the body which it occupies; a person considered with respect to his mental or moral characteristics; the human soul after it has quitted the body; an apparition; a spectre; a ghost; a supernatural being; an angel, fairy, elf, sprite, demon, or the like; vivacity, animation, ardour, enthusiasm, courage, or the like; emotional state; mood; humour: often in the plural (to be in high or low spirits); the vital or essential part of anything; inspiring or actuating principle; essence; real meaning; intent, as opposed to the letter or formal statement; a liquid obtained by distillation, especially alcohol; *pl.* brandy, gin, rum, whisky, or other distilled liquor containing much alcohol (a glass of spirits).—*Animal spirits*, liveliness of disposition; constitutional briskness and gaiety.—*Holy Spirit*, or the *Spirit*, the

Spirit of God, or the third person of the Trinity.—*v.t.* To animate with vigour; to encourage; to convey away secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; to kidnap.—**Spirited**, spir'it-ed, *a.* Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire (*a spirited address*); having a spirit of a certain character: used in composition (*high-spirited, low-spirited*).—**Spirit-lamp**, *n.* A lamp in which alcohol is used instead of oil.—**Spiritless**, spir'it-less, *a.* Destitute of spirits; destitute of courage or fire; depressed; pusillanimous.—**Spirit-level**, *n.* A glass tube nearly filled with spirit, for determining a line or plane parallel to the horizon, by the central position of an air-bubble on its upper side.—**Spiritual**, spir'it-u-al, [*L. spiritualis*]. Pertaining to or consisting of spirit; not material; incorporeal; pertaining to the mind or intellect; mental; intellectual; pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Divine Spirit; proceeding from or controlled and inspired by the Holy Spirit; holy; sacred; divine; relating to sacred things; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical.—*n.* A kind of religious song sung by negroes in the southern United States.—**Spiritualism**, spir'it-u-al-izm, *n.* The state of being spiritual; spiritual character; the doctrine of the existence of spirit as distinct from matter; that system of philosophy according to which all that is real is spirit, soul, or mind, matter or the external world being either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, or else a mere educt of the mind itself; the belief that communication can be held with departed spirits by means of phenomena manifested through a person of special susceptibility, called a *medium*.—**Spiritualist**, spir'it-u-al-ist, *n.* One whose state is spiritual; an adherent of spiritualism; one who believes that intercourse may be held with departed spirits through the agency of a *medium*; one who pretends to hold such intercourse.—**Spirituality**, spir'it-u-al-'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being spiritual; spiritual character; immateriality; what belongs to the church or to religion, as distinct from *temporalities*: generally in plural.—**Spiritualize**, spir'it-u-al-iz, *v.t.* To make spiritual or more spiritual; to infuse spirituality or life into; to inform with life; to convert into spirit, or to impart the properties of spirit to.—**Spiritualness**, spir'it-u-al-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being spiritual; spirituality.—**Spirituous**, spir'it-u-us, *a.* [*Fr. spiritueux*]. Containing spirit as the characteristic ingredient; alcoholic.  
**Spirit**, spîrt, *v.t.* [Same as *Icel. spretta*]. To throw or force out a jet or stream (*to spirit water from the mouth*).—*v.i.* To gush or issue out in a small stream or jet.—*n.* A jet of water or other fluid.  
**Spit**, spit, *n.* [*A.Sax. spitu*]. A long

pointed spike or prong of metal, on which meat is roasted; a small point of land running into the sea; a long narrow shoal extending from the shore.—*v.t.* To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit; to thrust through; to pierce.

**Spit**, spit, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* spat or spit, *ppr.* spitting. [*A.Sax. spittan*]. To eject from the mouth; to eject or throw out with violence.—*v.i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth; to rain slightly.—*n.* What is ejected from the mouth; saliva.—**Spitfire**, spit'fir, *n.* A violent or passionate person; one who is irascible or fiery.—**Spittle**, spit'l, *n.* The moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands; saliva ejected from the mouth.—**Spittoon**, spit'ton', *n.* A vessel to receive discharges of spittle.

**Spitchcock**, spich'kok, *v.t.* [From *spit* and *stuck*, or *spit* and *cook*]. To spit an eel lengthwise and broil it.—*n.* An eel spit and broiled.

**Spite**, spit, *n.* [An abbreviated form of *despite* (which see)]. A disposition to thwart and disappoint the wishes of another; a feeling of ill-will or malevolence; a manifestation of malevolence or malignity; chagrin; vexation.—*In spite of*, in defiance or contempt of; in opposition to all efforts of; notwithstanding.—*v.t.* To mortify; to thwart malignantly; to fill with spite or vexation.—**Spiteful**, spit'ful, *a.* Filled with spite; having a malicious disposition; malignant; malicious.

**Splanchnology**, splangk-nol'o-jî, *n.* [*Gr. splanchna*, the bowels]. The doctrine of the viscera, or of diseases of the internal parts of the body.

**Splash**, splash, *v.t.* [A form of *plash*, with *intens. s* prefixed.] To spatter with water, or water and mud; to dash a liquid upon or over; to spatter; to cast or dash in drops.—*v.i.* To strike and dash about water, or something liquid.—*n.* A small quantity of water, or water and dirt, thrown upon anything; a stroke or fall of something in water; a noise from water dashed about; a spot of dirt or other discolouring matter; a blot; a daub.—**Splash-board**, *n.* A broad piece in front of a wheeled vehicle, to ward off mud thrown up from the horses' heels.

**Splatter**, splat'er, *v.i.* [Probably formed from *spatter*, like *splutter* from *sputter*]. To make a noise, as in water.

**Splay**, splâ, *v.t.* [Abbrev. from *display*]. To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone; *arch.* to slope or form with an angle, as the jambs or sides of a window.—*n.* *Arch.* a sloped surface, as when the opening through a wall for a door, window, &c., widens inwards.—*a.* Spreading out; turned outward (*a splay-foot*).—**Splay-foot**, *n.* A foot turning outward and with a flat under surface; a flat foot.

**Spleen**, splên, [*L. splên, Gr. splên*, the spleen.] A spongy glandular

organ situated in the upper part of the abdomen, forming one of the ductless glands concerned in the elaboration of the blood; the milt; anciently, supposed to be the seat of melancholy, anger, or vexation; hence, anger; latent spite; ill-humour; malice (to vent one's spleen); melancholy; low spirits; vapours.

**Splendid**, splen'did, *a.* [*Fr. splendide, L. splendidus*, from *splendeo*, I shine.] Magnificent; gorgeous; dazzling; sumptuous; illustrious; grand; heroic; brilliant; noble; glorious.—**Splendour**, **Splendor**, splen'dér, *n.* [*L. splendor*]. Great brightness; brilliant lustre; magnificence; pomp; parade; brilliancy; glory; grandeur; eminence.

**Splenetic**, sple-net'ik or splen'e-tik, *a.* [*L. spleneticus*, from *splên*, the spleen.] Affected with spleen; peevish; fretful.—*n.* A person affected with spleen.

**Splice**, splics, *v.t.* [Same as *Dan. splisse, splidse, D. splitsen, Sw. splissa, G. splissen*, to splice. Closely akin to *split*, the ends of the rope being *split* in splicing.] To unite, as two ends of rope, by interweaving the strands of the ends; to unite by overlapping, as two pieces of timber; to unite in marriage [slang].—*n.* The joining of two ends of rope by interweaving the untwisted strands; the junction of two pieces of wood or metal by overlapping and fastening the ends.

**Splint**, splint, *n.* [A nasalized form of *split*]. A splinter; *surg.* a thin piece of wood or other substance, used to confine a broken bone when set, or to maintain any part of the body in a fixed position; *farriery*, the splint-bone of a horse; a disease affecting the splint-bone.—**Splint-bone**, *n.* One of the two small bones extending from the knee to the fetlock of a horse, behind the shank-bone.

**Splinter**, splin'tér, *n.* [Same as *D. and G. splinter*]. A fragment of anything split or shivered off; a thin piece of wood or other solid substance rent from the main body; a splint.—*v.t.* To split or rend into splinters or long thin pieces; to shiver; to support by a splint.—*v.i.* To be split or rent into long pieces; to shiver.—**Splinter-bar**, *n.* A cross-bar in front of a vehicle to which the traces of the horses are attached; also, the cross-bar which supports the springs.

**Split**, split, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* split (sometimes *splitted*); *ppr.* splitting. [Same as *L.G. splitten, O.D. splitten, Dan. splitte, G. spleizen*]. To divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to separate or part in two from end to end by force; to rive; to cleave; to tear asunder by violence; to burst; to rend; to divide or break into parts as by discord; to separate into parts or parties.—*v.i.* To part asunder, especially lengthwise; to suffer disruption; to burst; to burst with laughter; to be dashed



to pieces; to differ in opinion; to break up into parties; to inform upon one's accomplices or divulge a secret [low].—*n.* A crack, rent, or straight fissure; a division or breach, as in a party; a flat strip of steel, cane, &c.; a cleft twig of willow, &c., used in basket-weaving.—*p.* and *a.* Divided; cleft; rent in two.—*Split infinitive*, one with a word or words between 'to' and the verb.—*Split-pease*, *n.* Husked peas, split for cooking.

**Spotch**, *splōch*, *n.* [From *spot*, with inserted *l* (as in *spatter*, *spatterer*, *sputter*, *splutter*), and term borrowed from *blotch*.] A spot or stain; a daub; a smear.—**Spitchy**, *splōch'i*, *a.* Marked with splotches.

**Spurge**, *splērj*, *n.* [Probably a coined word, suggested by *splash*, *surge*, or the like.] A showing off; great display or ostentation. [Colloq.]

**Splutter**, *splut'er*, *n.* [From *sputter*, with inserted *l*. **SPLOTCH**.] A bustle; a stir.—*v.i.* To speak hastily and confusedly; to sputter.

**Spode**, *spōd*, *n.* [Gr. *spodos*, ashes.] A material composed of calcined ivory, of which vases and ornaments are made.

**Spoil**, *spoil*, *v.t.* [Fr. *spolier*, from *L. spoliarē*, to plunder.] To plunder; to strip by violence; to rob; to seize by violence; to corrupt or vitiate; to render useless; to injure fatally; to ruin; to destroy.—*v.i.* To practise plunder; to lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted; *colloq.* to long for, as 'he is *spoiling* for a fight'.—*n.* That which is taken from others by violence; plunder; booty; the slough or cast skin of a serpent or other animal.—**Spoiled**, *spoilt*, *spoild*, *spoilt*, *p.* and *a.* Deprived of its valuable qualities; rendered useless; vitiated; destroyed; ruined.

**Spoke**, *spōk*, *n.* [A.Sax. *spōca*.] The radius of a wheel; one of the bars which are inserted in the hub or nave, and which serve to support the rim; the round of a ladder; one of the handles jutting from the circumference of the steering-wheel of a vessel; a contrivance for fastening the wheel of a vehicle in order to prevent its turning when going down a hill.—*To put a spoke in one's wheel*, to put an impediment in one's way; to thwart one's purpose or design.—*v.t.*—*spoked*, *spoking*. To fit or furnish with spokes.—**Spoke-shave**, *n.* A sort of small plane with a handle at each end, for dressing the spokes of wheels, &c.

**Spokesman**, *spōks'man*, *n.* One who speaks for another or others.

**Spoliate**, *spō'li-āt*, *v.t.* [L. *spolio*, *spoliātum*, to plunder.] To plunder; to pillage; to despoil.—*v.i.* To practise plunder; to commit robbery.—**Spollation**, *spō'li-ā'shon*, *n.* The act of plundering; robbery; plunder.

**Spondee**, *spōn'dē*, *n.* [L. *spondeus*, Gr. *spondeios*, from Gr. *spondē*, a solemn libation, such libations being

accompanied by a slow and solemn melody.] A poetic foot of two long syllables, used in Greek and Latin poetry.—**Spondaic**, **Spondaical**, *spon-dā'ik*, *spon-dā'i-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to a spondee; composed of spondees.

**Sponge**, *spunj*, *n.* [O.Fr. *esponge* (Fr. *éponge*), from *L. spongia*, Gr. *spongia*, a sponge.] A name given to a class of animal growths or organisms belonging to the Protozoa, also to the framework or skeleton of these bodies, which is composed of horny elastic fibres, soft, light, and porous, easily compressible, readily imbibing fluids, and as readily giving them out again upon compression: in common domestic use; one who meanly lives upon others; a sycophantic or cringing dependant; a parasite; a kind of mop for cleaning cannon after a discharge; the extremity or point of a horse-shoe answering to the heel; *baking*, dough before it is kneaded and formed, when full of globules of carbonic acid, generated by the yeast; *metal*, iron in a soft or pasty condition, as delivered from the puddling furnace.—*To throw up the sponge*, to acknowledge that one is conquered or beaten; to submit: a phrase borrowed from the prize-ring.—*v.t.* To cleanse or wipe with a sponge; to efface; to destroy all traces of; to gain by sycophantic or mean arts.—*v.i.* To imbibe, as a sponge; to live by parasitic arts.—**Sponge-cake**, *n.* A sweet-cake: so called from its light make.—**Sponging-house**, *n.* A house where persons arrested for debt were kept by a bailiff for twenty-four hours, in order that their friends might have an opportunity of settling the debt; so called from the extortionate charges made.—**Spongy**, *spun'ji*, *a.* Resembling a sponge; soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose, easily compressible texture.

**Sponson**, *spon'shon*, *n.* [L. *sponsio*, *sponsionis*, a solemn promise.] The act of becoming surety for another; an engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized.—**Sponsor**, *spon'sor*, *n.* [L. *sponsor*, a surety.] A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default; one who is surety for an infant at baptism; a godfather or godmother.

**Spontaneous**, *spon-tā'nē-us*, *a.* [L. *spontaneus*, from *sponte*, of free-will.] Proceeding from natural inclination and without constraint or external force; voluntary; acting by its own impulse, energy, or natural law; self-originated.—**Spontaneity**, *spon-ta-nē'i-ti*, *n.* The quality of being spontaneous.

**Spontoon**, *spon-tōn'*, *n.* [Fr. *spon-ton*, it. *sponente*, spontoon.] A kind of half-pike, formerly borne by officers of infantry, and used for signalling orders.

**Spook**, *spōk*, *n.* [D. and L.G. *spook*.]

A ghost or apparition.—**Spooky**, **Spookish**, *spōk'ī*, *spōk'ish*, *a.* Pertaining to spooks; ghostly; haunted; unearthly.

**Spool**, *spōl*, *n.* [Same as *D. spoel*, Dan. and Sw. *spole*, G. *spule*, *spool*.] A piece of cane or reed, or a hollow cylinder of wood, &c., used to wind thread or yarn on; also, cylinder for winding photographic and cinematographic films on.

**Spoom**, *spōm*, *v.i.* [Probably from *spume*, foam, to go foaming through the sea; comp. *skim*, *scum*.] *Naut.* to sail steadily and rapidly before the wind.

**Spoon**, *spōn*, *n.* [A.Sax. *spōn*.] A small domestic utensil, with a bowl or concave part and a handle, used at table for taking up and conveying to the mouth liquids and soft food; a kind of wooden-headed golf club.

—*v.t.* To take up or out with a spoon or ladle; *cricket*, to hit a ball softly with the bat, affording an easy catch.—*v.i.* To act like a spoony.

**Spoon-bill**, *n.* A gallatorial bird of the heron family, so called from the shape of the bill, which is somewhat like a spoon at the end.—

**Spoonful**, *spōn'fūl*, *n.* As much as a spoon contains.—**Spoony**, **Spooney**, *spōn'i*, *a.* Soft; silly; weak-minded; weakly or foolishly fond; showing calf-love.—*n.* A stupid or silly fellow; a ninny.

**Spoon-drift**, *spōn'drift*, *n.* [For *spoom-drift*.] Fine spray from the tops of waves; spindrift.

**Spoonerism**, *spōn'er-izm*, *n.* [After Rev. Dr. Spooner, Warden of New College, Oxford.] An inadvertent and usually amusing transposition of sounds, e.g. half-warmed fish for half-formed wish.

**Spoor**, *spōr*, *n.* [Borrowed from *D. spoor*, a track.] The track or trail of a wild animal or animals: used originally by travellers in South Africa.

**Sporadic**, **Sporadical**, *spō-rad'ik*, *spō-rad'i-kal*, *a.* [Gr. *sporadikos*, from *sporas*, dispersed.] Separate; single; scattered; occurring here and there in a scattered manner.

**Spore**, *spōr*, *n.* [Gr. *sporos*, a seed, from *speirō*, I sow, whence also *sporadic*, *sperm*.] *Bot.* the reproductive germ of a cryptogamic plant, as distinguished from a true seed; *zool.* a minute germ of certain animal organisms, as Infusoria.—**Sporangium**, *spō-ran'ji-um*, *n.* pl. **Sporangia**, *spō-ran'ji-a*. [Gr. *sporos*, and *angeion*, a vessel.] *Bot.* the case in which the spores of cryptogams are formed.—**Sporogen**, *spō'rō-jen*, *n.* A plant producing spores instead of seed.—**Sporogonium**, *spōr-gō'ni-um*, *n.* [Gr. *sporos*, and *gonos*, offspring.] In mosses, the spore-producing 'fruit'.—**Sporophyte**, *spōr'ō-fit*, *n.* [Gr. *sporos*, and *phyton*, a plant.] *Bot.* the asexual stage in the life-history of a plant.

**Sporran**, *spōran*, *n.* [Gael. *sporan*.] The pouch worn by Highlanders in full dress in front of the kilt, usually made of the skin of some animal with the hair on.



**Sport**, spòrt, *n.* [An abbrev. of *disport.*] A pastime or amusement in which a person engages; a game; a diversion; a merry-making; an out-of-door recreation such as adults indulge in, more especially hunting or fishing, also horse-racing, &c.; such amusements collectively; amusement, fun, or enjoyment experienced; jest, as opposed to *earnest*; mockery; derision; object of mockery; any plant or animal deviating from the normal or natural condition or type; a monstrosity; a sportsman.—*v.t.* To divert; to make merry: used *refl.* [O.T.]; to exhibit or wear in public [colloq.].—To *sport one's oak*, to keep the outer door of one's chambers shut: a phrase in use at universities or the Inns of Court.—*v.i.* To play; to frolic; to make merry; to trifle; to practise the diversions of the field.—**Sporting**, spòr'ting, *p. and a.* Belonging to or practising sport or sports.—**Sporting man**, one who practises field-sports; also, a horse-racer; one who patronizes pugilism, &c.—**Sporting chance**, or *offer*, an off chance, or offer made in a sporting spirit.—**Sportive**, spòr'tiv, *a.* Engaging in sport; gay; frolicsome; playful; amorous; wanton.—**Sports**, *n.* Athletic games.—**Sportsman**, **Sportswoman**, *n.* One who pursues the sports of the field; one skilled in hunting, shooting, fishing, &c.; one with a strong sense of fair play.

**Spot**, spot, *n.* [Same as *D. spat*, *Dan. spætte*, a spot.] A mark on a substance made by foreign matter; a speck; a place discoloured; a stain on character or reputation; disgrace; reproach; blemish; a locality; any particular place; a small part of definite shape and different colour from the ground on which it is.—*v.t.* To make a spot, speck, or fleck upon; to stain; to tarnish; to mark with spots of colour different from the ground; to note something as peculiar to, in order to identify; to catch with the eye; to recognize [colloq.].—**Spotless**, spot'les, *a.* Free from spots; free from stain or impurity; pure; unspotted; immaculate.—**Spotted**, spot'ed, *p. and a.* Marked with spots.—**Spotted fever**, cerebro-spinal meningitis.

**Spouse**, spouz, *n.* [O.Fr. *epouse*, from *L. sponsus*, betrothed.] One engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife.

**Spout**, spout, *n.* [From stem of *spit.*] A nozzle or projecting mouth of a vessel, used in directing the stream of a liquid poured out; a pipe or conduit; a pipe for conducting water as from a roof; a water-spout.—*v.t.* To pour out in a jet and with some force; to throw out through a spout or pipe; to utter in the manner of a mouthing actor or orator; to mouth.—*v.i.* To issue in a strong jet; to run as from a spout; to spurt; to make a speech, especially in a pompous manner.

**Sprain**, sprân, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *espreindre*, to force out, to strain, from *L. exprimere*, *expressum*, to press out.] To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint so as to injure them, but without dislocation.—*n.* A violent straining or twisting of the soft parts surrounding a joint, without dislocation.

**Sprat**, sprat, *n.* [Formerly also *sprot*, from *D. and L.G. sprot*, *G. sprötte*, *sprat*; allied to *sprout*.] A small fish of the herring family found in great abundance on the British coasts.

**Sprawl**, sprâl, *v.i.* [A contr. word allied to *Sc. sprattle*, *sprachle*, to scramble, *Dan. sprælle*, to sprawl; *Sw. sprattla*, to palpitate.] To spread and stretch the body carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie or crawl with the limbs stretched out or struggling; to grow or spread irregularly or ungracefully.

**Spray**, sprâ, *n.* [Same as *Dan. sprag*, *Sw. spragg*, a spray; allied to *spig* and *spring*.] A small shoot or branch (a *spray* of pearls, diamonds); the extremity of a branch; a twig; the small branches of a tree collectively.

**Spray**, sprâ, *n.* [A.Sax. *spregan*, to pour.] Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, or the dashing of waves, or from a waterfall; the vapour from an atomizer.

**Spread**, spred, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *spread* (spred). [A.Sax. *spraedan*.] To stretch or expand to a broader surface (a sheet, a carpet); to open out (the wings); to unfurl (a sail); to stretch; to cover by extending something; to overspread; to extend; to shoot to a greater distance in every direction (a tree *spreads* its branches); to put forth; to publish, as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known; to propagate (a disease); to cause to affect greater numbers; to emit; to diffuse (perfume); to disperse; to scatter over a larger surface; to set and furnish with provisions.—*v.i.* To extend itself; to be extended or stretched; to be made known more extensively; to be propagated from one to another; to be diffused.—*n.* The act of spreading or state of being spread; extent; compass; a table, as spread or furnished with a meal; a feast [colloq.].—**Spread-eagle**, *n.* *Her.* an eagle having the wings and legs extended on each side of the body; also 'an eagle with two heads displayed'.—*a.* Pretentious; boastful; defiantly bombastic (a *spread-eagle* style).

**Spre**, sprê, *n.* [From *Ir. spre*, animation, spirit, vigour; comp. *spry*.] A merry frolic; a drinking frolic; a carousal.

**Sprig**, sprig, *n.* [A.Sax. *sprec*, a branch; allied to *spray*, a twig.] A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; a spray; an offshoot; a slip; a youth; a lad: used as a term of slight disparagement (a *sprig* of nobility); an ornament resembling a sprig; a small square brad or nail without a head.

**Spright**, sprit, *n.* Obsolete form of *sprite* (q.v.).—**Sprightly**, sprit'li, *a.* [Also written *spritely*.] Lively; spirited; brisk; airy; gay.

**Spring**, spring, *v.i.*—pret. *sprung* or *sprang* (sprung, sprang), pp. *sprung*. [A.Sax. *springan*.] To rise or come forth, as out of the ground; to shoot up, out, or forth; to begin to appear; to come to light; to issue into sight or knowledge; to take rise or origin; to issue or originate, as from ancestors, or from a country; to result, as from a cause, motive, principle, &c.; to leap; to jump; to fly back by elastic force; to start; to start or rise suddenly from a covert; to shoot; to issue with speed and violence; to warp or become warped; to become cracked (as a mast).—*v.t.* To start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from a covert; to produce quickly or unexpectedly; to propose on a sudden; to crack; to weaken by a crack in the timber (to *spring* a mast); to pass by leaping; to jump over (to *spring* the fence).—*n.* A leap; a bound; a flying back of a body by its elasticity; elastic power or force; an elastic body, made of various materials, as a strip or wire of steel coiled spirally, a steel rod or plate, &c., which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it again in virtue of its elasticity; *fig.* that by which action is induced; main-spring; a natural fountain of water, owing its origin to the water which falls upon the earth; an issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water at the place of its issue; any source of supply; that from which supplies are drawn; one of the four seasons of the year (so called because plants *spring* or grow then); the vernal season; *fig.* the first and freshest part of any state or time; a crack in a mast or yard running obliquely or transversely.—**Spring-balance**, *n.* A contrivance for weighing articles by observing the amount of deflection or compression which their weight produces upon a steel spring properly adjusted.—**Spring-board**, *n.* An elastic board used in vaulting, &c.—**Springbok**, *n.* [D., lit. the springing buck.] A species of antelope, nearly allied to the gazelle, very abundant in South Africa.—**Springer**, spring'er, *n.* One who springs; a small variety of spaniel; *arch.* the lowest voussoir or bottom stone of an arch; the bottom stone of the coping of a gable; the rib of a groined roof or vault.—**Spring-gun**, *n.* A gun so set that it may be unintentionally discharged by trespassers.—**Spring-head**, *n.* A fountain or source; a fountain-head.—**Spring-tail**, *n.* An insect that can leap by means of an elastic caudal appendage.—**Spring-tide**, *n.* The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, and which rises higher than common tides; the time or season of spring;

spring-time. — **Spring-time**, *n.* The spring; the vernal season. — **Springy**, spring'ly, *a.* Having elasticity like that of a spring; elastic; light (*a springy step*); abounding with springs or fountains.

**Springe**, spring, *n.* [From *spring*; comp. *swinge* from *swing*.] A noose attached to a spring or elastic body so as to catch a bird or other animal; a gin; a snare. — *v.t.* To catch in a springe; to ensnare.

**Sprinkle**, spring'kl, *v.t.* [A dim. form from O.E. *sprinke*, A.Sax. *sprencan*, for *sprengan*, to sprinkle.] To scatter in drops or particles; to cast or let fall in fine separate particles; to strew; to besprinkle; to bestrew; to bedrop. — *n.* A small quantity scattered; a sprinkling. — **Sprinkler**, spring'klr, *n.* One who sprinkles; a device for sprinkling. — **Sprinkling**, spring'ling, *n.* A small quantity falling in drops or particles; a small number or quantity scattered as if sprinkled.

**Sprint**, sprint, *n.* [Akin to *sput*.] A short race or run at high speed.

**Sprit**, spit, *n.* [A.Sax. *spreot*, a sprout, a shoot.] A sprout; a small boom or spar which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally and thus extends and elevates it; also, the bowsprit of a vessel. — **Sprit-sail**, *n.* A sail extended by a sprit; a sail, now disused, on a yard under a bowsprit.

**Sprite**, spit, *n.* A spirit or spright; commonly, a kind of fairy, elf, or goblin.

**Sprout**, sprout, *v.i.* [Same as L.G. *spruten*, D. *spruiten*, to sprout; akin to A.Sax. *spreotan*.] To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to push out new shoots. — *n.* [D. *spruit*, a sprout.] The shoot or bud of a plant; a fresh outgrowth from a plant or tree; *pl.* young coleworts; Brussels-sprouts.

**Spruce**, spröts, *a.* [Lit. after the Prussian style, from *Spruce*, *Pruce*, formerly used for *Prussia*, *Prussian*.] Neat or smart in dress; trim; smug; dandified. — *v.t.* To trim or dress in a spruce manner. — *To spruce up*, to dress oneself sprucely or neatly. — **Spruce**, **Spruce-fir**, *n.* [So called because the tree was first known as a native of Prussia.] The name given to several species of trees of the pine family, yielding valuable timber: as the Norway spruce-fir of Europe, and the white spruce, the black spruce, and the hemlock spruce of North America.

**Spruit**, sproit, *n.* [D.] A brook; a small tributary stream: a South African word.

**Spry**, spri, *a.* [Allied to *spree*.] Nimble; active; vigorous; lively. [Colloq.]

**Spud**, spud, *n.* [A form of *spade*; or akin to Dan. *spyd*, Icel. *spjóð*, a spear, E. a *spit*.] A straight narrow spade with a long handle for digging up weeds, &c.; also, a small spade with a short handle; [slang] potato.

**Spume**, spūm, *n.* [L. *spuma*, foam, from *spuo*, I spit out.] Froth; foam;

scum; frothy matter on liquors. — *v.i.* To froth; to foam; to spoom. — **Spumescence**, spū-mes'ens, *n.* Frothiness.

**Spunk**, spunk, *n.* [Ir. *spunc*, Gael. *spong*, tinder, touchwood, sponge; from L. *spungia*, a sponge.] Touchwood; tinder; tinder made from a species of fungus; amadou; a quick, ardent temper; mettle; pluck.

**Spur**, spër, *n.* [A.Sax. *spura*.] An instrument having a rowel or little wheel with sharp points, worn on horsemen's heels to prick the horses for hastening their pace; *fig.* an incitement or stimulus; the hard pointed projection on a cock's leg which serves as an instrument of offence and defence; *geog.* a mountain, or mountain mass, that shoots from another mountain mass and extends for some distance. — *v.t.* To prick with spurs; to urge or encourage to action; to incite; to instigate; to impel; to stimulate; to put spurs on; to furnish with spurs. — *v.i.* To spur one's horse to make it go fast; to ride fast; to press forward. — **Spurred**, spërd, *a.* Wearing spurs; having prolongations or shoots like spurs. — **Spurrer**, spër'ër, *n.* One who uses spurs; something that incites or urges on. — **Spurrer**, spër'ër, *n.* One whose occupation is to make spurs. — **Spur-wheel**, *n.* *Mach.* a wheel in which the teeth are parallel to the axis, and in the direction of radii.

**Spurge**, spërj, *n.* [O.Fr. *espurge*, spurge, from L. *xpurgare*, to purge.] The common name of certain British plants, with an acrid milky juice powerfully purgative.

**Spurious**, spü'ri-us, *a.* [L. *spurius*, bastard.] Not legitimate; bastard; not proceeding from the true source or from the source pretended; not genuine; counterfeit; adulterate.

**Spurn**, spër, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *spurnan*.] To drive back or away, as with the foot; to kick; to reject with disdain; to treat with contempt. — *v.i.* To kick or toss up the heels; to dash the foot against something; to manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything. — *n.* Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment. — **Spurner**, spër'nër, *n.* One who spurns.

**Spurry**, spër'ï, *n.* [D. and O.Fr. *spurie*, G. *spurrey*, spurrie.] A British plant growing in corn-fields, &c., one species of which is cultivated as food for cattle.

**Sput**, spët, *v.t.* [A form of *spit*; akin to *sprout*.] To throw out in a stream or jet, as water; to spout; to squirt. — *v.i.* To gush out; to spit. — *n.* A forcible gush of liquid; a jet; a sudden extraordinary effort for an emergency; a short sudden act.

**Sputter**, spüt'ër, *v.i.* [Akin to *spout* or *spit*; same as L.G. *sputtern*; to sputter.] To emit saliva from the mouth in rapid speaking; to speak so rapidly as to emit saliva; to give out moisture (as green wood burn-

ing); to burn with some crackling or noise (as a candle). — *v.t.* To utter rapidly and with indistinctness; to jabber.

**Spy**, spi, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *espier*, to spy, from O.H.G. *spehôn*, to search out or examine.] To gain sight of; to discover at a distance or in concealment; to espy; to gain a knowledge of by artifice; to explore; to view and examine secretly. — *v.i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize to pry. — *n.* A person who keeps a constant watch on the actions, motions, conduct, &c., of others; a secret emissary sent into the enemy's camp or territory to bring back intelligence. — **Spy-glass**, *n.* A telescope, especially a small telescope.

**Squab**, skwab, *a.* [Akin Sw. *sqvabba*, a fat woman; Dan. *kvabbet*, fat, squab.] Fat; short and stout; bulky; unfledged; unfeathered. — *n.* A young unfledged pigeon; a short fat person.

**Squabble**, skwob'l, *v.i.* [Same as Sw. *sqvabbel*, a dispute; comp. L.G. *kabbeln*, to quarrel.] To engage in a noisy quarrel; to quarrel and fight noisily; to brawl; to wrangle; to debate peevishly; to dispute. — *n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a petty quarrel.

**Squad**, skwod, *n.* [Abbrev. of *squadron*.] Any small party of men; milit. a small number of men assembled for drill or instruction.

**Squadron**, skwod'ron, *n.* [O.Fr. *esquadron* (Fr. *escadron*), from It. *squadrone*, a squadron, from *squadra*, a square.] A body of troops drawn up in a square; a body of cavalry consisting of four troops, each of three or four sections; a division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war under the command of a commodore or junior flag-officer. — **Squadron Leader**, *n.* An officer in the Royal Air Force, ranking with a major in the army.

**Squalid**, skwol'id, *a.* [L. *squalidus*.] Foul; filthy; extremely dirty. — **Squalor**, skwol'ër, *n.* Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.

**Squall**, skwal, *v.i.* [An imitative word: Icel. *skval*, a squall or scream, *skvala*, to scream; akin *squeal*.] To cry out; to scream or cry violently. — *n.* A loud scream; a harsh cry; a sudden and strong gust of wind; a sudden and vehement succession of gusts. — **Squally**, skwal'ï, *a.* Abounding with sudden and violent gusts of wind; gusty.

**Squama**, skwä'ma, *n. pl.* **Squamæ**, skwä'më, [L., a scale.] A scale or scaly part of plants; a horny scale on animals. — **Squamous**, **Squamos**, skwä'mus, skwa-mös', *a.* [L. *squamosus*.] Covered with or consisting of scales; resembling scales; scaly.

**Squander**, skwon'dër, *v.t.* [Perhaps from A.Sax. *swindan*, *swand*, *swunden*, to waste away.] To spend lavishly or profusely; to waste without economy or judgment.

**Square**, skwär, *a.* [O.Fr. *esquarre*,

a square; from L. prefix *ex*, and *quadra*, a square, from *quadrus*, square, from *quatuor*, four.] Having four equal sides and four right angles; forming a right angle; having rectilinear and angular rather than curved outlines; fair, just, or honest; adjusted so as to leave no balance (to make accounts square).

—*Square measures*, the squares of lineal measures; superficial (a square inch, a square foot, a square yard, &c.). —*Square number*, the product of a number multiplied into itself. —*Square root*, *arith.* and *alg.* that root which being multiplied into itself produces the given number or quantity; thus, 8 is the square root of 64. —*n.* A four-sided plane rectilinear figure, having all its sides equal and all its angles right angles; what nearly approaches this shape; a square surface; an area of four sides with houses on each side or on at least three; an instrument used by artificers, draughtsmen, and others, for testing or describing right angles; *arith.* and *alg.* the number or quantity produced by multiplying a number or quantity by itself; *milit.* a body of infantry formed into a rectangular figure with several ranks or rows of men facing each side. —*v.t.* To make square; to reduce or bring accurately to right angles and straight lines; to reduce to any given standard; to compare with a standard; to adjust, regulate, accommodate, fit; to make even so as to leave no difference or balance; to settle (to square accounts); *math.* to multiply by itself; *naut.* to place at right angles with the mast or keel (to square the yards). —*v.i.* To suit; to fit; to accord or agree (the facts do not square with the theory). —**Squarely**, *skwár'li*, *adv.* In a square form; fairly; honestly. —**Square-rigged**, *a.* *Naut.* a term applied to a vessel most of whose sails are of a square shape and extended by yards suspended by the middle. —**Square-sail**, *n.* *Naut.* a sail extended on a yard suspended by the middle.

**Squash**, *skwosh*, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *esquacher*, to crush, from L. *ex*, intens., and *cogere*, to constrain.] To crush; to beat or press into pulp or a flat mass. —*n.* Something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; an unripe pea-pod; a sudden fall or shock of a heavy soft body; a variety of rackets, played with a soft ball.

**Squash**, *skwosh*, *n.* [From American Indian name.] A plant, a kind of gourd, cultivated in America as an article of food.

**Squat**, *skwot*, *v.i.* [From O.Fr. *quatir*, to duck, to bend.] To sit down upon the hams or heels; to sit close to the ground; to cower, as an animal; to settle on land, especially public lands, without any title or right. —*v.t.* To put on the hams or heels: used reflexively. —*a.* Sitting close to the ground; cowering; short and thick, like the

figure of an animal squatting. —*n.* The posture of one who squats. —**Squatter**, *skwot'ér*, *n.* One that squats; one that settles on unoccupied land, particularly public land, without a title.

**Squaw**, *skwá*, *n.* [Amer. Indian.] Among American Indians, a female or wife.

**Squawk**, *skwák*, *v.i.* [Akin to *squeak*.] To cry with a loud, harsh voice.

**Squeak**, *skwék*, *v.i.* [Imitative; comp. *squawk*, *G. quieken*, to squeak.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry; to cry with an acute tone, as a pig, a mouse, or the like; or to make a sharp noise, as a wheel, a door, &c.; to break secrecy. —*n.* A sharp, shrill cry or noise.

**Squelch**, *skwel*, *v.i.* [A weaker form of *squall*, implying a shriller sound.] To cry with a sharp, shrill voice, as certain animals do. —*n.* A shrill, sharp cry; a squeak.

**Squeamish**, *skwémish*, *a.* [Prov.E. *sweamish*, O. and Prov. *sweam*, an attack of sickness, from A.Sax. *swima*, a swimming or giddiness.] Having a stomach that is easily turned; excessively nice as to taste; fastidious; easily disgusted; scrupulous.

**Squeezegee**, *skwé'jé*, *n.* A long-handled implement with rubber blade used for cleaning decks, &c.; a small roller used for drying photographs.

**Squeeze**, *skwéz*, *v.t.* [Formerly *squize*, *squize*, from A.Sax. *cwisan*, to squeeze.] To press between two bodies; to press closely; to crush; to clasp closely; to press lovingly; to oppress so as to make to give money; to harass by extortion; to force by pressure. —*v.i.* To press; to press among a number of persons; to pass by pressing. —*n.* An application of pressure; a compression; a hug or embrace. —**Squeezing**, *skwé'zing*, *n.* Compression; that which is forced out by pressure.

**Squelch**, *skwelch*, *n.* [From Prov.E. *quelch*, a blow.] A flat heavy fall; sound of suction made in walking through mud, clay, &c.

**Squib**, *skwib*, *n.* [From O.E. *scippe*, for *swippe* (comp. *squeamish*), to move along swiftly.] A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper filled with gunpowder, which on being ignited flies along, throwing out a train of sparks and bursting with a crack; a petty lampoon.

**Squid**, *skwid*, *n.* [Probably from *squib*, from its squirting out black matter.] A popular name of certain cuttle-fishes.

**Squilla**, *skwil*, *n.* [L. *scilla*, *scilla*, Gr. *skilla*, a squill (both plant and animal).] A plant allied to the hyacinths, onions, &c., with a bulbous root used in medicine as a diuretic and expectorant; a crustaceous animal; a kind of shrimp.

**Squint**, *skwint*, *a.* [Comp. Prov.E. *squnny*, *squnny*, to squint.] Looking obliquely or askance; not having the optic axes coincident: said of

the eyes; having distorted sight. —*v.i.* To look obliquely with the eyes; to have the axes of the eyes not coincident; to be affected with strabismus, to have an indirect reference.

—*v.t.* To turn (the eye) to an oblique position; to cause to be squint. —*n.* An oblique look; an affection of the eyes in which the optic axes do not coincide.

**Squire**, *skwír*, *n.* [Contr. of *esquire*.] The title of a gentleman next in rank to a knight; an attendant on a knight; the knight's shield or armour bearer; a devoted male attendant on a lady [colloq.]; a beau; a gallant; a title popularly given to a country gentleman.

**Squirm**, *skwerm*, *v.t.* or *i.* [Perhaps a modification of *swarm*, to wriggle up a tree.] To move like a worm or eel, with writhing or contortions. —*n.* A wriggling motion.

**Squirrel**, *skwir'el*, *n.* [O.Fr. *esquirel*, *escuriel* (Fr. *écureuil*), from L.L. *sciuriolus*, dim. of L. *sciurus*, Gr. *skiouros*, a squirrel—*skia*, shadow, and *oura*, tail.] A name common to various species of rodent mammals, mostly living in trees, and distinguished by their powers of leaping, and their usually long and bushy tails.

**Squirt**, *skwért*, *v.t.* [Prov.E. *swirt*.] To eject from a narrow pipe or orifice in a stream. —*v.i.* To be ejected in a rapid stream; to spurt or spirt.

—*n.* An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream; a syringe; a small jet.

**Stab**, *stab*, *v.t.* [Allied to *staff*.] To pierce or wound with a pointed weapon; to kill by a pointed weapon; to drive in; to pierce in a figurative sense; to inflict keen or severe pain on. —*v.i.* To aim a blow with a pointed weapon; to be extremely cutting. —*n.* The thrust of a pointed weapon; a wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; keen, poignant pain.

**Stable**, *stá'bl*, *a.* [L. *stabilis*, from *sto*, I stand.] Firmly established; not to be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; firmly fixed or settled; steady in purpose; firm in resolution; not fickle or wavering; abiding; durable. —**Stability**, *Stableness*, *sta-bil'i-ti*, *stá'bl-nés*, *n.* The state or quality of being stable or firm; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; steadiness or firmness of character; a condition of equilibrium in which a body tends to return to its position of rest when disturbed. —**Stabilize**, *stab'il-iz*, *v.t.* To give a stable character or value to: e.g. prices, or the relation of the franc to the dollar.

**Stabling**, *stá'bl*, *n.* [L. *stabulum*, a stable place.] A building constructed for horses (rarely beasts generally) to lodge and feed in, and furnished with stalls and necessary equipments. —*v.t.* To put or keep in a stable. —*v.i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell, as beasts; to kennel.



**Staccato**, stak-kä'tō, *a.* [It., pp. of *staccare*, to separate.] *Mus.* a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a crisp, detached, distinct, or pointed manner.

**Stack**, stak, *n.* [Same as Icel. *stakk(r)*, Sw. *stäck*, Dan. *stak*, a stack, a pile of hay; akin *stake*, *stick*, *stock*.] Corn in the sheaf, hay, peas, straw, &c., piled up in a regular form for keeping, and often thatched; a pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet; also, a pile of indefinite quantity; a number of funnels or chimneys standing together; a single tall chimney; the funnel of a locomotive or steam-vessel; a high rock detached; a columnar rock rising out of the sea.—*v.t.* To pile or build into the form of a stack; to make into a large pile.

**Stadium**, stä'di-um, *n. pl.* *Stadia*, stä'di-a. [L., from Gr. *stadion*.] A Greek measure equal to 606 ft. 9 in.; the course for foot-races in ancient Greece. Also *Stade*.

**Staff**, staf, *n. pl.* *Staves*, *Staffs*, stävz, stäfs (in last two senses always the latter.) [A Sax. *staf*.] A stick carried in the hand for support; a walking-stick; *fig.* that which props or upholds; a support; a stick used as a weapon; a straight stick used as symbol of office; a baton; a rod with a curved head belonging to a bishop; the long handle of an instrument or weapon; *surv.* a graduated stick used in levelling; *naut.* a light pole on which to hoist and display the colours; *mus.* the five parallel lines, and the four spaces between them, on which notes and other musical characters are placed; *milit.* a body of officers whose duties refer to an army or regiment as a whole, and who are not attached to particular subdivisions; a number of persons, considered as one body, assisting in carrying on any undertaking (the editorial *staff* of a newspaper, a hospital *staff*, &c.).—**Staff-captain**, *n.* A junior staff-officer in a brigade or higher military unit.

**Stag**, stag, *n.* [Same as O.E. *stag*, a young horse, a cock-turkey; Sc. *stalg*, a stallion; Icel. *steggr*, a male animal; from stem of A. Sax. *stigan*, Icel. *stiga*, G. *steigen*, to mount; lit. the mounter.] The male red-deer, or a generic name of the red-deer; the male of the hind; a hart: sometimes applied particularly to a hart in its fifth year; *commercial slang*, an outside irregular dealer in stocks, not a member of the exchange.—**Stag-beetle**, *n.* One of the largest of the British insects, distinguished by the enormous size of the horny and toothed mandibles in the males.—**Stag-hound**, *n.* A large and powerful kind of hound used in hunting deer.

**Stage**, stāj, *n.* [O.Fr. *estage* (Fr. *étage*).] A floor or platform elevated above the ground or a common surface, as for an exhibition of something to public view; a scaffold; a staging; the raised platform or floor on which theatrical performances

are exhibited; hence, *the stage*, the theatre, the dramatic profession, the drama; the scene of any noted action or affair; a place of rest on a journey, as where a relay of horses is taken; a station; the distance between two places of rest on a road (a *stage* of 15 miles); a single step of a gradual process; degree of advance or progression, an increase or decrease, in rising or falling; a coach or other carriage running regularly from one place to another; a stage-coach; a wooden landing place at a quay or pier; a landing-stage.—*v.t.* To put upon the theatrical stage.—**Stage-coach**, *n.* A coach that runs by stages; a coach that runs regularly between two places for the conveyance of passengers.—**Stage-coachman**, *n.* A driver of a stage-coach.—**Stage-door**, *n.* The door giving access to the stage and the parts behind it in a theatre.—**Stage-manager**, *n.* One who superintends the production and performance of a play, and who regulates all matters behind the scenes.—**Stager**, stä'jër, *n.* One that has long acted on the stage of life; a person of experience, or of skill derived from long experience.—**Stage-struck**, *a.* Smitten with a love for the stage; seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.—**Stage-whisper**, *n.* A loud whisper; what is spoken on the stage in a subdued voice meant to indicate a whisper but loud enough to be heard by the audience; an aside.—**Stagey**, stä'j'i, *a.* Pertaining to the stage; theatrical, in a depreciatory sense.—**Stageyness**, stä'j'i-nes, *n.* The character or quality of being stagey; theatricality.—**Staging**, stä'j'ing, *n.* A temporary structure for support, as in building; scaffolding.

**Stagger**, stag'ër, *v.i.* [From older *staker*, to stagger, from root of *stake*.] To sway helplessly to one side and the other in standing or walking; to reel; to cease to stand firm; to hesitate; to become less confident or determined.—*v.t.* To cause to doubt and waver; to make to hesitate; to make less confident; to strike as incredible; to amaze; to arrange working hours so that employees enter and leave their place of work at intervals in batches, instead of simultaneously.—*n.* A sudden swing or reel of the body, as if the person were about to fall; divergence from straightness, as when spokes or rivets are arranged on the two sides of a median line, or, in an aeroplane, when the leading edge of one plane falls behind that of the other; *pl.* a disease of horses and cattle attended with reeling or giddiness.

**Stagnate**, stag'nät, *v.i.* [L. *stagnare*, to stagnate (whence *stanch*), from *stagnum*, standing water.] To cease to run or flow; to have no current, as water; to become impure from want of current; to cease to be brisk or active;

to become dull, quiet, or inactive (as trade).—**Stagnant**, stag'nant, *a.* [L. *stagnans*, *stagnantis*, ppr. of *stagnare*.] Not flowing; not running in a current or stream; standing; hence, impure from want of motion; inactive; dull; not brisk (trade is *stagnant*).—**Stagnation**, stag-nä'shon, *n.* The condition of being stagnant; the state of being without flow or circulation; the stage of being very dull or inactive (as trade).

**Staid**, städ, *a.* [From *stay*, to stop, to steady.] Sober; grave; steady; sedate; not volatile, flighty, or fanciful.

**Stain**, stän, *v.t.* [An abbrev. of *distain*.] To discolour by the application of foreign matter; to make foul; to spot; to colour, as wood, glass, &c., by a chemical or other process; to tinge with colours; to impress with figures or patterns in colours different from the ground (to *stain* paper for hangings); to soil or sully with guilt or infamy; to tarnish; to bring reproach on.—*v.i.* To take stains; to become stained or soiled; to grow dim.—*n.* A spot; discoloration from foreign matter; taint of guilt or evil; blot; blemish; disgrace; reproach; shame.—**Stainer**, stä'nër, *n.* One who stains; a workman engaged in staining (paper-stainer).—**Stainless**, stän'les, *a.* Free from stains or spots; free from the reproach of guilt; unblemished; immaculate.—**Stainless steel**, steel alloyed with some element, frequently chromium, so as to prevent corrosion.

**Stair**, stār, *n.* [Lit. that by which a person mounts; A. Sax. *staeger*, from *stigan*, Icel. *stiga*, G. *steigen*, to mount.] A succession of steps rising one above the other arranged as a way between two points at different heights in a building, &c.: used often in plural in same sense, while the singular is also employed to mean a single step.—**Staircase**, stār'kās, *n.* The part of a building which contains the stairs.

**Stake**, stāk, *n.* [A. Sax. *staca*.] A piece of wood sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared for setting, as a support to something, as part of a fence, &c.; the post to which one condemned to die by fire was fastened (to suffer at the *stake*); that which is pledged or wagered; that which is laid down to abide the issue of a contest, to be gained by victory or lost by defeat; something hazarded; the state of being pledged or put at hazard: preceded by *at* (his honour is at *stake*).—*v.t.* To set and plant like a stake; to fasten, support, or defend with stakes; to mark the limits of by stakes; with *out* (to *stake out* land); to pledge; to lay down as stake; to hazard upon the issue of a competition, or upon a future contingency.—**Stakeholder**, *n.* One who holds stakes, or with whom the stakes are deposited when a wager is laid.

**Stalactite**, sta-lak'tit, *n.* [From Gr. *stalaktos*, trickling or dropping, from *stalassō* or *stalazō*, I let fall drop by drop.] A mass of calcareous matter, usually in a conical or cylindrical form, pendent from the roofs of caverns, and produced by the filtration of water containing particles of carbonate of lime through fissures and pores of rocks.—**Stalagmite**, sta-lag'mit, *n.* [Gr. *stalagmos*, a dropping, from *stalazō*, I drop.] A deposit of stalactitic matter on the floor of a cavern, sometimes rising into columns, which meet and blend with the stalactites above.

**Stale**, stāl, *a.* [Akin to *stall*, the meaning being from standing long; comp. O.D. *stel*, that remains standing, quiet, ancient.] Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit, and flavour from being long kept; not new; not freshly made (*stale* bread); out of regard from use or long familiarity; trite; common; musty.—*v.t.* To make vapid, useless, cheap, or worthless; to wear out.—**Stalemate**, *n.* Chess-playing, the position of the king when so situated that, though not in check, he cannot move without being placed in check, there being no other available move: in this case the game is drawn.—*v.t.* To subject to a stalemate in chess; hence, to bring into a position where nothing further can be done by either side.

**Stalk**, stāk, *n.* [Same as Dan. *stilk*, Icel. *stilk*, a stalk.] The stem or main axis of a plant; the pedicel of a flower, or the peduncle that supports the fructification of a plant; anything resembling a stalk.—**Stalked**, stākt, *a.* Zool. applied to crustacea such as the lobster, shrimp, and crab, which have the eyes set at the end of foot-stalks.

**Stalk**, stāk, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *stælcen*, to go softly or warily; Dan. *stälke*, to stalk.] To walk softly or in a stealthy manner; to walk behind a stalking-horse; to pursue game by approaching softly and warily behind a cover; to walk in a lofty or dignified manner; to pace slowly.—*v.t.* *Sporting*, to pursue stealthily; to watch and follow warily for the purpose of killing.—*n.* A high, proud, stately step or walk.

**Stalking**, stāk'ing, *n.* *Sporting*, the act of approaching game softly and warily, taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground, &c.—**Stalking-horse**, *n.* A horse behind which a fowler concealed himself from the sight of the game; *fig.* anything thrust forward to conceal a more important object; a mask; a pretence.

**Stall**, stal, *n.* [A.Sax. *steall*, *stæl*, place.] The place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; the division or compartment of a stable or cow-house for one horse or ox; a bench or kind of table in the open air to which anything is exposed to sale; a small house or shed in which

merchandise is exposed for sale or an occupation carried on (a butcher's *stall*); a fixed seat in the choir or chancel of a cathedral, church, &c., and mostly appropriated to some dignity; a seat in the front part of the ground floor in the auditorium of a theatre; *mining*, an opening made between pillars in the direction that the work is progressing or transversely.—*v.t.* To put into a stall or stable; to keep in a stall; to bring to a standstill unintentionally, e.g. a horse, carriage, motor, or aeroplane.—*v.i.* To live as in a stall; to dwell.—**Stall-feed**, *v.t.* To fatten in a stall or stable (to *stall-feed* an ox).

**Stallion**, stal'yun, *n.* [O.E. *stalon*.] A horse not castrated; an entire horse.

**Stalwart**, **Stalworth**, stal'wért, stal'wérth, *a.* [O.E. *stalword*, *stallworth*, from A.Sax. *stalworth*, lit. worth of place, from *stal*, stall, place.] Brave; bold; redoubted; daring; tall and strong; large and strong in frame.

**Stamen**, stā'men, *n. pl.* **Stamens**, stā'menz, or **Stamina**, stām'ina. [L. *stamen*, pl. *stamina*, the warp of a web, a thread, the fibre of wood; from root *sta*, to stand.] Bot. the male organ of fructification in plants, situated immediately within the petals, and composed in most cases of three parts, the filament, the anther, and the pollen, of which the two latter are essential, the other not.—**Stamina**, *n.* Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance; staying power; long lasting strength or vigour.

**Stammer**, stām'ér, *v.i.* [A freq. form from a root *stam*; A.Sax. *stamor*, *stamer*, Icel. *stamm*, *stammr*, stammering, speaking with difficulty.] To make involuntary breaks or pauses in speaking; to hesitate or falter in speaking; to speak with stops and difficulty; to stutter.—*v.t.* To utter with hesitation or imperfectly: frequently with out.—*n.* Defective utterance; a stutter.—**Stammering**, stām'ér-ing, *n.* The act of one who stammers; defective articulation.—*a.* Characterized by a stammer; stuttering.

**Stamp**, stamp, *v.t.* [Same as Sw. *stampa*, Dan. *stampe*, D. *stampen*, G. *stampfen*, to stamp.] To strike or press forcibly by thrusting the foot downward; to impress with some mark or figure; to mark with an impression; to imprint; to fix deeply; to coin or mint; to affix a stamp (as a postage or receipt stamp) to; to cut out with a stamp; to crush by the downward action of a kind of pestle, as ore in a stamping-mill.—To stamp out, to extinguish, as fire, by stamping on with the foot; hence, to extirpate; to eradicate; to suppress at once by strong measures.—*v.i.* To strike the foot forcibly downward.—*n.* The act of stamping; an instrument for making impressions on other

bodies; a mark imprinted; an official mark set upon things chargeable with some duty or tax, showing that the duty is paid: often used as a means of raising revenue; a small piece of stamped paper used by government; a postage-stamp; an instrument for cutting materials (as paper, leather, &c.) into various forms by a downward pressure; general character fixed on anything (bears the *stamp* of genius); sort or character (a man of the same *stamp*); *metal*, a kind of hammer for crushing or beating ores to powder.—**Stamp-collector**, *n.* A collector or receiver of stamp-duties; one who collects rare or foreign stamps.—**Stamp-duty**, *n.* A tax or duty imposed by governments on many species of legal instruments.

**Stampede**, stām-péd', *n.* [Amer. Sp. *estampida*, a stampede; akin to *stamp*.] A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, on the prairies, and causing them to run for long distances.—*v.i.* To take sudden flight, as if under the influence of panic terror.—*v.t.* To cause to break off in a stampede.  
**Stance**, stans, *n.* [O.Fr. *estance*, from L.L. *stantia*, from *sto*, I stand.] A standing-place; position (for a stall at market, &c.); golf, &c., the position of the player when making a stroke.

**Stanch**, stānsh, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *estancher* (Fr. *étancher*), to stanch, from L.L. *stancare*, for L. *stagnare*, to make or be stagnant.] To prevent the flow of, as of blood; to stop the flow of blood from; to dry up.—*v.i.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.—*a.* [Lit. made water-tight, and, as applied to a ship, not leaky.] Strong and tight; sound; firm in principle; steady; hearty; loyal (a *stanch* republican, a *stanch* friend).—**Stanchness**, stānsh'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stanch; strongness and soundness; firmness in principle. Also written *Staunch*, *Staunchness*, &c.

**Stanchion**, stan'shon, *n.* [O.Fr. *estanson*, *estanon*, from *estance*, a support, from L.L. *stantia*, from L. *sto*, I stand.] A prop or support; a post or beam used for a support; an upright post or beam of different forms in ships.

**Stand**, stand, *v.i.*—pret. and pp. *stood* (stōd). [A.Sax. *standan*.] To be stationary or at rest in an upright position; to be set upright; to be on end; to be as regards position or situation; to have its site or locality; to cease from progress; to come to a state of rest; to stop; to pause; to halt; to continue or remain without injury; to last; to endure; to maintain one's ground or position; to maintain a fixed or steady attitude; to persevere; to persist; to insist; to be placed as regards rank or order (*a stands* first); to be in a particular state or condition; to be (how *stands* the matter?); to be in the stead or place; to be equivalent (*v stands* for *5*); to



become a candidate; to hold a certain course, as a ship; to be directed towards any local point; to measure from feet to head, or from bottom to top; to stagnate; to be valid; to have efficacy.—*v.t.* To place on end; to endure; to sustain; to bear; to await; to undergo.—*n.* A cessation of progress, motion, or activity; a stop; a halt; a point or condition beyond which no further progress is made; a state of hesitation or perplexity; a place or post where one stands; a station; a halt made for the purpose of resisting an attack; a small table or frame, on or in which articles may be put for support (an umbrella stand), or on which goods may be exposed for sale (a fruit stand); a place in a town where carriages, taxis, &c., stand ready for hire; an erection or raised platform for spectators at open-air gatherings.—*Stand of arms*, a rifle with its usual appendages, as a bayonet, &c.—*Standing*, *stan'ding*, *p.* and *a.* Permanent; not temporary; lasting; not transitory; stagnant; not flowing; fixed; not movable; remaining erect; not cut down.—*n.* The act of one who stands; duration of existence (a custom of long standing); station; place to stand in; power to stand; condition in society; relative position; rank; reputation.—*Standish*, *stan'dish*, *n.* [*Stand and dish*.] A case for pen and ink.—*Standpoint*, *n.* A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; a position or point of view from which a matter is considered.—*Standstill*, *n.* A standing at rest; a stop.—*Stand-to*, *v.i.* *Milit.* to stand to arms; to assemble fully armed in preparation for an attack: in trench warfare this was done daily at dawn and dusk.

**Standard**, *stan'dård*, *n.* [From *O.Fr. estandard*, *estandard* (*Fr. étendard*), from the Teutonic verb to stand with suffix *-ard*.] A flag or ensign set up and round which men rally, or under which they unite for a common purpose; a flag or carved symbolical figure, &c., erected on a long pole or staff; a banner: the heraldic standard is a long, narrow pennant with a gold or particoloured fringe; that which is established by competent authority as a rule or measure of quantity; a measure or weight by which others are to be regulated and adjusted; that which is established as a rule or model by public opinion, custom, or general consent; that which serves as a test or measure (a standard of morality, or of taste); *hort.* a tree or shrub which stands singly and not attached to any wall or support; *bot.* the upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corolla; *carp.* any upright in a framing.—*a.* Serving as a standard; capable of satisfying certain conditions fixed by competent authority; fixed; settled; *hort.* not trained on a wall, &c.—

**Standard-bearer**, *n.* One who bears 'a standard'.—**Standardize**, *stan'dård-iz*, *v.t.* To accept as a standard; to make in certain fixed or standard sizes, qualities, &c.

**Stang**, *stang*, *n.* [Same as *D. stang*, *G. stange*, *Dan. stang*, *Icel. stöng*, *bar*, *beam*, *pole*; from root of *sting*, *stick*.] A long bar; a pole; a shaft.—*To ride the stang*, to be carried on a pole in derision, a punishment inflicted in former times on wife or husband beaters and others.

**Stank**, *stangk*, *n.* [*O.Fr. estang*, *Pr. estanc*, from *L. stagnum*, a pool.] A pool; a pond; a ditch.

**Stannary**, *stan'a-ri*, *a.* [From *L. stannum*, tin.] Relating to the tin-works.—*Stannary courts*, courts in Devonshire and Cornwall for the administration of justice among those connected with the tin-mines.

—*n.* A tin-mine; tin-works.—**Stannic**, *stan'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to tin; containing tin.

**Stanza**, *stan'za*, *n.* [*It. stanza*, a stanza, abode, stop, &c., from *L. stans*, *stantis*, *ppr. of sto*, I stand.] A number of lines of poetry connected with each other, and properly ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem, and successively repeated.

**Staple**, *stā'pl*, *n.* [Same as *D. and G. stapel*, a post.] According to old usage, a settled mart or market; an emporium; a town where certain commodities were chiefly taken for sale; hence, the principal commodity grown or manufactured in a country, district, or town; the principal element of or ingredient in anything; the chief constituent; the material or substance of anything; raw or unmanufactured material; the thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax (wool of a long or coarse staple).—*a.* Pertaining to or being a mart or staple for commodities; mainly occupying commercial enterprise; established in commerce (a staple trade); chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market.—*v.t.* To sort or adjust the different staples of, as wool.—**Stapler**, *stā'pl-er*, *n.* A dealer in staple commodities; one employed in assorting wool according to its staple.

**Staple**, *stā'pl*, *n.* [*A.Sax. stapel*, a prop, trestle; really same as above word.] A loop of iron formed with two points to be driven into wood, &c., to hold a hook, pin, bolt, &c.—**Star**, *stār*, *n.* [*A.Sax. steorra*.] Any celestial body except the sun and moon; more strictly, one of those self-shining bodies constituted like the sun, situated at immense distances from us, and doubtless, like our sun, the centres of systems similar to our own, distinctively called *fixed stars* (as different from planets); one of the planets in astrology, supposed to have influence over a person's life, hence, 'You may thank your stars'; that which

resembles a star; a figure with points radiating like the spokes of a wheel; an ornamental figure rayed like a star worn upon the breast to indicate rank or honour; a radiated mark in writing or printing; an asterisk, thus, \*; used as a reference to a note in the margin or to fill a blank in writing or printing where letters or words are omitted; a person of brilliant qualities; a brilliant theatrical or operatic performer.—*v.t.* To set or adorn with stars; to bespangle.—*v.i.* To shine as a star; to appear as an actor in a provincial theatre among inferior players.—**Star-chamber**, *n.* [So called because the roof was ornamented with stars.] A former English court of civil and criminal jurisdiction which inflicted often arbitrary and cruel punishments. It was abolished by statute 16 Charles I.—

**Starfish**, *n.* A marine animal (one of the Echinodermata) which has the form of a star, with five or more rays radiating from a central disc.—**Star-gazer**, *n.* One who gazes at the stars; an astrologer.—**Starless**, *stār'les*, *a.* Having no stars visible or no starlight.—**Starlight**, *stār'lit*, *n.* The light proceeding from the stars.—*a.* Lighted by the stars.—

**Starlike**, *stār'lik*, *a.* Resembling a star; bright; lustrous.—**Starlit**, *stār'lit*, *a.* Lighted by stars.—**Starred**, *stārd*, *p.* and *a.* Studded or adorned with stars; influenced by the stars (ill-starred); marked with a star to indicate importance.—

**Starry**, *stār'i*, *a.* Abounding with stars; adorned with stars; consisting of or proceeding from stars; stellar; resembling stars; stellate.—**Star-shell**, *n.* A shell containing a number of stars that ignite and make a display when the shell bursts, serving to reveal the position of the enemy.—**Star-spangled**, *a.* Spotted with stars.

**Starboard**, *stār'bōrd*, *n.* [*A.Sax. steorbord*, that is, *steer-board*, from *steoran*, to steer, the old rudder being a kind of large oar used on the right side of the ship.] *Naut.* the right-hand side of a ship looking towards the stem or prow: opposed to *port* or old *larboard*.—*a.* Pertaining to the right-hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side.

**Starch**, *stārch*, *n.* [A softened form of *stark*, stiff, strong; *lit.* stuff that makes stiff.] A substance universally diffused in the vegetable world, and forming the greater part of all farinaceous substances; this substance as prepared for commerce, chiefly extracted from wheat flour or potatoes, and employed for stiffening linen or other cloth; *fig.* stiffness of a person's behaviour or manner.—*v.t.* To stiffen with starch.—**Starched**, *stārch*, *p.* and *a.* Stiffened with starch; stiff; precise; formal.—**Starchy**, *stār'chi*, *a.* Consisting of starch; resembling starch; stiff; formal in manner.



**Stare**, stâr, v.i. [A.Sax. *starian*.] To look with fixed eyes wide open; to gaze, as in admiration, surprise, horror, impudence, &c.—v.t. To affect or abash by gazing at; to look earnestly or fixedly at.—*n*. The act of one who stares.—**Staring**, stâr'ing, *a*. Gazing fixedly; fixed.—*adv*. Staringly; so as to stare wildly (stark, staring mad).

**Stark**, stâr'k, *a*. [A.Sax. *stearc*, stiff, hard.] Stiff; rigid, as in death; strong; rugged; powerful; mere; pure; downright (stark nonsense).—*adv*. Wholly; entirely (stark mad, stark naked).

**Starling**, stâr'ling, *n*. [Dim. of obsolete *stare*, a starling.] An insectivorous bird of a family allied to the crows, found in almost all parts of Europe, capable of being taught to whistle tunes and even to speak.

**Start**, stâr't, v.i. [O.E. *sterre*, *sturte*, *stirte*; not in A.Sax. or Icel.; allied to D. *storten*, Dan. *styrte*, G. *stürzen*, to rush, to spring.] To move suddenly and spasmodically; to make a sudden and involuntary motion of the body, caused by surprise, pain, or any sudden feeling; to shrink; to wince; to make a sudden or unexpected change of place; to spring up; to change condition at once; to set out; to commence a course, as a race, a journey, or the like; to shift or spring from a fixed position; to be dislocated.—v.t. To rouse suddenly from concealment; to cause to flee or fly (to start a hare); to begin; to set agoing; to originate (to start an enterprise, a newspaper); to cause to jump from its place; to make to lose its hold (to start a nail); to dislocate.—*n*. A sudden involuntary twitch, spring, or motion, caused by surprise, fear, pain, &c.; a sudden change of place; a quick movement; a bursting forth; a sally; a spasmodic effort; a beginning of action or motion; the setting of something agoing; first motion from a place; first motion in a race; the outset.

**Startle**, stâr't'l, v.i. [Dim. of *start*.] To move with a start or spasmodically; to start.—v.t. To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension; to alarm.—*n*. A start of alarm.—**Startling**, stâr't'ling, *p*. and *a*. Such as to startle with fear or surprise; alarming; shocking.

**Starve**, stâr'v, v.i. [A.Sax. *steorfan*, to perish of hunger or cold.] To perish with or suffer extremely from hunger; to suffer from want; to perish or suffer extremely from cold; to be hard put to it through want of anything.—v.t. To kill or distress with hunger; to subdue by famine; to destroy by want; to kill, afflict, or destroy with cold; to deprive of force or vigour.—**Starvation**, stâr-vâ'shon, *n*. The state of starving or being starved; a suffering extremely from cold or want of food.—**Starveling**, stâr'v-ling, *a*. Hungry; lean; pining with want.—*n*. An animal or plant that

is thin and weak through want of nutriment.

**State**, stât, *n*. [O.Fr. *estat*, state, condition, &c. (Fr. *état*); from L. *status*.] Condition as determined by whatever circumstances; the condition or circumstances of a being or thing at any given time; situation; position; rank, condition, or quality; royal or gorgeous pomp; appearance of greatness; dignity; grandeur; a certain division of the community partaking in the government of their country; an estate (of the realm); a whole people united into one body politic; a commonwealth; the power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power (the union of church and state); one of the commonwealths or bodies politic which together make up a federal republic. (When *state* is used adjectively, or as the first element in a compound, it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic, as *state affairs*, *state policy*.)—v.t. To express the particulars of; to set down in detail; to explain particularly; to narrate; to recite.—**Statecraft**, *n*. The art of conducting state affairs; statesmanship.—**Stated**, stât'ed, *a*. Settled; established; fixed (stated hours or times).—**Statehouse**, *n*. The building in which the legislature of a state holds its sittings. [United States].—**Stateliness**, stât'li-ness, *n*. The condition or quality of being stately; loftiness of mien; dignity.—**Stately**, stât'li, *a*. August; lofty; majestic; magnificent.—**Statement**, stât'ment, *n*. The act of stating; that which is stated; a narrative; a recital; the expression of a fact or of an opinion.—**Statepaper**, *n*. A paper relating to the political interests or government of a state.—**Stateprisoner**, *n*. One confined for a political offence.—**Stateroom**, *n*. A magnificent room in a palace or great house; a private cabin, generally for two persons, in a steamer.—**Statesman**, stâts'man, *n*. A man versed in the arts of government; a politician.—**Statesmanship**, stâts'man-ship, *n*. The qualifications of a statesman; political skill.—**Statetrial**, *n*. A trial of a person or persons for political offences.

**Statics**, stât'iks, *n*. [Fr. *statique*, from Gr. *statikê*, statics, from *státikos*, causing to stop or stand.] That branch of dynamics which treats of the properties and relations of forces in equilibrium, the body upon which they act being in a state of rest.

**Station**, stâ'shon, *n*. [Fr. *station*, L. *statio*.] The spot or place where anything stands, particularly where a person habitually stands or is appointed to remain for a time; post assigned; situation; position or locality; condition of life; social position; the place where the police force of any district is assembled when not on duty; a build-

ing or buildings on a railway for the reception of passengers and goods intended to be conveyed, and where trains stop.—v.t. To assign a station or position to; to post; *refl*. To take up a post or position.—**Stationariness**, stâ'shon-a-ri-ness, *n*. The quality of being stationary; fixity.—**Stationary**, stâ'shon-a-ri, *a*. [L. *stationarius*.] Remaining in the same station or place; not moving; fixed; remaining in the same condition.—**Stationer**, stâ'shon-ér, *n*. [From booksellers originally having a station or stall (L.L. *statio*) at fairs or in market-places.] One who sells paper, pens, pencils, ink, and various other materials connected with writing.—**Stationery**, stâ'shon-ér-i, *n*. The articles usually sold by stationers, as the various materials employed in connexion with writing.—**Stationery office**, a public office in London which issues government stationery and publishes official documents.—**Station-master**, *n*. The official in charge of a railway station.

**Statistics**, sta-tis'tiks, *n*. [Fr. *statistique*, from Gr. *statos*, fixed, settled, from stem *sta-*, to stand.] A collection of facts which admit of numerical statement and of arrangement in tables, especially facts illustrating the physical, social, moral, intellectual, political, industrial and economical condition of communities or classes of men; that department of political science which deals with such facts.—**Statistician**, stat-is-tish'an, *n*. One versed in statistics.

**Statue**, stat'û, *n*. [Fr. *statue*, L. *statua*, from *statuo*, I set, place, from stem of *sto*, I stand.] A lifelike representation of a human figure or animal in some solid substance, as marble, bronze, iron, wood; a sculptured cast or moulded figure of some size and in the round.—**Statuary**, stat'û-a-ri, *n*. [L. *statuaria*, the art of statuary, *statuarius*, a statuary, from *statua*, a statue.] The art of carving or making statues, a branch of sculpture; statues regarded collectively; one that professes or practises the art of making statues.—**Statuesque**, stat-û-esk', *a*. Partaking of or having the character of a statue.—**Statuette**, stat-û-et', *n*. [Fr.] A small statue; a statue smaller than nature.

**Statute**, stat'ûr, *n*. [L. *statuta*, from *sto*, statuo, to stand.] The natural height of an animal body; bodily tallness; generally used of the human body.

**Status**, stâ'tus, *n*. [L. *status*, state.] Standing or position as regards rank or condition; position of affairs.—**Status quo**, the condition in which the thing or things were at first.

**Statute**, stat'ût, *n*. [Fr. *statut*, L. *statutum*, from *statuo*, I set up, fix, determine.] A law proceeding from the government of a state; an enactment of the legislature of a state; especially one passed by a body of representatives; a written

law; a permanent rule or law of a corporation.—*Statute law*, a statute; also, collectively, the enactments of a legislative assembly, in contradistinction to *common law*.—**Statute-book**, *n.* A register of statutes; the *statute-book*, the whole statutes of a country.—**Statutory**, *stat'ü-to-ri*, *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

**Staunch**, stänsh. STANCH.

**Stave**, stäv, *n.* [From *staff*, through influence of the plural *staves*.] A pole or piece of wood of some length; one of the thin narrow pieces of timber of which casks, tubs, buckets, &c., are made; a stanza; a verse; *mus. the staff*.—*v.t.* To break in a stave or staves of, or to break a hole in (in this sense pret. and pp. may be *staved*); to furnish with staves or rundles.—*To stave off*, lit. to push off with a staff; hence, to put off; to delay.—**Staves**, stävz, *n.* The plural of *staff* as well as of *stave*.

**Stay**, stä, *v.i.*—pret. *staid*, *stayed*; ppr. *staying*. [O.Fr. *estayer*, to prop, support.] To remain, continue, or be in a place; to abide; to dwell; to delay; to tarry; to be steady or firm; to continue in a state; to remain; to wait; to forbear to act; to stop; to come to a stand.—*v.t.* To prop or support [O.T.]; to make to stop; to stop; to cause to cease (to *stay* operations); to delay; to keep back; to abide; to wait for; to await.—*n.* A continuance in a place; abode for a time; continuance in a state or condition; stand; stop; obstacle; obstruction; a prop; a support; a piece in some structure performing the office of a brace or tie; *pl.* a tightly fitting garment, stiffened with whalebone or other material, worn by women on the upper portion of the body; a bodice; a corset: so called from the support it gives to the figure.

**Stay**, stä, *n.* [A.Sax. *stæg*.] *Naut.* a strong rope used to support a mast, and leading from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel.—*In stays*, the situation of a vessel when she is going about from one tack to the other.—*To miss stays*, to fail in the attempt to tack about.—**Stay-sail**, *n.* Any sail which hoists upon a stay.

**Stead**, sted, *a.* [A.Sax. *stede*.] Place or room which another had or might have: preceded by *in*, as, David died, and Solomon reigned *in his stead*: hence *instead*.

**Steadfast**, sted'fast, *a.* [*Stead*, place, and *fast*; lit. firm in place.] Fast fixed; firm; constant or firm in resolution; resolute; not fickle or wavering. Written also *steadfast*.—**Steadfastness**, sted'fast-nes, *n.* The state of being steadfast; firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resoluteness.

**Steading**, n. [STEAD.] A farm building; a holding.

**Steady**, sted'i, *a.* [A.Sax. *stedig*,

from *stede*, place.] Firm in standing or position; firmly fixed; constant in mind or pursuit; not fickle; regular; constant; uniform.—*v.t.* To make steady; to hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support firmly.—*v.i.* To become steady; to regain or maintain an upright position.

**Steak**, stäk, *n.* [A Scandinavian word: Icel. *steik*, Sw. *stek*, a steak.] A slice of meat or fish, &c., broiled or cut for broiling.

**Steal**, stël, *v.t.*—pret. *stole*, pp. *stolen* or *stole*. [A.Sax. *stelan*.] To take and carry away feloniously; to take clandestinely without right or leave; to gain or win by address or gradual and imperceptible means; to perform secretly; to try to accomplish clandestinely (to *steal* a look).—*v.i.* To practise or be guilty of theft; to withdraw or pass privily; to slip unperceived; to go or come furtively.—**Stealing**, stë'ling, *n.* The act of one who steals; theft.—**Stealth**, stelth, *n.* [Comp. *heal*, *health*; *till*, *tilth*.] The act of stealing; a secret or clandestine method of procedure; a proceeding by secrecy.—**Stealthy**, stel'thi, *a.* Done by stealth; accompanied by efforts at concealment; done furtively; furtive; sly.

**Steam**, stëm, *n.* [A.Sax. *stedm*, steam, smoke.] The vaporous or gaseous substance into which water is converted under certain circumstances of heat and pressure; the elastic aeriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling-point (212° F.); popularly, the visible moist vapour which rises from water, and from all moist and liquid bodies, when subjected to the action of heat.—*v.i.* To give out steam or vapour; to rise in a vaporous form; to pass off in visible vapour; to sail by the agency of steam.—*v.t.* To expose to steam; to apply steam to.—**Steam-boat**, *n.* A ship moved by the elastic power of steam acting upon machinery.—**Steam-boiler**, *n.* A strong metallic vessel of iron or steel plates riveted together, in which water is converted into steam for supplying steam-engines, &c.—**Steam-casing**, **Steam-jacket**, *n.* A vacuity surrounding any vessel, and into which steam may be admitted, to prevent loss of heat by radiation.—**Steam-chamber**, **Steam-room**, *n.* A division or compartment in the boiler of a steam-engine above the water, whence steam is conducted to the engine.—**Steam-chest**, **Steam-dome**, *n.* A box or chamber above a steam-boiler to form a reservoir for the steam, whence it passes to the engine.—**Steam-crane**, *n.* A crane worked by steam.—**Steam-engine**, *n.* An engine in which the elastic or expansive force of steam is made available as a source of motive power in the arts and manufactures, and in locomotion.—**Steamer**, stë'mër, *n.* A steam-ship; a road-

steamer; a fire-engine the pumps of which are worked by steam; a vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam.—**Steam-gauge**, *n.* A gauge attached to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam; a pressure-gauge.—**Steam-governor**, *n.* The governor of a steam-engine.—**Steam-hammer**, *n.* A heavy hammer operated by steam.—**Steam-launch**, *n.* A large kind of boat propelled by steam.—**Steam-packet**, *n.* A packet or vessel propelled by steam, and running between certain ports.—**Steam-plough**, *n.* A plough or gang of ploughs worked by a steam-engine.—**Steam-power**, *n.* The power of steam mechanically applied.—**Steam-press**, *n.* A press actuated by steam-power; a printing-press worked by steam.—**Steam-ship**, **Steam-vessel**, *n.* A ship propelled by steam.—**Steam-tug**, *n.* A small steamer used for towing ships.—**Steam-turbine**, *n.* A machine for converting the energy of steam into mechanical energy of rotation, by causing the steam to impinge on blades fitted to a drum free to rotate.—**Steam-whistle**, *n.* A device connected with the boiler of a steam-engine, and made to sound by the steam passing through.—**Steamy**, stë'mi, *a.* Consisting of or abounding in steam; vaporous; misty.

**Stearine**, **Stearin**, stë'a-rin, *n.* [Gr. *stear*, fat.] The chief ingredient of suet and tallow, or the harder ingredient of animal fats, oleine being the softer one.—**Stearic**, stë'a-rik, *a.* Pertaining to stearine.—**Stearic acid**, an acid abundant in fats.

**Steatite**, stë'a-tit, *n.* [Fr. *stéatite*, from Gr. *stear*, *stearos*, fat, tallow.] A mineral consisting of magnesia and alumina, used in the manufacture of porcelain, in polishing marble, in the composition of crayons, &c.; soap-stone.

**Steed**, stëd, *n.* [A.Sax. *stëd*, *stëda*.] A horse; a horse for state or war: a word used chiefly in poetry and poetical or picturesque prose.

**Steel**, stël, *n.* [A.Sax. *stël*, *style*, steel.] Iron combined with a small portion of carbon, capable of showing great hardness and elasticity, and used in forming various kinds of instruments, edge-tools, springs, &c.; *fig.* a weapon, as a sword, spear, &c.; a kind of steel file for sharpening knives; a piece of steel for striking sparks from flint to ignite tinder or match; used to typify extreme hardness; sternness; rigour (a heart of steel).—*a.* Made of steel; resembling steel; unfeeling; rigorous.—*v.t.* To overlay, point, or edge with steel; to make hard or stubborn; to render insensible or obdurate (to *steel* one's heart against mercy).—**Steel-bronze**, *n.* An alloy of about 90 parts copper to 10 parts tin, used as a substitute for steel, especially in the manufacture of cannon.—**Steel-engraving**, *n.* The art of engraving upon steel-

plates; an impression or print from an engraved steel-plate.—**Steeliness**, stēl'ī-nes, *n.* The state of being steely; great hardness.—**Steeling**, stēl'ing, *n.* The welding of a piece of steel on that part of a cutting instrument which is to receive the edge; the covering of a metal plate (as an engraved copper-plate) with steel electrolytically to render it more durable.—**Steel-plate**, *n.* A plate or broad piece of steel; a plate of polished steel on which a design is engraved; the print taken from such plate.—**Steely**, stēl'i, *a.* Made of or resembling steel; hard; stubborn.—**Steel-yard**, stēl'yārd, *n.* [Apparatus from *steel* and *yard*, but old forms of the name make this doubtful, though the real origin is not clear.] An instrument for weighing bodies, consisting essentially of a lever of unequal arms, the body to be weighed being applied at the shorter arm, while a weight is made to balance the body by being moved along the longer arm at a proper distance from the fulcrum.

**Steenbok**, stēn'bok or stān'bok, *n.* [D. *steen*, stone, and *bok*, a buck.] A species of antelope of South Africa.

**Steep**, stēp, *a.* [A.Sax. *stēdp*.] Ascending or descending with great inclination (as a roof, a slope); precipitous (hill, rock, &c.).—*n.* A precipitous place; a bold projecting rock; a precipice.—**Steepness**, stēp'nes, *n.* The state of being steep; precipitousness.

**Steep**, stēp, *v.t.* [Same as D. and G. *stippen*, Fris. *stiepen*, to dip.] To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to extract the essence of by soaking; often used figuratively (*steeped to the lips in misery*).—*n.* Something that is steeped or used in steeping; that in which things are steeped.

**Steeple**, stēpl, *n.* [A.Sax. *stēpel*, *stēpel*, a steeple, a tower.] A lofty erection attached to a church, town-house, or other edifice, and generally intended to contain its bells; a tower surmounted by a spire.—**Steeple-chase**, *n.* A horse-race across country in which obstacles have to be jumped as they come in the way: so called because originally a church steeple or other conspicuous object served as a goal.

—**Steepled**, stēpl'd, *a.* Furnished with a steeple; having steeples.—**Steeple-jack**, *n.* A man employed to repair steeples, tall chimneys, &c.

**Steer**, stēr, *n.* [A.Sax. *stēor*.] A young male of the common ox or ox kind.

**Steer**, stēr, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *stēdran*, *stēran*.] To direct and govern the course of by the movements of the helm; to control or govern; to direct; to guide.—*v.i.* To direct a vessel by the helm; to direct one's course at sea; to take a course at the direction of the helm; *fig.* to take or pursue a course in life.

—**Steerage**, stēr-ā, *n.* The steering of a ship; the hinder or stern part

of a ship; that part of a ship allotted to passengers paying a lower fare.—**Steersman**, stērzman, *n.* One that steers; the helmsman of a ship.

**Steenbok**, stēn'bok, *n.* [That is, *stone buck*.] The German name of the ibex.

**Stela**, **Stele**, stē'la, stē'lē, *n. pl.* **Stelæ**, stē'lē. [Gr. *stēlē*, a post, an upright stone, from stem *sta*, to stand.] A small column without base or capital, serving as a monument, a milestone, and the like; a sepulchral slab or column.

**Stellar**, **Stellary**, stel'lēr, stel'lēr-i, *a.* [L. *stellaris*, from *stella*, a star.] Pertaining to stars; starry; full of stars; set with stars.—**Stellate**, **Stellated**, stel'lāt, stel'lā-ted, *a.* [L. *stellatus*.] Resembling a star; radiated; *bot.* arranged in the form of a star.

**Stem**, stem, *n.* [A.Sax. *stemma*, from *stefn*.] The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant of any kind; the firm part which supports the branches; the ascending axis, as opposed to the root or descending axis; the stalk; also, a peduncle, pedicel, or petiole or leaf-stem; the stock of a family; a race or generation of progenitors; anything resembling the stem of a plant; *mus.* the vertical line added to the head of a note.

**Stem**, stem, *n.* [Same as Icel. *stenni*, *stamm*, *stafn*, the stem of a ship; A.Sax. *stefn*, D. *stevan*, a prow.] A curved piece of timber or combination of pieces to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end; the prow; the forward part of a vessel.—*v.t.* To make way against by sailing or swimming; to press forward through; to dash against with the stem.

**Stem**, stem, *v.t.* [Icel. *stemma*, Sw. *stämma*, G. *stemmen*, to dam, to bank up; perhaps allied to *stamp*.] To dam up; to stop; to check, as a stream or moving force.

**Stench**, stēnsh, *n.* [A softened form of A.Sax. *stenc*, E. *stink*.] An ill smell; a stink.

**Stencil**, stēn'sl, *n.* [Perhaps from O.Fr. *estance*, a support, a stencil forming a guide or support in making letters, &c., from L. *sto*, I stand.] A thin plate of metal, leather, or other material, which has a pattern cut through it, and which is laid flat on a surface and brushed over with colour so as to mark the surface below.—*v.t.* To form by means of a stencil; to paint or colour with stencils.

**Stenographer**, ste-nog'ra-fēr, *n.* [Gr. *stenos*, close, and *graphō*, I write.] One who is skilled in the art of shorthand writing.—**Stenography**, ste-nog'ra-fī, *n.* A generic term which embraces every system of shorthand.

**Stentorian**, sten-tō'ri-an, *a.* [From *Stentor*, a Greek herald celebrated for his powerful voice.] Extremely loud or powerful (a *stentorian* voice); able to utter a very loud sound.

**Step**, step, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *stēppan*.] To move the leg and foot in walking; to advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet; to go; to walk; especially, to go a little distance and with a limited purpose (to *step aside*); to advance or come as it were by chance or suddenly (to *step into an inheritance*).—*v.t.* **Naut.** to fix the foot of, as of a mast; to erect in readiness for setting sail.—*n.* A pace; an advance made by one removal of the foot in walking; one remove in ascending or descending a stair; the distance between the feet in walking or running; a small space or distance; a grade in progress or rank; a forward move; a higher grade of rank; print or impression of the foot; footprint; gait; manner of walking; sound of the feet; foot-fall; a proceeding; one of a series of proceedings; measure (to take *steps in a matter*); a foot-piece for ascending or descending from a carriage; the round of a ladder; *pl.* a self-supporting ladder with flat steps; a step-ladder: much used indoors; *naut.* a block or a solid piece supporting the heel of a mast.—**Step-ladder**, *n.* A portable ladder usually having flat steps, and its own means of support attached.—**Stepper**, stēp'ēr, *n.* One who steps; one that has a gait good or bad: often applied to a horse.—**Stepping-stone**, *n.* A raised stone in a stream or in a swampy place to keep the feet dry in crossing; an aid by which an end may be accomplished or an object gained; an assistance to progress.

**Stepbrother**, step'bruth-ēr, *n.* [In this and following words *step* is A.Sax. *stēop*, Icel. *stjúp*, D. and G. *stief*, a prefix of doubtful origin.] A brother by being a stepfather's or stepmother's son by a former wife or husband.—**Stepchild**, step'child, *n.* The child of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.—**Stepdaughter**, step'dā-tēr, *n.* The daughter of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.—**Stepfather**, step'fā-tēr, *n.* A mother's second or subsequent husband.—**Stepmother**, step'muth-ēr, *n.* A father's second or subsequent wife.—**Step-parent**, *n.* A stepfather or stepmother.—**Stepsister**, step'sis-tēr, *n.* A stepfather's or stepmother's daughter by a former wife or husband.—**Stepson**, step'sun, *n.* The son of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

**Steppe**, step, *n.* [G. *steppe*, Rus. *stepy'*, a steppe.] A name applied to those extensive plains which stretch across the south-east of European Russia, round the shores of the Caspian and Aral Seas, and occupy the low lands of Siberia.

**Stère**, stār, *n.* [Fr. *stère*, from Gr. *stereos*, solid.] The French unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic metre, or 55.3156 cubic feet.

**Stereo**, stēr'ē-ō, *n.* A contraction of



*stereotype*: used also adjectively (a *stereo* plate).

**Stereochemistry**, *ster'ë-ô-kem'/'lstr-i*, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid.] A branch of chemistry which deals with the geometrical arrangement of the atoms of a molecule.—**Stereoscope**, *ster'ë-ô-skôp*, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, and *skopeô*, I view.] An optical instrument which enables us to look upon two pictures taken under a small difference of angular view, each eye looking upon one picture only, so that, as in ordinary vision, two images are conveyed to the brain as one, and the objects thus appear solid and real as in nature.—**Stereoscopic**, *ster'ë-ô-skôp'ik*, *ster'ë-ô-skôp'/'l-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to the stereoscope; adapted to the stereoscope.—**Stereotype**, *ster'ë-ô-tip*, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, and *typos*, type.] A metal plate, presenting on its upper surface a facsimile of a page of arranged types, being cast in a papier-mâché, stucco, or other mould obtained from these types, and being used to print from in the same way, thus saving the types and allowing them to be used afresh at once.—*a.* Relating to the art of stereotyping or printing from stereotype types.—*v.t.*—*stereotyped*, *stereotyping*. To make a stereotype of; to prepare for printing by means of stereotype plates; *fig.* to fix firmly or unchangeably.—**Stereotyped**, *ster'ë-ô-tipt*, *p.* and *a.* Made or printed from stereotype plates; formed in a fixed, unchangeable manner (*stereotyped* opinions).

**Sterile**, *ster'îl*, *a.* [Fr. *stérile*, from *L. sterilis*.] Unfruitful; not fertile; barren; producing no young; not germinating; barren of ideas; destitute of sentiment; *bot.* bearing only stamens; staminate.—**Sterility**, *ster-îl'/'tî*, *n.* [*L. sterilis*.] The state of being sterile; unfruitfulness; barrenness.—**Sterilize**, *ster'îl-iz*, *v.t.*—*sterilized*, *sterilizing*. To make sterile or barren; to destroy the germs or microbes in.

**Stetlet**, *stër'let*, *n.* [Rus. *steliad*.] A small species of sturgeon.

**Sterling**, *stër'îng*, *a.* [From the *Esterlings* or *Easterlings*, the old name in England of traders from Germany (east from England), whose money was of peculiar purity; or from *G. sterling*, a coin.] An epithet by which English money is distinguished, signifying that it is of the standard value (a pound *sterling*); hence, genuine; undoubted; of excellent quality (a work of *sterling* merit).

**Stern**, *stër'n*, *a.* [A.Sax. *sternæ*.] Severe, as regards facial expression; austere of aspect; gloomy; severe of manner; pitiless; harsh; rigidly steadfast; immovable.—**Sternly**, *stër'n'li*, *adv.* In a stern manner; with an austere or stern countenance.—**Sternness**, *stër'n'es*, *n.* The state or quality of being stern; severity of look; severity or harshness of manner; rigour.

**Stern**, *stër'n*, *n.* [A.Sax. *stearn*, a helm; akin to *steer*.] The hind part of a ship or boat.—**Sternmost**, *stër'n'môst*, *a.* Farthest in the rear; farthest astern.—**Stern-post**, *n.* A principal piece of timber in a vessel's stern.—**Stern-sheets**, *n.* The after part of a boat, usually furnished with seats for passengers.

**Sternutation**, *stër-nû-tà'shon*, *n.* [*L. sternutatio*, from *sternuo*, freq. of *sternuo*, I sneeze.] The act of sneezing.

**Stertorous**, *stër'to-rus*, *a.* [From *L. sterto*, I snore.] Characterized by a deep snoring, such as frequently accompanies apoplexy (a *stertorous* breathing).

**Stet**, *stet*, [*L.* let it stand.] **Printing**, a word written upon proofs to signify that something which has been deleted or altered is after all to remain.

**Stethoscope**, *steth'ô-skôp*, *n.* [Gr. *stêthos*, breast, and *skopeô*, I see.] An instrument of a tubular form used by medical men for listening to sounds within the thorax and other cavities of the body.

**Stevadore**, *stë've-dôr*, *n.* [Sp. *estivador*, a packer of wool, &c., from *estivar*, to stow; from *L. stipare*, to cram, to stuff.] One whose occupation is to stow goods, packages, &c., in a ship's hold; one who loads or unloads vessels.

**Stew**, *stû*, *v.t.* [From O.Fr. *estuver* (Fr. *étuver*), to stew, to bathe, from *estuve*, a stove; from O.H.G. *stupa*, a stove, a hot chamber.] To boil slowly in a moderate manner or with a simmering heat.—*v.i.* To be boiled in a slow gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.—*n.* A house furnished with warm baths; a bagnio; a brothel; a dish cooked by stewing; a state of agitation or excitement.—**Stew-pan**, *n.* A pan in which meat and vegetables are stewed.

**Steward**, *stû'ërd*, *n.* [O.E. *steward*, A.Sax. *steward*, a steward, lit. a *steward*, from *stige*, a sty, a pen, and *ward*, a keeper. Originally one who took charge of the cattle, which constituted the chief wealth of a household.] A man employed on a large estate or establishment to manage the domestic concerns, superintend the other servants, keep the accounts, &c.; one who has affairs to superintend for another; a gentleman who has a share in managing a public dinner, ball, &c.; an officer of state (the lord high *steward* of England, one of the ancient great officers of state); an officer on a vessel who distributes provisions to the officers and crew; in passenger ships, a man who superintends the provisions and liquors, waits at table, &c.—**Stewardess**, *stû'ërd-es*, *n.* A female steward; a female who waits upon ladies in passenger vessels, &c.—**Stewardship**, *stû'ërd-shîp*, *n.* The office or functions of a steward.—**Stewartry**, *stû'ërt-ri*, *n.* In Scotland, a division nearly equivalent to a county.

**Stich**, *stik*, *n.* [Gr. *stichos*, a line, a verse.] A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet; a line of writing.

**Stick**, *stik*, *n.* [A.Sax. *sticca*.] A piece of wood of indefinite size and shape; a branch of a tree or shrub cut or broken off; a rod or wand; a staff; a walking-stick; anything shaped like a stick (a *stick* of sealing-wax); **printing**, a composing-stick.

**Stick**, *stik*, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *stuck*. [A.Sax. *stician*, to stab, pierce, adhere.] To pierce or stab [*Shak.*] to thrust so as to wound or penetrate; to fasten by piercing (to *stick* a pin); to thrust in; to attach by causing to adhere to the surface; to fix; to set; to fix in; to set with something inserted; to fix on a pointed instrument.—*v.i.* To cleave to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; to adhere; to be fixed by being thrust in; to remain where placed; to cling; to be hindered from making progress; to be brought to a stop by some impediment; to scruple; to hesitate; often with *at*.—**Sticker**, *stik'ër*, *n.* One who sticks (a bill-sticker).—**Stickiness**, *stik'î-nes*, *n.* The quality of being sticky; viscosousness; glutinousness.—**Sticking-plaster**, *n.* An adhesive plaster for closing wounds; *coat-plaster*.—**Sticky**, *stik'î*, *a.* Having the quality of adhering to a surface; gluey; viscous.

**Stickle**, *stik'î*, *v.i.* [Modified by influence of *stick*, from O.E. *stihle*, *stihle*, to rule, direct, from A.Sax. *stihhan*, to dispose, to govern.] To stick up pertinaciously for something, especially some trifle.—**Stickler**, *stik'î-er*, *n.* One who stickles or pertinaciously insists; an obstinate contender about things of little consequence.

**Stickleback**, *stik'î-bak*, *n.* [O.E. *stickle*, a prickle, and *back*; from the spines on its back.] The popular name for certain very small British fishes found in ponds and streams, and having spines on their backs, remarkable for building nests.

**Sticky**. Under **STICK**, *v.*

**Stiff**, *stîf*, *a.* [A.Sax. *stîf*.] Not easily bent; not flexible; rigid; not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated; drawn very tight; tense; not supple; not working smoothly or easily (*stiff* joints); not natural and easy; cramped; constrained (a *stiff* style of writing); haughty and unbending; formal in manner; blowing strongly; violent; not easily subdued; obstinate; stubborn; containing a good deal of spirits (a *stiff* glass of grog); *naut.* bearing a press of canvas without careening much.—**Stiffen**, *stîf'n*, *v.t.* To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible.—*v.i.* To become stiff or stiffer; to become more rigid or less flexible; to become less susceptible of impression; to grow more obstinate.—**Stiffener**, *stîf'n-ër*, *n.* One who or that which stiffens; a piece of

stiff material inside a neckcloth.—**Stiffening**, stif'n-ing, *n.* The act of making stiff; something that is used to make a substance more stiff.

—**Stiff-neck**, *n.* A condition of the neck in which movement causes extreme pain, due to rheumatism of the muscles on the side of the neck.—**Stiff-necked**, *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate.—**Stiffness**, stif'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being stiff; want of pliability, suppleness, or flexibility; rigidity; tension; viscidness; stubbornness; formality or constraint of manner, expression, or writing.

**Stifle**, stif'l, *v.t.* [*lcel. stífia*, to dam up (akin to *stiff*), the sense being influenced by old *stive*, to stuff up, from Fr. *estiver*, *L. stipare*, to cram close.] To kill by impeding respiration; to suffocate or greatly oppress by foul or close air; to smother; to deaden (flame, sound); to suppress or conceal; to repress; to keep from being known.—*v.i.* To suffocate; to perish by suffocation.

**Stifle**, stif'l, *n.* [Perhaps connected with *stiff*.] The joint of a horse next to the buttock, and corresponding to the knee in man.

**Stigma**, stig'ma, *n. pl.* **Stigmas** or **Stigmata**, stig'ma-ta. [*Gr. stigma*, a prick with a pointed instrument, from *stizō*, I prick.] A brand impressed with a red-hot iron on slaves and others; any mark of infamy; a brand of disgrace which attaches to a person; a natural mark on the skin; *bot.* the upper extremity of the style, and the part which in impregnation receives the pollen; *entomol.* one of the apertures in the bodies of insects communicating with the air-vessels; *pl. stigmata*, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ (the *stigmata* of St. Francis).—**Stigmatize**, stig'ma-tiz, *v.t.* [*Fr. stigmatiser*, *Gr. stigmatizō*, I brand.] To mark with a stigma or brand; to set a mark of disgrace on; to call or characterize by some opprobrious epithet.

**Stilbite**, stil'bit, *n.* [*Gr. stilbō*, I shine.] A mineral of a shining pearly lustre; a kind of zeolite.

**Stile**, stil, *n.* [See *Style*.] The gnomon on the face of a dial to form the shadow.

**Stile**, stil, *n.* [*A.Sax. stigel*, a step.] A step or series of steps, or a frame of bars and steps; for ascending and descending in getting over a fence.

**Stiletto**, sti-let'tō, *n.* [*It., dim. of stilo*, a dagger, from *L. stilus*, a stile.] A small dagger with a round pointed blade about 6 inches long; a pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes in working muslin.—*v.t.* To stab or pierce with a stiletto.

**Still**, stil, *a.* [*A.Sax. stille*.] Silent; noiseless; not loud; soft; low (a *still* small voice); quiet or calm; without agitation; motionless; not sparkling or effervescing.—*v.t.* [*A.Sax. stillan*.] To bring to silence;

to make quiet; to check or restrain; to appease or allay.—*adv.* To this time; now no less than before; in future no less than formerly; always; time after time; continually; nevertheless; in spite of what has occurred; yet; in an increasing degree; even yet: very common with comparatives (*still* more).

—**Still-born**, *a.* Dead at the birth; abortive; produced unsuccessfully.—**Still-life**, *n.* Inanimate objects, such as dead animals, furniture, fruits, &c., represented by the painter's art.—**Stillness**, stil'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being still; freedom from noise or motion; calmness; quiet; silence.—**Stilly**, stil'i, *a.* Still; quiet.—*adv.* (*stil'i*). Silently; without noise; calmly; quietly.

**Still**, stil, *n.* [Abbrev. from *distil*.] An apparatus for distilling or separating, by means of heat, volatile matters from substances containing them, and recondensing them into the liquid form; a distillery.—*v.t.* To distil.—**Still-house**, *n.* A building containing a still.—**Still-room**, *n.* An apartment for distilling; a domestic laboratory; an apartment where liquors, preserves, and the like are kept.

**Stilt**, stilt, *n.* [Same as *Dan. stelte*, *Sw. ställa*, *L.G. and D. stelt*, *Gr. stelze*, a stilt; root probably that of *stand*.] A long piece of wood with a rest for the foot, used in pairs for walking with the feet raised above the ground; a wading bird of no great size having remarkably long slender legs, whence its name.—**Stilted**, stilt'ed, *p. and a.* Elevated as if on stilts; hence, pompous; inflated; stiff and bombastic: said of language.

**Stilton**, stilton, *a.* Applied to a well-known and highly esteemed solid, rich, white cheese, originally made at *Stilton*, Huntingdonshire, but now chiefly made in Leicester-shire.—*n.* Stilton cheese.

**Stimulate**, stim'ū-lāt, *v.t.* [*L. stimulo*, *stimulatum*, to prick, to urge on, from *stimulus*, a goad; root *stig*, as in *Gr. stizō*, I prick; allied to *stick*, *sting*.] To excite or animate to action by some pungent motive or by persuasion; to spur on; to incite, instigate, rouse; to excite greater vitality or keenness in; *med.* to produce a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in.—*v.i.* To act as a stimulus.—**Stimulation**, stim'ū-lā'shon, *n.* The act of stimulating; the effect produced.—**Stimulative**, stim'ū-lā-tiv, *a.* Having the quality of stimulating.—*n.* That which stimulates.—**Stimulant**, stim'ū-lant, *a.* [*L. stimulus*, *stimulantis*, *ppr. of stimulo*.] Serving to stimulate.—*n.* That which stimulates; a stimulus; *med.* an agent which produces a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy in the organism or some part of it: often applied distinctively to some kind of alcoholic liquors.

**Sting**, sting, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp. stung*. [*A.Sax. stingan*.] To pierce with the sharp-pointed organ with which certain animals and plants are furnished; to poison or goad with a sting; to give acute mental pain (*stung* with remorse or taunts).—*v.i.* To use a sting, as a bee.—*n.* [*A.Sax. sting*, *lcel. stingr*.] A sharp-pointed weapon which certain insects possess, and which they can thrust out from the hinder part of the body; a somewhat similar appendage of other animals, as scorpions; the thrust of a sting into the flesh; anything that gives acute pain; the biting, sarcastic, or cutting effect of words; the point, as in an epigram; that which gives acute mental pain; an impulse; a stimulus; *bot.* a hair which secretes a poisonous fluid, which, when introduced under the skin of animals, produces pain.—**Sting-ray**, *n.* A fish allied to the rays having a sharp bony spine on its tail.—**Stingy**, sting'i, *a.* Having power to sting; stingy.

**Stingy**, stin'ji, *a.* [Probably from *sting*; comp. *spring*, *springe*; *swing*, *swinge*.] Extremely close-fisted and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly; scanty.—**Stinginess**, stin'ji-nes, *n.* The quality of being stingy; mean covetousness; niggardliness.

**Stink**, stink, *v.i.*—*pret.* and *pp. stank*, *stunk*. [*A.Sax. stincan*.] To emit a strong offensive smell; hence, *fig.* to be in bad odour; to have a bad reputation.—*n.* A strong offensive smell; a stench.—**Stinkard**, stink'ard, *n.* A mean, paltry fellow.—**Stink-pot**, *n.* An earthen pot filled with a stinking combustible mixture, formerly used in attacking an enemy's vessel at sea.

**Stint**, stint, *v.t.* [*A.Sax. syntan*, to blunt or dull.] To restrict to a scanty allowance; to limit or make scanty.—*v.i.* To cease; to stop; to desist.—*n.* Limit or restraint set or observed; restriction as to quantity (to give money without *stint*); a small sandpiper, especially the dunlin.

**Stipend**, sti'pend, *n.* [*L. stipendium*—*stips*, a donation, and *pendo*, I weigh out.] Any periodical payment for services, especially the income of an ecclesiastical living.—**Stipendiary**, sti-pen'di-a-ri, *a.* [*L. stipendiarius*.] Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated compensation.—*Stipendiary magistrate*, a paid magistrate acting in large towns.—*n.* One who performs services for a settled salary or stipend; a stipendiary magistrate.

**Stipple**, stip'l, *v.t.* [From *D. stippen*, *dim. of stippen*, to make dots or points, from *stip*, a dot, a point; akin *stab*.] To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines.—*n.* Engraving by means of dots.

**Stipulate**, stip'ū-lāt, *v.i.* [*L. stipulator*, *stipulatus*.] To make an agreement or covenant to do or forbear any-



thing; to contract; to settle terms; to bargain.—**Stipulation**, stip-ū-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *stipulatio*.] The act of stipulating; a contracting or bargaining; a point or matter settled by agreement; a particular article or item in a contract.

**Stipule**, stip'ul, *n.* [L. *stipula*, a stalk.] Bot. a small leaf-like appendage to a leaf commonly situated at the base of the petiole in pairs, either adhering to it or standing separate.

**Stir**, stēr, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *styrjan*, *stirian*.] To move or make to change place in any manner; to agitate the particles of; to bring into debate; to moot; to incite to action; to instigate; to excite; to awaken; to rouse, as from sleep.—*v.i.* To move oneself; to change place; to be in motion; not to be still; to be on foot; to be already out of bed.—*n.* Agitation; tumult; bustle; public disturbance or commotion; excitement.—**Stirrer**, stēr'ēr, *n.* One who stirs or is in motion; one who or that which puts in motion; an inciter or exciter; an instigator.—**Stirring**, stēr'ing, *p.* and *a.* Active in business; bustling; animating; rousing; exciting.

**Stirk**, stēr'k, *n.* [A.Sax. *styrce*, *styrice*, a dim. from *steor*, a steer.] A bullock or heifer between one and two years old.

**Stirrup**, stir'up, *n.* [A.Sax. *stigráp*, *stiráp*, a stirrup, from *stigan*, to mount (O.E. *steye*, *stye*), and *rdp*, a rope.] A strap hanging from a saddle, and having at its lower end a suitable appliance for receiving the foot of the rider, used to assist persons in mounting a horse; hence, anything resembling in shape and functions the stirrup of a saddle.—**Stirrup-cup**, *n.* A cup of liquor presented to a rider on having mounted his horse at parting.

**Stitch**, stich, *v.t.* [Softened form of *stick*.] To sew; to sew by passing the needle through and through in a continuous line; to unite together by sewing.—*v.i.* To practise stitching; to practise needlework.—*n.* A single pass of a needle in sewing; a single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting; *agri*, a furrow or ridge; a sharp pain in the side.

**Stithy**, stith'ī, *n.* [Also *stiddy*, Sc. *studdy*, from Icel. *stethi*, an anvil; same root as *steady*, *stead*.] An anvil.

**Stiver**, stī'vēr, *n.* [D. *stuiver*, Dan. *styver*.] An old Dutch coin and money of account, worth about 1 d. sterling; used often as typical of insignificant value.

**Stoa**, stō'a, *n.* [Gr., a porch.] Greek arch, a porch or portico.

**Stoat**, stōt, *n.* [Armor. *stōt*, *stoot*, urine of animals, from the fetid fluid secreted by the anal glands.] The ermine.

**Stock**, stok, *n.* [A.Sax. *stoc*, *stocc*.] The stem or trunk of a tree or other plant; the stem in which a graft is

inserted, or that furnishes grafts; a block; hence, what is lifeless and senseless (*stocks* and *stones*); a principal supporting or holding part in certain implements or tools; the wooden support to which the barrel, &c., of a rifle or like firearm is attached; the bar or cross-piece at the upper end of the shank of an anchor; the original race or line of a family; the progenitors and their direct descendants; lineage; family; the property which a merchant, tradesman, or company has invested in any business; capital invested in some commercial business or enterprise and contributed by individuals jointly; money funded in government securities at a fixed rate of interest (3 per cent *stock*); a fund lent to a government and forming part of the national debt; supply provided; store, provision, hoard; *agri*, the collective animals used or reared on a farm, or such animals collectively (prices of *stock* are low); a kind of stiff band or cravat worn round the neck; liquor in which meat, bones, vegetables, &c., have been boiled, used to form a foundation for soups and gravies; a cruciferous garden plant of various species, with a very sweet smell; *pl.* an instrument of punishment formerly used for petty offenders, consisting of a wooden frame in which their ankles or wrists were confined; *pl.* the frame of timbers on which a ship is supported while building.—*v.t.* To lay up in store; to put aside or accumulate for future use; to provide or furnish with stock; to supply with stock (to *stock* a farm, a warehouse).—*a.* Kept in stock; constantly ready for service; standing; permanent (a *stock* play, a *stock* jest).—*v.i.* To branch out into shoots or sprouts; applied to grasses or other plants.—**Stock-breeder**, *n.* A person who breeds live stock or domestic animals.—**Stockbroker**, stok'brō-kēr, *n.* A broker who purchases and sells stocks or shares for his customers.—**Stock-dove**, *n.* A wild pigeon of Europe, probably so called because it lives in *stocks* of trees.—**Stock-exchange**, *n.* The building, place, or mart where stocks or shares are bought and sold; an organized association of brokers or dealers in stocks.—**Stock-fish**, *n.* Fish, as cod, &c., split open and dried in the sun without salting.—**Stockholder**, stok'hōl-dēr, *n.* One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in any joint-stock company.—**Stockish**, stok'ish, *a.* Like a stock or block; stupid; blockish.—**Stock-jobber**, *n.* One who speculates or gambles in stocks, or whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks or shares.—**Stock-man**, *n.* One having the charge of stock, as on a large farm in the Colonies, United States, &c.—**Stock-pot**, *n.* Cookery, a pot in which stock for soups or gravies is boiled.—**Stock-still**, *a.* Still as a fixed post; per-

fectly still.—**Stock-taking**, *n.* A periodical examination and valuation of the stock or goods in a shop, warehouse, or other business premises.

**Stockade**, stok-ād', *n.* [From *stock*, a stem or stake.] Fort, a fence or barrier constructed by planting upright in the ground trunks of trees or rough piles of timber; an enclosure made with posts.

**Stocking**, stok'ing, *n.* [Formerly called *stocks* or *nether stocks*, as distinguished from the upper *stocks* or knee-breeches, *stock* here having the sense of stump or trunk, part of a body left when the limbs are cut off.] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, now usually knitted from woolen, cotton, or silk thread.—**Stocking-frame**, *n.* A machine for weaving or knitting stockings or other hosiery goods.

**Stodge**, stoj, *v.t.* [Akin to *stock*, *stick*, *stoke*.] To stuff or cram.—**Stodgy**, *a.* Crude; indigestible.

**Stoep**, stōp, *n.* [South African Dutch.] A veranda in front of a house.

**Stoic**, stō'ik, *n.* [Gr. *Stoikos*, from *Stoa*, *Stoa*, a porch in Athens where the philosopher Zeno taught.] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect about 308 B.C., teaching that men should strive to be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed, regarding virtue as the highest good; hence, an apathetic person, or one who is indifferent to pleasure or pain.—*a.* Pertaining to the Stoics or their teaching.—**Stoical**, stō'ikal, *a.* Pertaining to the Stoics; able completely to repress feeling; manifesting or maintaining indifference to pleasure or pain.—**Stoicism**, stō'isizm, *n.* The opinions and maxims of the Stoics.

**Stoke**, stōk, *v.t.* [Same as *D. stoken*, *stoken*, to poke or kindle a fire, from *stok*, a stick; akin to *stick*, *stock*.] To supply a fire with fuel, and attend to its combustion.—*v.i.* To act as a stoker.—**Stoke-hole**, *n.* The mouth to the grate of a furnace.—**Stoker**, stō'kēr, *n.* [D. *stoker*.] One who feeds and trims a furnace or large fire.

**Stole**, stōl, *n.* [O.Fr. *estole*, L. *stola*.] A long narrow ornamental band or scarf with fringed ends, worn by ecclesiastics of the Roman and English churches, with the ends pendent in front to the knees.

**Stolid**, stō'id, *a.* [L. *stolidus*.] Slow in intellect; dull; heavy; stupid.—**Stolidity**, *n.* Slowness of intellect; dullness; stupidity.

**Stomach**, stum'ak, *n.* [L. *stomachus*, the gullet, the stomach, from Gr. *stomachos*, the gullet, from *stoma*, a mouth.] A membranous receptacle in animal bodies, which is the principal organ of digestion, and in which food is prepared for yielding



its nourishment to the body; a specialized cavity for the digestion of food in some of the simpler forms of animals; the desire of food caused by hunger; appetite; inclination; liking—*v.t.* To bear without open resentment or without opposition; to brook (to *stomach* an affront).—**Stomacher**, *stum'ak-ér*, *n.* An ornamental covering for the breast, forming part of a lady's dress.—**Stomachic**, *stô-mak'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to the stomach; strengthening the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach.—*n.* A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action.—**Stomach-pump**, *n.* A small pump used in medical practice for emptying the stomach.

**Stone**, *stôn*, *n.* [A.Sax. *stân*.] A hard concretion of some species of earth or mineral matter, as lime, silex, clay, and the like—a *stone*, as distinguished from a *rock*, being usually a mass of no great size, and generally movable, whereas a *rock* is a solid and immovable portion of the earth's crust; the material obtained from stones or rocks; the kind of substance they produce (a house built of *stone*); *fig.* a type of hardness or insensibility (a heart of *stone*); a calculus concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from such; a testicle; the nut of a drupe or stone fruit; a common measure of weight, the English standard stone being 14 lb. avoirdupois, though other values are in regular use; *printing*, the imposing-stone.—*a.* Made of stone; like stone; pertaining to stone.—*v.t.* To pelt with stones; to free from stones (to *stone* raisins).—**Stone-blind**, *n.* Blind as a stone; perfectly blind.—**Stone-chat**, *n.* An inessorial bird of the family of warblers, common in Europe, and often seen about heaps of stone in waste places.—**Stone-crop**, *n.* [A. Sax. *stân-crop*, *crop* meaning cluster.] A name of a genus of British plants that grow on rocks.—**Stone-cutter**, *n.* One whose occupation is to hew or cut stones for building, ornamental, or other purposes.—**Stone-dead**, *a.* As lifeless as a stone.—**Stone-deaf**, *a.* Deaf as a stone; totally deaf.—**Stone-fruit**, *n.* Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, &c.; a drupe.—**Stone-hammer**, *n.* A hammer for breaking or rough-dressing stones; a hammer made of stone.—**Stone-mason**, *n.* One who dresses stones for building, or builds with them.—**Stone-plover**, *n.* A species of European plover, a summer visitant in Britain: called also *Thick-knee*.—**Stone-still**, *a.* Perfectly still or motionless.—**Stone-wall**, *n.* A wall built of stones.—**Stone-ware**, *n.* A common species of glazed potter's ware made from a composition of clay and flint.—**Stony**, *stô'ni*, *a.* Pertaining to, abounding

in, or resembling stone; pitiless; obdurate; with rigid features.—**Stony-broke**, *a.* Financially ruined. [Slang.]

**Stook**, *stûk*, *n.* [L.G. *stuke*, *G.* *stauch*, a heap of turf, flax, &c.] A shock of corn, consisting, when of full size, of twelve sheaves.

**Stool**, *stôl*, *n.* [A.Sax. *stôl*.] A seat without a back and with three or four legs, intended as a seat for one person; the seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.

**Stoop**, *stôp*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *stûpan*.] To bend down the head and upper half of the body; to have the back bowed or bent and the head forward; to yield or submit; to condescend; to lower oneself; to dart down on prey, as a hawk; to pounce; to sink when on the wing.—*v.t.* To bend or bow downward and forward; to bow down; to bend forward (to *stoop* a cask of liquid).—*n.* The act of stooping; an habitual bend of the back; or shoulders; a condescension; fall of a bird on his prey; swoop.

**Stoop**, *stôp*, *n.* [D. *stoep* (pron. *stoop*); the word was brought to America by the Dutch.] The steps at the entrance of a house; also, a porch with seats. [American.]

**Stop**, *stop*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *stoppan*.] To close up by filling, stuffing, or otherwise; to fill up a cavity or cavities in (to *stop* a vent, the ears); to stanch or prevent from bleeding; to obstruct or render impassable (to *stop* a road or passage); to check, stay, arrest, impede, keep back, in a variety of usages; to regulate the sounds of with the fingers or otherwise (to *stop* a string); to retain or refuse to pay for some reason (to *stop* one's wages, an allowance of liquor).—*v.i.* To cease to go forward; to come to a standstill; to cease from any motion, habit, practice, or course of action; to check oneself; to stay; to reside temporarily.—*n.* A cessation of progressive motion; a hindrance of progress or action; interruption; pause; that which hinders or obstructs; obstacle, impediment, hindrance; one of the vent-holes of a wind-instrument; a collection or series of pipes in an organ giving sounds of a distinctive tone and quality; a point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish the sentences, part of a sentence, or clauses.—**Stop-cock**, *n.* A cock or faucet used to turn off or regulate the supply of water, gas, &c.—**Stop-gap**, *n.* That which fills up a gap; a temporary expedient.—**Stoppage**, *stop'aj*, *n.* The act of stopping; arrest of progress or motion; a halt; a deduction made from pay or allowances.—**Stopper**, *stop'ér*, *n.* One who or that which stops; that which closes a vent or hole.—**Stopping**, *stop'ing*, *n.* The act of one who stops; that which stops or fills up.—**Stop-watch**, *n.* A watch used in horse-racing, &c.,

in which one of the hands can be stopped at once so as to mark with accuracy the time occupied.

**Stoppel**, *stop'l*, *n.* [Dim. of *stop*; same as L.G. *stôpel*, *G.* *stôpfel*, *stôpfel*, a stopple.] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper.

**Store**, *stôr*, *n.* [O.Fr. *estore*, store, provisions, from *estorer*, to erect, store, from the L. verb *staurô*, seen in *instaurô*, I erect.] A quantity collected, hoarded, or massed together; a supply, stock, hoard; specifically, pl. supplies, as of provisions, ammunition, arms, clothing, and the like, for an army, a ship, &c.; a great quantity or a large number; abundance; a storehouse or warehouse; a place where goods are kept for sale either by wholesale or retail; a shop [an American rather than an English usage].—*a.* Kept in store; containing stores; obtained at a store.—*v.t.* To collect or lay up in stock; to stock; to furnish or supply; to replenish (to *store* the mind with knowledge); to deposit in a store or warehouse.—**Storage**, *stô'rāj*, *n.* The act of storing; the act of depositing in a store or warehouse; a price for keeping goods in a store.

**Stork**, *stork*, *n.* [A.Sax. *storc*.] A genus of tall wading birds resembling the herons, found in the vicinity of marshes and rivers, where they feed on frogs, lizards, fishes, &c.

**Storm**, *stôrm*, *n.* [A.Sax. D. L.G. Dan. Sw. Icel. *storm*.] A violent commotion of the atmosphere, producing or accompanied by wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; a tempest; a heavy fall of rain or snow; a violent disturbance in human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion; a tumult; *milit.* a violent assault on a fortified place or strong position.—*v.t.* *Milit.* to take by storm; to assault (to *storm* a fortified town).—*v.i.* To be a storm: used impersonally (it *storms*); to be in a violent agitation or passion; to fume.—**Storm-stayed**, *a.* Stopped or interrupted on a journey by the inclemency of the weather.—**Stormy**, *stôr'mi*, *a.* Characterized by storm or tempest; tempestuous; boisterous; characterized by violence of feeling; passionate; angry.

**Storthing**, *stôr'ting*, *n.* [Dan. *stor*, great, and *thing*, court.] The parliament or supreme legislative assembly of Norway.

**Story**, *stô'ri*, *n.* [A short form of *history* (which see).] A narrative; an account of past events or transactions; history; an account of an incident or event; a short narrative about a matter or a person; a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel; a tale; a short romance; a lie; a falsehood [euphemistic and colloq.].—**Storied**, *stô'rid*, *a.* Adorned with historical paintings or designs; referred to or celebrated in story or history; having

stories, tales, or legends associated with it.—**Story-book**, *n.* A book containing one or more stories; a book of short tales.—**Story-teller**, *n.* One who tells stories, true or fictitious; a writer of stories; a euphemism for a liar.

**Story**, *Sto'rey*, stō'ri, *n.* [From O. Fr. *estorer*, to build.] A stage or floor of a building; a set of rooms on the same floor or level.

**Stot**, stot, *n.* [Same as Sw. *stut*, Dan. *stud*, a bull; N. *stut*, a bullock.] A young bullock or steer. [Scottish.]

**Stoup**, stōp, *n.* [Same as Icel. *staup*, G. *staul*, a pot, vessel, cup.] A basin for holy water placed in a niche at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches; a deep narrow vessel for holding liquids; a flagon.

**Stout**, stout, *a.* [From O. Fr. *estout*, from D. *stout*, L. G. *stolt*, G. *stolz*, bold.] Strong; vigorous; robust; bold; intrepid; firmly or strongly built; having strength; rather corpulent; bulky or thickest in body [colloq.].—*n.* The strongest kind of porter.

**Stove**, stōv, *n.* [A. Sax. *stofe*.] An apparatus to contain a fire for warming a room or house, or for cooking or other purposes.

**Stow**, stō, *v.t.* [Lit. to put into its place, from A. Sax. *stow*, a place.] To put away in a suitable place; to lay up; to pack; to compactly arrange anything in; to fill by packing closely.—**Stowage**, stō'āj, *n.* The act of stowing; room for things to be stowed; money paid for stowing goods.—**Stowaway**, stō'a-wā, *n.* One who attempts to obtain a free passage by concealing himself aboard a ship.

**Strabismus**, strā-biz'mus, *n.* [Gr.] Squinting.

**Strad**, strad, *n.* [Antonio *Stradivarius*.] A Cremona violin, made by the celebrated maker there, in the eighteenth century.

**Straddle**, strad'l, *v.i.* [For *stridle*, from *stride*.] To part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart; to sit astride.—*v.t.* To stride over; to stand or sit astride of.—*n.* A standing or sitting with the legs far apart.

**Strafe**, straf, *v.t.* [G. *strafen*.] To punish, from the cry of the German jingoes, *Gott strafe England*, May God punish England; to bombard severely; to scold with severity.

**Straggle**, strag'l, *v.i.* [Freq. from O. E. *strake*, to wander, to stray, A. Sax. *strican*, to go.] To wander from the direct course or way; to scatter in marching; to rove; to shoot too far in growth; to grow with long irregular branches; to occur at intervals or apart from one another; to occur here and there.

—**Straggler**, strag'lēr, *n.* One who straggles; one who wanders from or is left behind by his fellows; something that stands apart from others.

**Straight**, strāt, *a.* [The pp. of O. E. *strecche*, *streke*, A. Sax. *streccan*, to stretch.] Passing from one point to

another by the nearest course; not curved, bent, or crooked; direct (a *straight line*); according with justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth or fairness; upright.—*adv.* Immediately; directly; in the shortest time; in a straight line.—*n.* Straight part; straight direction.—**Straight-edge**, *n.* A slip of wood or metal made perfectly straight on the edge, and used to test surfaces or for drawing straight lines.—**Straighten**, strā'tn, *v.t.* To make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a straight form.—**Straight-forward**, strāt'for-wērd, *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating; upright; honest; open.—**Straightly**, strā'tlī, *adv.* In a straight line; not crookedly; directly.—**Straightaway**, strāt'wā, *adv.* Immediately; forthwith; without delay.

**Strain**, strān, *v.t.* [From O. Fr. *estraindre*.] To stretch or draw tightly; to make tighter; to squeeze or clasp in an embrace; to injure or weaken by stretching or overtasking; to subject to too great stress or exertion; to harm by a twist or wrench; hence, to sprain; to exert to the utmost; to push to the utmost strength or exertion; *fig.* to push beyond the due limit; to carry too far; to do violence to (to *strain* the meaning of a text); to squeeze out; to purify by filtration; to filter.—*v.i.* To exert oneself; to make violent efforts; to filter or be filtered; to percolate.—*n.* A violent effort; an excessive exertion of the limbs or muscles, or of the mind; an injurious stretching of the muscles or tendons; a continued course of action; general bearing; a poem; a song; a lay; a tune; a melody or part of a melody; especially, a section of a melody ending with a cadence; the subject or theme of a poem, discourse, &c.; tenor of discourse; *mech.* a definite alteration of form or dimensions experienced by a solid under the action of a stress; sometimes, in older usage, stress or force.—**Strainer**, strā'nēr, *n.* An instrument for filtration.

**Strain**, strān, *n.* [A. Sax. *strýnd*, stock.] Race; stock in a genealogical sense; family blood; quality or line in regard to breeding; natural disposition; turn; tendency.

**Strait**, strāt, *a.* [From O. F. *estroit*, *estroit* (Fr. *étroit*), narrow, from L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringo*, I draw tight.] Strict or rigorous; narrow; not wide.—*n.* A narrow pass or passage; a narrow passage of water between two seas or oceans (the plural is often used of one; the *Straits* or *Straits* of Gibraltar); distress; difficulty; distressing necessity.—**Straiten**, strā'tn, *v.t.* To make strait; to contract, confine, hem in, narrow; to make tense or tight; to distress; to press with poverty or other necessity; to put in pecuniary difficulties; used es-

pecially in pp.—**Strait-laced**, *a.* Having the stays or bodice tightly laced; constrained; strict in manners or morals; often excessively and puritanically strict.—**Strait-jacket**, **Strait-waistcoat**, *n.* A garment made of some strong material, with long sleeves, which are tied behind the body, used to restrain lunatics.

**Strake**, strāk, *n.* [A form of *streak*.] A continuous line of planking or plates on a ship's side, reaching from stem to stern.

**Strand**, strand, *n.* [A. Sax. D. Dan. Sw. and G. *strand*.] A shore or beach of the sea or lake.—*v.i.* To drift or be driven on shore; to run aground; to have progress interrupted; to come to a standstill.—*v.t.* To drive or run aground on the seashore.

**Strand**, strand, *n.* [Same as D. *streen*, G. *strähne*, a skein, a strand.] One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed.

**Strange**, strān, *a.* [O. Fr. *estrange* (Fr. *étrange*), from L. *extraneus*, that is without.] Foreign; belonging to another country; not one's own; belonging to others; not before known, heard, or seen; new; wonderful; causing surprise; extraordinary; odd; unusual; not according to the common way; estranged; not familiar; unacquainted; not knowing.—

**Stranger**, strān'jēr, *n.* [O. Fr. *estrange*.] A foreigner; one of another place; one unknown or at least not familiar; one not knowing; one ignorant or unacquainted (a *stranger* to the affair); a guest; a visitor; one not admitted to fellowship.

**Strangle**, strang'gl, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *estangler*, L. *strangulare*.] To destroy the life of by compressing the windpipe; to choke; *fig.* to suppress or stifle.—**Strangles**, strang'glz, *n.pl.* A disorder which attacks horses, consisting of an abscess between the branches of the lower jaw.—**Strangulation**, strang'gū-lā'shon, *n.* [L. *strangulatio*.] The act of strangling; the state of being strangled; *med.* the state of a part too closely constricted, as the intestine in hernia.

**Strangury**, strang'gū-ri, *n.* [L. *stranguria*, Gr. *strangouria*—*stranx*, *strangos*, a drop, and *ouron*, urine.] A disease in which there is pain in passing the urine, which is given out by drops.

**Strap**, strap, *n.* [A collateral form of *strop*, from root of *stripe*, *strip*; or from L. *struppus*, a thong.] A long narrow slip of leather or other substance of various forms and for various uses, and often provided with a buckle; a plate, band, or strip of metal to connect or hold other parts together; a piece of leather for sharpening razors, &c.: in this sense often written *strop*.—*v.t.* To chastise with a strap; to fasten or bind with a strap.—**Strap-hanger**, *n.* A passenger in

a train, tram, &c., who cannot get a seat and has to stand and hold on to a strap.—**Strapping**, strap'ing, *a.* Tall and well made; handsome. [Colloq.]

**Stratagem**, strat'a-jem, *n.* [Fr. *stratège*, from *L. strategema*, Gr. *stratēgema*, from *stratēgos*, a general.] An artifice in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy; a clever piece of generalship; any artifice; a trick to gain some advantage.—**Strategic**, **Strategical**, stra-tej'ik, stra-tej'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to strategy; effected by strategy.—**Strategy**, **Strategistics**, **Strategics**, strat-ē-ij, strat-ē-jet'iks, stra-tej'iks, *n.* The science of forming and carrying out projects of military operations; generalship; the use of artifice or finesse in carrying out any project.

**Strath**, strath, *n.* [Gael. *srath*.] In Scotland, a valley of considerable size, often having a river running through it.

**Strathspey**, strath-spā', *n.* In Scotland, a species of dance in double time, resembling a reel, but slower.

**Stratosphere**, stra-tō-sfēr, *n.* [*L. stratus*, spread, Gr. *spairā*, a ball.] An upper part of the atmosphere, in which temperature does not vary with height.

**Stratum**, strāt'um, *n.* pl. **Strata**, strā'ta. [*L.*, what is spread or stretched out, from *sterno*, *stratum*, to strew.] A layer or bed of matter spread out; *geol.* a layer of any substance, as sand, clay, limestone, &c., which is deposited over a certain surface by the action of water, especially such a layer when forming one of a number superposed.—**Stratification**, strat'i-fikā'shon, *n.* The process by which are formed strata; an arrangement in strata or layers.

**Stratus**, strāt'us, *n.* [*L.*, a strewing, a covering.] A low, dense, horizontal cloud.

**Straw**, strā, *n.* [*A.Sax. stredw*.] The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c.; such stalks collectively when cut, and after being thrashed (no plural in this sense); used proverbially as typical of worthlessness (I don't care a straw).

—**Strawberry**, strā-be-ri, *n.* [*A.Sax. stredw-berie*, *stredw-berie*, from its habit of spreading or strewing itself along the ground.] A well-known fruit and plant, the fruit being succulent and bearing the seeds on its surface.—**Strawberry-leaf**, *n.* An ornamentation alternating with 'pearls' on the coronets of marquesses and earls, but the sole ornamentation on a duke's coronet: hence, (*pl.*) ducal rank.—**Straw-colour**, *n.* The colour of dry straw; a beautiful yellowish colour.—**Straw-hat**, *n.* A hat made of the plaited straw of cereals.

**Stray**, strā, *v.i.* [*O.Fr. estrayer*, *estraier*, to wander, from *O.Fr. estrée*, *It. strada*, a road or street; from *L.L. strata*, a street.] To wander, as from a direct course; to

go astray; *fig.* to wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to err; to roam or ramble; to run in a serpentine course; to wind.—*a.* Having gone astray; straggling.—*n.* Any domestic animal that wanders at large or is lost; (*pl.*) *wireless*, random electro-magnetic waves, which interfere with the reception of normal wireless signalling.

**Streak**, strēk, *n.* [*A.Sax. strica*, a line.] A line or long mark of a different colour from the ground; a layer in a mine; a stripe; *naut.* a strake; *mineral.* the colour and appearance of a mineral when scratched.—*v.t.* To form streaks on; to variegate with lines of colour.—**Streaked**, **Streaky**, strēkt, strē'ki, *a.* Having streaks; striped.

**Stream**, strēm, *n.* [*A.Sax. stredm*.] Any river, brook, or course of running water; a flow or gush of any fluid substance; a flow of air or gas or of light; a steady current in the sea or in a river (the Gulf Stream); anything issuing as if in a flow (a stream of words); many individuals moving uniformly forward without interval.—*v.i.* To flow in a stream; to issue with continuance, not by fits; to issue or shoot in streaks or beams; to stretch in a long line; to float at full length in the air.—*v.t.* To send forth in a current or stream; to pour.—**Streamers**, strēm-ēr, *n.* A long narrow flag; a pennon; a stream of light shooting upward from the horizon, as in some forms of the aurora borealis.—**Stream-line**, *n.* The path of an individual particle of fluid in fluid motion.—**Stream-line form**, of an aeroplane or ship, a form designed to prevent eddying and maintain stream-line flow.

**Street**, strēt, *n.* [*A.Sax. stræt*.] A way or road in a city having houses on one or both sides, chiefly a main way, in distinction from a *lane* or *alley*; the houses as well as the open way.—**Street-arab**, *n.* A neglected street boy.

**Strength**, strength, *n.* [*A.Sax. strengthu*.] The muscular force or energy which an animal is capable of exerting; animal force; the quality of bodies by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding; solidity or toughness (the strength of a bone); power or vigour of any kind; capacity for exertion (strength of mind, memory, evidence, argument, affection); power of resisting attacks; that on which confidence or reliance is placed; support; force or power in expressing meaning by words; vividness; intensity; intensity of some distinguishing or essential constituent; potency (strength of wine, poison, acid); legal or moral force or efficacy; force as measured or stated in figures; amount or numbers of an army, fleet, or the like; force proceeding from motion and proportioned to it; vehemence; impetuosity.—**Strengthen**, streng'then,

*v.t.* To make strong or stronger; to add strength to; to confirm; to establish; to encourage; to fix in resolution; to make greater; to add intensity to.—*v.i.* To grow strong or stronger.

**Strenuous**, stren'ū-us, *a.* [*L. strenuus*.] Eager and constant in action; zealous; ardent; earnest.—**Strenuousness**, stren'ū-us-nes, *n.* Earnestness; active zeal.

**Stress**, stres, *n.* [*O.Fr. estrecer*, *estreclir* (Fr. *étrecir*), to straiten, to narrow, from *L. strictus*, pp. of *stringo*, *strictum*, to draw tight.] Constraining, urging, or impelling force; pressure; urgency; violence (stress of weather); an effort or exertion; a strain; weight; any force tending to change the form or dimensions of a solid, that is, to produce a strain; also the reaction of the solid against the straining forces; importance or influence, imputed or ascribed (to lay stress on some point in argument); accent or emphasis; *mech.* force exerted in any direction or manner on bodies (*tensile stress*, &c.).

**Stretch**, stretch, *v.t.* [*A. softened form from A.Sax. streccan*.] To draw out; to extend in length; to draw tight; to make tense; to extend, spread, expand in any direction; to reach out; to hold forth; to extend or distend forcibly; to strain; to exaggerate; to extend too far (to stretch a prerogative).—*v.i.* To extend; to reach; to be continuous over a distance; to bear extension without breaking; to attain greater length.—*n.* A stretching or the state of being stretched; an effort; a strain; utmost extent or reach; an extended portion; an expanse.—**Stretcher**, stretch-ēr, *n.* One who or that which stretches; an instrument for widening gloves or for distending boots; a flat board on which corpses are laid out; a litter for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons; *carp.* a tie-lumber in a frame; *naut.* a narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against.

**Strew**, strō or strō, *v.t.*—*pret.* *strewed*; *pp.* *strewed* or *strewn*. [*A.Sax. streowan*.] To scatter or sprinkle: always applied to dry substances separable into parts or particles; to cover by scattering or being scattered over; to throw loosely apart; to spread abroad; to disseminate.

**Striated**, striā-ted, *a.* [*L. striatus*.] Marked with small channels running parallel to each other.

**Strict**, strikt, *a.* [*L. strictus*, pp. of *stringo*, I draw tight.] Carefully adhering to or governed by some rule; carefully observed; rigorously nice (*strict watch*); rigorous as to rules or conduct (*strict in religious observances*); definite as to terms; stringent; rigidly interpreted; not loose or vague (the strict sense of a word).

**Stricture**, strik'tūr, *n.* [*L. strictura*, from *stringo*, *strictum*, to draw tight.]



A touch of sharp criticism; a censorious remark; censure.

**Stride**, strid, *v.i.*—pret. *strode*; pp. *stridden*; ppr. *striding*. [A.Sax. *stridan*.] To walk with long steps; to stand with the feet far apart; to straddle.—*v.t.* To pass over at a step; to bestride.—*n.* A long step; a measured or pompous step; a lofty gait; the space measured by the legs far apart.

**Strident**, strī'dent, *a.* [L. *stridens*, *stridentis*, ppr. of *strideo*, I creak.] Creaking; harsh; grating.

**Strife**, strif, *n.* [From Icel. *strith*, war.] Exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation; emulation; contention in anger or enmity; discord; quarrel or war.

**Strike**, strik, *v.i.*—pret. *struck*; pp. *struck*, *stricken*; ppr. *striking*. [A.Sax. *strican*.] To pass or dart with rapidity to *strike* into another path; the bullet *struck* through the door; to penetrate (the roots *strike* deep); to make a quick blow or thrust; to use one's weapons; to knock; to sound an hour (as a clock); to reach or act on by appulse (light *strikes* on the wall); to run or dash upon the shore, a rock, or bank; to be stranded; to lower a sail or a flag in token of respect, or to signify surrender (the ship *struck*); to yield; to quit work in order to compel an increase or prevent a reduction of wages, or for other reasons.—*v.t.* To touch or hit with some force; to smite; to give a blow to; to give, deal, or inflict (with *blow* or similar word as object); to dash; to knock (with the instrument as object); to produce by a blow or blows (to *strike* fire); to stamp with a stroke; hence, to mint; to coin; to thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate (a tree *strikes* its root deep); to cause to sound; to notify by sound; to impress (the mind) strongly; to affect sensibly with strong emotion (the scene *struck* him); to produce suddenly; to effect at once (to *strike* terror); to bring suddenly into some state or condition (to *strike* one dumb); to make and ratify (to *strike* a bargain); to lower, as the yards, flag, sails of a vessel.—*n.* An instrument for levelling a measure of grain, salt, &c.; the act of a body of workmen discontinuing work with the object of compelling their employer to concede certain demands made by them; *geol.* the horizontal direction of the outcropping edges of tilted strata, running at right angles to the dip.—**Striker**, strī'ker, *n.* One who or that which strikes.—**Striking**, strī'king, *a.* Such as to strike with surprise or other feeling; remarkable; forcible; impressive.

**String**, string, *n.* [A.Sax. *streng*.] A small rope, line, or cord used for fastening or tying things; a twine; a thread; a thread on which things are filed; and hence, a set of things on a line (a *string* of beads); the chord of a musical instrument

which gives a sound by its vibrations; hence, *pl.* the stringed instruments of an orchestra; a line or chain of things following each other; a nerve or tendon of an animal body (the heart *strings*); a series of things connected or following in succession (a *string* of arguments).—*v.t.*—pret. and pp. *strung*. To furnish with strings; to put in tune the strings of; to put on a string (to *string* beads).—**String-band**, *n.* A band of musicians who play on stringed instruments.—**String-course**, *n.* A narrow moulding continued horizontally along the face of a building.—**Stringed**, string'd, *a.* Having strings; produced by strings.—**String-halt**, *n.* A twitching of the hinder leg of a horse, constituting a defect, being a convulsive motion of the muscles of the hough.—**Stringiness**, string'i-ness, *n.* The state of being stringy; fibrousness.—**Stringy**, string'i, *a.* Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; rosy; sinewy; wiry.

**Stringent**, strin'jent, *a.* [L. *stringens*, *stringentis*, ppr. of *stringo*, I draw tight.] Making strict claims or requirements; strict; rigid; making severe restrictions.

**Strip**, strip, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *strýpan*.] To pull or tear off (a covering); to deprive of a covering; to remove the clothes from; to skin; to peel (to *strip* a tree of the bark); to deprive; to bereave; to despoil; to tear off the thread of a screw or bolt; to milk dry; to unrig (to *strip* a ship).—*v.i.* To take off the covering or clothes.—*n.* A narrow piece comparatively long; a stripe.

**Stripe**, strip, *n.* [Closely akin to *strip* and =L.G. *stripe*, D. *streek*, Dan. *stripe*, G. *streif*, a stripe.] A long narrow division of anything of a different colour from the rest; a streak; a strip or long narrow piece; a stroke made with a lash, rod, or scourge; a wale or weal; the distinctive mark of a non-commissioned officer in the army, one stripe denoting a lance-corporal, two a corporal, and three a sergeant.—*v.t.* To make stripes upon; to form with lines of different colours.—**Striped**, stript, *a.* Having stripes of different colours.

**Stripling**, strip'ling, *n.* [From *strip*, *stripe*, with dim. term. *-ling*; primarily, a tall slender youth, one that shoots up suddenly; comp. *slip*, *scion*.] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

**Strive**, striv, *v.i.*—pret. *strove*, pp. *striven*, ppr. *striving*. [O.Fr. *estriver*, to strive.] To make efforts; to endeavour with earnestness; to try; to contend; to struggle in opposition; to fight; to quarrel or contend with each other; to be in dispute or altercation; to vie.

**Strobilus**, **Strobile**, strō-bī'lus, strō'bīl, *n.* [Gr. *strobilus*.] Bot. a pine-cone.

**Stroke**, strök, *n.* [From *strike*.] A

blow; a knock; the striking of one body against another; a fatal assault or attack; a sudden attack of disease or affliction; a calamity; the striking of a clock; a dash in writing or printing; a line; the touch of a pen or pencil (a hair-*stroke*); a touch; a masterly effort (a *stroke* of genius); a successful attempt; the sweep of an oar; the stroke-oar; *steam-engine*. the entire movement of the piston from one end to the other of the cylinder.—**Stroke-oar**, *n.* The foremost oar of a boat; also, the man that uses it.

**Stroke**, strök, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *ströcian*.] To rub gently with the hand in kindness or tenderness; to rub gently in one direction; to make smooth by gentle rubbing.—*n.* A caress; a gentle rubbing with the hand, expressive of kindness.

**Stroll**, ströl, *v.i.* [Of doubtful origin.] To wander on foot slowly; to ramble idly or leisurely.—*n.* A walking idly and leisurely; a ramble.

**Strong**, strong, *a.* [A.Sax. *strang*.] Having physical power; having the power of exerting great bodily force; robust; muscular; able or powerful mentally or morally; of great power or capacity (a *strong* mind, memory, imagination); naturally sound or healthy; hale; not easily broken; firm; solid; compact; well fortified; not easily subdued or taken (a *strong* fortress or position); having great military or naval power or force; having great wealth or resources; having force from moving with rapidity; violent; impetuous; adapted to make a deep impression on the mind or imagination; effectual; cogent; ardent or zealous (a *strong* supporter); having a particular quality or qualities in a great degree (a *strong* decoction, *strong* tea); containing much alcohol; intoxicating; affecting the senses forcibly (a *strong* light, scent, flavour); substantial; solid, but not of easy digestion; well established; firm; not easily overthrown or altered; vehement; earnest (a *strong* affection); having great resources; powerful; mighty; having great force or expressiveness; forcibly expressed; (preceded by numerals) amounting to; powerful to the extent of (an army 10,000 *strong*); *com.* tending upwards in price; rising (a *strong* market); *gram.* applied to inflected words when inflection is effected by internal vowel change and not by adding syllables: *swim*, *swam*, *swum* is a *strong* verb.—**Stronghold**, strong'höld, *n.* A fastness; a fortified place; a place of security.—**Strong-room**, *n.* A fire-proof and burglar-proof apartment in which valuables are kept.

**Strontium**, stron'shi-um, *n.* [From *Strontian* in Argyllshire.] A metal of a whitish yellow colour, ductile and malleable, and somewhat harder than lead.

**Strop**, strop, *n.* [A.Sax. *stropp*, from

**L. stropus, strupp, a thong.]** A strip of leather, or a strip of wood covered with leather or other suitable material, used for sharpening razors; a razor-strop.—*v.t.* To sharpen with a strop.

**Strophe**, strô'fē, *n.* [Gr. *strophē*, from *strophō*, I turn.] The part of a Greek choral ode sung in turning from the right to the left of the orchestra, *antistrophe* being the reverse.

**Structure**, struk'tūr, *n.* [L. *structura*, from *struo*, *structum*, to build.] A building of any kind, but chiefly a building of some size or magnificence; an edifice; manner of building; make; construction; the arrangement of the parts in a whole.

**Struggle**, strug'l, *v.i.* [Formerly *stroggle*, *stroggle*; of doubtful origin; comp. O.Sw. *strug*, a quarrel.] To make efforts with contortions of the body; to use great efforts; to labour hard; to strive.—*n.* A violent effort with contortions of the body; a contortion of distress; a forcible effort to attain an object; an effort to get on in the world; contest; strife.

**Struldbrugs**, struld-bruggz, *n.* The loathsome objects condemned to a deathless and lingering life in Swift's *Luggnage*, in *Gulliver's Travels*.

**Strum**, strum, *v.i.* [An imitative word.] To play unskillfully and coarsely on a stringed instrument; to thrum.—*v.t.* To play on unskillfully or noisily.

**Struma**, strô'ma, *n. pl.* **Strumæ**, strô'mē, [L., from *struo*, I build.] A scrofulous swelling or tumour; scrofula.

**Strumpet**, strum'pet, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A prostitute; a harlot.

**Strut**, strut, *v.i.* [O.E. *strut*, *strout*, to swell or bulge, to strut; akin Dan. *strute*, to strut, to stick out; L.G. *strutt*, sticking out; G. *stroetzen*, to teem.] To walk with a lofty, proud gait and erect head; to walk with affected dignity or pomposity.—*n.* A lofty, proud step or walk with the head erect; affectation of dignity in walking; *carp*, a strengthening piece obliquely or diagonally placed; a brace; a stretching-piece.

**Strychnine**, strik'nin, *n.* [Gr. *strychnos*, a name of several plants of the nightshade order.] A vegetable alkaloid obtained from certain East Indian trees and especially from the seeds of *nux-vomica*, a most energetic poison.

**Stub**, stub, *n.* [A.Sax. *styb*.] The stump of a tree or that part which remains in the earth when the tree is cut down; a stub-nail; the butt of a cigar, &c.; the counterfoil of a cheque-book.—*v.t.* To grub up by the roots; to clear of roots.—**Stubby**, stub'by, *a.* Abounding with stubs; short and thick.

**Stubble**, stub'l, *n.* [A dim. form from *stub*; Dan. and Sw. *stubb*, *stubble*.] The stumps of corn left in the ground; the part of the stalk

left in the ground by the scythe or sickle.

**Stubborn**, stub'orn, *a.* [From *stub*, A.Sax. *styb*, lit. like a *stub*, blockish, obstinate, with A.Sax. adj. term. *-or* and *-n* added.] Unreasonably or perversely obstinate; not to be moved or persuaded by reason; inflexible; refractory; not easily worked (as soil, metal); stiff; not flexible.

**Stucco**, stuk'kō, *n.* [It., from O.H.G. *stuechi*, a crust.] A kind of fine plaster, used for cornices, mouldings, &c., of rooms—a composition of fine sand, pulverized marble, and gypsum mixed with water; also, a popular name for plaster of Paris or gypsum.—*v.t.* To overlay with stucco.

**Stud**, stud, *n.* [A.Sax. *studu*, a prop.] A nail with a large head, inserted chiefly for ornament; an ornamental knob; an ornamental button for a shirt front, transferable from one shirt to another; a supporting beam; a post or prop.—*v.t.* To adorn with studs or knobs; to set thickly, as with studs.

**Stud**, stud, *n.* [A.Sax. *stod*.] A collection of breeding horses and mares; a person's horses collectively.—**Stud-book**, *n.* A book containing a genealogy or register of horses or cattle of particular breeds.

**Student**, stu'dent, *n.* [L. *studens*, *studentis*, ppr. of *studeo*, I study.] A person engaged in learning something from books, or attending some educational institution, especially of the higher class; one studying anything; a scholar; a man devoted to books; a bookish man.—**Studied**, stu'did, *p. and a.* Made the subject of study; well considered; qualified by study; premeditated; deliberate (a *studied* insult).—**Studio**, stu'di-ō, *n.* [It., from L. *studium*, study.] The working room of a painter or sculptor.—**Studious**, stu'di-us, *a.* [Fr. *studieux*, L. *studiosus*.] Given to study; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge from books; eager to discover something or to effect some object; earnest; eager (*studious* to please); attentive; careful; with of; deliberate; studied.—**Study**, stud'i, *n.* [L. *studium*, zeal, study, from *studeo*, I study.] Application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any subject for the purpose of learning what is not before known; earnest endeavour; diligence; a branch of learning studied; an object of study; a building or apartment devoted to study; a fit of thought; a reverie; *fine arts*, a work undertaken for improvement, or a preparatory sketch to be used in the composition of more finished works.—*v.i.* To apply the mind to books or learning; to dwell in thought; to ponder; to be zealous.—*v.t.* To apply the mind to for the purpose of learning; to consider attentively; to examine closely; to con over, or to commit to memory; to have

careful regard to (one's interest, comfort, &c.); to be solicitous for the good of.

**Stuff**, stuff, *n.* [O.Fr. *estoffe* (Fr. *estoffe*), stuff, material, from L. *stippa*, tow.] Substance or matter indefinitely; the matter of which anything is formed; material; furniture; goods [O.T.]; refuse or worthless matter; hence, foolish or irrational language; trash; *com.* a general name for fabrics of silk, wool, hair, cotton, &c.; particularly woollen cloth of slight texture, for linings, &c.—*v.t.* To fill by packing or crowding material into; to cram; to crowd in together; to fill or pack with material necessary to make complete (to *stuff* a cushion); to fill the skin of, as of a dead animal, for presenting and preserving its form; to fill mentally full; to crowd with facts or idle tales or fancies; *cookery*, to fill with seasoning (to *stuff* a leg of veal).—*v.i.* To feed gluttonously.—**Stuff-gown**, *n.* A gown made of stuff; the gown of a barrister under the rank of king's counsel, and therefore not entitled to wear a silk gown.—**Stuffing**, stuff'ing, *n.* That which is used for filling anything; seasoning for meat.—**Stuffing-box**, *n.* A close box packed with hemp or other matter through which a piston passes and which gives a tight joint.

**Stuffy**, stuff'i, *a.* [O.Fr. *estouffer*, to stifle.] Difficult to breathe in; close; stifling; said of a room.

**Stultify**, stul'ti-fi, *v.t.* [L. *stultus*, foolish, and *facio*, I make.] To make foolish; to make a fool of; to cause to appear as a fool.

**Stumble**, stum'bl, *v.i.* [O.E. *stomble*, *stomel*.] To trip in walking; to make a false step; to stagger; to walk unsteadily; to fall into crime or error; to err; to strike upon without design; to light by chance; with on or upon.—*n.* The act of stumbling; a trip in walking or running; a blunder.—**Stumbling-block**, *n.* Any cause of stumbling; that which forms a difficulty in one's way or which causes offence; used in figurative sense.

**Stump**, stump, *n.* [A nasalized form of *stub*.] The root part of a tree remaining in the earth after the tree is cut down; the part of a limb or other body remaining after the rest is cut off or destroyed (the *stump* of a tooth, of a lead pencil); one of the three upright sticks constituting the wicket in a game of cricket.—*v.t.* To lop; to make a tour through delivering speeches for political or personal purposes (to *stump* the country); *cricket*, to put out of play by knocking down a stump or stumps whilst the batsman is out of the crease.—*v.i.* To walk stiffly, heavily, or noisily.—*To stump up*, to pay or hand over money. [Colloq.]—**Stump-ordinator**, *n.* A man who harangues the populace from the stump of a tree; a frothy or bombastic speaker.—**Stumpy**,

stump'1, *a.* Full of stumps; short or stubby [colloq.].

**Stun**, *stun*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *stunian*.] To overpower the sense of hearing of; to confound by loud noise; to render insensible or dizzy by force or violence; to render senseless by a blow; to surprise completely; to overpower.—**Stunner**, *stun'ēr*, *n.* Something first-rate; a person or thing of very showy appearance. [Slang].—**Stunning**, *stun'ing*, *a.* First-rate; excellent. [Slang].

**Stunt**, *stunt*, *v.t.* [From A.Sax. *stunt*, blunt.] To hinder from free growth; to check in growth; to dwarf.—*n.* A check in growth.—**Stunted**, *stunt'ed*, *p.* and *a.* Checked in growth; of dwarfish growth.

**Stunt**, *stunt*, *n.* A remarkable feat of skill; any enterprise, task, or undertaking.

**Stupe**, *stup*, *n.* [L. *stupa*, tow.] Flannel, flax, or similar substance wrung out of hot water, plain or medicated, applied to a wound or sore.

**Stupefy**, *stū'pē-fī*, *v.t.* [Fr. *stupéfier*, from L. *stupefacere*.] To deprive of sensibility; to make dull or dead to external influences; to make torpid.—**Stupefaction**, *stū-pē-fak'-shon*, *n.* The state of being stupefied or stunned; a senseless state; insensibility; torpor.

**Stupendous**, *stū-pen'dus*, *a.* [L. *stupendus*.] Striking dumb by magnitude; great and wonderful; of astonishing magnitude or elevation; grand.

**Stupid**, *stū'pid*, *a.* [L. *stupidus*.] Bereft of consciousness, sense, or feeling; in a state of stupor; insensible; stupefied; devoid of understanding; possessed of dull gross folly; extremely dull of perception or understanding; nonsensical.—**Stupidity**, **Stupidness**, *stū-pid'i-ti*, *stū'pid-nes*, *n.* [L. *stupiditas*.] The state or quality of being stupid; astonishment; extreme dullness of understanding; dull foolishness.—**Stupor**, *stū'por*, *n.* [L. *stupor*, from *stuepo*.] Great diminution or total suspension of sensibility; a state in which the faculties are deadened or dazed; torpor.

**Sturdy**, *stēr'di*, *a.* [O.Fr. *estourdi* (Fr. *étourdi*), stupid.] Forcible; vigorous; robust in body; strong; stout; vigorous and hardy.

**Sturgeon**, *stēr'jon*, *n.* [Fr. *esturgeon*, from L.L. *sturio*.] A genus of large fishes having a skin protected with rows of bony plates; flesh valuable as food; roes converted into caviare, and air-bladder into isinglass.

**Stutter**, *stut'ēr*, *v.i.* [Same as D. and L.G. *stottern*, G. *stottern*.] To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words.—*n.* A stammer; a hesitation in speaking.

**Sty**, *stī*, *n.* [A.Sax. *stige*.] A pen or enclosure for swine; any filthy hovel or place; a place of bestial debauchery.

**Stye**, *stī*, *n.* [A.Sax. *stigend*.] A

small inflammatory tumour on the edge of the eyelid.

**Style**, *stil*, *n.* [Fr. *style*, from L. *stilus*, *stylus*, a pointed instrument for writing.] A pointed instrument used by the ancients for writing by scratching on wax tablets; anything of a similar kind; a pointed tool used in graving; a pointed surgical instrument; the pin or gnomon of a sun-dial; *bot.* the prolongation of the summit of the ovary which supports the stigma; manner of writing with regard to language; a distinctive manner of writing belonging to an author or body of authors; a characteristic mode of presentation in any of the fine arts; particular type of architecture pervading a building (the Gothic style); external manner, mode, or fashion; manner deemed elegant and appropriate; fashion (a person dressed in the style); a formal or official designation; title (a person's style and title).—*v.t.* To term; to name or call; to designate or denominate.

—**Stylish**, *stil'ish*, *a.* Being in fashionable form or in high style; being quite in the mode or fashion; showy.—**Stylist**, *stil'ist*, *n.* A writer or speaker who is careful of his style; a master of style.

**Stylite**, *stil'it*, *n.* [Gr. *stylites*, from *stylos*, a pillar.] A pillar-saint, one of those ascetics who, by way of penance, passed the greater part of their lives on the top of high columns or pillars.

**Stymie**, *sti'mi*, *n.* The position in golf when the opponent's ball lies between the player's ball and the hole.

**Styptic**, *stip'tik*, *a.* [L. *stypticus*, from Gr. *styptikos*, from *styphō*, I contract.] Astringent; having the quality of stopping the bleeding of a wound.—*n.* A substance that checks a flow of blood by application to the bleeding surface.

**Suasion**, *swā'zhon*, *n.* [L. *suasio*, *suasione*, from *suadeo*, *suasum*, to advise.] The act of persuading.—**Suasive**, *swā'ziv*, *a.* Having power to persuade.—**Suasory**, *swā'zo-ri*, *a.* [L. *suasorius*.] Tending to persuade.

**Suave**, *swāv*, *a.* [Fr. *suave*, sweet, pleasant, from L. *suavis*, sweet.] Gracious or agreeable in manner; blandly polite; pleasant.—**Suavity**, *swāv'i-ti*, *n.* [Fr. *suavité*, L. *suavitas*.] The state or quality of being suave; graciousness and politeness of address; pleasantness.

**Sub**, *sub*, *n.* A colloquial contraction for *subaltern* or *subordinate*; an inferior officer, functionary, or the like.

**Subacid**, *sub-as'id*, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Moderately acid or sour.—*n.* A substance moderately acid.

**Subahdar**, **Subadar**, *sō-bā-dār*, *n.* [Hind. *subah*, a province.] A native officer of the Indian army ranking as captain.

**Subalpine**, *sub-al'pin*, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] Belonging to a region of lofty mountains immediately below the Alpine.

**Subaltern**, *sub-al'tēr* or *sub-al'tēr*, *a.* [L. *subalternus*, subordinate —*sub*, under, *alter*, another.] Holding an inferior or subordinate position; in the army, below the rank of a captain.—*n.* A commissioned military officer below the rank of a captain.

**Subaquatic**, **Subaqueous**, *sub-akwat'ik*, *sub-ak'wē-us*, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *acqua*, water.] Being under water; *geol.* formed under water; deposited under water.

**Subarctic**, *sub-ark'tik*, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Applied to a region or climate next to the arctic; approximately arctic.

**Subclass**, *sub'klas*, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A subdivision of a class, consisting of allied orders.

**Subcommittee**, *sub-kom-mit'ē*, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] An under committee; a part or division of a committee.

**Subconscious**, *sub-kon'shus*, *a.* [L. *sub*, under.] Only dimly conscious; not clearly perceived by the thinking subject.—**Subconsciousness**, *sub-kon'shus-nes*, *n.* The supposed faculty concerned in subconscious mental processes.

**Subcontrary**, *sub-kon'tra-ri*, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, slightly.] Contrary to an inferior degree; *geom.* applied to two similar triangles so placed as to have a common angle at their vertex, and their bases not parallel or coincident; *logic*, applied to the relation between two particular propositions with the same terms, one affirmative, one negative.

**Subcutaneous**, *sub-kū-tā'nē-us*, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *cutis*, skin.] Situated immediately under the skin.

**Subdeacon**, *sub'dē-kn*, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] In the R. Cath. Ch. an ecclesiastic subordinate to the deacon.

**Subdivide**, *sub-di-vid'*, *v.t.* [L. *subdivido*—*sub*, under, and *divido*.] To divide the parts of into more parts; to part into subdivisions.—*v.i.* To be subdivided.—**Subdivision**, *sub-di-vizh-on*, *n.* The act of subdividing; one of the parts of a larger part.

**Subdominant**, *sub-dom'i-nant*, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] *Mus.* the fourth note of the diatonic scale lying a tone under the dominant or fifth of the scale.

**Subdue**, *sub-dū'*, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *subduer*, to subdue, from L. *sub*, under, and *duco*, I lead.] To conquer and bring into permanent subjection; to reduce under dominion; to overpower by superior force; to vanquish; to overcome by discipline; to tame; to prevail over by some mild or softening influence; to gain complete sway over; to melt or soften (the heart, opposition); to tone down or make less glaring.—**Subdued**, *sub-dū'd*, *p.* and *a.* Vanquished; made mild or tractable; submissive; toned down or softened.

**Subeditor**, *sub-ed'i-tēr*, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] An assistant editor



of a periodical or other publication.

**Subfamily**, sub'fam-i-lī, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] *Nat. hist.* a subdivision of a family; a subordinate family.

**Subgenus**, sub'jē-nus, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A subdivision of a genus comprising one or more species.

**Subgroup**, sub'grōp, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] In scientific classifications, the subdivision of a group.

**Subjacent**, sub-jā'sent, *a.* [L. *subjacens*, *subjacētis*, from *subjaceo*, I lie under—*sub*, under, and *jaceo*, I lie.] Lying under or below; *geol.* applied to rocks, beds, or strata which lie under or are covered by others.

**Subject**, sub'jekt, *a.* [L. *subjectus*, pp. of *subjicio*, I place under.] Placed under; being under the power and dominion of another; ruled by another state; liable, from extraneous or inherent causes; exposed (*subject* to headache).—*n.* One who owes allegiance to a sovereign; one who lives under and owes allegiance to a government; a person as the recipient of certain treatment; that which is treated or operated on; a dead body for the purposes of dissection; that which is spoken of, thought of, treated of, or handled; matter dealt with; theme of discourse; *logic*, that term of a proposition of which the other is affirmed or denied; *gram.* that which is spoken of; the nominative of a verb; *philos.* the mind, soul, or personality of the thinker—the *Ego*; the thinking agent or principle, the *object*, which is its correlative, being anything or everything external to the mind; *mus.* the principal theme of a movement; *fine arts*, the incident chosen by an artist; the design of a composition or picture.—*v.t.* (sub-jekt'). To bring under; to subdue; to expose; to make liable; to cause to undergo; to expose, as in chemical or other operations: usually with following in all senses (to *subject* a person to ridicule).—**Subjection**, sub-jek'shon, *n.* The act of subjecting or subduing; the state of being under the control and government of another; subjugation; enthrallment.—**Subjective**, sub-jek'tiv, *a.* Relating to the subject, as opposed to the *object*; belonging to one's own mind and not to what is external; belonging to ourselves, the conscious *subject*; in *literature* and *art*, characterized by prominence of the personality of the author or artist (the writings of Shelley and Byron are *subjective*).—**Subjectivism**, sub-jek'tiv-izm, *n.* *Metaph.* the doctrine that all human knowledge is merely relative.—**Subjectivity**, sub-jek'tiv-i-ti, *n.* The state of being subjective or in the mind alone; the character of exhibiting the individuality of an author or artist.—**Subject-matter**, *n.* The theme or matter discussed or spoken of.

**Subjoin**, sub-join', *v.t.* [L. *sub*, under, near.] To add at the end;

to add after something else has been said or written.

**Subjugate**, sub'jū-gāt, *v.t.* [L. *subjugo*, *subjugatum*—*sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke.] To subdue and bring under dominion; to conquer and compel to submit.—**Subjugation**, sub-jū-gā'shon, *n.* The act of subjugating; subjection.

**Subjunctive**, sub-junk'tiv, *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*, from *subjungo*, *subjunctum*—*sub*, under, near, and *jungo*, I join.] *Gram.* designating a mood or form of verbs expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency, generally subjoined or subordinate to another verb, and preceded by a conjunction.—*n.* *Gram.* the subjunctive mood.

**Subkingdom**, sub'king-dum, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] One of the great primary groups into which the animal kingdom is divided.

**Sublease**, sub'lēs, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] *Law*, an under lease; a lease granted to a subtenant.

**Sublet**, sub-let', *v.t.* [L. *sub*, under.] To underlet; to let to another person, the party letting being himself lessee of the subject.

**Sublibrarian**, sub'lī-brā-ri-an, *n.* An under librarian; an assistant librarian.

**Sub-lieutenant**, sub'lef-ten-ant, *n.* A junior naval officer, holding rank next below that of lieutenant.

**Sublimate**, sub'lī-māt, *v.t.* [L. *sublimo*, *sublimatum*, to raise, elevate.] To bring by heat from the solid state into the state of vapour, which on cooling again becomes solid; *fig.* to refine and exalt; to elevate.—*n.* What is produced by sublimation.—**Sublimation**, sub-lī-mā'shon, *n.* The process of sublimating; a process by which solids are by heat converted into vapour that again becomes solid; *psych.* transfer of psychic energy from lower to higher levels of endeavour.

**Sublime**, sub-līm', *a.* [L. *sublimis*.] High in place; elevated; high in excellence; elevated far above men in general by lofty or noble traits; said of persons; striking the mind with a sense of grandeur or power; calculated to awaken, or expressive of, awe, veneration, or lofty feeling; grand; noble: said of objects, of scenery, of an action or exploit, &c.—**Sublimity**, sub-līm'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *sublimité*; L. *sublimitas*.] The state or quality of being sublime; grandeur; loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur; loftiness of conception, sentiment, or style; elevation, whether exhibited in the works of nature or of art; the emotion produced by what is sublime.

**Subliminal**, sub-līm'i-nal, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *limen*, threshold.] Below consciousness; in the mind without our knowing it.

**Sublunary**, sub'lū-na-ri, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, *luna*, the moon.] *Lit.* situated under the moon; hence, pertaining to this world; mundane; earthly; worldly.

**Submarine**, sub-ma-rēn', *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *mare*, the sea.] Situated, existing, acting, or growing at some depth in the waters of the sea; remaining at the bottom or under the surface of the sea (*submarine* plants).—*n.* A vessel that can be submerged at will and sail under the water. Submarines are chiefly intended to attack other vessels by means of torpedoes.

**Submediant**, sub-mē'di-ant, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, *medius*, middle.] *Mus.* the sixth note of the diatonic scale, or middle note between the octave and subdominant.

**Submerge**, sub-mērj', *v.t.* [L. *submergo*—*sub*, under, and *mergo*, I plunge.] To put under water; to plunge; to cover or overflow with water; to drown.—*v.i.* To plunge under water; to sink out of sight.—**Submergence**, sub-mēr'jens, *n.* Act of submerging.—**Submersible**, sub-mēr'si-bl, *n.* A submarine, especially one with projecting ballast tanks.—**Submersion**, sub-mēr'shon, *n.* [L. *submersio*, *submersio*.] The act of putting or state of being put under water or other fluid; a dipping or plunging; a state of being overflowed.

**Submetallic**, sub-me-tal'ik, *a.* [L. *sub*, slightly.] Imperfectly or partially metallic.

**Submit**, sub-mit', *v.t.* [L. *submitto*, I put under.] To yield to the power or will of another: used *refl.*; to place under the control of another; to surrender; to leave to the discretion or judgment of another; to refer.—*v.i.* To yield one's person to the power of another; to surrender; to yield one's opinion; to acquiesce; to be submissive; to yield without murmuring.—**Submission**, sub-mish'on, *n.* [L. *submitto*, *submissionis*.] The act of submitting, yielding, or surrendering; the state of being submissive; humble or suppliant behaviour; meekness; resignation; compliance with the commands of a superior; obedience.—**Submissive**, sub-mis'iv, *a.* Disposed, or ready to submit; compliant; obedient; humble; meek.—**Submissiveness**, sub-mis'iv-nes, *n.* The character of being submissive; ready compliance; meekness.

**Submultiple**, sub-mul'ti-pl, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times.

**Suborder**, sub-or'dēr, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A subdivision of an order in classifications; a group of animals or plants greater than a genus and less than an order.

**Subordinate**, sub-or'di-nāt, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *ordinatus*, pp. of *ordino*, I set in order, from *ordo*, order.] Placed in a low order, class, or rank; occupying a lower position in a scale; inferior in nature, power, importance, &c.—*v.t.* To place below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance; to make subject.—

*n.* One inferior in power, rank, dignity, office, &c.; one below and under the orders of another. — **Subordination**, sub-or-'di-nā'-shon, *n.* The act of subordinating; gradation of ranks one below another; the state of being under control or government; subjection. **Suborn**, sub-orn', *v.t.* [Fr. *suborner*, from *L. suborno*, I prepare secretly.] To bribe to commit perjury; to induce to give false testimony or do some other wickedness. — **Subornation**, sub-or-nā'shon, *n.* The crime of suborning. — *Subornation of perjury*, the inducing of any person to commit perjury. **Subpœna**, sub-pœ'na, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *pœna*, pain, penalty.] Law, a writ or process commanding the attendance in a court of justice of the person on whom it is served under a penalty. — *Subpœnaed*, *subpœnating*. To serve with a writ of subpœna. **Subprefect**, sub-prē'fekt, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] A subordinate or deputy prefect. **Subprior**, sub'pri-or, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] Eccles. the vicegerent of a prior. **Subscribe**, sub-scrib', *v.t.* [L. *sub-scribo*—*sub*, under, and *scribo*, I write.] To write one's signature beneath; to sign with one's own hand; to consent or bind oneself to by writing one's name beneath; to attest by writing one's name; to promise to give by writing one's name (to *subscribe* money). — *Subscribed*. To promise along with others a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper; to give consent; to assent; to enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, &c. — **Subscriber**, sub-skri'bër, *n.* One who subscribes; one who admits, confirms, or binds himself to a promise or obligation by signing his name; one who contributes to an undertaking by paying or promising; one who enters his name for a newspaper, periodical, book, or the like. — **Subscription**, sub-skip'shon, *n.* [L. *subscriptio*.] The act of subscribing or signing; the signature attached to a paper; a sum subscribed or promised by signature; a sum contributed along with other subscribers; the amount subscribed. **Subsequent**, sub'sē-kwent, *a.* [L. *subsequens*, *subsequentis*, ppr. of *subsequor*, I follow close after.] Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time, indefinitely; following in the order of place or succession; succeeding. — **Subsequently**, sub'sē-kwent-li, *adv.* In a subsequent manner, time, or position; afterwards; later on. **Subserve**, sub-sēr', *v.t.* [L. *sub-servio*—*sub*, under, and *servio*, I serve.] To serve or be of advantage to; to be of service to; to assist or promote. — *Subserved*. To serve in an inferior capacity; to be subservient. — **Subservience**, **Subserviency**, sub-sēr'vi-ens, sub-sēr'vi-en-si, *n.* The state of being subservient.

**Subservient**, sub-sēr'vi-ent, *a.* [L. *subserviens*, ppr. of *subservio*.] Useful as an instrument to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end; acting as a subordinate instrument. **Subside**, sub-sid', *v.i.* [L. *subsido*—*sub*, under, and *sido*, I settle, akin to *sedeo*, I sit.] To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle, as lees; to sink or settle to a lower level, as a building; to fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to abate. — **Subsidence**, sub-si'dens, *n.* The act or progress of subsiding; a gradually settling lower; a sinking into the ground (the *subsidence* of ground). **Subsidiary**, sub-sid'i-ar-ri, *a.* [L. *subsidiarius*.] Lending some aid or assistance; furnishing help; aiding or assisting; subordinate; contributory; pertaining to a subsidy. — *n.* One who or that which is subsidiary; an auxiliary; an assistant. **Subsidy**, sub'si-di, *n.* [L. *subsidium*, from *sub*, under, *sedeo*, I sit.] A sum of money granted for a purpose; an aid or tax formerly granted by parliament to the crown for urgent occasions of the realm; a sum paid by one government to another to meet the expenses of carrying on a war. — **Subsidize**, sub'si-diz, *v.t.* To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of by a subsidy. **Subsist**, sub-sis't, *v.i.* [Fr. *subsister*, from *L. subsistere*—*sub*, under, and *sisto*, *sistere*, to stand, to be fixed, from *sto*, I stand.] To exist; to have continued existence; to continue to retain the present state; to be maintained with food and clothing; to be supported; to live; to inhere in something else. — *Subsisted*. To support with provisions. — **Subsistence**, sub-sis'tens, *n.* [Fr. *subsistance*.] Actual existence; that which furnishes support to animal life; means of support; support; livelihood; inhere in something else. **Subsoil**, sub'soil, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] The under-soil; the bed or stratum of earth or earthy matter which lies immediately under the surface soil. **Substance**, sub'stans, *n.* [Fr. *substance*, from *L. substantia*.] That of which a thing consists or is made up; matter; material; a distinct portion of matter; a body; that which is real; that which constitutes a thing really a thing; the characteristic constituents collectively; the essential or material part; the purport; solidity; firmness; substantiality; material means and resources; goods; estate; *philos.* that which underlies all phenomena; that which exists independently and unchangeably, in contradistinction to *accident* or quality; *theol.* that in which the divine attributes inhere. — **Substantial**, sub-stan'shal, *a.* Actually existing; real; not seeming or imaginary; corporeal; material; firm in substance or material; strong; solid; possessed of considerable substance, goods, or estate; moderately wealthy. — **Substantiate**, sub-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* To make real or actual;

to establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify; to make good; to prove. — **Substantiation**, sub-stan'shi-ā'shon, *n.* The act of substantiating or proving; evidence; proof. — **Substantival**, sub'stan-tiv-al, *a.* Relating to or like a substantive. — **Substantive**, sub'stan-tiv, *a.* [L. *substantivus*, self-existent; *substantivum verbum*, the substantive verb.] Betokening or expressing existence; depending on itself; independent. — *Substantive verb*, the verb to be. — *n.* Gram. a noun. **Substitute**, sub'sti-tūt, *v.t.* [L. *substituo*, *substitutum*—*sub*, under, and *statuo*, I place.] To put in the place of another; to put in exchange. — *n.* A person acting for or put in the room of another; a person who for a consideration serves in an army in the place of a conscript; one thing put in the place of another or serving the purpose of another. — **Substitution**, sub-sti-tū'shon, *n.* The act of substituting or putting in place of another; *alg.* the putting of one quantity in the place of another, to which it is equal but differently expressed. **Substratum**, sub-strā'tum, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *stratum*, something spread.] That which is laid or spread under something; a stratum lying under another; subsoil; *metaph.* matter or substance in which qualities inhere. **Subtend**, sub-tend', *v.t.* [L. *subtendo*—*sub*, under, and *tendo*, I stretch.] To extend under or be opposite to; a geometrical term said of the side of a triangle opposite an angle. **Subterfuge**, sub'tēr-fūj, *n.* [Fr. *subterfuge*, L.L. *subterfugium*, from *L. subter*, under, and *fugio*, I flee.] A dishonest shift or expedient; a quirk, prevarication, or other artifice to escape censure or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct. **Subterranean**, **Subterraneous**, sub-ter-rā'nē-an, sub-ter-rā'nē-us, *a.* [L. *subterraneus*—*sub*, under, and *terra*, the earth.] Being or lying at some depth in the earth; situated within the earth; underground. **Subtle**, su'tl, *a.* [O.E. *sotel*, *soitil*, *subtil*, O.Fr. *sutil*, *soutil*, *subtil* (Fr. *subtil*), from *L. subtilis*, slender.] Thin or tenuous in substance; not gross or dense; rare; delicate in texture or workmanship; acute or penetrating in intellect; capable of drawing nice distinctions; sly in design; cunning; artful; insinuating; cunningly devised. — **Subtlety**, su'tl-i, *n.* The quality of being subtle; cunning; craftiness; wiliness; acuteness of intellect; nicety of distinction or discrimination. **Subtract**, sub-trakt', *v.t.* [L. *subtrahō*, *subtractum*—*sub*, under, and *trahō*, I draw.] To withdraw or take from a number or quantity; to deduct. — **Subtraction**, sub-trak'shon, *n.* The act or operation of subtracting; the taking of a lesser number from a greater.



**Suburb**, sub'urb, *n.* [L. *suburbium*—*sub*, under, near, and *urbs*, a city.] An outlying part of a city or town; a part without the boundaries but in the vicinity of the town: often used in the plural to signify loosely some part near a city.—**Suburban**, sub-er'ban, *a.* Pertaining to the suburbs of a city.

**Subvene**, sub-vên', *v.i.* [From L. *subvenio*, *subventum*, to come to one's assistance.] To arrive or happen so as to obviate something or afford relief.—**Subvention**, sub-ven'shon, *n.* The act of coming to relieve or aid; a government grant or aid; pecuniary aid granted.

**Subvert**, sub-vert', *v.t.* [L. *subverto*, I overthrow—*sub*, under, and *verto*, I turn.] To overthrow from the foundation; to ruin utterly; to destroy; to corrupt or pervert, as the mind.—**Subversion**, sub-ver'shon, *n.* [L. *subversio*.] The act of subverting or overthrowing; overthrow; utter ruin; destruction.—**Subversive**, sub-ver'siv, *a.* Tending to subvert, overthrow, or ruin.

**Subway**, sub-wā, *n.* [L. *sub*, under.] An underground way; an underground railway.

**Succedaneous**, suk-sē-dā'nē-us, *a.* [L. *succedaneus*—*sub*, under, and *cedo*, I go.] Supplying the place of something else; forming a substitute.—**Succedaneum**, suk-sē-dā'nē-um, *n.* pl. *Succedanea*, suk-sē-dā'nē-a. What supplies the place of or is used for something else; a substitute.

**Succeed**, suk-sēd', *v.t.* [Fr. *succéder*, from L. *succedo*, *succesum*—*sub*, under, in place of, and *cedo*, I go.] To take the place of in some post or position; to be heir or successor to; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent to.—*v.i.* To follow; to come next; to become heir; to ascend a throne after the removal or death of the occupant; to come down by order of succession; to devolve; to be fortunate or prosperous in any endeavour; to obtain the object desired; to turn out as wished; to have the desired result.—**Success**, suk-sēs', *n.* The termination or result of any affair, whether happy or unhappy; the issue; more especially, a favourable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; good hap or fortune.—**Successful**, suk-sēs'fūl, *a.* Having or resulting in success; prosperous; fortunate.—**Succession**, suk-sēs'hon, *n.* A following of things in order, either in time or place; a series following one after the other; a series or line of descendants; successors collectively; a succession or coming to an inheritance; the act or right of entering upon an office, rank, &c., held by a predecessor.—**Successive**, suk-sēs'iv, *a.* [L. *successivus*.] Following in an uninterrupted course or series, as persons or things, and either in time or place; coming one after another; consecutive.—**Successor**, suk-sēs'or, *n.* [L.] One that suc-

ceeds or follows; one that takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character: correlative to *predecessor*.

**Succinct**, suk-sinkt', *a.* [L. *succinctus*, tucked or girded up.] Compressed into few words; characterized by verbal brevity; brief; concise.

**Succour**, suk'ér, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *sucurre*, *soucoure* (Fr. *secourir*), from L. *succurro*, I run up to the aid of.] To help when in difficulty or distress; to assist and deliver from suffering; to aid or relieve.—*n.* Aid; help; assistance; particularly, assistance in difficulty or distress; the person or thing that brings relief.

**Succulent**, suk-kū-lent, *n.* [L. *succulentus*, from *succus*, juice.] Full of juice; juicy.—**Succulence**, suk-kū-lens, *n.* The quality of being succulent; juiciness.

**Succumb**, suk-kum', *v.i.* [L. *succumbo*—*sub*, under, and *cumbo*, I lie down.] To sink or give way without resistance; to yield; to submit.

**Such**, such, *a.* [Lit. so-like, from A.Sax. *swilc*.] Of that or the like kind or degree; similar; like; the same as mentioned; so great (*such* baseness).—*Such like*, of the like kind; similar persons or things; et cetera: used at the close of enumerations.

**Suck**, suk, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *sūcan*.] To draw into the mouth by the action of the lips and tongue; to draw something from with the mouth; specifically, to draw milk from; to draw in or imbibe; to inhale; to absorb; to draw in as a whirlpool; to swallow up; to engulf.—*v.i.* To draw fluid into the mouth; to draw milk from the breast.—*n.* The act of drawing with the mouth; milk drawn from the breast by the mouth.—**Sucker**, suk'ér, *n.* One who or that which sucks; an organ in animals for sucking; the piston of a suction-pump; a shoot or branch which proceeds from the roots or lower part of a stem; the sucking-fish; the lump-fish or lump-sucker; a toy consisting of a small piece of leather having a string attached to the centre of it, soaked in water and pressed firmly down on a substance, when the atmospheric pressure causes it to adhere through the vacuum made when the string is pulled.—**Sucking**, suk'ing, *p. and a.* Nourished by milk from the mother's breast; hence [colloq.] very young and inexperienced.—**Sucking-bottle**, *n.* An infant's feeding-bottle.—**Sucking-fish**, *n.* The remora.—**Sucking-pump**, *n.* The common or suction-pump.—**Suckle**, suk'l, *v.t.* [Freq. from *suck*.] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast.—**Suckling**, suk'ling, *n.* [From *suck* and term *-ling*.] A young child at the breast.

**Suction**, suk'shon, *n.* [O.Fr. *suction*, from L. *sugo*, *suctum*, to suck.] The act of sucking; the sucking up of any fluid by the pressure of the external air when a vacuum is

made.—**Suctorial**, suk-tō'ri-al, *a.* Adapted for sucking; living by sucking; capable of adhering by sucking.

**Sudden**, sud'en, *a.* [O.Fr. *sodain*, *sudain*, *soudain* (Fr. *soudain*), from L.L. *subitanus*, from L. *subitus*, sudden.] Happening without or with scarcely a moment's notice; coming unexpectedly; hastily put in use, employed, or prepared; quick; rapid; hasty; violent; passionate.—*On a sudden*, of a sudden, all at once; hastily; unexpectedly. *On the sudden* is also used.—**Suddenly**, sud'en-li, *adv.* In a sudden manner; unexpectedly; all at once.

**Sudorific**, sū-do-rif'ik, *a.* [L. *sudor*, and *facio*, I make.] Causing sweat.—*n.* A medicine that produces sweat.

**Suds**, sudz, *n.pl.* [From stem of *seethe*; comp. *G.* sud, a seething, from *sieden*, to seethe.] A lye of soap and water, or water impregnated with soap, and forming a frothy mass.

**Sue**, sū, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *suir*, *sewir*, *sivir* (Fr. *sivre*), from a form *seque*, for L. *sequi*, to follow.] To ply with love; to seek in marriage; to seek justice or right from by legal process; to institute a process in law against.—*v.i.* To play the lover; to woo or be a wooer; to prosecute; to make legal claim; to seek by request; to petition; to plead.

**Suede**, swād, *n.* [Fr. *Suède*, Sweden.] A soft, undressed leather made of kid-skin, and used for gloves, shoes, &c.

**Suet**, sū'et, *n.* [O.Fr. *seu*, *sieu* (Fr. *suif*), from L. *sebum*, tallow, grease.] The fatty tissue situated about the loins and kidneys of the ox, sheep, deer, &c., and which is harder than the fat from other parts.—**Suety**, sū'et-i, *a.* Consisting of suet or resembling it.

**Suffer**, suf'ér, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *suffrir*, *sofferre* (Fr. *souffrir*), from L. *sufferre*, inf. of *suffero*, I suffer—*sub*, under, and *fero*, I bear.] To feel or bear with painful, disagreeable, or distressing effects; to undergo (to *suffer* pain); to be affected by (to *suffer* change, a loss); not to forbid or hinder; to allow.—*v.i.* To feel or undergo pain of body or mind; to undergo punishment; to be capitally executed; to be injured; to sustain loss or damage.—**Sufferable**, suf'ér-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being permitted or endured.—**Sufferance**, suf'ér-ans, *n.* The state of suffering; endurance; patient endurance; passive consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration; permission.—*On sufferance*, by passive permission or consent; without being positively forbidden; tolerated.—**Sufferer**, suf'ér-ér, *n.* One who suffers; one who undergoes pain; one who sustains inconvenience or loss; one that permits or allows.—**Suffering**, suf'ér-ing, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress.

**Suffice**, suf'is', *v.i.* [O.E. *suffice*, from Fr. *suffire*, *suffisant*, L. *sufficere*,



to be sufficient—*sub*, under, and *facio*, I make.] To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end proposed.—*v.t.* To satisfy; to be equal to the wants or demands of.—**Sufficient**, suf-fi'shent, *a.* [L. *sufficiens*, *sufficiens*, prp. of *sufficio*.] Equal to the end proposed; adequate to wants; enough; of competent power or ability; qualified; capable.—**Sufficiency**, suf-fish'en-si, *n.* The state of being sufficient or adequate; adequacy; capacity; adequate substance or means; a competence; a comfortable fortune; a supply equal to wants; self-conceit; self-confidence.

**Suffix**, suf-fiks, *n.* [L. *suffixus*, pp. of *suffigo*, *suffigum*, to affix—*sub*, under, near, and *figo*, *fixum*, to fix.] A letter or syllable added or annexed to the end of a word; an affix; a post-fix.—*v.t.* To add or annex (a letter or syllable) to a word.

**Suffocate**, suf-fô-kât, *v.t.* [L. *suffoco*, *suffocatum*—*sub*, under, and *fax*, *faucis*, the throat.] To choke or kill by stopping respiration; to stifle, as by depriving of air; to smother.—*v.i.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered.—**Suffocation**, suf-fô-kâ-shon, *n.* The act of suffocating; the condition of being suffocated, choked, or stifled.

**Suffragan**, suf-fra-gan, *a.* [Fr. *suffragant*, L. *suffragans*, *suffragantis*, prp. of *suffragor*, I vote for, from *suffragium*, a vote.] Assisting in ecclesiastical duties: said of bishops.—*n.* A bishop consecrated to assist another bishop in a portion of his diocese; any bishop in relation to his archbishop.

**Suffrage**, suf-frâ, *n.* [Fr. *suffrage*, L. *suffragium*, a vote.] A vote given in deciding a question, or in choice of a person; an opinion expressed; one's voice given; right to vote; the parliamentary franchise.—**Suffragette**, suf-ra-jet', *n.* A female advocate of female suffrage.—**Suffragist**, suf-ra-jist, *n.* A supporter of some form of suffrage; a suffragette.

**Suffuse**, suf-füz', *v.t.* [L. *suffundere*, *suffusum*—*sub*, and *fundo*, I pour, pour out.] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; to fill or cover, as with something fluid (eyes suffused with tears, suffused with blushes).—**Suffusion**, suf-füz-shon, *n.* The act of suffusing or state of being suffused; a spreading over.

**Sufism**, sô-fizm, *n.* [Ar. *sufy*, intelligent.] The doctrine of the Sufis, or Mohammedan mystics, of a pantheistic nature.

**Sugar**, shu'gér, *n.* [Fr. *sucré*, from Ar. *sukkar*, sugar.] A well-known sweet granular substance, prepared chiefly from the expressed juice of the sugar-cane, but obtained also from many other plants, as maple, beet, birch, parsnip, &c.; something resembling sugar in any of its properties; *fig.* honeyed or soothing words.—*a.* Made of sugar.—*v.t.* To impregnate, season, sprinkle, or mix with sugar; *fig.* to sweeten,

honey, or render acceptable.—**Sugar-cane**, *n.* A plant from whose juice sugar is obtained, a tall handsome grass 18 to 20 feet high.—**Sugar-loaf**, *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar; anything shaped like a sugar-loaf.—**Sugar-plum**, *n.* A comfit or small sweetmeat made of boiled sugar, with flavouring and colouring ingredients.—**Sugar-tongs**, *n.pl.* A small instrument of silver or plated metal for lifting lumps of sugar at table.—**Sugary**, shu'gér-i, *a.* Resembling, containing, or composed of sugar; sweet; *fig.* honeyed.

**Suggest**, su-jest', *v.t.* [L. *suggere*.] To introduce indirectly to the mind or thoughts; to call up to the mind; to cause to be thought of; to recall; to propose with diffidence or modesty; to hint.—*v.i.* To make suggestions of evil.—**Suggestion**, su-jest'yon, *n.* The act of suggesting, or that which is suggested; a hint; a prompting, especially a prompting to do evil; temptation.—**Suggestive**, su-jes'tiv, *a.* Calculated to suggest thoughts or ideas; suggesting what does not appear on the surface.

**Suicide**, sú-i-sid, *n.* [From L. *sui*, of himself, and *cædo*, I kill.] Self-murder; the act of designedly destroying one's own life; one guilty of self-murder; a person who intentionally kills himself; a felo-de-se.—**Suicidal**, sú-i-si'dal, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of suicide.

**Suit**, sût, *n.* [Fr. *suite*, succession, train, attendants, set, &c., from *suivre*, to follow.] A following; pursuit; the act of suing; a seeking for something by petition or entreaty; a request; a prayer; an attempt to win a woman in marriage; courtship; a set or number of things used together (a *suit* of clothes); a set of things of the same kind or stamp (a *suit* (or *suite*) of rooms); any of the four classes into which playing cards are divided; a retinue or train of attendants or followers (in this sense usually written *suite*); *law*, an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim.—*v.t.* To adapt; to be suitable; to become or be adapted to; to be suitable to; to fit; to be agreeable to; to fall in with the wishes or convenience of.—*v.i.* To agree; to correspond.—**Suitable**, sú-ta-bl, *a.* Suited or being in accordance; fitting; accordant; proper; becoming.—**Suit-case**, *n.* A flat case made of leather or fibre and used for carrying clothes, &c., when travelling.—**Suite**, swét, *n.* [Fr.] A company or number of attendants or followers; a retinue; a train; a connected series forming one whole (a *suite* of rooms).—**Suitor**, sú-tor, *n.* A petitioner; an applicant; one who sues or entreats; one who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover; *law*, a party to a lawsuit.

**Sulky**, sul'ki, *a.* [A.Sax. *solcen*, sluggish, sulky, pp. of *seolcan*, to lan-

guish.] Sullen; morose; doggedly keeping up ill-feeling and repelling advances.—*n.* A light two-wheeled carriage for a single person.—**Sulk**, sulk, *v.i.* To indulge in a sullen fit or mood.—**Sulks**, sulks, *n.pl.* State of sulkiness; sulky fit or mood.

**Sullen**, sul'en, *a.* [O.E. *solein*, *solain*, O.Fr. *solain*, from L.L. *solanus*, from L. *solus*, alone, sole.] Gloomily angry and silent; morose; sour; sulky; dismal; of a threatening aspect; sombre.—**Sullenness**, sul'en-nes, *n.* The state, or quality of being sullen; ill nature with silence; silent moroseness.—**Sul-lens**, sul'en, *n.pl.* A fit of sullenness; the sulks.

**Sully**, sul'li, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *solian*, *sylian*, to soil or sully.] To soil; to spot; to tarnish; to dim; *fig.* to stain, tarnish, or pollute (character sullied by infamous vices).—*v.i.* To be soiled or tarnished.

**Sulphate**, sul'fat, *n.* [From *sulphur*.] A salt of sulphuric acid or a compound of sulphuric acid and a base: as *sulphate* of copper, or blue vitriol; *sulphate* of magnesium, or Epsom salts, &c.—**Sulphide**, sul'fid, *n.* A combination of sulphur with a metal or other element; a sulphuret.—**Sulphite**, sul'fit, *n.* A salt composed of sulphurous acid with a base.

**Sulphur**, sul'fér, *n.* [L. *sulfur*, *sulphur*.] Brimstone, an elementary non-metallic substance of a greenish yellow colour, occurring abundantly in the mineral, sparingly in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, nearly tasteless, readily melted, burning with a blue flame and then emitting suffocating fumes, largely used in the arts, as also in medicine.

—**Sulphurate**, sul'fû-rât, *v.t.* To impregnate or combine with sulphur; to subject to the action of sulphur.—**Sulphureous**, sul'fû-rê-us, *a.* Consisting of or having the qualities of sulphur; sulphurous.—**Sulphuretted**, sul'fû-ret-ed, *a.* Having sulphur in combination.—**Sulphuretted hydrogen**, a compound of hydrogen and sulphur, a transparent colourless gas, recognized by its peculiar fetid odour, resembling that of putrid eggs, and very deleterious to animal life.—**Sulphuric**, sul'fû-rik, *a.* Pertaining to sulphur.—**Sulphuric acid**, oil of vitriol as it is called, from being first prepared from green vitriol (sulphate of iron), a compound of sulphur, oxygen, and hydrogen, colourless, oily, and strongly corrosive, used in the arts for innumerable purposes.—**Sulphurous**, sul'fê-rus, *a.* Impregnated with sulphur; like sulphur; containing sulphur.

**Sultan**, sul'tan, *n.* [Ar. *sultân*.] The ordinary title of Mohammedan sovereigns, especially the former ruler of Turkey, who assumed the title of Sultan of Sultans.—**Sultana**, sul'tâ-na, *n.* The consort of a sultan; the former empress of the Turks; a kind of large raisin.

**Sultry**, sul'tri, *a.* [A form of *sweltry*.]

Very hot, burning, and oppressive; very hot and moist, or hot, close, and heavy (a sultry atmosphere).

**Sum**, *sum*, *n.* [O.Fr. *sume*.] The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the amount or total of any number of things added together; the whole or totality; a quantity of money; any amount indefinitely; the principal points viewed or aggregated together; the essence; the substance; an arithmetical problem to be solved.—*v.t.*—*summed*, *summing*. To add into one whole; to cast up; to bring or collect into a small compass; to comprise in a few words (to *sum up* arguments).—**Summary**, *sum'a-ri*, *a.* Reduced into a narrow compass or into few words; succinct; concise; compendious; quickly executed; effected by a short way or method; *laws*, said of proceedings carried on by methods intended to facilitate the despatch of business.—*n.* An abridged or condensed statement or account; an abridgment or compendium containing the sum or substance of a fuller statement.—**Summarily**, *sum'a-ri-li*, *adv.* In a summary manner; briefly; concisely; in a short way or method; without delay.—**Summarize**, *sum'a-riz*, *v.t.*—*summarized*, *summarizing*. To make a summary or abstract of; to represent briefly.

**Sumac**, *Sumach*, *sū'mak*, *n.* [Fr. *sumac*, Sp. *zumaque*, from Ar. *sumāk*, *sumach*.] A genus of shrubs the leaves of which are much used for tanning; the leaves, shoots, &c., as forming an article of commerce.  
**Summer**, *sum'ér*, *n.* [A.Sax. *sumor*.] That season of the year when the sun shines most directly upon any region; the warmest season of the year, which, north of the equator, may be roughly said to include the months of June, July, and August.—**Summer-house**, *n.* A small house or pavilion in a garden to be used in summer.—**Summer-time**, *n.* The summer season; (without hyphen) a system of reckoning time in which clocks are kept one hour in advance of Greenwich mean time during the summer months.

**Summer**, *sum'ér*, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*, a pack-horse, a rafter, from L. *sagmaris*, from Gr. *sagma*, a pack-saddle.] Building, a lintel; a girder; a supporting beam.

**Summit**, *sum'it*, *n.* [Fr. *sommet*, dim. of O.Fr. *soma*, a summit, from L. *summum*, highest part.] The top; the highest point; utmost elevation, as of rank, prosperity, &c.

**Summon**, *sun'on*, *v.t.* [O.F. *sumone*, from O.Fr. *somoner* (Fr. *semondre*), from L. *summonere*.] To call or cite by authority to appear at a place specified; especially, to command to appear in a court of justice; to send for; to ask the attendance of; to call on; especially, to call upon to surrender; to call up; to excite into action or exertion: with *up* (*summon up your courage*).—

**Summoner**, *sun'on-ér*, *n.* One who summons; also, a former name for an apparitor.—**Summons**, *sum'onz*, *n.* [O.E. *somons*.] A call by authority to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty; an invitation or asking to go to, or appear at, some place; *law*, a call by authority to appear in a court; also, the written or printed document by which such call is given; *milit.* a call to surrender.

**Sump**, *sump*, *n.* [L.G. Sw. and Dan. *sump*, D. *somp*, G. *sumpf*, a swamp, pool.] A pond of water for use in salt-works; a pit for receiving metal on its first fusion; a reservoir at the lowest point of a mine, from which is pumped the water that accumulates there.

**Sumpter**, *sump'tér*, *n.* [O.Fr. *sommetier*, a pack-horse driver.] A horse that carries necessities for a journey; a baggage-horse; a pack-horse.—*a.* Applied to a horse or mule that carries necessities.

**Sumptuary**, *sump'tū-a-ri*, *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*, expense.] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.—*Sumptuary laws*, laws made to restrain excess in apparel, food, or any luxuries.—**Sumptuous**, *sump'tū-us*, *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, cost, expense.] Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent.

**Sun**, *sun*, *n.* [A.Sax. *sunne*.] The self-luminous orb which, being in or near the centre of our system of worlds, gives light and heat to the earth and other planets; the sunshine or sunlight (to lie in the *sun*); anything eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light, honour, glory, or prosperity; the luminary which constitutes the centre of any system of worlds; a revolution of the earth round the sun; a year.—*v.t.*—*sunned*, *sunning*. To expose to the sun's rays; to dry in the sun.—**Sun-bath**, *n.* Exposure of the body to the direct rays of the sun.—**Sunbeam**, *sun'bēm*, *n.* A ray of the sun.—**Sun-bonnet**, *n.* A lady's bonnet having a shade as a protection from the sun.—**Sun-burn**, *v.t.* To discolour or scorch by the sun; to tan.—**Sun-burnt**, *sun'bērnt*, *a.* Discoloured by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned.—**Sun-dial**, *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by means of a shadow cast by the sun.—**Sundown**, *sun'down*, *n.* Sunset; sunset.—**Sun-fish**, *n.* A genus of large fishes, so called on account of the almost circular form and shining surface of the typical species.—**Sunflower**, *sun'flou-ér*, *n.* A genus of plants, so named from the form and colour of the flower, or from its habit of turning to the sun.—**Sunlight**, *sun'līt*, *n.* The light of the sun; sunshine.—**Sun-lit**, *sun'līt*, *a.* Lit or lighted by the sun.—**Sunny**, *sun'ī*, *a.* Like the sun; shining or dazzling with light or splendour; bright; exposed to the rays of the sun; lighted up or

warmed by the direct rays of the sun.—**Sunrise**, *sun'rising*, *n.* The rising or appearance of the sun above the horizon; morning; the region where the sun rises; the east.—**Sunset**, *sun'set*, *n.* The descent of the sun below the horizon; the time when the sun sets; evening; *fig.* close or decline; the region where the sun sets; the west.—**Sunshine**, *sun'shīn*, *n.* The light of the sun; sunlight; *fig.* an influence acting like the rays of the sun; warmth; pleasantness; brightness; cheerfulness.—*a.* Sunshiny.—**Sunshiny**, *sun'shī-nī*, *a.* Bright with the rays of the sun; bright like the sun.—**Sun-spot**, *sun'spot*, *n.* A dark, irregular, variable spot, sometimes visible on the surface of the sun.—**Sunstroke**, *sun'strōk*, *n.* A serious affection of the nervous system frequent in tropical climates, and in temperate regions during very warm weather, generally caused by exposure of the head and neck to the direct rays of the sun.

**Sundae**, *sun'dā*, *n.* An ice-cream served with crushed fruits, syrups, nuts, &c.

**Sunday**, *sun'dā*, *n.* [A.Sax. *sunnandæg*, that is, day of the sun.] The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's-day.—*a.* Belonging to the Lord's-day or Christian Sabbath.—**Sunday-school**, *n.* A school for religious instruction held on the Lord's-day.

**Sunder**, *sun'dér*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *sundrian*.] To part; to divide; to disunite in almost any manner, as by rending, cutting, or breaking.—*v.i.* To part; to be separated.—*n.* A separation or division into parts: used chiefly, if not exclusively, in the phrase *in sunder*, in two.

**Sundry**, *sun'dri*, *a.* [A.Sax. *sundrig*, *syndrig*, from *sundor*, separate.] Several; more than one or two.

**Sundries**, *sun'driz*, *n.pl.* Various small things, too minute or numerous to be individually specified.

**Sunk**, *sungk*, *pret.* and *pp.* of *sink*.—

**Sunken**, *sung'kn*, *a.* Lying on the bottom of the sea or other water; low.—**Sunk-fence**, *n.* A ditch with a retaining wall on one side.

**Sunn**, *Sunn-hemp*, *sun*, *n.* An East Indian material similar to hemp, used for cordage, canvas, &c.  
**Sunnites**, *sun'its*, *n.pl.* The orthodox Mohammedans who receive the *Sunna* or traditional law as of equal importance with the Koran.

**Sup**, *sup*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *supan*.] To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to imbibe; to sip; to have as one's lot; to be afflicted with (to *sup sorrow*).—*v.i.* To eat the evening meal.—*n.* A little taken with the lips; a sip.—**Supper**, *sup'ér*, *n.* The evening meal; the last repast of the day.—*Lord's supper*, the eucharist.—*v.i.* To take supper; to sup.—*v.t.* To give supper to.—**Supper-time**, *n.* The time when supper is taken; evening.

**Super**, *sū'pér*, *n.* [L. *super*, above.]



A contraction used colloquially for certain words of which it is the prefix; a supernumery; specifically, a theatrical supernumery.

**Superable**, sū'për-a-bl̄, *a.* [*L. superabilis*, from *super*, 1 overcome.] Capable of being overcome or conquered.

**Superabound**, sū'për-a-bound', *v.i.* [*Prefix super*, and *abound*.] To abound above or beyond measure.—**Superabundance**, sū'për-a-bun'-dans, *n.* More than enough; excessive abundance.—**Superabundant**, sū'për-a-bun'-dant, *a.* Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient.

**Superadd**, sū'për-ad', *v.t.* [*Prefix super*, and *add*.] To add over and above; to add or join in addition.

**Superannuate**, sū'për-an-nū-ăt, *v.t.* [*Prefix super*, above, beyond, and *L. annus*, a year.] To allow to retire from service on a pension, on account of old age or infirmity; to give a retiring pension to; to dismiss a boy from school because he has not reached the standard required from a boy of his age.—*v.i.* To retire on a pension when disabled by length of years.—**Superannuation**, sū'për-an-nū-ăt'shon, *n.* The state of being too old for office or business; retirement or removal from office with a pension, on account of long service or infirmity.

**Superb**, sū'për-b', *a.* [*Fr. superbe*; *L. superbus*, proud.] Grand; august; stately; splendid; rich; sumptuous; showy; very fine; first-rate.

**Supercargo**, sū'për-kār'gō, *n.* [*Prefix super*, and *cargo*.] *Lit.* a person over the cargo; a person in a merchant ship whose business is to manage the sales and superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

**Superciliary**, sū'për-sil'i-ar-i, *a.* [*L. supercilium*, the eyebrow, also haughtiness or pride (as expressed by raising the brows)—*super*, above, and *cilium*, an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eyebrow; situated or being above the eyelid.—**Supercilious**, sū'për-sil'i-us, *a.* [*L. superciliosus*.] Having a haughty air or manner; acting as if others were our inferiors; haughty; overbearing; arrogant.

**Supereminent**, sū'për-em'i-nent, *a.* [*Prefix super*, and *eminent*.] Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence, power, authority, &c.—**Supereminence**, sū'për-em'i-nens, *n.* Eminence superior to what is common; distinguished eminence.

**Supererogation**, sū'për-er'ō-gā-shon, *n.* [*L. supererogatio, supererogatum*, to pay over and above.] Performance of more than duty requires.—*Works of supererogation*, in the *R. Cath.* Ch. good works which are considered as not absolutely required of each individual for his salvation, and which it is believed God may accept in atonement for the defective service of another.—**Supererogatory**, sū'për-e-rog'ā-

to-ri, *a.* Partaking of supererogation.

**Superfate**, sū'për-fē'fāt, *v.i.* [*L. superfeto*—*super*, over, after, and *feto*, I breed.] To conceive after a prior conception.—**Superfation**, **Superfettation**, sū'për-fē-tā'shon, *n.* A second conception after a prior one, and by which two fetuses exist at once in the same womb.

**Superficies**, sū'për-fish'ēz, *n.* [*L.* from *super*, upon, and *facies*, face.] The surface; the exterior part or face of a thing, consisting of length and breadth without thickness, and therefore forming no part of the substance or solid content of a body.—**Superficial**, sū'për-fish'al, *a.* [*L. superficialis*.] Lying on or pertaining to the surface; not penetrating the substance of a thing; not sinking deep; not deep or profound as regards knowledge; not learned or thorough; not going to the heart of things.

**Superfine**, sū'për-fin', *a.* [*Prefix super*, and *fine*.] Very fine; surpassing others in fineness; excessively or faultily subtle.

**Superfluity**, sū'për-fly'i-ti, *n.* [*Fr. superfluité, L. superfluitas*, from *superfluius*, overflowing.] A quantity that is over and above what is necessary; a greater quantity than is wanted; redundancy; something for show or luxury rather than use.—**Superfluous**, sū'për-fly-us, *a.* [*L. superfluius*.] Being more than is wanted or sufficient; unnecessary from being in excess; redundant.

**Superheat**, sū'për-hēt, *v.t.* [*Prefix super*, and *heat*.] To heat to an extreme degree; specifically, to heat steam, apart from contact with water, until it resembles a perfect gas.

**Superhuman**, sū'për-hū'man, *a.* [*Prefix super*, and *human*.] Above or beyond what is human; hence, sometimes, divine.

**Superimpose**, sū'për-im-pōz', *v.t.* [*Prefix super*, and *impose*.] To lay or impose on something else.

**Superincumbent**, sū'për-in-kum'-bent, *a.* [*Prefix super*, and *incumbent*.] Lying or resting on something else.

**Superinduce**, sū'për-in-dūs', *v.t.* [*Prefix super*, and *induce*.] To bring in or on as an addition to something.

**Superintend**, sū'për-in-tend', *v.t.* [*L. superintendo*.] To have the charge and oversight of; to oversee with the power of direction; to take care of with authority.—**Superintendence**, sū'për-in-tend'-dens, *n.* The act of superintending; care and oversight for the purpose of direction, and with authority to direct.

—**Superintendent**, sū'për-in-tend'-dent, *n.* One who superintends or has the oversight and charge of something.—**Superintender**, sū'për-in-tend'-der, *n.* One who superintends.

**Superior**, sū'për-ri-ēr, *a.* [*L.*, compar. of *superus*, upper, high, from *super*, above.] More elevated in

place; higher; higher in rank, office, or dignity; higher or greater in excellence; being beyond some power or influence; too great or firm to be affected by (*superior* to revenge); *bot.* growing above or upon anything (as the ovary when growing above the origin of the calyx); next the axis.—*Superior planets*, those that are more distant from the sun than the earth, namely Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.—*n.* One who is superior to or above another; one who is higher or greater than another in social station, rank, power, excellence, or qualities of any kind; the chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey; *Scots law*, one who has certain rights of feu over a property.—**Superiority**, sū'për-ri-or'-i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being superior; pre-eminence; higher rank or excellency.

**Superlative**, sū'për-la-tiv, *a.* [*L. superlativus*, from *superlatus*—*super*, over, and *latus*, carried.] Of the highest pitch or degree; most eminent; surpassing all other (*superlative* wisdom or beauty); *gram.* applied to that form of an adjective or adverb which expresses the highest or utmost degree of the quality or manner.—*n.* That which is superlative; *gram.* the superlative degree of adjectives or adverbs; a word in the superlative degree.

**Superman**, sū'për-man, *n.* The type of man, endowed with titanic capacity, invented and canonized by a certain school of German philosophers.

**Supernatural**, sū'për-nat'ū-ral, *a.* [*Prefix super*, and *natural*.] Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; a term stronger than *preternatural*, and often equivalent to *miraculous*.

**Supernumery**, sū'për-nū'me-ra-ri, *a.* [*L. super*, above, beyond, and *numerus*, a number.] Exceeding a number stated or prescribed; exceeding a necessary or usual number.—*n.* A person or thing beyond a certain number, or beyond what is necessary or usual; especially, a person not formally a member of an ordinary or regular body or staff of officials or employees; *milit.* in drill, the warrant officers, N.C.O.s, &c., who do not fall in with the rank and file.

**Superphosphate**, sū'për-fos'fāt, *n.* [*Prefix super*, and *phosphate*.] A specially soluble phosphate of calcium, used as a fertilizer.

**Superpose**, sū'për-pōz', *v.t.*—*superposed*, *superposing*. [*Fr. superposer*, from *prefix super*, and *poser*, to lay.] To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another.—**Superposition**, sū'për-pō-zish'on, *n.* The act of superposing; a lying or being situated above or upon something; *geol.* the order in which mineral masses are placed upon or above each other, as more recent strata upon those that are older; *geom.* the process



by which one magnitude may be conceived to be placed upon another. **Supersaturate**, sū-pér-sat' ū-răt, *v.t.* [Prefix *super*, and *saturate*.] To saturate to excess.—*Supersaturated steam*, steam at a temperature below that at which partial condensation to the liquid form should normally occur.

**Superscribe**, sū-pér-skrīb', *v.t.* [L. *superscribo*—*super*, over or above, and *scribo*, I write.] To write on the top, outside, or surface; to put an inscription on; to write the name or address of one on the outside or cover of.—**Superscription**, sū-pér-skríp'sh'on, *n.* The act of superscribing; what is written or engraved on the outside or above something else; especially, an address on a letter.

**Supersede**, sū-pér-séd', *v.t.* [L. *supersedere*, to sit over.] To make void, inefficacious, or useless by superior power, or by coming in the place of; to set aside; to suspend; to come or be placed in the room of; to displace; to replace (one person *supersedes* another). **Supersensitiveness**, sū-pér-sen'si-tiv-nes, *n.* Morbid sensitiveness or sensibility.

**Superstition**, sū-pér-stish'on, *n.* [L. *superstitio*, *superstitiosus*, originally a standing still at, a standing in fear or amazement, hence superstition, from *supersto*, I stand over.] Belief in and reverence of things which are no proper objects of worship; a faith or article of faith based on ignorance of or on unworthy ideas regarding the Deity; a practice or observance founded on such a belief; credulity regarding the supernatural; belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain affairs, as a belief in witchcraft or magic, or in supernatural phenomena, as apparitions, omens, &c.—**Superstitious**, sū-pér-stish'us, *a.* Pertaining or addicted to superstition; credulous in regard to the supernatural; proceeding from superstition.

**Superstructure**, sū-pér-struk'tūr, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *structure*.] Any structure built on something else; anything erected on a foundation or basis.

**Super-tax**, sū-pér-tax, *n.* [Prefix *super*, and *tax*.] An extra tax, usually graded, on incomes above some fixed amount.

**Supervene**, sū-pér-vēn', *v.i.* [L. *supervenire*—*super*, above, over, and *venio*, I come.] To come upon as something extraneous; to be added or joined; to take place; to happen.

**Supervise**, sū-pér-víz', *v.t.* [L. *super*, over, and *viso*, I look at, from *video*, *visum*, to see.] To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect.—**Supervision**, sū-pér-vizh'on, *n.* The act of supervising; superintendence; direction.—**Supervisor**, sū-pér-víz'er, *n.* One who supervises; an overseer; an inspector; a superintendent.

**Supine**, sū-pin', *a.* [L. *supinus*, lying

on the back, negligent.] Lying on the back or with the face upward; opposed to *prone*; inclined or sloping; negligent; listless; indolent; inattentive.—*n.* (sū'pin). [L. *supinum*; reason of the name not obvious.] A part of the Latin verb, really a verbal noun with two cases, an accusative in *-um*, and an ablative in *-u*.

**Supplant**, sup-plant', *v.t.* [Fr. *supplanter*, from L. *supplantare*, to trip up one's heels—*sub*, under, and *planta*, the sole of the foot.] To displace and take the place of.

**Supple**, sup'l, *a.* [Fr. *souple*, from L. *supplex*, suppliant, bending—*sub*, under, and *plico*, I fold.] Pliant; flexible; easily bent; yielding; not obstinate; capable of moulding oneself to suit a purpose; flattering; fawning.—*v.t.* To make supple or pliant; to make compliant, submissive, or yielding.—*v.i.* To become soft and pliant.—**Supplejack**, *n.* A popular name given to various strong twining and climbing shrubs, the branches of which are imported into Europe from the West Indies for walking-sticks.—**Suppleness**, sup'l-nes, *n.* The quality of being supple or easily bent; pliancy; readiness of compliance; flexibility.

**Supplement**, sup'lē-ment, *n.* [L. *supplementum*, from *suppleo*, I fill up.] An addition to anything, by which it is made more full and complete, especially an addition to a book, to a periodical publication, &c.; *trigon*, the quantity by which an arc or an angle falls short of 180 degrees or a semicircle.—*v.t.* To increase or complete by a supplement.—**Supplemental**, **Supplementary**, sup'lē-men'tal, sup'lē-men'ta-ri, *a.* Of the nature of a supplement; serving to supplement; additional.

**Suppliant**, sup'li-ant, *a.* [Fr. *suppliant*, ppr. of *supplier*, to entreat, from L. *supplico*, I supplicate.] Entreating or begging earnestly; asking earnestly and submissively; supplicating; expressive of supplication.—*n.* A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively.

**Supplicate**, sup'li-kāt, *v.t.* [L. *supplico*, *supplicatum*, from *supplex*, *supplicis*, suppliant, lit. bending under.] To entreat or beg humbly for; to seek by earnest prayer (to supplicate blessings); to address in prayer; to petition humbly (to supplicate God).—*v.i.* To petition with earnestness and submission; to implore; to beseech.—**Supplication**, sup-li-kā'sh'on, *n.* [L. *supplicatio*.] The act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer in worship; a petition; an earnest request.—**Suppliant**, sup'li-kant, *n.* One who supplicates or humbly entreats; a humble petitioner; a suppliant.—*a.* Earnestly entreating; suppliant.

**Supply**, sup-plī', *v.t.* [Fr. *supplier*, to supply, from L. *supplere*, to fill up.] To furnish with what is wanted (to supply a person with a thing); to afford or furnish a sufficiency for (to supply wants); to

provide or furnish (to supply provisions); to serve instead of; to take the place of.—*n.* The act of supplying; a quantity supplied; a stock; a store; *pl.* the stores or articles necessary for an army or other great body of people; a grant of money provided by a national assembly to meet the expenses of government; the extent to which goods are produced to meet the demand.

**Support**, sup-pōrt', *v.t.* [Fr. *supporter*, to support, bear, endure, &c., from L. *supporto*, I convey—*sub*, under, and *porto*, I carry.] To bear, uphold, prop up; to keep from falling or sinking; to endure without being overcome; to bear; to undergo; to uphold by aid or encouragement; to further, second, aid, assist; to keep from sinking, failing, or declining (to support the courage); to represent in acting on the stage; to act (to support a party); to be able to supply funds for or the means of continuing; to be able to carry on or continue; to maintain with the means of living; to provide for; to keep up by nutriment; to sustain (to support life, to support combustion); to make good or substantiate (a statement, an accusation); to second, as a proposal or motion at a public meeting.—*n.* The act of supporting; that which upholds or keeps from falling; a base, prop, foundation of any kind; sustenance or what maintains life; maintenance; livelihood; one who furnishes another's livelihood; the act of assisting, maintaining, vindicating, &c.; aid; help; succor; assistance.—**Supporter**, sup-pōrt'ēr, *n.* One who supports or maintains; a defender, advocate, vindicator, adherent; one who accompanies and aids another; that which supports or keeps up; a prop, a pillar, &c.; *her*, a figure on each side of a shield appearing to support it; a band or truss for the support of any part.

**Suppose**, sup-pōz', *v.t.* [Fr. *supposer*—*sup* for *sub*, under, and *poser*, to place.] To lay down or regard as matter of fact for the sake of argument or illustration; to assume hypothetically; to take for granted; to imagine; to think to be the case; to require to exist or be true; to imply (creation supposes a creator).—*v.i.* To make or form a supposition; to think; to imagine.—**Supposition**, sup-pō-zish'on, *n.* The act of supposing; hypothesis; what is assumed hypothetically; an assumption; a conjecture.

**Supposititious**, sup-pōz'i-tish'us, *a.* [L. *supposititius*, from *suppono*, *suppositum*—*sub*, under, and *pono*, I place.] Put by trick in the place belonging to another; substituted falsely; not genuine; counterfeit; spurious.

**Suppress**, sup-pres', *v.t.* [L. *supprimo*, *suppressum*—*sub*, under, and *premo*, *pressum*, to press.] To overpower and crush; to put down; to quell; to destroy (a revolt, mutiny,

or riot); to restrain from utterance or vent; to check or keep in (to *suppress* the breath); to conceal; not to tell or reveal; to retain without making public.—**Suppression**, sup-presh'on, *n.* The act of suppressing, crushing, or putting down; the act of retaining from utterance, vent, or disclosure; concealment; the retaining of anything from public notice.

**Suppurate**, sup-pū-rāt, *v.i.* [*L. sup-puro, suppuratum*—*sub*, and *puro, puris*, matter.] To generate pus or matter; to have a gathering of pus; to fester.—**Suppuration**, sup-pū-rā'shon, *n.* The process of forming pus, as in a wound or abscess.

**Supreme**, sū-prēm', *a.* [*L. supremus*, from *superus*, upper, higher, from *super*, above.] Highest in authority; holding the highest place in government or power; highest as to degree; greatest possible; utmost.—**Supremely**, sū-prēm'li, *adv.* With the highest authority; in the highest degree; to the utmost extent.—**Supremacy**, sū-prēm'-si, *n.* The state or character of being supreme; highest authority or power.

**Sura**, sō'ra, *n.* [Ar.] A chapter of the Koran.

**Surcharge**, sēr-chārj', *v.t.* [Prefix *sur* (*L. super*), over, and *charge*.] To overload; to overburden; to overcharge; to put an extra charge on.—*n.* An excessive or extra charge or burden; an overcharge.

**Surcingle**, sēr'sing-gl, *n.* [O.Fr. *surcingle*, from *sur*, *L. super*, upon, and *cingulum*, a belt.] A belt or girth fastening a saddle or anything else on a horse's back; the girdle round a clergyman's cassock.

**Surcoat**, sēr-kōt, *n.* [Prefix *sur* (*L. super*), over, and *coat*.] An outer garment formerly worn in a variety of forms; a loose sleeveless wrapper embroidered with the arms of a knight and girded round the waist with a sword belt, formerly worn by him over a coat of mail to protect it from wet.

**Surd**, sērd, *n.* [*L. surdus*, deaf, not sounding.] *Phonetics*, a non-sonant consonant; *math.* an irrational quantity; a quantity that cannot be expressed in finite terms, as the square root of 2.

**Sure**, shōr, *a.* [Fr. *sûr*, O.Fr. *seur*, *Pr. segur*, from *L. securus*, unconcerned, secure.] Perfectly confident; certainly knowing and believing; certain; fully persuaded; certain to find or retain (*sure* of success); to be depended on; unfailing; firm; stable; secure; infallible (a *sure* remedy).—*adv.* Certainly; without doubt. [Colloq.]

—**Sure-footed**, *a.* Not liable to stumble, slip, or fall.—**Surely**, shōr'li, *adv.* Certainly; undoubtedly; firmly; securely; verily.—**Surety**, shōr'ti, *n.* Certainty; security; ground of security; security against loss or damage or for payment; *law*, one bound with and for another who is primarily liable, and who is called the principal; one

who binds himself to stand good for another; a bail.

**Surf**, sērf, *n.* [For old *suffe*, the same as *sough*; or from O.Fr. *surfloet*—*sur*, above, and *flot*, a wave.] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand-banks or rocks.

**Surface**, sēr'fās, *n.* [Fr. *surface*, from *sur*, upon, and *face*, face.] The exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; one of the limits that terminates a solid; the superficies; outside; *fig.* outward or external appearance; what appears on a slight or casual view; *geom.* a superficies; that which has length and breadth only.—*A plane surface* is that in which any two points being taken the straight line between them lies wholly in that surface.—*a.* Pertaining to the surface; external; superficial.—*v.t.* To give a particular surface to; to work over the surface of.—**Surfaceman**, sēr'fās-man, *n.* *Rail.* a person whose duty it is to keep the permanent way in order.—**Surface-tension**, *n.* Of a liquid, the condition of the surface layer, which behaves like a stretched film.

**Surfeit**, sēr'fit, *n.* [O.Fr. *surfait*, excess—*sur* (*L. super*), over, and *fait*, pp of *faire*, *L. facere*, to do.] An overloading of the stomach by excess in eating and drinking; a glutinous meal that deranges the stomach and system; disgust caused by excess; satiety.—*v.t.* To derange the stomach by excess in eating; to overload the stomach of; to fill to satiety and disgust; to cloy.—*v.i.* To suffer from a surfeit.

**Surge**, sērj', *n.* [O.Fr. *surgeon*, *sourgeon*, a spring, a spouting up, from *L. surgere*, to rise.] A large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water; a heaving or swelling up; an undulation.—*v.i.* To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.

**Surgeon**, sēr'jun, *n.* [O.E. *chirurgon*, O.Fr. *surgien*, contr. for *chirurgien*, from *L. chirurgus*, Gr. *cheirourgus*, a surgeon—*cheir*, the hand, and *ergon*, work.] A medical man whose profession is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation or by medical appliances employed externally or internally, as distinguished from a physician.—

**Surgery**, sēr'jēr-i, *n.* The operative branch of medicine; that branch of medical science and practice which involves the performance of operations on the human subject; a room where surgical operations are performed, or where medicines are prepared.—**Surgical**, sēr'ji-kal, *a.* Pertaining to surgery; done by means of surgery.

**Suricate**, sū'ri-kāt, *n.* [South African name.] A carnivorous animal of South Africa, resembling the polecat or ferret, kept in houses like a cat.

**Surly**, sēr'li, *a.* [Old form *sirly* or *syrlly*; probably for *sir-like*, that is, magisterial, arrogant.] Gloomily morose; sternly sour; cross and rude; churlish; rough or tempestuous.

**Surmise**, sēr-miz', *n.* [O.Fr. *surmise*, accusation, from *surmettre*, pp. *surmis*, *surmise*, to accuse.] A thought or supposition with little or no ground to go upon; a guess or conjecture.—*v.t.* To guess; to conjecture.

**Surmount**, sēr-mount', *v.t.* [Fr. *surmonter*—*sur*, above, and *monter*, to mount.] To mount or rise above; to conquer; to overcome; to surpass.

**Surmulet**, sēr-mul'et, *n.* [Fr. *surmulet*, for *sormulet*, from O.Fr. *sor*, reddish-brown, sorrel, and *mulet*, a mullet.] A name for a variety of fishes allied to the perch family.

**Surname**, sēr'nām, *n.* [Prefix *sur* (*L. super*), over and above, and *name*.] An additional name or appellation; a name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name.

**Surpass**, sēr-pas', *v.t.* [Fr. *surpasser*—*sur*, over, and *passer*, to pass.] To exceed; to excel; to go beyond in anything good or bad.

**Surplice**, sēr'plis, *n.* [Fr. *surplis*, *L.L. superpellicium*, from *L. super*, over, and *pellicium*, a coat or tunic.] A white garment worn by priests, deacons, and choristers in the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches over their other dress at religious services.

**Surplus**, sēr'plus, *n.* [Fr. *surplus*, from *sur*, *L. super*, over and above, and *plus*, more.] That which remains when use of need is satisfied; more than suffices; overplus: often used adjectively (*surplus* population).

**Surprise**, sēr-priz', *n.* [Fr. *surprise*, from *surpris*, pp. of *surprendre*, to surprise.] The act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation; an emotion excited by something happening suddenly and unexpectedly; wonder; astonishment.—*v.t.* To fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to attack or take unawares; to confuse or perplex; to strike with wonder or astonishment; to astonish; to lead, bring, or betray unawares.—**Surprising**, sēr-priz'ing, *p. and a.* Exciting surprise; wonderful; extraordinary.

**Surrender**, sēr-ren'dēr, *v.t.* [Fr. *surrendre*.] To yield to the power of another; to give or deliver up upon compulsion or demand; to resign in favour of another; to cease to claim or use; to relinquish; *refl.* to yield to any influence, passion, or power (to *surrender oneself* to grief).—*v.i.* To yield; to give up oneself into the power of another.—*n.* The act of surrendering; a yielding or giving up; the abandonment of an assurance policy by the party assured on receiving a portion of the premiums paid.

**Surreptitious**, sēr-rep-tish'us, *a.* [*L. surreptitius*, from *L. surrepo*, I creep stealthily.] Done by stealth or without proper authority; made or produced fraudulently.

**Surround**, sēr-round', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *suronder*, to overflow, from prefix



*sur*, over, and *L. unda*, a wave.] To encompass, environ, or enclose on all sides; to invest, as a city; to lie or be on all sides of; to form an enclosure round.—**Surrounding**, sér-roun'ding, *n.* An encompassing; one of those things that surround or environ; an environment; generally in plural (a dwelling and its surroundings).

**Surtax**, sér-taks, *n.* [Prefix *sur*, above, and *tax*.] A tax heightened for a particular purpose; an extra tax.

**Surtout**, sér-tô', *n.* [Fr. *sur-tout*, over all—*sur*=*L. super*, over, and *tout*=*L. totus*, whole.] Originally, a man's coat to be worn over his other garments; in later usage, an upper coat with long wide skirts; a frock-coat.

**Surveillance**, sér-vâl'yans, *n.* [Fr., from *surveiller*, to watch over, from *sur*, *L. super*, over, and *veiller*, *L. vigilare*, to watch.] Watch kept over some person or thing; oversight; superintendence.

**Survey**, sér-vâ', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *surveer*, *surveoir*—*sur* (*L. super*), over, and *veer*, *veoir* (*Fr. voir*), *L. videre*, to see.] To inspect or take a view of; to view as from a high place; to view with scrutinizing eye; to examine; to examine with reference to condition, situation, or value; to inspect for a purpose; to determine the boundaries, extent, position, natural features, &c., of, as of any portion of the earth's surface by means of measurements, and the application of geometry and trigonometry.—*n.* A general view; a look at or over; a close examination or inspection to ascertain condition, quantity, quality, &c.; the determination of dimensions and other topographical particulars of any part of the earth's surface; the plan or account drawn up of such particulars.—**Surveying**, sér-vâ'ing, *n.* The act of one who surveys; the operation or art of making a survey of a portion of the earth's surface by means of measurements and calculations.

—**Surveyor**, sér-vâ'ér, *n.* One who surveys; an overseer; one that views and examines for the purpose of ascertaining the condition or state of anything; one who practises the art of surveying.

**Survive**, sér-viv', *v.t.* [Fr. *survivre*, from *L. supervivo*—*super*, over, beyond, and *vivo*, *victum*, to live.] To outlive; to live beyond the life of; to live longer than; to live beyond (to *survive* one's usefulness).—*v.i.* To remain alive; to live after the death of another or after anything else.—**Survival**, sér-vî'val, *n.* The act of surviving; a living beyond the life of another person, or beyond any event; any habit, usage, or belief remaining from ancient times and existing merely from custom.—**Survivor**, sér-vî'vér, *n.* One who lives after the death of another, or after some event or time; *law*, the longer liver of two persons who have a joint interest in anything.

**Susceptible**, sus-sep'ti-bl, *a.* [Fr. *susceptible*, from *L. suscipio*, *susceptum*—*sus* for *sub*, under, and *capio*, I take.] Capable of being acted on or affected in any way; admitting any change (*susceptible* of pain, of alteration); capable of emotional impression; readily impressed; impressionable; sensitive.—**Susceptibility**, sus-sep'ti-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being susceptible; sensitiveness; capacity for feeling or emotional excitement; sensibility.

**Suspect**, sus-pekt', *v.t.* [*L. suspicio*, *suspectum*—*sus* for *sub*, under, and *specio*, I look.] To have a vague belief or fear of the existence of; to imagine as probably existing (to *suspect* danger); to mistrust; to imagine to be guilty, but upon slight evidence or without proof; to hold to be uncertain; to doubt.—*n.* (*sus'pekt*). A suspected person; one suspected of a crime, offence, or the like.—**Suspicion**, sus-pish'on, *n.* [*L. suspicio*, *suspicionis*.] The act of suspecting; the feeling of one who suspects; the thought that there is probably something wrong; a notion that something is so or so.—**Suspicious**, sus-pish'us, *a.* [*L. suspiciosus*.] Inclined to suspect; ready to entertain or entertaining suspicion; distrustful (*suspicious* of a person or his motives); indicating or exhibiting suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion (*suspicious* circumstances).

**Suspend**, sus-pend', *v.t.* [*L. suspendo*—*sus* for *sub*, under, and *pendo*, I hang.] To cause to hang; to hang up; to cause to cease for a time; to interrupt temporarily; to stay; to hold in a state undetermined (to *suspend* one's choice); to debar for a time from any privilege; to remove temporarily from an office; to cause to cease for a time from operation or effect.—*v.i.* To cease from operation; to stop payment or be unable to meet one's engagements.—**Suspender**, sus-pen'dér, *n.* One that suspends; one of a pair of braces for the trousers; a strap or band for supporting a stocking or sock.—**Suspense**, sus-pens', *n.* [*L. suspensus*, *suspended*.] The state of having the mind or thoughts uncertain; uncertainty, with more or less apprehension or anxiety; indetermination; indecision; *law*, a temporary cessation.—**Suspension**, sus-pen'shion, *n.* [*L. suspensio*, *suspensionis*.] The act of suspending or hanging up; the act of delaying, interrupting, or stopping for a time; a cessation of operation; a stoppage; temporary abeyance; the state of being in the form of particles floating undissolved in a fluid.

**Suspicion**, **Suspicious**. Under **SUSPECT**.

**Sustain**, sus-tân', *v.t.* [O.Fr. *susténir*, *sostenir* (*Fr. soutenir*), from *L. sustinere*—*sus* for *sub*, under, and *teneo*, I hold.] To rest under and bear up; to support; to hold suspended; to keep from sinking in despondence; to keep alive; to

furnish sustenance for; to nourish; to aid effectually; to keep from ruin; to endure without failing or yielding; to bear up against; to suffer; to undergo; to allow (an action) to proceed before a court; to hold valid in law; to establish by evidence; to confirm or corroborate.—**Sustenance**, sus'ten-ans, *n.* [O.Fr. *sustenance*.] The act of sustaining; maintenance; subsistence; that which supports life; food; provisions.—**Sustentation**, sus-ten-táshon, *n.* [*L. sustentatio*, from *sustento*, intens. of *sustineo*.] Support; sustenance; support of life.

**Sutler**, sú'tlér, *n.* [O.D. *soeteler*, D. *zoetelaar*, a sutler, from *soetelen*, to perform menial offices or dirty work.] A person who follows an army and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, or the like.

**Sutra**, só'tra, *n.* [Skr., string.] A collection or string of aphorisms in the Sanskrit literature.

**Suttee**, sú'té', *n.* [Skr. *satî*, from *sat*, good, pure; properly, a chaste and virtuous wife.] A Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband; the voluntary self-immolation by fire of a Hindu widow.

**Suture**, sú'túr, *n.* [*L. sutura*, from *suo*, I sew.] The act of sewing; a seam; the line along which two things or parts are joined; *surg.* the uniting of the lips or edges of a wound by stitching; *anat.* one of the seams uniting the bones of the skull; *bot.* the seam of a dehiscent pericarp where the valves unite.

**Suzerain**, só'ze-rân, *n.* [Fr. *suzerain*, from prefix *sus*, *L. sursum*, above, over, on type of *souverain*, from *L. super*, above.] A feudal lord or baron; a lord paramount.—**Suzerainty**, só'ze-rân-ti, *n.* The office or dignity of a suzerain; paramount authority or command.

**Swab**, swob, *n.* [Same as *Sw. swab*, a mop.] A mop for cleaning floors, ships' decks, and the like; formerly a cleaner or sponge for the bore of a cannon; a term applied by sailors to an awkward clumsy fellow.—*v.t.* To clean with a swab or mop.

**Swaddle**, swod'dl, *v.t.* [From A.Sax. *swathl*, *swethel*, a swaddling-band; same origin as *swathe*.] To bind as with a bandage; to swathe; used generally of infants.—*n.* A cloth band round the body of an infant.—**Swaddling-band**, **Swaddling-cloth**, *n.* A band or cloth wrapped round an infant.

**Swag**, swag, *v.i.* [A form of *sway*; hence *swagger*.] To move, as something heavy and pendent; to sway.—*n.* Plunder, booty [colloq.].

**Swage**, swáj, *n.* [Fr. *sauge*, a tool of similar character; from *suer*, to sweat.] A tool used by blacksmiths, &c., for stamping or moulding heated metal into a required form.

**Swagger**, swag'ér, *v.i.* [A freq. from *swag*; comp. Swiss *schwägeln*, to stroll about.] To boast noisily; to bluster; to hector; to strut with a defiant or insolent air.—*v.t.* To



influence by blustering or threats; to bully.—*n.* A piece of bluster; bravado or insolence in manner; an insolent strut.—**Swagger-stick**, *n.* Stick or cane carried by soldier in uniform when not on parade.—**Swaggerer**, swag'ér-ér, *n.* One who swaggers; a blusterer; a bully.

**Swain**, swān, *n.* [Same as Icel. *swainn*, a youth, a servant.] A young man dwelling in the country; a peasant or rustic; a country gallant; a lover.

**Swallow**, swol'ô, *n.* [A.Sax. *swalewe*, *swalewe*.] A name of certain insessorial birds remarkable for their extreme length of wing and velocity of flight, living on insects which they catch in the air, and in temperate climates coming in spring and departing when summer is over.

**Swallow-tail**, *n.* A plant, a species of willow; a swallow-tailed coat.

**Swallow-tailed**, *a.* Of the form of a swallow's tail; having tapering or pointed skirts (a swallow-tailed coat).

**Swallow**, swol'ô, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *swelgan*.] To receive through the gullet into the stomach; to draw into an abyss or gulf; to engulf; to absorb; to take into the mind readily; to receive or embrace, as opinions; to drink in; to occupy or take up (to swallow time); to exhaust or consume; to put up with; to bear or take patiently (to swallow an affront).—*n.* Capacity for swallowing; voracity.

**Swamp**, swomp, *n.* [Closely akin to *sump*, a pond, and to A.Sax. *swamm*, Dan. and Sw. *svamp*, Icel. *svöppr*, G. *schwamm*, a sponge; from root of *swim*.] A piece of spongy land, or low ground saturated with water; a bog, fen, marsh, or morass.—*v.t.* To plunge or sink in a swamp, or as in a swamp; to plunge into inextricable difficulties; *naut.* to overset, sink, or cause to become filled, as a boat in water; to whelm.—**Swampy**, swom'pí, *a.* Consisting of swamp; low, wet, and spongy.

**Swan**, swon, *n.* [A.Sax. *swan*.] A long-necked web-footed bird of several species, frequenting rivers and ponds of fresh water, of great size, very graceful in the water, and generally having plumage of snowy whiteness, though a black species exists in Australia.—**Swan-neck**, *n.* The end of a pipe curved or arched like the neck of a swan.

**Swannery**, swon'ér-í, *n.* A place where swans are bred and reared.—**Swansdown**, swonz'doun, *n.* The down of the swan; a fine, soft, thick woollen cloth; also, a thick cotton cloth with a soft nap on one side.—**Swan-song**, swon'song, *n.* The last dying song or notes of a writer, from the fable of the dying swan.

**Swank**, swank, *n.* [Akin to *swagger*.] Conceit.—*v.i.* To behave ostentatiously; to swagger.

**Sweep**, swop, *v.t.* [Allied to *sweep* and *swoop*.] To strike with a sweeping

stroke†; to knock down; to swop; to barter; to exchange.—*n.* A blow; an exchange or barter.

**Swaraj**, swa-ráj', *n.* Self-government for India.

**Sward**, sward, *n.* [A.Sax. *sweard*.] The grassy surface of land; turf; green-sward.—*v.t.* To cover with sward.

**Swarm**, swarm, *n.* [A.Sax. *swearm*.] A large number or body of insects; the cluster of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive at once and seek new lodgings; any great number or multitude; a multitude of people in motion.—*v.i.* To depart from a hive in a swarm; to give out a swarm of bees; to throng in multitudes; to crowd; to be crowded or thronged with a multitude; to abound.

**Swarm**, swarm, *v.i.* [Perhaps akin to *swerve* or to *squirm*.] To climb a tree, pole, or the like, by embracing it with the arms and legs, and scrambling; to shin.

**Swart**, Swarth, swart, swarth, *a.* [A.Sax. *sweart*.] Being of a dark hue; moderately black; swarthy: said especially of the skin.—**Swarthy**, swar'thi, *a.* Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; tawny or black.

**Swash-buckler**, swosh, *n.* A swaggering fellow; a bravo; a bully.

**Swash-plate**, swosh-plát, *n.* A revolving disc set obliquely on the end of a rotating shaft, to act as a cam and give longitudinal reciprocating motion to another shaft bearing on the disc.

**Swastika**, swas'tik-*a*, *n.* [Skr. *svastika*, from *svasti*, luck, good fortune.] An ancient Aryan symbol adopted by Nazi Germany. It consists of a cross with arms of equal length, each arm having a prolongation at right angles. It was intended to represent the sun.

**Swat**, swot, *v.t.* To crush flat or squash (used of flies, wasps, &c.).

**Swath**, swoth, *n.* [A.Sax. *swathu*, *swaeth*.] A band or bandage; a line of grass or corn cut and lying; the reach or sweep of a scythe.

**Swathe**, swáth, *v.t.* [Icel. *swatha*, to swathe; A.Sax. *swethian*, to bind.] To bind with a band or bandage; to tie up in bundles or sheaves; to bind or wind about; to wrap.—*n.* A bandage.

**Sway**, swā, *v.i.* [Same as Icel. *svæggja*, to make to sway.] To swing backwards and forwards; to be drawn to one side by weight; to incline or hang; to move or advance to one side; to have the judgment or feelings inclining one way; to have weight or influence; to bear rule; to govern.—*v.t.* To move backwards and forwards; to wield with the hand (a sceptre); to bias; to cause to incline to one side; to prejudice; to rule; to influence, govern, or direct.—*n.* A swing or sweep; power exerted in governing; rule; influence; weight or authority that inclines to one side.

**Swear**, swār, *v.i.*—pret. *swore* (formerly *sware*), pp. *sworn*. [A.Sax.

*swerian*.] To utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to declare or affirm in a solemn manner; to promise upon oath; to give evidence on oath; to use profane language; to utter profane oaths.—*v.t.* To affirm with an appeal to God; to utter on oath; to promise solemnly; to vow; to put to an oath; to bind by an oath; to utter in a profane manner.

**Sweat**, swet, *n.* [A.Sax. *swaetan*.] The moisture which comes out upon the skin of an animal; perspiration; the state of one who sweats; moisture exuded from any substance.—*v.i.* To have sweat exuding from the skin; to perspire; to toil; to drudge; to emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.—*v.t.* To cause to give out sweat; to emit from the pores; to exude.—To *sweat coins*, more especially gold coins, to shake a number of them together in a bag, so that a portion of the metal is worn off, being then fraudulently appropriated.

**Sweater**, swet'ér, *n.* One who sweats; a grinding employer; thick jersey.—**Sweating-sickness**, *n.* An epidemic which made its appearance in England and on the Continent in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, characterized by profuse sweating, and frequently fatal in a few hours.—**Sweating-system**, *n.* The practice of employing poor people to make up clothes in their own houses at very low wages.

**Sweaty**, swet'í, *a.* Moist with sweat; having the character of sweat; consisting of sweat.

**Swede**, swéd, *n.* A native of Sweden; a Swedish turnip.—**Swedish**, swé'dish, *a.* Pertaining to Sweden or its inhabitants.—*Swedish turnip*, a hard sort of turnip, known by its glaucous leaves and somewhat elongated bulb.—*n.* The language of the Swedes.

**Swedenborgian**, swé-den-bor'j-an, *a.* Relating to Emanuel Swedenborg, or to the doctrines taught by him.—*n.* One who holds the religious doctrines taught by Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish nobleman born at Stockholm in 1688, who believed himself to have a divine revelation to found the New Jerusalem Church spoken of in the Apocalypse.

**Sweep**, swép, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *swept*. [From A.Sax. *swapan*.] To rub over with a broom or besom, for removing loose dirt; to clean by brushing; to remove or strike by a brushing stroke; to carry along or off (the wind sweeps the snow, a river sweeps away a dam); to destroy or carry off at a blow; to rub or trail over (to sweep the ground); to pass over so as to clear (to sweep the seas of ships); to move swiftly over or along; to carry the eye over; to draw or drag something over.—*v.i.* To pass or flow with swiftness and violence; to pass or brush along with celerity; to pass with pomp; to take in a view with progressive

rapidity; to range.—*n.* The act of sweeping; the reach or range of a continued motion or stroke; the compass or reach of anything flowing or brushing along; the direction or turn of a curve, as of a road; compass or extent of excursion; range; a rapid survey with the eye; *nauf*, a large oar used in small vessels to aid their progress; one who sweeps chimneys; the depth of strata of air disturbed by an aeroplane in motion.—**Sweeping**, swē'p'ing, *p.* and *a.* Including many individuals or particulars in a single act or assertion; wide and comprehensive (a sweeping charge).—*n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish.—**Sweepstake**, swēp'stāk, *n.* A gaming transaction in which a number of persons join in contributing a certain stake, which becomes the property of one or of several of the contributors under certain conditions; a prize made up of several stakes.

**Sweet**, swēt, *a.* [A.Sax. *swēte*.] Having a pleasant taste or flavour like that of sugar or honey: opposed to *bitter*; pleasing to the smell; fragrant; pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious; pleasing to the eye; beautiful; pleasing or grateful to the mind; mild; gentle; kind; obliging; bland; not salt or salted; not stale; not sour; not putrescent.—*n. pl.* Sweet things; sweetmeats; things that please (the sweets of domestic life).—**Sweet-bread**, *n.* The pancreas of an animal used as food.—**Sweet-brier**, **Sweet-briar**, *n.* A species of wild rose remarkable for the sweet smell of its leaves.—**Sweeten**, swē't'n, *v.t.* To make sweet to the taste; to make pleasing or grateful to the mind; to make mild or kind; to increase the agreeable qualities of; to make pure and wholesome; to make mellow and fertile; to restore to purity.—*v.i.* To become sweet.—**Sweetening**, swē't'n-ing, *n.* The act of one who sweetens; that which sweetens.—**Sweetheart**, swēt'härt, *n.* [From *sweet* and *heart*.] A lover, male or female.—*v.t.* To act the part of a male lover to; to pay court to.—**Sweetmeat**, swēt'mēt, *n.* An article of confectionery made wholly or principally of sugar; fruit preserved with sugar.—**Sweet-pea**, *n.* An annual much cultivated in gardens for its showy sweet-scented flowers.—**Sweet-william**, *n.* A species of pink of many varieties, cultivated in gardens.

**Swell**, swel, *v.i.*—pret. *swelled*; pp. *swelled* or *swollen* (the latter more frequently an adjective). [A. Sax. *swellan*.] To grow bulkier; to dilate; to increase in size or extent; to rise or be driven into billows; to protuberate; to bulge out; to rise in altitude; to be puffed up with some feeling; hence, to strut; to look big; to grow and increase in the mind; to become larger in amount; to increase in intensity or volume, as

sound.—*v.t.* To increase the size of; to cause to dilate or increase; to aggravate; to heighten; to inflate; to puff up.—*n.* The act of swelling; gradual increase; an elevation of land; an undulation; a succession of long unbroken waves setting in one direction, as after a storm; a billow; a surge; a gradual increase and decrease in the volume of musical sound; an arrangement in an organ whereby the player can increase or diminish the intensity of the sound; a familiar word for a person of rank or high standing, or for a showy, fashionable person; a dandy, a fop, or the like.—**Swelling**, swel'ing, *n.* A tumour; a protuberance.

**Swelter**, swel'tēr, *v.i.* [From A.Sax. *sweltan*, to die.] To be overcome and faint with heat.—*v.t.* To oppress with heat.

**Swerve**, swēr'v, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *sweorfan*.] To wander from any line prescribed or from a rule of duty; to deviate; to turn to one side; to incline; to waver.

**Swift**, swift, *a.* [A.Sax. *swift*, from *swifan*, to move quickly.] Moving with great speed or rapidity; fleet; rapid; ready; prompt; coming suddenly or without delay; of short continuance; rapidly passing.—*adv.* In a swift or rapid manner; swiftly.—*n.* The name of birds which have an outward resemblance to the swallows, the common swift having the greatest powers of flight of any bird that visits Britain.

**Swig**, swig, *v.t.* [Perhaps from A.Sax. *swigan*, to swallow.] To drink by large draughts; to drink off rapidly and greedily.—*v.i.* To take deep draughts.—*n.* A large draught.

**Swill**, swil, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *swilian*.] To drink grossly or greedily; to inebriate.—*v.i.* To drink greedily or to excess.—*n.* Drink taken in excessive quantities; the wash or mixture of liquid substances given to swine.

**Swim**, swim, *v.i.*—pret. *swam* or *swum*; pp. *swum*; ppr. *swimming*. [A.Sax. *swimman*, to swim.] To be supported on water or other fluid; to float; to move through water by the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins; to glide with a smooth motion; to be flooded; to be drenched; to overflow.—*v.t.* To pass or cross by swimming; to cause to swim or float.—*n.* The act of swimming; period or extent of swimming; a smooth, gliding motion; the air-bladder or sound of fishes.—**Swimmer**, swim'ēr, *n.* One who swims; a bird that swims, as the duck and goose.—**Swimming**, swim'ing, *n.* The act or art of sustaining and propelling the body in water.—**Swimming-bath**, *n.* A bath large enough for swimming in.—**Swimmingly**, swim'ing-ly, *adv.* In an easy gliding manner, as if swimming; smoothly;

successfully.—**Swimming-pond**, *n.* An artificial pond in which the art of swimming is learned or practised.

**Swim**, swim, *v.i.*—pret. *swam* or *swum*; pp. *swum*, ppr. *swimming*. [Same as *lcel. swima*, to be dizzy, *swimi*, dizziness; A.Sax. *swima*.] To be dizzy or giddy (the head swims).—**Swimming**, swim'ing, *n.* A dizziness or giddiness.

**Swindle**, swin'dl, *v.t.* [Borrowed from G. *schwindeln*, to cheat.] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice.—*n.* A fraudulent scheme intended to dupe people out of money; an imposition.—**Swindler**, swin'dl'ēr, *n.* One who swindles; a cheat.

**Swine**, swin, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A.Sax. *swin*.] A hoofed mammal, the female of which is the sow, and whose flesh is much eaten under the name of *pork*; a pig or hog.—**Swineherd**, swin'hērd, *n.* A herd or keeper of swine.—**Swinish**, swin'ish, *a.* Befitting swine; like the swine in filthiness; hogish.

**Swing**, swing, *v.i.*—pret. and pp. *swung*. [A.Sax. *swingan*.] To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to oscillate; to sway; to be carried to and fro while hanging on something.—*v.t.* To make to sway or oscillate loosely; to whirl in the air; to wave; to brandish.—*n.* The act of swinging; an oscillation; the sweep of a moving body; an apparatus suspended for persons to swing in; free course of conduct; unrestrained liberty or licence.—**Swing-bridge**, *n.* A bridge that may be moved by swinging, so as to afford passage for ships on a river, canal, at the mouth of docks, &c.—**Swing-tree**, *n.* A crossbar by which a horse is yoked to a carriage, plough, &c., and to which the traces are fastened. Called also *Swingle-tree*.—**Swing-wheel**, *n.* The wheel in a time-piece which drives the pendulum.

**Swinge**, swinj, *v.t.*—*swinged*, *swinging*. [From *swing*.] To beat soundly; to whip; to chastise.—**Swinging**, swinj'ing, *a.* Great; large; huge. [Colloq.]

**Swipe**, swip, *v.t.* and *i.* [Akin to *sweep*, *swoop*.] To strike with a sweeping blow; to strike or drive with great force.

**Swipes**, swips, *n. pl.* [Akin D. *zuip*, a drinking, *zuipen*, to tipple; comp. G. *schweppen*, to splash.] Poor washy beer. [Colloq.]

**Swirl**, swēr'l, *v.i.* [Akin to Dan. *svirre*, to whirl; same root as *swerve*.] To form eddies; to whirl in eddies.—*n.* A whirling motion; an eddy, as of water; a twist or curl in the grain of wood.

**Swiss**, swis, *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or inhabitant (natives or inhabitants) of *Switzerland*.—*a.* Belonging to the Swiss or to Switzerland.—**Swiss roll**, swis rōl, *n.* A kind of light spongy cake, spread with jam while still hot and then rolled up.

**Switch**, swich, *n.* [Same as O.D. *swick*.] A small flexible twig or rod; a movable piece of rail for turning a railway train from one line to another; a device for making or breaking an electric circuit or changing direction of current. — *v.t.* To strike with a switch; to lash; to transfer from one line of rails to another; to shunt; *elect.* to turn on or off or into a new circuit. — **Switchboard**, swich'bôrd, *n.* A board carrying electric switches. — **Switchman**, swich'man, *n.* A pointsman. — **Switchback railway**, *n.* A short railway with cars that get an impetus from starting on a slope, and again rise nearly as high as the start.

**Swivel**, swiv'el, *n.* [From A.Sax. *swifan*, to move quickly.] A fastening that allows the thing fastened to turn freely round on its axis; a link in a chain partly consisting of a pivot turning in a hole formed in the next link.

**Swoon**, swôn, *v.i.* [From A.Sax. *swôgan*, to sound, to sigh, hence to faint; akin *sough*.] To faint; to sink into a fainting fit. — *n.* The state of one who swoons; a fainting fit.

**Swoop**, swôp, *v.t.* [From A.Sax. *swôpan*.] To dash upon while on the wing; to take with a sweep. — *v.i.* To descend upon prey suddenly from a height, as a hawk; to stoop. — *n.* The sudden pouncing of a rapacious bird on its prey; a falling on and seizing, as of a bird on its prey.

**Swap**, swop, *v.t.* **SWAP.**

**Sword**, sôrd, *n.* [A.Sax. *sword*.] An offensive weapon having a long metal blade (usually steel), either straight and with a sharp point for thrusting, as the rapier; with a sharp point and one or two cutting edges for thrusting and striking, as the broadsword; or curved and with a sharp convex edge for striking, as the scimitar. — **Sword-belt**, *n.* A belt by which a sword is suspended and borne by the side. — **Sword-dance**, *n.* A dance by one performer over crossed swords among the Scottish Highlanders. — **Sword-fish**, *n.* A fish allied to the mackerel tribe, remarkable for its elongated upper jaw, which forms a sword-like weapon. — **Sword-knot**, *n.* A ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword. — **Swordsmanship**, sôrdz'man, *n.* A man who carries a sword; one skilled in the use of the sword. — **Sword-stick**, *n.* A walking-stick in which is concealed a sword.

**Sybarite**, sib'a-rit, *n.* [Fr. *Sybarite*, from L. *Sybarita*, Gr. *Sybaritês*, an inhabitant of *Sybaris*, an ancient Greek city of southern Italy proverbial for the effeminacy and voluptuousness of its inhabitants.] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure; an effeminate person. — **Sybaritic**, Sybaritical, sib-a-rit'ik, sib-a-rit'ik-al, *a.* Luxurious; devoted to luxury or pleasure.

**Sycamore**, sik'a-môr, *n.* [Fr. *syc-*

*more*, L. *sycomorus*, from Gr. *sykomoros*, the fig-mulberry—*sykon*, fig, *moron*, mulberry.] A fruit-tree of the fig family, common in Palestine, Arabia, &c.; also written *Sycamore*; a kind of maple, a well-known timber tree, long naturalized in England, and usually called *Plane-tree* in Scotland; a name frequently given in America to the plane-tree, button-wood, or cotton-wood.

**Syce**, sis, *n.* A native groom in India.

**Sycophant**, sik'ô-fant, *n.* [Gr. *sykophantês*, a false accuser, slanderer.] A parasite; a flatterer of princes and great men; a mean flatterer. — **Sycophantic**, Sycophantical, sik-ô-fan'tik, sik-ô-fan'ti-kal, *a.* Belonging to or resembling a sycophant; obsequiously flattering.

**Sycosis**, si-kô'sis, *n.* [Gr. *sykôsis*, from *sykon*, a fig.] A disease which consists of an eruption of tubercles on the bearded portion of the face and on the scalp; barber's itch.

**Syenite**, si'en-it, *n.* A granitic rock of a greyish colour, composed of quartz, hornblende, and feldspar; so called because abundant near *Syene* (si-ê'nê) in Upper Egypt.

**Syllable**, sil'a-bl, *n.* [Fr. *syllable*, L. *syllaba*, from Gr. *syllabê*—*syn* for *syn*, together, and root *lab*, to take.] A sound or combination of sounds uttered together, or at a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or part of a word; the least expression of language or thought; a particle. — **Syllabic**, Syllabical, si-lab'ik, si-lab'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a syllable or syllables; consisting of a syllable or syllables.

**Syllabus**, sil'a-bus, *n.* [L., from the same source as *syllable*.] A brief statement of the heads of a discourse, of a course of lectures, &c.; an abstract.

**Syllepsis**, sil-lep'sis, *n.* [Gr. *syllêpsis*, from *syn* for *syn*, with, and root *lab*, to take.] A figure of speech by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong.

**Syllogism**, sil'ô-jizm, *n.* [L. *syllogismus*, from Gr. *syllogismos*, a syllogism, from *syn* for *syn*, with, and *logizomai*, I reckon.] *Logic*, a form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the two first are called the *premises* (major and minor), and the last the *conclusion*, the conclusion necessarily following from the premises; thus: a plant has not the power of locomotion; an oak is a plant; therefore an oak has not the power of locomotion.

**Sylph**, silf, *n.* [Fr. *symphe*, a sylph; a word coined by Paracelsus.] An elemental spirit of the air, according to the system of Paracelsus, generally used as feminine, and often applied figuratively to a woman of graceful and slender proportions.

**Sylva**, sil'va, *n.* [L. *sylva*, *silva*, a wood or forest.] The forest trees of any region or country collectively. Written also *Silva*. — **Sylvan**, sil'van, *a.* Pertaining to a wood or forest; abounding with trees; rural.

**Symbiosis**, sim-bi-ô'sis, *n.* [Gr. *syn*, together, *bios*, life.] A sort of parasitism in which two kinds of animals or plants, or a plant and animal, live in close relationship the one being of service to the other for protection or food.

**Symbol**, sim'bol, *n.* [L. *symbolum*, from Gr. *symbolon*.] An object animate or inanimate standing for or calling up something moral or intellectual; an emblem; a type (the olive branch is the *symbol* of peace); a letter or character which is significant; a sign (as in chemistry, astronomy, &c.); a distinctive mark or attribute of office or duty; *theol.* a creed or confession of faith. — *v.t.* To symbolize. — **Symbolic**, Symbolical, sim-bol'ik, sim-bol'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a symbol or symbols; of the nature of a symbol; representative. — **Symbolics**, Symbolic, sim-bol'iks, *n.* The study of symbols; the study of Christian creeds and confessions of faith. — **Symbolism**, sim-bol-izm, *n.* The investing of objects or animals with a symbolic meaning; meaning expressed by symbols; symbols collectively. — **Symbolize**, sim'bol-iz, *v.t.* To represent by a symbol or by symbols; to serve as the symbol of; to regard or treat as symbolic. — *v.i.* To express or represent in symbols.

**Symmetry**, sim'e-tri, *n.* [Gr. *symmetria*—*sym* for *syn*, with, and *metron*, measure.] A due proportion in size and form of the parts of a body or structure to each other; such harmony of parts as produces a pleasing whole; the character of being well proportioned; *bot.* and *zool.* correspondence or similar distribution of parts in plants or animals; symmetrical disposition of organs. — **Symmetric**, sim-met'rik, *a.* Symmetrical: used chiefly in mathematics. — **Symmetrical**, sim-met'ri-kal, *a.* Possessing symmetry; well proportioned in all parts; handsome; finely made; *bot.* having the number of parts of one series corresponding with that of the other series (as, having five sepals, five petals, and five, or ten, or fifteen stamens); *math.* having corresponding parts or relations.

**Sympathy**, sim'pa-thi, *n.* [Fr. *sympathie*, L. *sympathia*, from Gr. *sympatheia*—*syn*, with, and *pathos*, suffering.] Feeling corresponding to that which another feels; a feeling that enables a person to enter into and in part share another's feelings; fellow-feeling; compassion; commiseration; *physiol.* and *pathol.* that relation of the organs and parts of a living body



to each other whereby a disordered condition of one part induces more or less disorder in another part.—**Sympathetic, Sympathetical**, sim-pa-thet'ik, sim-pa-thet'ik-al, *a.* Expressive of, produced by, or exhibiting sympathy; having sympathy or common feeling with another; feeling-hearted; *physiol.* produced by sympathy.—**Sympathize**, sim-pa-thiz, *v.i.* To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to have fellow-feeling; to be sorry for another's suffering; to condole; to agree; to harmonize.

**Symphony**, sim'fō-ni, *n.* [*L. symphonia*, from *Gr. symphōnē*—*syn*, with, and *phōnē*, voice.] A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear; harmony; *mus.* an elaborate composition for a full orchestra, consisting usually, like the sonata, of three or four contrasted but intimately related movements.—**Symphonic**, sim-fon'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a symphony.—**Symphonious**, sim-fō'ni-us, *a.* Agreeing in sound; harmonious.—**Symphonist**, sim'fō-nist, *n.* A composer of symphonies.

**Symphysis**, sim'fi-sis, *n.* [*Gr. symphysis*, from *syn* for *syn*, together, and *phýō*, I grow.] *Anat.* a growing together; the union of bones by cartilage; the point of union between two parts; a commissure.—**Symposium**, sim-pō'zi-um, *n. pl.* **Symposia**, sim-pō'zi-a, [*Gr. symposion*, from *syn*, with, *posis*, a drinking.] A feast where there is drinking; a convivial meeting; a discussion by a number of writers in a periodical.

**Symptom**, sim'tom, *n.* [*Gr. symp-tonā*—*syn*, together, with *ptō*, I fall.] Any sign or token; what serves as evidence of something not seen; *med.* an affection which accompanies a disease, and from which the existence and nature of a disease may be inferred.—**Symptomatic**, sim-to-mat'ik, *a.* Being or serving as a symptom; indicating the existence of something else.

**Synæresis**, si-nē're-sis, *n.* [*Gr. synæresis*—*syn*, together, and *hairō*, I take.] *Gram.* the contraction of two syllables or vowels into one.—**Synagogue**, sin-a-gog, *n.* [*Fr. synagogue*, *Gr. synagōgē*—*syn*, together, and *agō*, I bring.] A congregation of Jews met for the purpose of worship; a Jewish place of worship.

**Syncarpous**, sin-kār'pus, *a. Bot.* having the carpels completely united, as in the apple and pear.—**Synchronous, Synchronal**, sin'kro-nus, sin'kro-nal, *a.* [*Gr. syn*, with, and *chronos*, time (whence also *chronic*, *chronicle*, &c.).] Happening at the same time; contemporaneous; simultaneous; *phys.* of vibrators, or alternating phenomena, having the same period; having the same period and phase.—**Synchronism**, sin'kron-izm, *n.*

Concurrence of two or more events or facts in time; simultaneousness; arrangement of contemporaneous events in tabular form.—**Synchronize**, sin'kron-iz, *v.i.* To concur or agree in time.—*v.t.* To make to agree in time; to cause to indicate the same time, as one time-piece with another.

**Synclinal**, sin-klī'nal, *a.* [*Gr. syn*, together, and *klīnō*, I incline or slope.] *Geol.* sloping downward in opposite directions so as to meet in a common point or line; dipping toward a common line or plane (*synclinal strata*); formed by or pertaining to strata dipping in such a manner (*synclinal axis*): opposed to *anticlinal*.—*n.* A synclinal line or axis.

**Syncope**, sin'ko-pē, *n.* [*Gr. synkopē*, from *synkopō*, I beat together, weary—*syn*, together, and *koptō*, I strike, cut off.] A contraction of a word by elision in the middle, as in *ne'er* for *never*; a suspension or sudden pause; *med.* a fainting or swooning; *mus.* syncopeation.—**Syncopeate**, sin'ko-pāt, *v.t.* To contract by syncope; *mus.* to treat with syncopeation.—**Syncopeation**, sin-ko-pā'shon, *n.* The contraction of a word by elision; *mus.* the alteration of rhythm by driving the accent to that part of a bar not usually accented, the accented part of a bar being usually the first note.

**Syncretism**, sin'kret-izm, *n.* [*Gr. synkretismos*.] The attempted blending of irreconcilable principles or parties, as in philosophy or religion: opposed to *eclecticism*.

**Syndactylic, Syndactylous**, sindak-til'ik, sindak'til-us, *a.* [*Gr. syn*, together, *daktylos*, a finger or toe.] *Ornithol.* having the external toe nearly as long as the middle, and partly united to it, as in the bee-eater, kingfisher, &c.; or with some of the digits closely bound together.

**Syndic**, sin'dik, *n.* [*Gr. syndikos*, helping in a court of justice, an advocate—*syn*, with, and *dikē*, justice.] An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; a kind of magistrate; a person chosen to transact business for others.—**Syndicate**, sin'di-kāt, *n.* A body of syndics; the office of a syndic; an association of persons formed with the view of promoting some particular enterprise, financial scheme, or the like.—**Syndicalism**, sin'dik-al-izm, *n.* [*Fr. syndical*, a trade unionist.] A policy involving ownership of the means of production in each trade by a union of the workers in that trade, such policy to be brought about by means of the general strike and other violent methods.

**Synod**, sin'od, *n.* [*Fr. synode*, *L. synodus*, from *Gr. synodus*—*syn*, and *hodos*, a way, a journeying.] A council or meeting of ecclesiastics, especially bishops and clergy, to consult on matters of religion;

among Presbyterians, a church court consisting of the members of several adjoining presbyteries; also, a meeting, convention, or council in general.—**Synodic, Synodical**, si-nod'ik, si-nod'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to a synod; transacted in a synod.

**Synonym**, sin'ō-nim, *n.* [*Fr. synonyme*, from *Gr. synonymos*, having the same signification—*syn*, with, and *onoma*, a name.] A word having the same, or nearly the same, signification as another in the same language; one of two or more words in the same language which have the same meaning.—**Synonymous**, si-non'ni-mus, *a.* Having the character of a synonym; expressing the same thing.

**Synopsis**, si-nop'sis, *n. pl. Synopses*, si-nop'sez, [*Gr.* from *syn*, with, and *opsis*, a sight, view.] A summary or brief statement giving a general view of some subject, as by means of short paragraphs; a conspectus.—**Synoptic, Synoptical**, si-nop'tik, si-nop'tik-al, *a.* Affording a synopsis or general view.—*Synoptic gospels*, a term for the gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke, which present a synopsis of the same series of events, whereas in John's gospel the narrative and discourses are different.—**Synop-tist**, si-nop'tist, *n.* One of the writers of the synoptic gospels.

**Synovia**, si-nō'vi-a, *n.* [*Gr. syn*, with, and *L. ovum*, an egg.] A thick, viscid, yellowish-white fluid, somewhat resembling white of egg in appearance, secreted at the joints for the purpose of lubricating their surfaces.—**Synovial**, si-nō'vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of synovia.—**Synovitis**, si-nō'vi'tis, *n.* [The term *-itis* denotes inflammation.] Inflammation of the synovial membrane.

**Syntax**, sin'taks, *n.* [*Gr. syntaxis*, arrangement, disposition, from *syn*, with, and *taxis*, order, from *tassō*, I put in order.] *Gram.* the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words or members of sentences in their mutual relations according to established usage.—**Syntactic, Syntactical**, sin-tak'tik, sin-tak'tik-al, *a.* Pertaining or according to the rules of syntax.

**Synthesis**, sin'the-sis, *n. pl. Syntheses, sin'the-sēz, [*Gr. synthesis*, a putting together.] The putting of two or more things together to form a whole: opposed to *analysis*; *logic*, the combination of separate elements of thought into a whole; *surg.* the operation by which divided parts are united; *chem.* the uniting of elements into a compound; composition or combination.—**Synthetic, Synthetical**, sin-thet'ik, sin-thet'ik-al, *a.* Pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis; made by mixing certain ingredients.*

**Syntonizing**, sin-ton-iz'ing, *n.* *Wireless tel.* bringing into tune.—**Syphilis**, si'f'i-lis, *n.* [A name in-

vented by the Italian Fracastoro, who wrote a Latin poem on this disease (published in 1530.) A contagious and hereditary venereal disease.—**Syphilitic**, *sif-i-lit'ik*, *a*. Pertaining to or infected with syphilis.

**Syriac**, *sir'i-ak*, *a*. [*L. Syriacus*.] Pertaining to Syria or its language.—*n*. The ancient language of Syria, a Semitic language differing little from Chaldee.

**Syringa**, *si-ring'a*, *n*. [*Gr. syrinx*, *syringos*, a pipe—pipes having been made from the plants.] A genus of plants of which the lilac is the type; also a name of the mock-orange.

**Syringe**, *sir'in*, *n*. [*From Gr. syrinx*, *syringos*, a pipe, a tube.] A portable instrument of the pump kind employed to draw in fluid and to squirt it out again, consisting of a cylindrical tube with an airtight piston fitted with a handle, used by surgeons, gardeners, &c.—*v.t.* To wash and cleanse or water by means of a syringe; to apply a spray of liquid thus.

**Syrinx**, *si'ringks*, *n*. [*Gr. syrinx*, a pipe.] The Pandean or Pan's pipes.

**Syrup**, *sir'up*, *n*. [*Fr. sirop*, *It. siroppo*, *L.L. syrupus*, from *Ar. sharāb*, beverage.] A saturated or nearly saturated solution of sugar in water; any sweet and somewhat viscous fluid; the uncrystallizable fluid finally separated from crystallized sugar in the refining process—the 'golden syrup' of grocers.—**Syrupy**, *sir'up-i*, *a*. Like syrup.

**Systaltic**, *sis-tal'tik*, *a*. [*Gr. systaltikos—syn*, with, and *stellō*, I put.] *Med.* having alternate contraction and dilatation, as the heart.

**System**, *sis'tem*, *n*. [*L. systema*, *Gr. systēma*, from *syn*, together, and *histēmi*, I set.] Any assemblage of things forming a regular and connected whole; things connected according to a scheme; a number of heavenly bodies acting on each other according to certain laws (the solar system); an assemblage or connected series of parts or organs in an animal body (the nervous

system); also, the body itself as a functional unity or whole (to take poison into the system); a plan or scheme according to which things are connected into a whole (a system of philosophy); regular method or order (to have no system in working).—**Systematic**, *Sys'tematical*, *sis-te-mat'ik*, *sis-te-mat'i-kal*, *a*. Pertaining to or consisting in system; methodical; proceeding according to system.—**Systematize**, *sis'tem-a-tiz*, *v.t.* To reduce to system or regular method.

**Systole**, *sis'to-lē*, *n*. [*Gr. systolē*, from *syn*, together, and *stellō*, I put.] The contraction of the heart and arteries for forcing the blood through the system and carrying on the circulation: opposite to *diastole*; *gram*. the shortening of a long syllable.

**Szygy**, *siz'i-i*, *n*. [*Gr. szygyia—syn*, together, and *zugon*, a yoke.] *Astron.* the conjunction or opposition of a planet with the sun, or of any two of the heavenly bodies.

## T

**T**, the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, closely allied to *d*, both being dentals.—*To a T*, exactly; with the utmost exactness (to suit to a T), the allusion being to a mechanic's T-square.

**Taal**, *tal*, *n*. [*D. language*.] Language of the Cape Dutch.

**Tab**, *tab*, *n*. [*Akin to tape*.] A strip, or insertion on dress, of cloth; especially used of the red patches worn on the lapels of their jackets by staff officers in the army.

**Tabard**, *tab'ard*, *n*. [*Fr. tabard*, *Sp. and Pg. tabardo*, *It. tabarro*, *L.L. tabarrus*, *tabardus*, a cloak; origin doubtful.] A garment open at the sides, with wide sleeves or flaps reaching to the elbows; now only worn by the Officers of Arms.

**Tabaret**, *tab'a-ret*, *n*. [*Probably connected with tabby or tabard*.] A stout satin-striped silk used for furniture.

**Tabby**, *tab'i*, *n*. [*Fr. tabis*, *Sp. Pg. and It. tabi*, *L.L. attabi*, from *Ar. attabi*, watered silk, from the quarter of Bagdad where this stuff was manufactured.] A kind of rich silk or other stuff watered or figured; a cat of a mixed or brindled colour; any cat; an ancient spinster.—*v.t.* To water or cause to look wavy by the process of calendaring (to tabby silk).—**Tabby-cat**, *n*. A brindled cat; a she-cat.—**Tabbying**, *tab'i-ing*, *n*. The watering of stuffs between engraved rollers.

**Tabby**, *tab'i*, *n*. [*Perhaps from Ar. tabdshir*, *tabasheer*, lime, plaster.] A mixture of lime and water, with shells, gravel, &c., forming a hard mass when dry.

**Tabeaction**, *tā-bē-fak'shon*, *n*. [*L.*

*tabes*, a wasting away, and *facio*, I make.] A wasting away; emaciation.

**Tabernacle**, *tab'ēr-nak-l*, *n*. [*L. tabernaculum*, a tent.] A slightly constructed temporary habitation; the human frame as the temporary abode of the soul; the movable building, so contrived as to be taken to pieces with ease, carried by the Jews during their wanderings in the wilderness; a temple; a place of worship; a small cell or repository for holy things; an ornamental chest on Roman Catholic altars for the consecrated vessels; *Goth. arch.* a canopied stall or niche; an arched canopy over a tomb; a tomb.

**Tabes**, *tā'bēz*, *n*. [*L., from tabeo*, I waste away.] A disease consisting in a gradual wasting away of the whole body, accompanied with languor and depressed spirits.

**Tabinet**, *tab'i-net*, *n*. A kind of taffety or tabby; a fabric of silk and wool used for curtains.

**Tablature**, *tab'la-tūr*, *n*. [*Fr. tablature*.] An old name for musical notation, especially for the manner of writing music by letters, &c., for certain instruments.

**Table**, *tā'bl*, *n*. [*Fr. table*, from *L. tabula*, a board, a painting, a tablet.] An article of furniture consisting of a horizontal frame with a flat upper surface supported by legs; any detached flat surface, especially when horizontal; the fare or viands served on a table; the persons sitting at table; a thin piece of something for writing on; a tablet; a series of many items or particulars presented in one connected group, especially when the items

are in lists or columns; a syllabus or index; a series of numbers which proceed according to some given law (tables of logarithms) *jewellery*, the upper and flat surface of a diamond or other precious stone; *pl.* an old name for the game of backgammon or a similar game.—*v.t.* To form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate; to lay or place upon a table; to lay on the table in business meetings, whether public or private; to enter upon the record.—*a*. Appertaining to or provided for a table.

**Table-beer**, *n*. Beer of no great strength for the table or for common use.—**Table-cloth**, *n*. A cloth, usually of linen, for covering a table before the dishes are set for meals.—**Table-d'hôte**, *tā'bl-dōt*, *n*. [*Fr. table d'hôte*, *lit.* table of the host or landlord.] A common table for guests at an hotel; an ordinary.—**Tableland**, *n*. A stretch of elevated flat land; a plateau.—**Table-linen**, *n*. The linen used for and at the table; napery.—**Table-mat**, *n*. A mat, often of some thick stuff, but also of wood, cork, or asbestos, used for preventing hot dishes from spoiling the polish of the table.—**Table-napkin**, *n*. A linen cloth used as a protection for the clothes, at meals; a serviette.—**Table-spoon**, *n*. The ordinary large spoon used at table as distinguished from a tea-spoon.—**Table-talk**, *n*. Conversation at table; familiar conversation.—**Table-turning**, *n*. One of the alleged phenomena of spiritualism, consisting of certain movements of tables attributed to spirits or spiritual forces.

**Tableau**, tab-lô', *n.* pl. **Tableaux**, tab-loz'. [Fr. *tableau*, from *table*, a table.] A picture; a striking representation; performers grouped in a dramatic scene, or any persons regarded as forming a dramatic group.—**Tableau vivant** (vē-vān'), a group of persons so dressed and placed as to represent some historical or fictitious scene; *lit.* a living picture.

**Tablet**, tab'let, *n.* [Fr. *tablette*, dim. of *table*.] A small flat surface; a small flat piece of wood, metal, ivory, &c., for writing or drawing on; a slab of wood or stone, or a metal plate, bearing some device or inscription; *pl.* a kind of pocket memorandum-book; a small flattish cake, as of soap.

**Taboo**, tā-bô', *n.* [Of Polynesian origin.] The setting of something apart and away from human contact, either as consecrated or accursed, practised among certain savage races; the state of being so set apart; prohibition of contact or intercourse.—*v.t.* To put under taboo; to interdict approach to or contact or intercourse with (a tabooed subject of conversation).

**Tabor**, **Tabour**, tā'bor, *n.* [O.Fr. *tabor*, Fr. *tambour*, Sp. and Pg. *tambor*, probably from Per. *tabir*, a tabor.] A small drum beaten with one stick, used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife.

**Tabu**, tā-bô', *n.* TABOO.

**Tabular**, tab'ū-lēr, *a.* [L. *tabularis*, from *tabula*, a table.] In the form of a table; having a flat surface; having the form of laminæ or plates; set down in or forming a table or statement of items in columns; computed by the use of tables.—**Tabulate**, tab'ū-lāt, *v.t.* To reduce to tables or synopses; to set down in a table of items.—*a.* Table-shaped; tabular.—**Tabulation**, tab'ū-lā'shon, *n.* The throwing of data into a tabular form.

**Tachometer**, tak-e-om'et-ēr, *n.* [Gr. *tachus*, swift, *metron*, measure.] An instrument used in rapid surveying.—**Tachometer**, tak-om'et-ēr, *n.* An instrument for measuring velocity, as of running water; a contrivance for indicating small variations in the velocity of machines.

**Tacit**, tas'it, *a.* [L. *tacitus*, silent.] Implied but not expressed in words; silent (*tacit* consent, a *tacit* agreement).—**Taciturn**, tas'i-tēr'n, *a.* [L. *taciturnus*, from *tacitus*, silent.] Habitually silent; not apt to talk or speak.—**Taciturnity**, tas-i-tēr'ni-ti, *n.* [L. *taciturnitas*.] The state or quality of being taciturn; habitual silence or reserve in speaking.

**Tack**, tak, *n.* [Of Celtic origin; Ir. *taca*, Armor. *tach*, a nail.] A small, short nail, usually having a broad head; a slight fastening or connection, as by a few stitches; *naut.* a rope for pulling the foremost lower corners of certain sails; the part of the sail to which the tack is

fastened; the course of a ship as regards having the wind impelling her on the starboard or the port side; *Scots law*, a lease.—*v.t.* To fasten; to attach; to unite in a slight or hasty manner; to add on as a supplement or addition; to append.—*v.i.* To change the course of a ship so as to have the wind act from the starboard instead of the port side, or vice versa.—**Tacket**, tak'et, *n.* A clout-nail or hob-nail. [Scottish.]—**Tacksman**, tak's'man, *n.* In Scotland, a person occupying a farm by a tack or lease.

**Tackle**, tak'l, *n.* [From the stem of *take*; L.G. and D. *takel*, Dan. *takel*, Sw. *tackel*, tackle.] Apparatus, appliances, or equipment for various kinds of work; gear; one or more pulleys with a single rope, used for raising and lowering weights; the ropes and rigging, &c., of a ship.—*v.t.* To supply with tackle; to apply tackle to; to set vigorously to work upon; to attack for the purpose of controlling or mastering [colloq.]. — *v.i.* To go vigorously to work; followed by to. [Colloq.]—**Tackling**, tak'l-ing, *n.* Tackle; gear, rigging, &c.; instruments of action; harness, or the like.

**Tact**, takt, *n.* [Fr. *tact*, touch, feeling, tact, from L. *tactus*, touch.] Skill or adroitness in doing or saying exactly what is required by circumstances; the stroke in beating time in music.

**Tactics**, tak'tiks, *n.* [Fr. *tactique*, Gr. *taktikē* (*technē*, art), the art of drawing up soldiers, from *tassō*, *taxō*, I arrange.] The science and art of disposing military or naval forces in order for battle, of manoeuvring them in presence of the enemy or within the range of his fire, and performing military and naval evolutions.—**Tactic**, Tactical, tak'tik, tak'ti-kal, *a.* Pertaining to tactics.—**Tactician**, tak-tish'an, *n.* One versed in tactics.

**Tactile**, tak'til, *a.* [Fr. *tactile*, from L. *tactilis*, from *tango*, I touch.] Capable of being touched or felt; tangible; pertaining to the sense of touch.—**Tactual**, tak'tū-al, *a.* Pertaining to the sense of touch; consisting in or derived from touch.

**Tadpole**, tad'pōl, *n.* [Equivalent to *toad-poll*, that is, toad with a big poll or head.] The young of the frog or allied animal in its first state from the spawn.

**Tael**, tāl, *n.* In China, a denomination of silver money now equal to about 3s. sterling; also, a weight of 1½ oz.

**Ta'en**, tăn. Poetical contraction of *Taken*.

**Taffeta**, **Taffety**, taf'e-ta, taf'e-ti, *n.* [Fr. *taffetas*, It. *taffetà*, from Per. *tāstap*, pp. of verb *tāstān*, to weave.] A generic name for plain silk, shot-silk, glacé, and certain others; also applied to mixed fabrics of silk and wool.

**Taffrail**, **Tafferel**, taf'rāl, taf'e-rel, *n.* [D. *taferel*, a panel, a picture,

dim. of *tafel*, a table, a picture, from L. *tabula*, a table.] *Naut.* the rail over the heads of the stern-timbers; originally the upper flat part of a ship's stern.

**Taffy**, taf'i, *n.* [W. *David*.] A Welshman.

**Tag**, tag, *n.* [Same as Sw. *tagg*, a point; akin *tack*, *take*.] A metallic point to the end of a string; anything hanging loosely attached or affixed to another; the end or catchword of an actor's speech.—*v.t.* To fit with a tag or point; to fit one thing to another; to tack or join.—**Tag-rag**, *n.* The lowest class of people; the rabble.

**Tail**, tāl, *n.* [A.Sax. *tæg*, *tæg*.] That part of an animal which consists of the projecting termination of the spinal column, and terminates its body behind; the hinder or inferior part of a thing, as opposed to the head; any long terminal appendage or anything resembling or suggesting the tail of an animal; the other side of a coin from that which bears the head; the reverse; *aviation*, the after part of an air-craft, usually carrying controlling organs, e.g. rudders, elevators, fins.—*v.i.* To follow, droop, or hang like a tail.—**Tail-board**, *n.* The movable board at the hinder end of a cart or wagon.—**Tail-end**, *n.* The latter end; the termination—**Tail-piece**, *n.* A piece forming a tail; an end piece; an appendage; a small picture or ornamental design at the end of a chapter or section in a book; the piece at the lower end of instruments of the violin kind to which the strings are fastened.—**Tail-race**, *n.* The water which runs from the mill after it has produced the motion of the wheel.

**Tail**, tāl, *n.* [Fr. *taille*, a cutting, from *tailler*, to cut.] *Law*, limitation; abridgment.—*Estate tail*, or *estate in tail*, an entailed estate or estate limited to certain heirs.

**Tailor**, tāl'ēr, *n.* [Fr. *tailleur*, from *tailler*, to cut.] One whose occupation is to cut out and make chiefly men's outer clothing, as coats, waistcoats, trousers, &c.—*v.i.* To practise making men's clothes.—**Tailor-bird**, *n.* An East Indian bird of the warbler family, so called because it constructs its nest by sewing leaves together, using the bill as a needle and a fibre as thread.

**Tailzie**, **Tailyie**, tāl'yi, *n.* and *v.t.* [Fr. *taillier*, to cut off. *TAILOR*.] *Scots law*, an entail; to entail.

**Taint**, tānt, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *taindre*, pp. *taint* (Mod.Fr. *teindre*, *teint*), from L. *tingere*, to wet or moisten.] To imbue or impregnate with something noxious or poisonous; to infect; to corrupt, as by incipient putrefaction; to sully or pollute.—*v.i.* To become infected or corrupted; to be affected with incipient putrefaction.—*n.* Something that infects or contaminates;



infection; corruption; a stain; a blemish on reputation.

**Tai ping**, t'ā-ping, *n.* [Chinese *t'ai p'ing*, great peace.] One who took part in the Chinese Rebellion of 1850-64.

**Take**, tāk, *v.t.*—*pret.* took; *ppr.* taking; *pp.* taken. [From *icel.* and *O.Sw.* *taka*, *Sw.* *taga*, *Dan.* *tage*, to take, to seize, &c.] To receive or accept: correlative to *give*, and opposed to *refuse* or *reject*; to lay hold of; to seize; to grasp (*took* him by the throat); to lay hold of and remove; to carry off; to abstract (*to take* one's goods); to catch suddenly; to entrap; to circumvent; to surprise; to make prisoner of; to capture; to obtain possession of by arms (*to take* a town); to captivate, attract, allure; to understand or comprehend; to receive with good or ill will; to feel concerning (*take* an act amiss); to look upon as; to suppose, regard, consider (*I take* this to be right); to avail oneself of; to employ; to use (precaution, advice, &c.); to require or render necessary (the journey *takes* a week); not to let slip; to choose and make one's own; to select; to have recourse to; to betake oneself to (*to take* a course, shelter); to form or adopt (a resolution, a plan); to put on; to assume (*to take* shape); to receive and swallow (food, medicine); to copy; to draw (a portrait, a sketch); to put into writing; to note down; to fasten on, attack, or assail, as by a blast, a disease, or the like; to be infected or seized with (*to take* a cold); to experience, indulge, feel (comfort, pride); to bear or submit to; to put up with; to enter into possession of by renting or leasing; to conduct, guide, convey, carry (*to take* one home); to leap over; to clear; to place oneself in; to occupy (*to take* a seat).—*v.i.* To direct one's course; to betake oneself; to turn in some direction; to suit the public taste; to please; to have the intended effect; to catch hold; to admit of being made a portrait of.—*n.* The quantity of anything taken; the quantity of fish taken at one haul or upon one cruise.—**Take-off**, *n.* A caricature; a burlesque imitation; a skit; the place at which the feet leave the ground in jumping.—**Taker**, tāk'ēr, *n.* One that takes; one who catches; a captor.—**Taking**, tāk'ing, *p.* and *a.* Alluring; engaging.—*n.* A seizing; agitation or distress of mind.

**Talapoin**, tal'a-poin, *n.* A Siamese bonze or priest of Buddha.

**Talbot**, tal'bōt, *n.* [From the *Talbot* family, who bear the figure of a dog in their coat of arms.] A kind of hound with a broad mouth, deep chops, large pendulous ears, and usually pure white. It survives only in heraldry.

**Talc**, talk, *n.* [Fr. *talc*, Sp. and Pg. *talco*, from Ar. *talq*, talc.] A mag-

nesian laminated mineral, unctuous to the touch, of a shining lustre, translucent, and usually white, apple-green, or yellow, differing from mica in being flexible but not elastic.—**Talc-schist**, *n.* A schistose foliated rock consisting of quartz and talc.—**Talc-slate**, *n.* A slaty rock consisting of talc and quartz in laminae.

**Tale**, tāl, *n.* [A Sax. *talū*, speech, number; *icel.* *tal*, *talá*, a speech, a number.] An oral relation; a piece of information; a narrative of events that have really happened or are imagined to have happened; a short story, true or fictitious; a number or quantity reckoned, estimated, or set down; especially a reckoning by counting or numbering.—**Tale-bearer**, *n.* A person who tells tales likely to breed mischief; one who carries stories and makes mischief by his officiousness.

**Tale-bearing**, *n.* The act of spreading stories officiously; communication of secrets maliciously.—**Tale-teller**, *n.* One who tells tales or stories; a tale-bearer.

**Talegalla**, tal-ē-gal'a, *n.* The native name of the brush-turkey.

**Talent**, tal'ent, *n.* [Fr. *talent*, L. *talentum*, from Gr. *talanton*, a thing weighed, a talent.] An ancient weight and denomination of money; the Attic talent as a weight being about 56 lb.; as a denomination of silver money £243, 15s.; the Hebrew talent as a weight equal to 93½ lb.; as a denomination of silver, variously estimated at from £340 to £396; a gift, endowment, or faculty (*a talent* for mimicry); mental endowments or capacities of a superior kind; general mental power. [In the latter senses probably borrowed from the Scriptural parable of the talents, Mat. xxv.]—**Talented**, tal'ent-ed, *a.* Furnished with talents or great mental powers.

**Tales**, tal'ēz, *n.pl.* [L. *talīs*, such, of like sort, pl. *talēs*.] *Law*, suitable persons who happen to be in a court, and from whom certain may be selected to supply any deficiency in the required number of jurors.—*To pray a tales*, to pray that the number of jurymen may be thus completed.

**Talion**, tā'li-on, *n.* [Fr. *talion*, L. *talio*, from *talīs*, such.] The law of retaliation, according to which the punishment inflicted is the same in kind and degree as the injury, as an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, &c.

**Talipat**, **Taliput**, tal'i-pat, tal'i-put, *n.* [Singhalese name.] A palm of India, Ceylon, &c., the leaves of which are used for covering houses, making umbrellas, fans, as a substitute for writing-paper, &c.

**Talipes**, tal'i-pes, *n.* [L. *talus*, ankle, *pes*, foot.] The disease called *Club-foot*.

**Talisman**, tal'is-man, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *talisman*, from Ar. *telsamān*, pl. of *telsam*, a magical figure, from Byzant-

tine Gr. *telesma*, incantation, from Gr. *teleō*, I accomplish, from *telos*, an end.] A charm consisting of a magical figure cut or engraved on stone or metal, and supposed to preserve the bearer from injury, disease, or sudden death; hence, something that produces extraordinary effects; an amulet; a charm.—**Talismanic**, **Talismanical**, tal-is-man'ik, tal-is-man'ik-al, *a.* Having the properties of a talisman preservative against evils; magical.

**Talk**, tāk, *v.i.* [A word related to *tale*, *tell*, in much the same way as *hark* to *hear*, *smirk* to *smile*, and *walk* to *well*, *wallow*.] To utter words; to speak; to converse familiarly; to hold converse; to prate; to confer; to reason.—*v.t.* To use as a means of conversation or communication (*to talk* French or German); to speak; to utter (*to talk* nonsense); to have a certain effect on by talking.—*n.* Familiar conversation; discourse; report; rumour; subject of discourse; a discussion.—**Talkative**, tāk'a-tiv, *a.* Apt to engage in conversation; freely communicative; chatty.—**Talker**, tāk'ēr, *n.* One who talks; a loquacious person; a prattler.—**Talking**, tāk'ing, *a.* Given to talk; having the power of speech.—**Talking-picture**, **Talkie**, *n.* A cinematographic picture combined with synchronized dialogue, music, &c.

**Tall**, tāl, *a.* [From W. *tāl*, tall, towering.] High in stature; long and comparatively slender; said of upright things; having height, great or small (how tall is he?); great; excellent; remarkable; extravagant.

**Tallboy**, tal'boi, *n.* A chest of drawers of about double the usual height.

**Tallow**, tal'ō, *n.* [Same as *Dan.* *Sow* and G. *talg*, *icel.* *tölg*, *D.* *talk*.] The harder and less fusible fat of animals melted and separated from the fibrous or membranous matter; also a fat obtained from some plants.—*v.t.* To grease or smear with tallow.—**Tallow-candle**, *n.* A candle made of tallow.

**Tally**, tal'i, *n.* [Fr. *taille*, a tally, a cutting, from *tailleur*, to cut.] A piece of wood on which notches or scores were cut, as marks of number, often split into two parts so that each part contained one half of every notch: formerly used so as to answer the double purpose of receipts and records; anything made to suit or correspond to another; a label of wood or metal used in gardens, &c., bearing the name of the plant with which it is connected.—*v.t.* To make to correspond.—*v.i.* To correspond; to agree exactly (your information *tallies* with mine).—**Tally-shop**, *n.* A shop at which goods are sold on the tally-system.—**Tally-system**, **Tally-trade**, *n.* An old name for a system of dealing in some large

towns, by which shopkeepers furnish articles on credit, the stipulated price to be paid by weekly or monthly instalments.

**Tally-ho**, tal'i-hô', *interj.* and *n.* The huntsman's cry to urge on his hounds.

**Talmud**, tal'mud, *n.* [Chal. *talmûd*, instruction.] The body of the Hebrew civil and canonical laws, traditions, and explanations, or the book that contains them.

**Talon**, tal'on, *n.* [Fr. *talón*, the heel, from *L. talus*, the heel.] The claw of a bird of prey.

**Tamarind**, tam'a-rind, *n.* [It. and Sp. *tamarindo*, Fr. *tamarin*, from Ar. *tamr*hindi, from *tamr*, fruit, date, and *hindi*, Indian.] A tropical leguminous tree, and also its seed-pods, the preserved pulp of which is imported into European countries, and frequently employed in medicine, in fevers, &c.

**Tamarisk**, tam'a-risk, *n.* [L. *tamariscus*.] A genus of shrubs or small trees belonging to Southern Europe and Asia, some of them yielding 'manna'.

**Tambour**, tam'bör, *n.* [Fr. *tambour*, a drum, a tabor.] A drum; *arch.* the naked part of Corinthian and Composite capitals, bearing some resemblance to a drum; the circular vertical part both below and above a cupola; a cylindrical stone as in the shaft of a column; a circular frame on which silk or other stuff is stretched to be embroidered.

—**Tambourine**, tam-by-rén', *n.* [Fr. *tambourin*, from *tambour*.] A musical instrument formed of a hoop, over which parchment is stretched like one end of a drum, and having small pieces of metal called jingles inserted in the hoop.

**Tame**, tam, *a.* [A.Sax. *tam*.] Having lost its native wildness and shyness; accustomed to man; domesticated (a tame deer); wanting in spirit; submissive; spiritless; unanimated; without liveliness or interest; insipid; dull; flat (a tame poem, tame scenery); listless; cold.

—*v.t.* —tamed, *taming*. To make tame; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to subdue; to crush; to depress. —**Tamable**, **Tameable**, tá'ma-bl, *a.* Capable of being tamed or subdued; capable of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state. —**Tameness**, tam'nes, *n.* The quality of being tame; domestication; want of spirit or liveliness; dullness; flatness.

—**Tamer**, tá'mér, *n.* One who tames.

**Tamil**, tam'il, *n.* One of a race of men inhabiting Southern India, and belonging to the Dravidian stock; a Dravidian language spoken in India.

**Tammany**, tam'a-ni, *n.* [American Delaware chief.] *Tammany Hall*, the head-centre of the Democratic party in New York.

**Tam o' shanter**, tam-o-shant'ér, *n.* [Burns character.] A loosely-woven round woollen cap worn by both sexes.

**Tamp**, tamp, *v.t.* [From Fr. *tam-*

*ponner*; akin to *tampion*.] To ram tight with tough clay or other substance, as a hole bored for blasting, after the charge is lodged.

**Tamper**, tam'pér, *v.i.* [A form of *temper*.] To meddle or interfere; to try little experiments; to meddle so as to alter by corruption or adulteration; to influence towards a certain course by secret and unfair means: generally followed by *with* (to tamper with a document, a witness, &c.).

**Tampion**, tam'pi-on, *n.* [From Fr. *tampion*, a nasalized form from *tapon*, a bung, from *D. tap* = *E. tap*, a plug. *TAP*.] The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance; a tampion; a plug.

**Tam-tam**, tam'tam, *n.* [Hind., from sound of drum.] A kind of native drum used in the East Indies; a Chinese gong.

**Tan**, tan, *v.t.* [Fr. *tanner*, to tan, from *tan*, oak bark, from *Armor. tann*, oak; akin *tawny*.] To convert into leather, as animal skins, by steeping them in an infusion of oak or some other bark, by which they are rendered firm, durable, and in some degree impervious to water; to make brown by exposure to the rays of the sun; to make sunburnt; to beat, flog, or thrash [colloq.]. —*v.i.* To become tanned (leather tans easily); to become tan-coloured or sunburnt. —*n.* The bark of the oak, willow, or other trees, as broken by a mill, and used for tanning; a yellowish-brown colour like that of tan. —*a.* Of the colour of tan; resembling tan; tawny.

**Tanner**, tan'ér, *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides. —**Tannery**, tan'ér-i, *n.* A place where the operations of tanning are carried on; the art or process of tanning. —**Tannic**, tan'ik, *a.* Applied to an acid existing in oak, gall-nuts, &c., and forming the efficient substance in tanning leather. —**Tannin**, tan'in, *n.* Tannic acid. —**Tanning**, tan'ing, *n.* The operation and art of converting raw hides and skins of animals into leather; a brown colour produced on the skin by the sun.

**Tanager**, tan'a-jér, *n.* [Altered from Brazilian *tanagra*.] A genus of tropical American birds of the finch family, remarkable for their bright colours.

**Tanagra**, tan'ag-ra, *a.* Applied to a type of small terra-cotta statuettes found at Tanagra in Boeotia, and elsewhere.

**Tandem**, tan'dem, *n.* [L., at length; the English sense is by a pun or joke.] A vehicle drawn by two horses harnessed one before the other; a cycle for two persons, one before the other.

**Tang**, tang, *n.* [Imitative of a sound, like *twang*, metaphorically transferred to a strong taste.] A twang or sharp sound [Shak.]; a taste or flavour; characteristic flavour, quality, or property; a smack or taste.

**Tang**, tang, *n.* [A modification of *tonque*, or allied to *tons*.] A projecting part of an object which is inserted into and so secured to another; the part of a table-knife or tool which fits into the handle; the tongue of a buckle.

**Tangent**, tan'jent, *n.* [L. *tangens*, *tangētis*, prp. of *L. tangō*, *tactum*, to touch.] *Geom.* a straight line which touches a circle or curve, and which being produced does not cut it; *trigon.* in a right-angled triangle, the tangent of an acute angle = opposite side ÷ adjacent side.

**Tangerine**, tan'jer-én, *n.* [Tangier.] A small orange grown at Tangier.

**Tangible**, tan'ji-bl, *a.* [Fr. *tangible*, L. *tangibilis*, from *tango*, I touch.] Capable of being touched or grasped; perceptible by the touch; capable of being possessed or realized; real; actual; evident (*tangible proofs*).

**Tangle**, tang'gl, *v.t.* [Allied to *Icel. thöngull*, *thang*, Dan. and G. *tang*, tangle, sea-weed.] To knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlace so as to be difficult to unravel; to entangle or entrap; to involve; to complicate. —*n.* A knot of threads or other things confusedly interwoven; a perplexity or embarrassment; a name given to some species of sea-weed.

**Tango**, tan'go, *n.* A dance in two-four time, with a great variety of steps.

**Tank**, tangk, *n.* [For *stank*, from O.Fr. *estanc* (Fr. *étang*), Sp. *estanque*, from L. *stagnum*, a pond or pool.] A cistern or vessel of large size to contain liquids; a reservoir; a pond for storing water in India; *milit.* an armoured car with caterpillar wheels, protected by guns fired from inside, used for clearing trenches, destruction of barbed wire, &c.

**Tankard**, tang'kárd, *n.* [O.Fr. *tanquart*, *tanquard*, O.D. *tanckeard*, a tankard.] A rather large drinking-vessel, with a cover, usually made of metal; a pitcher.

**Tanner**, **Tannery**, **Tannic**, **Tannin**, &c. Under **TAN**.

**Tansy**, tan'zi, *n.* [Fr. *tanaisie*.] The popular name of a strongly-scented perennial herb with much-divided leaves, and yellow flowers.

**Tantalus**, tan'ta-liz, *v.t.* [From *Tantalus*, a mythical king of Lydia or Phrygia, who for divulging the secrets of his father Zeus was condemned to stand in water, which receded from him whenever he stooped to drink, while branches loaded with fruit, which always eluded his grasp, hung over his head.] To tease or torment by presenting something desirable to the view, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping it out of reach; to excite by expectations or fears which will not be realized.

**Tantalum**, tan'ta-lum, *n.* [Named from the *tantalizing* difficulties in analysing the ore.] A rare metallic

element, formerly used for electric lamp filaments, but now superseded by tungsten.

**Tantalus**, tan'ta-lus, *n.* A stand for spirit bottles which is provided with a lock, and so constructed that, whilst the bottles are plainly visible, their contents cannot be got at without unlocking the stand.

**Tantamount**, tan'ta-mount, *a.* [Fr. *tant*, *L. tantus*, so much, and *E. amount*.] Equivalent, as in value, force, effect, or signification.

**Tantra**, tan'tra, *n.* [Skr.] A division, section, or chapter of certain Sanskrit sacred works.

**Tantrum**, tan'trum, *n.* [Prov.E. *tantum*, from W. *tant*, a gust of passion, a whim.] A burst of ill-humour; a display of temper; an ill-natured caprice: used chiefly in plural.

**Taoism**, t'ā'ō-izm, *n.* [Chinese *tao*, way or path.] A Chinese religion, non-theistic, teaching a pure morality, but associated with belief in magic, &c.

**Tap**, tap, *v.t.* [From Fr. *taper*.] To strike with something small, or to strike with a very gentle blow; to pat gently.—*v.i.* To strike a gentle blow.—*n.* A gentle blow; a slight blow with a small thing.

**Tap**, tap, *n.* [A.Sax. *tæppa*.] A pipe or hole through which liquor is drawn from a cask; a plug to stop a hole in a cask; a spigot; the liquor itself [colloq.]; a tap-house or tap-room; *engin.* a small tool for forming threads in drilled holes.—*v.t.* To pierce so as to let out a fluid (to *tap* a cask); to treat in any analogous way for the purpose of drawing something from (to *tap* telegraph wires).—**Tap-house**, *n.* A house where liquors are retailed.—**Tapping**, tap'ing, *n.* The surgical operation of letting out a fluid by perforation, as in dropsy.

—**Tap-room**, *n.* A room where beer is served from the tap; a common room for drinking in a tavern.—**Tap-root**, *n.* The main root of a plant, long and tapering, and penetrating the earth downwards.—**Tapster**, tap'stēr, *n.* A person employed in a tavern, &c., to tap or draw ale or other liquor.

**Tape**, tãp, *n.* [A.Sax. *tæppe*, a fillet.] A narrow fillet or band; a narrow woven band of cotton or linen, used for strings and the like.—**Tape-line**, **Tape-measure**, *n.* A tape painted to give it firmness and marked with inches, &c., used in measuring.—**Tape-worm**, *n.* The name of certain internal parasites composed of a number of flattened joints or segments, found in the intestines of warm-blooded vertebrates.

**Taper**, tã'pēr, *n.* [A.Sax. *tapor*.] A small candle; a long wick coated with wax or other suitable material; a small light; tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object.—*a.* Long and regularly becoming slender toward the point; becoming small

toward one end (*taper* fingers).—*v.i.* To become gradually slender or less in diameter; to diminish; to grow gradually less.—*v.t.* To cause to taper.—**Tapering**, tã'pēr'ing, *a.* Becoming regularly smaller in diameter toward one end; gradually diminishing toward a point.

**Tapestry**, tap'es-tri, *n.* [Fr. *tapisserie*.] A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, ornamented with figures of men, animals, landscapes, &c., and formerly much used for covering the walls and furniture of apartments, churches, &c.

**Tapioca**, tap-i-ō'ka, *n.* [Native American name.] A farinaceous substance prepared from cassava meal.

**Tapir**, tã'pīr, *n.* [From the native Brazilian name.] A South American hoofed animal allied both to the hog and to the rhinoceros, with a nose resembling a small proboscis.

**Tapis**, tã-pē, *n.* [Fr., *tapestry*.] Carpeting or tapestry, formerly used to cover the table in a council chamber; hence, to be on or upon the *tapis*, to be under consideration, or on the table.

**Tappet**, tap'et, *n.* [A dim. from *tap*, to strike gently.] A small lever connected with the valve of the cylinder of a steam-engine; a small cam.

**Taqua-nut**, tak'wa, *n.* The ivory nut.

**Tar**, tār, *n.* [A.Sax. *taro*, *tero*.] A thick, dark-coloured viscid product obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances and bituminous minerals, as pine or fir, coal, shale, &c., used for coating and preserving timber and iron, for impregnating ships' ropes and cordage, &c.; a sailor, contraction of *tarpaulin* (which see).—*v.t.* To smear with tar.—**Tar-water**, *n.* A cold infusion of tar, formerly a celebrated remedy for many chronic affections, especially of the lungs; the ammoniacal water obtained by condensation in gas manufacture.

—**Tarry**, tār'i, *a.* Consisting of tar, or like tar; partaking of the character of tar; smeared with tar.

**Tarantass**, tar-an'tas', *n.* A covered Russian carriage without springs.

**Tarantula**, tar-an'tū-la, *n.* [It. *tarantola*, from *L. Tarantum*, now *Taranto*, in the south of Italy.] A kind of spider found in southern Italy, the bite of which was at one time supposed to be dangerous, and to cause the disease tarantism; the dance tarantella.—**Tarantella**, tar-an'tel'la, *n.* [It.] A swift, whirling Italian dance in six-eighth measure; the music for the dance.

—**Tarantism**, tar-an'tizm, *n.* [It. *tarantismo*.] A fabulous dancing disease, said to be caused by the tarantula; a disease resembling St. Vitus's dance.

**Taraxacum**, ta-rak'sa-kum, *n.*

[From Ar. or Per. *tarashaglin*, taraxacum.] Dandelion or its roots as used medicinally.

**Tarboosh**, tār'bōsh, *n.* [Ar. name.] A red woollen skull-cap worn by the Egyptians, Turks, and Arabs; a fez.

**Tardy**, tār'di, *a.* [Fr. *tardif*, tardy, as if from a form *tardivus*, from *L. tardus*, slow.] Moving with a slow pace or motion; slow; late; dilatory; not up to time; reluctant.—**Tardiness**, tār'di-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tardy; slowness; dilatoriness; unwillingness; reluctance.

**Tare**, tār, *n.* [Probably from provincial *tare*, brisk, eager; comp. *quick-grass*.] A name of different species of leguminous plants, called also vetch.

**Tare**, tār, *n.* [Fr. *tare*, from Sp. *tara*, from Ar. *tarha*, waste, tare.] *Com.* a deduction from the gross weight of goods as equivalent to the weight of the package containing them.

**Target**, tãr'get, *n.* [A dim. from O.Fr. *tarque*, *targe*.] A shield or buckler of a small kind, circular in form; the mark set up to be aimed at in archery, musketry, or artillery practice and the like.

**Targum**, tãr'gum, *n.* [Chal. *tar-gum*, interpretation.] A translation or paraphrase of the Hebrew Scriptures in the Aramaic or Chaldean language, made after the Babylonian captivity, when Hebrew began to die out as the popular language.

**Tariff**, tar'if, *n.* [Fr. *tarif*, Sp. *tarifa*, from the Ar. *tarif*, explanation, information, a list of fees to be paid, from *arafa*, to inform.] A list of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation; a table or scale of charges generally (an hotel tariff).

**Tarn**, tãrn, *n.* [Icel. *tjörn*, Sw. *tårn*, a tarn.] A small mountain lake or pool, especially one which has no visible feeders.

**Tarnish**, tãr'nish, *v.t.* [Fr. *ternir*, *parr. ternissant*, from O.H.G. *tern-jan*, to conceal.] To diminish or destroy the lustre of; to soil or sully; to cast a stain or disgrace upon.—*v.i.* To lose lustre; to become dull.—*n.* A spot; a blot; soiled state.

**Taro**, tãr'ō, *n.* [Native name.] A plant of the arum family, cultivated in the Pacific Islands for the sake of its esculent root.

**Tarpan**, tãr'pan, *n.* The wild horse of Tartary.

**Tarpaulin**, tãr-pã'lin, *n.* [*Tar*, and old *pauling*, a covering for a cart or wagon, equivalent to *palling*, from *pall*, a cover.] Tared canvas used to cover the hatchways, &c., on shipboard, and to protect agricultural produce, goods, &c., from the weather; a sailor's hat covered with painted or tarred cloth.

**Tarpon**, tãr'pon, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A fine large sea-fish of the Southern United States and West



Indies, belonging to the herring family, and giving excellent sport to the angler.

**Tarradiddle**, ta-ra-did'1, *n.* A slight lie, fib, equivocation.

**Tarragon**, tar'a-gon, *n.* [Sp. *targona*, It. *targone*, from *L. draco*, a dragon.] A plant used for perfuming vinegar and for flavouring salads, &c.

**Tarry**, tar'i, *v.i.* [From A.Sax. *tergan*, *tyrgan*, to torment, to tease.] To stay; to abide; to remain behind; to wait; to put off going or coming; to delay; to linger.

**Tarsia**, tär'si-a, *n.* [It.] A kind of Italian mosaic woodwork or marquetry.

**Tarsier**, tär'si-er, *n.* [Fr. *tarsier*, from the length of its *tarsus*.] A nocturnal animal of the lemur family inhabiting the Eastern Archipelago.

**Tarsus**, tär'sus, *n.* pl. **Tarsi**, tär'si. [Gr. *tarsos*, the flat part of the foot.] Anat. that part of the lower limb which in man is known as the ankle.

**Tart**, tär't, *a.* [A.Sax. *teart*, acid, sharp, from stem of *teran*, to tear.] Sharp to the taste; acidulous; snappish in words; severe. — **Tartness**, tär't-nes, *n.* Acidity; sharpness; asperity.

**Tart**, tär't, *n.* [Fr. *tarte*, *tourte*, Sp. *torta*, *tarta*, It. *torta*, a tart, from *L. tortus*, ppr. of *torqueo*, I twist.] A piece of pastry, consisting of fruit baked and enclosed in paste. — **Tartlet**, tär't'let, *n.* A small tart.

**Tartan**, tär'tan, *n.* [Fr. *tiretaine*, *tirtaine*, linsey-woolsey; of unknown origin.] A species of cloth, checkered or cross-barred in various colours. — *a.* Consisting of or resembling tartan.

**Tartar**, tär'tar, *n.* [Fr. *tartre*, It. and Sp. *tartaro*, L.L. *tartarum*, the hard deposit in wine casks; perhaps from Ar. *durd*, sediment, dregs.] A hard pink or red crust deposited from wines not completely fermented, a compound of tartaric acid and potassium, also called *argol*; also, a concretion which sometimes forms on the teeth. — *Cream of tartar*, purified tartar. — *Salt of tartar*, carbonate of potassium obtained by calcining cream of tartar. — *Tartar emetic*, a compound of tartaric acid, potassium, and antimony, used as an emetic, purgative, diaphoretic, sedative, &c. — **Tartaric**, tär-tar'ik, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from tartar.

**Tartar**, tär'tar, *n.* [A corruption of the native name *Tatar*.] A native of Tartary; a very irascible or rigorous person; as applied to a woman, a shrew; a vixen. — *To catch a tartar*, to assail a person who proves too strong for the assailant. — *a.* Pertaining to the Tartars.

**Tartarus**, tär'ta-rus, *n.* [Gr. *Tartaros*.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a name for the lower world or infernal regions; hell.

**Tartuffe**, tär'töf', *n.* [Fr.] Religious hypocrite or impostor, from the

character in Molière's play of the name.

**Task**, task, *n.* [O.Fr. *tasque*, *tasche* (Fr. *tâche*), a task, from L.L. *tasca*, by metathesis from *taxa* (= *tasca*), from L. *taxo*, I tax.] A labour or work imposed by another; a piece of work to be done; what duty or necessity imposes; a lesson to be learned; a portion of study imposed by a teacher; an undertaking; burdensome employment; toil. — *To take to task*, to reprove; to reprimand. — *v.t.* To impose a task upon; to oppress with severe labour. — **Task-master**, *n.* One who imposes a task; one who assigns tasks to others. — **Task-work**, *n.* Work imposed or performed as a task.

**Tasmanian**, tas-mä'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Tasmania*. — *Tasmanian devil*, the dasyure. — *Tasmanian wolf*, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania, of nocturnal habits and very destructive to sheep. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Tasmania.

**Tassel**, tas'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *tassel*, a knob or knot, a button, from L. *taxillus*, a small cube or die, dim. of *talus*, a die, a small bone.] A pendent ornament, consisting generally of a roundish mould covered with twisted threads of silk, wool, &c., and having threads hanging down in a fringe; anything resembling a tassel. — *v.i.* To put forth a tassel or flower, as maize. — *v.t.* To adorn with tassels.

**Taste**, täst, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *taster* (Fr. *tâter*), to handle, feel, taste, from hypothetical *taxitare*, freq. of L. *taxare*, to touch repeatedly, from *tango*, *tactum*, to touch.] To try by the touch of the tongue; to perceive the relish or flavour of; to try by eating; to eat; to become acquainted with by trial; to experience (to *taste death*); to partake of (to *taste happiness*). — *v.i.* To eat or drink a little by way of trial; to have a smack or flavour; to have a particular relish or savour; to smack or savour (it *tastes of garlic*); to have experience or enjoyment. — *n.* The act of tasting; a particular sensation excited by certain bodies when applied to the tongue, palate, &c., and moistened with saliva; the sense by which we perceive this by means of special organs in the mouth; intellectual relish or discernment; appreciation and liking; nice perception; the faculty of discerning beauty, proportion, symmetry, congruity, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts and literature; discernment of what is fit or becoming; manner or style as tested by this faculty; manner, with respect to what is pleasing (a work in good *taste*, a remark in bad *taste*); a small portion tasted; a small bit. — **Tasteful**, täst'ful, *a.* Having much flavour; savoury; possessing good taste; showing or produced in good taste. — **Tasteless**, täst'les, *a.* Having no taste;

insipid; having no power of giving pleasure; stale; flat; void of good taste; showing or executed with bad taste. — **Taster**, täst'ér, *n.* One who tastes; one who tests food, provisions, or liquors by tasting samples; an instrument by which something is tasted in order to judge of its quality. — **Tasty**, täs'ti, *a.* Palatable; good to the taste; tasteful; showing good taste.

**Ta-ta**, ta'ta, *n.* and *interj.* A familiar form of salutation at parting; good-bye.

**Tatter**, tä't'ér, *n.* [Icel. *tötturr*, *tötturr*, tatters, rags; akin to *totter*.] A rag or a part torn and hanging to the thing. — **Tatterdemalion**, tä't'ér-dë-mä'li-on, *n.* [E. *tatter*, Fr. *de*, from, and O.Fr. *mailion*, long clothes.] A ragged fellow.

**Tatting**, tä't'ing, *n.* A kind of lace woven or knitted from sewing-thread, with a somewhat shuttle-shaped implement; the act of making such lace.

**Tattle**, tä't'l, *v.i.* [Like *titter*, an imitative word; comp. L.G. *tateln*, to gabble; G. *tattern*, to prattle.] To prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning; to tell tales; to blab. — *v.t.* To utter in a prating way. — *n.* Idle talk or chat; trifling talk.

**Tattoo**, tä-tö', *n.* [Formerly *tattoo*, from D. *taptoe*, the tattoo—*tap*, a tap or spigot, and *toe* (pron. as E. *to*), to, being primarily the signal for the closing of drinking-houses.] A beat of drum and bugle-call at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters. — *Devil's tattoo*, an idle drumming with the fingers upon a table, &c.

**Tattoo**, tä-tö', *v.t.* and *i.* [A Polynesian word.] To prick the skin and stain the punctured spots with a colouring substance, forming lines and figures upon the body.

**Taunt**, tänt, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *tanter*, *ten-ter*, to tempt, to provoke.] To reproach with severe or insulting words; to twit scornfully or insultingly; to upbraid. — *n.* A bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

**Taurus**, tä'rus, *n.* [L., a bull; allied to E. *steer* (an ox).] **STEER.** The Bull, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 20th April.

**Taut**, tä't, *a.* [A form of *tight* or closely allied to it.] Tight; not slack; applied to a rope or sail.

**Tautology**, tä-to-lö'j-i, *n.* [Gr. *tautologia*—*tauto*, the same, and *logos*, word.] A useless repetition of the same idea or meaning in different words; needless repetition. — **Tautologic**, **Tautological**, tä-tö-löj'ik, tä-tö-löj'i-kal, *a.* Involving tautology; repeating the same thing.

**Tavern**, täv'érn, *n.* [Fr. *taverne*, Pr. Sp. and It. *taverna*, from L. *taberna*, a shed, a tavern.] A public-house where food and liquor are supplied, and other accommodation for the guests provided; an inn. — **Taver-**

**ner**, tav'ér-nér, *n.* One who keeps a tavern.

**Taw**, tã, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *tawian*, to prepare.] To dress with alum and other matters and make into white leather (as distinguished from tanning), the leather being used for gloves and the like.

**Taw**, tã, *n.* [Origin unknown.] A marble to be played with; a game at marbles.

**Tawdry**, tã'dri, *a.* [From *St. Audrey*, otherwise called *St. Etheldreda*, at whose fair, held in the isle of Ely, laces and cheap gay ornaments are said to have been sold.] Fine and showy, without taste or elegance; tastelessly but showily ornamental.

**Tawny**, tã'ni, *a.* [O.Fr. *tané*, Fr. *tanné*, tanned, tawny, pp. of *tanner*, to tan.] Of a yellowish dark colour, like things tanned, or persons who are sunburnt.—*v.t.* To make tawny; to tan.

**Tawse**, taz, *n.* A leather strap with which corporal punishment is inflicted on school children in Scotland.

**Tax**, taks, *n.* [Fr. *taxe*, from *taxer*, to tax, from *L. taxo*, *taxare*, to handle, to rate, to censure, from stem of *tango*, I touch.] A contribution levied by authority from people to defray the expenses of government or other public services; an impost or duty on income or property; a disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; an exaction; an oppressive demand.—*v.t.* To impose a tax on; to levy money or other contributions from; to load with a burden or burdens; to put to a certain strain (to *tax* one's strength); to censure; to accuse or charge (to *tax* a man with perfidy); *law*, to examine and allow or disallow the items of charge in.

—**Taxable**, tak'sa-bl, *a.* Capable of being or liable to be taxed.—**Taxation**, tak-sa'shon, *n.* [L. *taxatio*, *taxationis*.] The act of laying a tax or of imposing taxes by the proper authority; the raising of revenue required for public service by means of taxes; the aggregate of taxes.—**Tax-gatherer**, *n.* A collector of taxes.—**Taxi**, tak'si, *n.* A taxicab.—*v.i.* **Aviation**, of an aeroplane, to advance along the ground with the engine running, but not fast enough to give flying speed.—**Taxicab**, tak'si-kab, *n.* A cab with a taximeter.—**Taximeter**, tak-sim'e-tér, *n.* An instrument attached to a cab to show distance run and fare due.

**Taxidermy**, tak'si-dér-mi, *n.* [Gr. *taxis*, an arranging, order, *derma*, skin.] The art of treating the skins of animals so that they retain their natural appearance, and also of stuffing and mounting them.—**Taxidermist**, tak'si-dér-mist, *n.* A person skilled in taxidermy; one who stuffs animals.

**Tchernozem**, cher'nō-zem, *n.* [Rus., lit. black earth.] A black soil of extraordinary fertility in Southern Russia.

**Tea**, tē, *n.* [Fr. *thé*, from Chinese *tha*, *tē*, *tcha*, *tea*.] The dried leaves of a shrub extensively cultivated in China, Assam, &c.; the plant itself; a decoction or infusion of tea leaves in boiling water, used as a beverage; any similar infusion (chamomile tea, &c.); the evening meal at which tea is usually served.—*Paraguay tea*, *MATE*.

—**Tea-caddy**, *n.* A small box for holding the tea used in a household.

—**Tea-cake**, *n.* A light kind of cake eaten with tea.—**Tea-chest**, *n.* A slightly formed box, lined with thin sheet-lead, in which tea is sent from China.—**Tea-cup**, *n.* A small cup for drinking tea from.

—**Tea-pot**, *n.* A vessel with a spout in which tea is infused, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.—**Tea-set**, *n.* A tea-service.

—**Tea-spoon**, *n.* A small spoon used for stirring tea.

**Teach**, tēch, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. **taught**. [From A.Sax. *taecan*.] To impart instruction to; to guide

the studies of; to instruct; to impart the knowledge of; to instruct, train, or give skill in the use, management, or handling of; to let be known; to tell; to show how; to show.—*v.i.* To practise giving instruction; to perform the business of a preceptor.—

**Teacher**, tēch'ér, *n.* One who teaches or instructs; a preceptor; a tutor; a preacher; a minister of the gospel.—**Teaching**, tēch'ing, *n.* The act or business of instructing; instruction.

**Teague**, tēg, *n.* [Irish name.] A rough Irishman.

**Teak**, tēk, *n.* [Tamil name.] A tree growing in different parts of the East Indies, and yielding a strong, durable, and most valuable timber.

**Teal**, tēl, *n.* [Same as *tel* or *tal* in D. *teling*, *taling*, a teal; origin doubtful.] A small and beautiful British duck which frequents fresh-water lakes and ponds; also the name of two American species.

**Team**, tēm, *n.* [A.Sax. *teadm*, offspring, a series, a row.] A flock of young animals, especially young ducks; a brood; a number of animals in a line; two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together for drawing; the persons forming one of the parties or sides in a game, match, or the like.

**Tear**, tēr, *n.* [A.Sax. *teadr*.] A drop of the limpid fluid secreted by a special gland, and appearing in the eyes or flowing from them, especially through excessive grief or joy; any transparent drop of fluid matter; also a solid, transparent drop, as of some resins.—**Tear-drop**, *n.* A tear.—**Tearful**, tēr'fūl, *a.* Abounding with tears; shedding tears.—**Tear-shell**, tēr'shel, *n.* A shell containing gases that cause the eyes to water profusely.

**Tear**, tār, *v.t.*—pret. **tore** (formerly *tare*), pp. **torn**. [A.Sax. *teran*.] To separate the parts of by pulling;

to pull apart by force; to form fissures or furrows in by violence; to lacerate; to wound; to divide by violent measures; to disturb, excite, or disorganize violently (*torn* by factions); to drag; to move or remove by pulling or violently; to cause or make by rending (to *tear* a hole).—*v.i.* To be rent or torn; to rage; to act with turbulent violence.—*n.* rent; a fissure.—**Tearing**, tēr'ing, *p. and a.* Making a great noise or bustle; raving; clamorous [colloq.].

**Tease**, tēz, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *taesan*, to pluck.] To pull apart the adhering fibres of; to comb or card, as wool or flax; to vex with impertunity; to annoy or irritate by petty requests or by raillery.—**Teasing**, tēz'ing, *a.* Vexing; irritating; annoying.

**Teasel**, Teazel, tē'zel, *n.* [A.Sax. *taesi*, *teasel*, from *taesan*, to tease.] The fuller's thistle, cultivated for its heads or burrs, which have numerous hooked bracts, and are employed to raise the nap of woollen cloths; any contrivance similarly used in the dressing of woollen cloth.—*v.t.* To subject to the action of teasels.

**Teat**, tēt, *n.* [A.Sax. *tīt*, *titt*.] The projecting organ through which milk is drawn from the breast of udder of females; a nipple; a dug of a beast; a pap.

**Technical**, tek'nī-kal, *a.* [L. *technicus*, from Gr. *technikos*, from *technē*, art.] Pertaining to the mechanical arts; specially appertaining to an art, science, profession, handicraft, business, or the like.—

**Technic**, tek'nīk, *n.* Method of manipulation in any art; artistic execution.—**Technicality**, tek-nī-kāl'i-ti, *n.* The character of being technical; a technical feature or peculiarity; a technical expression.

—**Technology**, tek-nol'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *technē*, art, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the various industrial arts; the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts.

**Tectonic**, tek-ton'ik, *a.* [Gr. *tektonikos*, from *tekton*, *tektonos*, a carpenter, a builder.] Pertaining to building or construction.

**Ted**, ted, *v.t.*—*tedded*, *tedding*. [From W. *teddu*, to spread out.] *Agri.* to spread to the air after being mown; to turn and scatter new-mown grass or hay.—**Tedder**, ted'ér, *n.* One who teds; an implement that spreads newly-mown grass.

**Te Deum**, tē dē'um, *n.* [From the first words, *Te Deum laudamus*, 'We praise thee, O God'.] The title of a celebrated hymn of praise, usually ascribed to St. Ambrose, familiar from its translation in the *Book of Common Prayer*.

**Tedium**, tē'di-um, *n.* [L. *tædium*, from *tædē*, it wearies.] Irksomeness; wearisomeness.—**Tedious**, tēd'yus, *a.* [O.Fr. *tedieux*, L. *tædiosus*.] Involving or causing

tedium; tiresome from continuance or slowness; wearisome; monotonous.

**Tee**, *tē*, *n.* [Icel. *tíð*, to mark, to note.] A point of aim or starting-point in certain games, as quoits, curling, and golf; more particularly, the little heap of sand on which golfers set the ball for the first stroke towards each hole; a small cone of wood or other material used for the same purpose.—*v.t.* To set the ball in this position.—

**Teeling ground**, the space within which the tee must be made and which is provided with a sand-box.

**Teem**, *tēm*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *tēman*, *týman*, to produce.] To bring forth young; to be pregnant; to be stocked to overflowing; to be prolific or abundantly fertile.—*v.t.* To produce; to bring forth.

**Teen**, *tēn*, *n.* [A.Sax. *teōna*, injury, vexation.] Grief; sorrow.

**Teens**, *tēnz*, *n.pl.* The years of one's age having the termination *-teen*, beginning with thirteen and ending with nineteen, during which period a person is said to be in his or her *teens*.

**Teethe**, *tēth*, *v.i.* Under **TOOTH**.

**Teetotal**, *tē-tō'tal*, *a.* [Formed by reduplication of initial letter of *total*, for the sake of emphasis.] Pertaining to total abstinence; totally abstaining from intoxicants.—**Teetotaler**, *tē-tō'tal-ēr*, *n.* One who binds himself to entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors, unless medically prescribed; a total abstainer.

**Tee-totum**, *tē-tō'tum*, *n.* [That is, *T-totum*, *totum* represented by *T*, from the *T* marked upon it and standing for *L. totum*, the whole, the whole stakes being won when *T* turns up.] A small four-sided toy of the top kind, made to spin by the fingers, and used by children in a game of chance, the result depending on which side turns up.

**Teg**, *teg*, *n.* A young sheep.

**Regular**, *teg'ū-lēr*, *a.* [L. *tegula*, a tile, from *tego*, I cover.] Resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.—**Tegulated**, *teg'ū-lā-ted*, *a.* Composed of plates or scales overlapping like tiles.

**Tegument**, *teg'ū-ment*, *n.* [L. *tegumentum*, from *tego*, I cover.] A cover or covering; a natural covering, as of an animal; an integument.

**Teind**, *tēnd*, *n.* [Icel. *tíund*, a tenth, and hence a tithe, from *tíu*, then.] In Scotland, a tithe; that portion of the annual value of land which is or may be assessed for the stipend of the clergy of the Established Church.

**Teddu**, *tef'e-dō*, *n.* [Native name.] A Javanese carnivorous animal allied to the skunk, and, like it, able to give out an abominable stench.

**Telephony**, *te-leg'ō-ni*, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, far, *gonos*, offspring.] The hypothetical influence of a sire on subsequent offspring by a different sire.

**Telegram**, *tel'e-gram*, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, far, and *gramma*, what is written, from *graphō*, I write.] A communication sent by telegraph; a telegraphic message or despatch.—

**Telegraph**, *tel'e-graf*, *n.* A general name for any apparatus for conveying intelligence beyond the limits of distance at which the voice is audible; now usually restricted to the electric telegraph, which consists essentially of a battery or other source of electric power, of a wire or conductor for conveying the electric current from one station to another, of the apparatus for transmitting the current, and of the indicator or signalling instrument; a telegraphic communication; a telegram.—*v.t.* To convey or announce by telegraph.—**Telegraphist**, *tel-eg'raf-ist*, *n.* One who works a telegraph.—**Telegraphy**, *tel-eg'ra-fi*, *n.* The art or practice of communicating by telegraph.

**Teleology**, *tel-ē-ol'o-ji*, *n.* [Gr. *telos*, *teleos*, an end, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or doctrine of final causes; the science treating of the end or design for which things were created.

**Telepathy**, *tel-ep'a-thi*, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, far, *pathos*, feeling.] The communication of feelings or impressions between persons at a distance from each other.

**Telephone**, *tel'e-fōn*, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance, and *phōnē*, sound.] Any instrument which transmits sound beyond its natural limits of audibility; more especially, an instrument transmitting sound and words uttered by the human voice by means of electricity and conducting wires, the vibrations of a metal plate that receives the sounds at one end of the wire giving rise to corresponding vibrations at the other end which reproduce the sound.—**Telephonic**, *tel-e-fōn'ik*, *a.* Relating to the telephone; communicated by the telephone.—**Telephonist**, *tel'e-fon-ist*, *n.* One who uses the telephone.—**Telephony**, *tel-e-fō-ni*, *n.* The use of the telephone.

**Telephotography**, *te-le-fō-tog'ra-fi*, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, far, *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *graphō*, I write.] The photographing of distant objects by means of a specially constructed lens.

**Telepeton**, *te-lēr'pē-ton*, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, far, and *herpeton*, a lizard.] A lizard-like reptile found fossil in certain sandstones of the triassic period.

**Telescope**, *tel'e-skōp*, *n.* [Gr. *tēle-skopos*, seeing afar, from *tēle*, at a distance, and *skōpō*, I view.] An optical instrument essentially consisting of a set of lenses fixed in a tube or a number of sliding tubes, by which distant objects are brought within the range of distinct, or more distinct vision.—*v.t.* To drive the parts of into each other, like the movable joints of a

pocket telescope (the train was *telescoped* by the collision).—**Telescopie**, *Telescopical*, *tel'e-skop-ik*, *tel'e-skop-i-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to a telescope; performed by a telescope; seen only by a telescope; seeing at a great distance; having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another.

**Television**, *tel'e-vizh'um*, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, far, and *vision*.] Radio transmission of scenes or pictures so that they can be received at a distance (on a cathode ray tube screen).

**Televisor**, *tel'e-viz'ēr*, *n.* [From TELEVISION.] Apparatus for television.

**Tell**, *tel*, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *told*. [A.Sax. *tellan*.] To express in words; to say; to relate, narrate, rehearse (to *tell* a story); to make known by words; to disclose; to confess; to acknowledge (to *tell* a secret); to discern so as to be able to say (to *tell* one from another); to distinguish; to decide upon; to enumerate; to count; to inform; to give an order or request to.—*To tell off*, to count off; especially, to count off, detach, or select for some special duty.—*v.i.* To give an account; to make report; to play the informer; to blab; to take effect; to produce a marked effect (every shot *tells*).—**Teller**, *tel'ēr*, *n.* One that tells; one who numbers; one appointed to count votes on a division in the House of Commons; a functionary in a banking establishment whose business is to receive and pay money over the counter.—**Telling**, *tel'ing*, *p.* and *a.* Operating with great effect; highly effective; impressive (a *telling* speech).—*n.* The act of one that tells.—**Tell-tale**, *a.* Telling tales; officiously revealing; blabbing.—*n.* One who improperly discloses private concerns; one who tells that which prudence should suppress.

**Tellural**, *tel-ū'ral*, *a.* [L. *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth.] Pertaining to the earth.—**Tellurate**, *tel'ū-rāt*, *n.* A salt of telluric acid.—**Tellurated**, *tel'ū-ret-ed*, *a.* Combined with tellurium.—**Tellurian**, *tel'ū-ri-an*, *a.* Pertaining to the earth or to an inhabitant of the earth.—*n.* An inhabitant of the earth.—**Telluric**, *tel-ū'rik*, *a.* Pertaining to the earth or to tellurium.—*n.* Telluric acid, an oxyacid of tellurium.—**Tellurett**, *tel'ū-ret*, *n.* A compound of tellurium with an electro-positive element.—**Tellurion**, *tel-ū-ri-on*, *n.* A kind of orrery showing the changes of the seasons, &c.—**Tellurium**, *tel-ū-ri-um*, *n.* A non-metallic element of a tin-white crystalline appearance, and closely resembling selenium and sulphur in its chemical relations.—**Tellurous**, *tel-ū-rus*, *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from tellurium.

**Telpherage**, *tel'fēr-āj*, *n.* [Crude formation from *tēle*, far, *phērō*, I carry.] A system of automatically



transporting goods on an elevated railway by means of electricity.—**Telpher-line**, **Telpher-railway**, *n.* A railway of this kind.

**Telson**, tel'son, *n.* [Gr., an extremity.] The last joint in the abdomen of crustacea.

**Temerity**, tem'er-i-ti, *n.* [L. *temeritas*, rashness, from *temere*, rashly; same root as Skr. *tamas*, darkness, E. *dim*.] Heedlessness of consequences; extreme venturesomeness; recklessness; rashness.

**Temper**, tem'pér, *v.t.* [Fr. *tempérer*, from L. *temperare*, to regulate, mix properly, temper, from *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] To proportion duly as regards constituent parts; to mix or combine in due proportion; to mix and work up; to qualify by intermixture (to *temper* justice with mercy); to reduce the excess, violence, or severity of; to moderate; to calm; to form to a proper degree of hardness (to *temper* iron or steel).—*n.* Due mixture of different qualities; disposition or constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections; heat of mind; irritation; the state of a metal as to its hardness; middle character; mean or medium.—

**Temperament**, tem'pér-a-ment, *n.* [L. *temperamentum*, admixture, moderation, &c., from *tempéro*.] Due mixture of elements or qualities; adjustment of opposing influences; that individual peculiarity of physical organization by which the manner of acting, feeling, and thinking of each person is permanently affected (a person of a sanguine, or of a melancholy, *temperament*); *mus.* a certain adjustment of the tones or intervals of the scale of fixed-toned instruments, as the organ, piano, and the like.—

**Temperance**, tem'pér-ans, *n.* [L. *temperantia*, moderation, sobriety, from *tempéro*, I temper.] The observance of moderation; temperateness; moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence; sobriety; sometimes loosely used to mean total abstinence from intoxicants.—

**Temperate**, tem'pér-ät, *a.* [L. *temperatus*.] Moderate; showing moderation; moderate as regards the indulgence of the appetites or desires; abstemious; sober; not violent or excessive as regards the use of language; reasonable; calm; measured; not going beyond due bounds; moderate as regards amount of heat; not liable to excessive heats (a *temperate* climate).—*Temperate zones*, the spaces on the earth between the tropics and the polar circles, where the heat is less than in the tropics, and the cold less than in the polar circles.—

**Temperature**, tem'pér-a-tür, *n.* [L. *temperatura*, due measure, temperature.] Constitution or temperament; the state of a body or of a region of the

earth with regard to heat; the degree or intensity of the heat effects of a body.—

**Tempering**, tem'pér-ing, *n.* The process of giving the requisite degree of hardness or softness to a substance, as to iron or steel.

**Tempest**, tem'pest, *n.* [O.Fr. *tempeste*, from L. *tempestas*, time, season, a tempest, from *tempus*, time.] An extensive current of wind rushing with great velocity and violence; a storm of extreme violence; a hurricane; a violent tumult or commotion.—

**Tempestuous**, tem-pest'u-us, *a.* [L. *tempestuosus*.] Belonging to a tempest; very stormy; blowing with violence; subject to fits of stormy passion.

**Templar**. Under **TEMPLE**.

**Template**, *n.* **TEMPLET**.

**Temple**, tem'pl, *n.* [Fr. *temple*, from L. *templum*, a temple, originally a place marked or cut off, from root *tem* in Gr. *temnô*, I cut.] An edifice dedicated to the service of some deity or deities; originally, an edifice erected for some Roman deity; one of the three successive edifices at Jerusalem dedicated to the worship of Jehovah; an edifice erected among Christians as a place of public worship; a church; a semi-monastic establishment in London inhabited by the knights Templars and receiving its name from them; the buildings erected on this site and occupied by barristers or students of law.—

**Templar**, tem'plér, *n.* One of a religious military order first established at Jerusalem for the protection of pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land, and so named from their residence at Jerusalem being connected with the church and convent of the Temple; a barrister or a student of the law having chambers in the Temple in London.

**Temple**, tem'pl, *n.* [O.Fr. *temple* (Fr. *tempe*), the temple, from L. *tempus*, time, also a temple of the head.] The flat portion of either side of the head between the forehead and ear.

**Templet**, **Template**, tem'plet, tem'plät, *n.* [Comp. Fr. *temple*, *templet*, a mechanical appliance of several kinds.] A flat thin board or piece of sheet-iron whose edge is shaped in some particular way, so that it may serve as a guide or test in making an article with a corresponding contour; a short piece of timber or a stone placed in a wall to support a girder, beam, &c.

**Tempo**, tem'pö, *n.* [It. *tempo*, time.] *Mus.* a word used to express the degree of quickness with which a piece of music is to be executed; musical time.

**Temporal**, tem'po-ral, *a.* [L. *temporalis*, from *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] Pertaining to this life or this world; secular: opposed to *spiritual* and *ecclesiastical*; measured or limited by time, or by this life or state of things; having limited existence:

opposed to *eternal*; *gram.* relating to a tense; pertaining to the temple or temples of the head.—*n.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality.—

**Temporarily**, tem'-po-ra-ri-i, *adv.* In a temporary manner; for a time; provisionally.—

**Temporary**, tem'po-ra-ri, *a.* [L. *temporarius*.] Lasting for a time only; existing or continuing for a limited time; transient; provisional.—

**Temporize**, tem'po-riz, *v.i.* [Fr. *temporiser*, from L. *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] To comply with or humour the time or occasion; to try to suit both sides or parties; to trim; to use politic devices.

**Tempt**, temt, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *tempter* (Fr. *tentar*), from L. *temptare*, *tentare*, to try, prove.] To incite or solicit to an evil act; to entice to something wrong by some specious argument or inducement; to seduce; to invite; to try to induce; to try the patience of; to put to a test.—

**Temptation**, tem-tä'shon, *n.* The act of tempting or state of being tempted; enticement to evil; that which is presented as an inducement to evil; an enticement; an allurements to anything indifferent or even good [colloq.].—

**Temptress**, tem'tres, *n.* A female who tempts or entices.

**Temse**, **Tems**, tems, *n.* [A.Sax. *temes*.] A sieve; a searce; a bolter.

**Ten**, ten, *a.* [A.Sax. *tén*, *týn*.] Twice five; nine and one.—*n.* The number of twice five; a figure or symbol denoting ten units, as 10 or X; a playing card with ten spots.—

**Tenth**, tenth, *a.* First after the ninth.—*n.* The tenth part; one of ten equal parts into which a whole is divided.

**Tenable**, ten'a-bl, *a.* [Fr. *tenable*, from *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold.] Capable of being held, maintained, or defended against an assailant, or against attempts to take it.

**Tenacious**, ten-nä'shus, *a.* [L. *tenax*, *tenacis*, from *teneo*, I hold.] Holding fast, or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain; with of before the thing held; retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it (a *tenacious* memory); apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive; tough; having great cohesive force among the constituent particles.—

**Tenacity**, ten-nas'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *tenacité*, L. *tenacitas*.] The quality of being tenacious; adhesiveness; that property of material bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force or pull them asunder, or the measure of the resistance of bodies to tearing or crushing.

**Tenant**, ten'ant, *n.* [Fr. *tenant*, holding, ppr. of *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold.] A person who holds or possesses lands or tenements by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, for years, or at will; one who occupies land or houses for which he pays rent; one who has possession of any place; a dweller; an occupant.—*v.t.* To hold or possess as a tenant.—*v.i.* To live as a tenant; to dwell.

—**Tenancy**, ten'an-si, *n.* A holding or possession as tenant; period of occupancy as tenant; tenure.

**Tench**, tensh, *n.* [O.Fr. *tenche* (Fr. *tanche*), from L. *tinca*, a tench.] A fish of the carp family inhabiting most of the lakes of Europe.

**Tend**, tend, *v.i.* [L. *tendo*, I stretch out.] To move in a certain direction; to be directed; to have influence towards producing a certain effect; to conduce or contribute.

—**Tendency**, ten'den-si, *n.* [Fr. *tendance*.] An inclining or contributing influence; aptness to take a certain course; inclination; effect of giving a certain bent or direction.

**Tend**, tend, *v.t.* [Contr. from *attend*.] To accompany as an assistant or protector; to watch; to guard; to look after; to take care of; to attend to.—*v.i.* To attend; to wait, as attendants or servants; to attend as something inseparable; to be attentive [Shak].—**Tender**, ten'der, *n.* One that tends; *naut.* a small vessel attending a larger one with stores and passengers, or to convey intelligence; *rail.* a carriage attached to the locomotive, for carrying the fuel, water, &c.

**Tender**, ten'der, *v.t.* [Fr. *tendre*, to reach or stretch out, from L. *tendo*, *tendere*, to stretch out.] To present for acceptance; to offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand.—*n.* An offer of money or any other thing in satisfaction of a debt or liability; any offer for acceptance; an offer in writing to execute some specified work, or to supply certain specified articles, at a certain rate; the thing offered.

**Tender**, ten'der, *a.* [Fr. *tendre*, from L. *tener*.] Easily injured; delicate; very sensible to pain; very susceptible of any sensation; not hardy; weak; easily affected by the distresses of another (a tender heart); sympathetic; affectionate; fond; pathetic; careful not to hurt or injure; gentle; unwilling to pain; apt to give pain or to annoy when spoken of (a tender subject).—**Tenderfoot**, *n.* [Originally Amer. and colonial.] A newcomer, one who is unaccustomed to the ways of a place.—**Tender-hearted**, *a.* Very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity, or kindness.

—**Tenderness**, ten'der-nes, *n.* The state or character of being tender; delicacy; readiness to be hurt; susceptibility; affection; scrupulosity; pathos.

**Tendon**, ten'don, *n.* [Fr. *tendon*, from L. *tendo*, I stretch.] *Anat.* a hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibres by which a muscle is attached to a bone or other part which it serves to move.

**Tendrill**, ten'dril, *n.* [O.Fr. *tendrillon*, a tendrill, from *tendre*, tender.] *Bot.* a slender spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for the purpose of support.

**Tenement**, ten'e-ment, *n.* [O.Fr. *tenement*, L.L. *tenementum*, from L. *teneo*, I hold.] An abode; a habi-

tation; a dwelling; an apartment or apartments in a building used by one family; *law*, any species of permanent property that may be held.—**Tenement-house**, *n.* A house or block of building divided into dwellings for separate families.

**Tenet**, ten'et, *n.* [L. *tenet*, he holds.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine which a person believes or maintains as true.

**Tennis**, ten'is, *n.* [Said to be from Fr. *tenez*, take it (from *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold), a word which the French use when the ball is struck.] A game in which a ball is driven continually against a wall, and caused to rebound beyond a line at a certain distance by several persons striking it alternately with a small bat, called a racket, the object being to keep the ball up as long as possible. **LAWN-TENNIS**.

**Tenon**, ten'on, *n.* [Fr. *tenon*, from *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold.] A projecting piece on the end of a piece of wood fitted for insertion into a corresponding cavity or mortise in order to form a joint.—*v.t.* To fit with a tenon.—**Tenon-saw**, *n.* A small saw with a brass or steel back, used for cutting tenons.

**Tenor**, ten'or, *n.* [L. *tenor*, a holding on, course, tenor, from *teneo*, I hold.] Prevailing course or direction; general course or drift of thought; general spirit or meaning; purport; substance (the *tenor* of a discourse); *mus.* the highest of the adult male chest voices: so called because in former times the leading melody was given to this voice; the part above the bass in harmonized music; one who sings a tenor part.—*a.* *Mus.* adapted for singing or playing the tenor.

**Tenrec**, Tanrec, ten'rek, tan'rek, *n.* [Native Madagascar name.] An animal allied to the hedgehog, inhabiting Madagascar.

**Tense**, tens, *a.* [L. *tensus*, pp. of *tendo*, I stretch.] Stretched until tight; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax.—**Tensile**, ten'sil, *a.* Pertaining to tension; capable of tension.—**Tension**, ten'shon, *n.* [L. *tensio*, *tensionis*.] The act of stretching or straining; the state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; tightness; mental strain; *mech.* the force by which a bar, rod, or string is pulled when forming part of any system; *elect.* intensity, or the degree to which a body is excited, as estimated by the electrometer; *physics*, elastic force.—*The tension of a gas*, the degree of pressure it exerts on the containing surface.

**Tense**, tens, *n.* [O.Fr. *tens*, Mod.Fr. *temps*, time, from L. *tempus*, time.] *Gram.* one of the forms which a verb takes in order to express the time of action or of that which is affirmed.

**Tent**, tent, *n.* [Fr. *tente*, L.L. *tenta*, a tent, lit. something stretched out or extended, from L. *tendo*, *tentum*, to stretch.] A portable house consist-

ing of some flexible covering, such as skins, matting, or canvas, stretched and sustained by poles.—**Tent-pegging**, *n.* An exercise practised by cavalry, and consisting of riding at a gallop and carrying off on the point of a lance a peg firmly fixed in the ground.

**Tent**, tent, *v.t.* [Fr. *tenter*, from L. *tentare*, to feel, to try.] To probe; to keep open with a tent or plectrum.—*n.* *Surg.* a roll of lint or linen, &c., used to dilate an opening in the flesh, or keep open a sore from which matter is discharged.

**Tentacle**, ten'ta-kl, *n.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, from L. *tento*, I handle, feel.] *Zool.* an elongated appendage on the head or cephalic extremity of many of the lower forms of animals, used as an instrument of prehension or as a feeler.

**Tentative**, ten'ta-tiv, *a.* [Fr. *tentatif*, from L. *tento*, *tentatum*, to try, to test.] Based on or consisting in trial or experiment; experimental; empirical.—*n.* An essay; a trial.

**Tenter**, ten'ter, *n.* [From L. *tentus*, stretched, from *tendo*, *tentum*, to stretch.] A frame used in cloth manufacture to stretch the pieces of cloth, and make them set or dry even and square; a tenter-hook.—*On the tenters*, on the stretch; on the rack; in suspense.—*v.t.* To stretch on tenters.—**Tenter-hook**, *n.* A hook for stretching cloth on a tenter; *fig.* anything that painfully strains racks, or tortures: chiefly used in the expression to be on tenter-hooks.

**Tenuity**, te-nū'i-ti, *n.* [L. *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, thin, from root meaning to stretch, as in E. *thin*.] The state of being thin or fine; thinness; slenderness; rarity; thinness, as of a fluid.—**Tenuous**, ten'ū-us, *a.* Thin; slender; rare; subtle; not dense.

**Tenure**, ten'ur, *n.* [Fr. *tenure*, L.L. *tenura*, from L. *teneo*, I hold.] The act, manner, or right of holding property, especially real estate; manner of holding or possessing in general; the terms or conditions upon which anything is held or possessed (life is held on a precarious tenure).

**Teocalli**, té-o-kal'i, *n.* [Lit. God's house.] A temple among the Mexicans and other aborigines of America.

**Tepid**, tep'id, *a.* [L. *tepidus*, warm, from *tepere*, to be warm; same root as Skr. *tap*, to burn.] Moderately warm; lukewarm.—**Tepidity**, te-pid'i-ti, *n.* Moderate warmth; lukewarmness.

**Terbium**, tēr-bi-um, *n.* A rare element found along with erbium and yttrium at Ytterby in Sweden (whence the name).

**Terce**, tērs, *n.* *Scots law*, the right of a widow who has not accepted any special provision to a life-rent of one-third of the heritage in which her husband died infert.

**Tercel**, tēr'sel, *n.* **TIERCEL.**

**Tercentenary**, tēr-sen'ten-a-ri, *a.* [L. *ter*, thrice, and E. *centenary*.]

Comprising three hundred years.—*n.* A festival in commemoration of some event that happened three hundred years before; the three-hundredth anniversary of any event.

**Terebinth**, ter'ë-binth, *n.* [*L. terebinthus*, from Gr. *terebinthos*, the turpentine tree.] The turpentine tree; a name for various resinous exudations, both of fluid and solid.

**Teredo**, te-re'dô, *n. pl. Tereidos*. [*L.*, from Gr. *terêdon*, from *terêo*, I bore.] A worm-like molluscous animal, the ship-worm, well known on account of the destruction it causes by perforating submerged wood in order to form a habitation.

**Tergiversate**, tər'jī-vēr-săt, *v.i.*—*tergiversated*, *tergiversating*. [*L. tergiversor*, *tergiversatus*, from *tergum*, the back, and *versor*, I turn, from *verto*, I turn.] To practise evasion; to make use of shifts or subterfuges.—**Tergiversation**, tər'jī-vēr-să'shon, *n.* The act of tergiversating; subterfuge; evasion; the act of changing or of turning one's back upon one's opinions; a turning against a cause formerly advocated.

**Term**, tĕrm, *n.* [*Fr. terme*, an end, word, speech, period, &c., from *L. terminus*, a boundary.] A limit; a bound or boundary; the time for which anything lasts; a time or period fixed in some way; a period during which instruction is regularly given to students in certain universities and colleges, there being three such—Michaelmas, Lent, and Easter (or Midsummer)—at Cambridge, and four—Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter, and Trinity—at Oxford; the time in which a superior law court is held or is open for the trial of causes (but the law terms of the superior courts in England are now called 'sittings'); a day on which rent or interest is regularly payable, such as Lady Day or Michaelmas Day; a word by which something fixed and definite is expressed; particularly, a word having a technical meaning; *pl.* in a general way, words or language (to speak in vague terms); *pl.* conditions or propositions stated and offered for acceptance (state your terms); *pl.* relative position or footing (on good terms with a person); *logic*, the expression in language of the notion obtained in an act of apprehension; the subject or the predicate of a proposition; *alg.* a member of a compound quantity connected with another or others by the signs of addition and subtraction.—*v.t.* To name; to denominate.

**Termagant**, tĕr'ma-gant, *n.* [*O.Fr. Tervagant*, *It. Tervagante*, *Trivagante*; probably a name of Eastern origin. Termagant was a fabled deity of the Mohammedans introduced into the old moralities or other shows, in which he figured as a most violent personage.] A bawling, turbulent woman; a virago.—*a.* Furious; scolding.

**Termes**, tĕr'mĕz, *n. pl. Termites*, tĕr'mī-tĕz. A termite or white-ant.

**Terminate**, tĕr'mī-năt, *v.t.* [*L. termino*, *terminatum*, to bound, to terminate.] To bound; to limit; to form the extreme point or side of; to put an end to; to complete; to put the finishing touch to.—*v.i.* To be limited in space; to stop short; to end; to come to a limit in time.—*a.* Capable of coming to an end (a terminate decimal).—**Termination**, tĕr-mī-nă'shon, *n.* The act of terminating; an ending or concluding; the end of a thing or point where it ends; limit in space; end in time; *gram.* a part annexed to the root or stem of an inflected word; the syllable or letter that ends a word; conclusion; issue; result.—**Terminable**, tĕr'mī-na-bl, *a.* Capable of being terminated; coming to an end after a certain term.—**Terminal**, tĕr'mī-nal, *a.* Relating to or forming the end or extremity; placed at the end of something.—*n.* That which terminates; an extremity; the clamping-screw at each end of a voltaic battery for connecting it with the wires which complete the circuit.—**Terminer**, tĕr'mīn-ĕr, *n.* Law, a determining. OYER.

**Terminology**, tĕr-mī-nol'o-jī, *n.* [*From L. terminus*, with meaning of term or appellation, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The science of technical terms; theory regarding the proper use of terms; collectively, the terms used in any art, science, and the like; nomenclature.

**Terminus**, tĕr'mī-nus, *n. pl. Termini*, tĕr'mī-nī. [*L. TERM.*] A boundary; a limit; a landmark; the extreme station at either end of a railway or important section of a railway.

**Termite**, tĕr'mīt, *n.* [*From L. termes*, *termitis*, a wood-worm.] One of those neuropterous insects commonly called white-ants which live in communities and build dwellings 10 to 12 feet high.

**Tern**, tĕrn, *n.* [*Dan. terne*, *Icel. tjerna*, a tern.] A long-winged bird of the gull family, which, from its manner of flight, forked tail, and size, has received the name of *sea-sallow*.

**Terpsichore**, tĕrp-sīk'o-rĕ, *n.* [*Greek name*, from *terpō* (fut. *terpsō*), I delight, and *choros*, dancing.] Greek myth. one of the Muses, the inventress and patroness of the art of dancing and lyrical poetry.

**Terra**, ter'a, *n.* [*L.*] Earth; the earth.—*Terra firma*, firm or solid earth; dry land, in opposition to water.—*Terra incognita* (in-kog'nĭ-ta), an unknown or unexplored region.—*Terra-cotta*, *n.* [*It.* lit. baked or cooked earth.] A mixture of fine clay and fine-grained white sand with crushed pottery, first slowly air-dried, then baked in a kiln into the hardness of stone, much used for statues, figures, vases, &c.

**Terrace**, ter'ās, *n.* [*Fr. terrasse*, from *L.L. terracia*, from *L. terra*, earth.] A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by masonry, a bank of turf, or the like; a level space on a sloping surface; a street or row of houses along the face or top of a slope; often applied arbitrarily.

**Terrain**, ter'ān, *n.* [*Fr.*] Land from a military point of view.

**Terrapin**, ter'a-pin, *n.* [*Origin unknown.*] A name of several species of fresh-water tortoises, whose flesh is much esteemed.

**Terrestrial**, ter-res'tri-al, *a.* [*L. terrestris*, from *terra*, the earth.] Pertaining to the earth; existing on this earth; earthly: as opposed to *celestial*; pertaining to the world; mundane; pertaining to land as opposed to water; confined to or living on land: opposed to *aquatic*.

**Terrible**, ter'i-bl, *a.* [*Fr. terrible*, from *L. terribilis*, from *terreo*, I frighten.] Adapted to excite fear, awe, or dread; dreadful; formidable; excessive; extreme.

**Terrier**, ter'i-ĕr, *n.* [*In first sense from Fr. terrier*, the hole of a rabbit, from *terre*, *L. terra*, the earth; equivalent therefore to burrow-dog; in second sense from *Fr. terrier*, lit. land-book.] A small and courageous variety of dog that follows animals into their burrows or holes; a book in which landed property is registered and described.

**Terrify**, ter'i-fi, *v.t.* [*L. terreo*, I frighten, and *facio*, I make.] To frighten extremely; to alarm or shock with fear.—**Terrific**, ter'rif-ik, *a.* [*L. terrificus*.] Dreadful; terrifying; causing terror.

**Territory**, ter'i-tō-ri, *n.* [*L. territorium*, from *terra*, earth.] Any separate tract of land as belonging to a state, city, or other body; a dominion; a region; a country; in the United States, a region not yet admitted as a state into the Union, but with an organized government.

**Territorial**, ter-i-tō-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to a territory; limited to a certain district.—*n.* A member of the Territorial Army.—**Territorial Army**, a force organized as a second line to the regular army, and levied in definite areas of territory.

**Terror**, ter'or, *n.* [*L. terror*, from *terreo*, I frighten.] Fear that agitates the body and mind; dread; fright; the cause of extreme fear.—*King of terrors*, death.—*Reign of terror*, in the first French revolution, that period during which the rulers made the execution of all opponents the principle of their government, extending from April 1793, to July, 1794.—**Terrorism**, ter'or-izm, *n.* A system of government by terror; intimidation.—**Terrorist**, ter'or-ist, *n.* One who rules by intimidation.—**Terrorize**, ter'or-iz, *v.t.* To impress with terror; to repress or domineer over by means of terror.

**Terse**, tĕrs, *a.* [*L. tersus*, pp. of



*tergo*, I rub or wipe.] Free from superfluity; neat and concise; pithy: said of style or language.

**Tertian**, tēr'shan, *a.* [L. *tertianus*, from *tertius*, third.] *Med.* having its paroxysm every other day (a *tertian fever*).

**Tertiary**, tēr'shi-a-ri, *a.* [L. *tertianus*, from *tertius*, third, from *tres*, three.] Of the third order, rank, or formation; third.—*Tertiary colour*, a colour produced by the mixture of two secondary colours.—*Tertiary formation*, *geol.* the third or Cainozoic group of stratified rocks, lying immediately above the secondary or Mesozoic, and resting on the chalk.—*n. Geol.* the era, and group, now called Cainozoic, comprising the Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, and Pliocene periods and systems; *ornith.* a ter'tial.

**Terza-rima**, tēr'sa-rē'ma, *n.* [It.] The rhyming arrangement in triple lines adopted in Dante's *Divina Commedia*.

**Tessellated**, tes'e-lä-ted, *a.* [L. *tessella*, a dim. of *tessera*, a square.] Formed by inlaying differently coloured materials in little squares, triangles, or other geometrical figures, or by mosaic work.

**Tessera**, tes'e-ra, *n. pl.* *Tesserae*, tes'e-rē. [L., a cube, a die.] A small cube of marble, precious stone, ivory, glass, wood, &c., used to form tessellated pavements and for like purposes; a small square of bone, wood, &c., used as a token or ticket in ancient Rome.

**Test**, test, *n.* [O.Fr. *test* (Fr. *têt*), from L. *testum*, an earthen vessel, from *testa*, a piece of earthenware, the shell of shell-fish.] A vessel used in refining gold and silver; a cupel; examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination; means of trial; a touch-stone; a standard; means of discrimination; *chem.* a substance which is employed to detect the presence of any ingredient in a compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property; a reagent.—*v.t.* To refine, as gold or silver, in a test; to bring to trial and examination; to prove by experiment or by some fixed standard; to try; *chem.* to examine by the application of some reagent.—**Test-furnace**, *n.* A kind of refining furnace.—**Test-match**, *n.* A cricket match played between representative elevens of two countries.—**Test-paper**, *n.* A paper impregnated with some chemical reagent, and serving to detect the presence of certain substances by change of colour when they touch it.—**Test-tube**, *n.* A glass tube to contain substances to be chemically tested.

**Testament**, tes'ta-ment, *n.* [L. *testamentum*, from *testor*, I am a witness, I make a will, from *testis*, a witness.] *Law*, a duly executed document in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; a

will; the name of each general division of the canonical books of the sacred Scriptures (the Old Testament, the New Testament): when used alone the word is often limited to the New Testament.

—**Testamentary**, tes-ta-men'ta-ri, *a.* Pertaining to a will or to wills; bequeathed or arranged by will.—**Testate**, tes'tät, *a.* [L. *testatus*.] Having made and left a will.—**Testacy**, tes'ta-si, *n.* The state of being testate.—**Testator**, tes-tä'tor, *n.* A man who makes and leaves a will at death.—**Testatrix**, tes-tä'triks, *n.* [L.] A woman who makes and leaves a will at death.

**Tester**, tes'tér, *n.* [O.Fr. *testiere*, a head-piece, from *teste* (Fr. *tête*), a head, from L. *testa*, an earthen pot, the skull, the head.] The square canopy over a four-post bedstead; a flat canopy, as over a pulpit, tomb, and the like; an old French silver coin of the value of sixpence, so named from the *teste* (head) upon it.

**Testes**, tes'tèz, *n. pl.* [L.] *Anat.* the testicles.

**Testicle**, tes'ti-kl, *n.* [L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, a testicle.] One of the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.

**Testify**, tes'ti-fi, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *testifier*, from L. *testificari* — *testis*, a witness, and *facio*, I make.] To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written, to establish some fact; *law*, to give evidence under oath; to declare a charge.—*v.t.* To affirm or declare solemnly; *law*, to affirm under oath before a tribunal, for the purpose of proving some fact.

**Testimony**, tes'ti-mo-ni, *n.* [L. *testimonium*, from *testis*, a witness.] A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact; evidence; declaration; attestation; witness; anything equivalent to a declaration or protest; divine revelation.—**Testimonial**, tes-ti-mō'ni-al, *n.* A certificate in favour of some one's character; a certificate of qualifications; a gift or token of appreciation raised by subscription in acknowledgment of an individual's services, or to show respect for his worth.

**Testudo**, tes-tù'dō, *n.* [L., from *testa*, a shell.] Among the ancient Romans, a cover from missiles formed by soldiers holding their shields over their heads and standing close to each other; *zool.* the land-tortoise.

**Testy**, tes'ti, *a.* [O.Fr. *testu* (Fr. *têtu*), headstrong, wilful, from *teste* (Fr. *tête*), the head, from L. *testa*, shell.] Fretful; peevish; easily irritated.

**Tetanus**, tet'a-nus, *n.* [Gr. *tetanos*, tetanus, from *teino*, I stretch.] Spasm with rigidity; a disease characterized by a more or less violent and rigid spasm of many or all of the muscles of voluntary motion, one form being lock-jaw.

**Tetchy**, tech'i, *a.* [From old *têche*, *tache*, a blemish, a vice, from Fr. *tache*, a spot.] Peevish; fretful; irritable; testy.

**Tête-à-tête**, tât-ä-tät, *adv.* [Fr., lit. head to head.] Face to face; in private; in close confabulation.—*n.* A private interview with no one present but the parties concerned.

**Tether**, teth'ér, *n.* [Same as *lcel*, *tjóthr*, a tether, *tjóthra*, to tether; O.Fris. *tieder*, L.G. *tider*, O.Sw. *tiuthr*, cord, tether; from same root as to *tie*.] A rope or chain by which a grazing animal is confined within certain limits; scope allowed.—*v.t.* To confine with a tether.

**Tetrad**, tet'rad, *n.* [Gr. *tetras*, *tetrados*, the number four.] The number four; a collection of four things.

**Tetragon**, tet'ra-gon, *n.* [Gr. *tetra-gōnon*—*tetra*, four, and *gōnia*, an angle.] *Geom.* a figure having four angles; a quadrangle, as a square, a rhombus, &c.—**Tetragonal**, tetrag'on-al, *a.* Having four angles or sides; of a system of crystals having all three axes equal, and two of them at right angles to each other.

**Tetrahedron**, tet-ra-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *hedra*, a base.] A triangular pyramid having four equal and equilateral faces; a solid bounded by four equal triangles.

**Tetralogy**, te-tral'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *tetralogia*—*tetra*, four, and *logos*, discourse.] A collection of four dramatic compositions, three tragedies and one satyr-play, which were exhibited together on the Athenian stage.

**Tetrarch**, tet'rärk, *n.* [Gr. *tetrarchēs*—*tetra*, four, and *archē*, rule.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a petty king or sovereign.

**Tetrasyllable**, tet'ra-sil-a-bl, *n.* [Gr. *tetra*-, four, and *syllabē*, syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.

**Tetter**, tet'ér, *n.* [A.Sax. *tetr*, G. *zitter*, tetter; comp. Skr. *dadru*, tetter.] A vague name of several cutaneous diseases affecting man, as herpes, impetigo, &c.; a cutaneous disease of animals, which may be communicated to man.

**Teutonic**, tū-tō'nik, *a.* [L. *Teutones*, the Teutons; a latinized form of their native name; akin *Dutch*.] Belonging to the Teutons or the peoples of Germanic origin in general; Germanic; pertaining to the languages spoken by these peoples, which include Gothic, Anglo-Saxon and English, Dutch, German, Icelandic, Norse, Danish, and Swedish.—*n.* The language or languages collectively of the Teutons.

**Tewel**, tū'el, *n.* [O.Fr. *tuieil*, *tuiel*, Fr. *tuayal*, a pipe, from L.L. *tubellus*, dim. of L. *tubus*, a pipe.] A pipe; a funnel, as for smoke; a tuycere.

**Text**, tekst, *n.* [Fr. *texte*, from L.

*textus*, a tissue, a text, from *texo*, *textum*, to weave.] A discourse or composition on which notes or a commentary is written; an author's own work as distinct from notes or annotations on it; a passage of Scripture, especially one selected as the theme of a sermon or discourse; any subject chosen to comment on; a topic; a kind of handwriting of a large size; a particular kind of letter or character (German *text*).—**Text-book**, *n.* A book used by students as a manual for a particular branch of study; a manual of instruction.—**Textual**, *teks'tü-äl*, *a.* Pertaining to or contained in the text.

**Textile**, *teks'til*, *a.* [L. *textilis*, from *texo*, I weave.] Woven or capable of being woven; formed by weaving.—*n.* A fabric made by weaving.

**Texture**, *teks'tür*, *n.* [L. *textura*, from *texo*, *textum*, to weave.] A fabric formed by weaving; the disposition or connection of threads or filaments interwoven; the disposition of the elementary constituent parts of any solid body; the grain or peculiar character of a solid.

**Thalamus**, *thal'a-mus*, *n. pl.* **Thalami**, *thal'a-mi*. [Gr. *thalamos*, a bedroom.] *Bot.* the receptacle of a flower or part on which the carpels are placed.

**Thaler**, *täl'èr*, *n.* [G. *DOLLAR*.] An obsolete German coin, value 3 marks.

**Thalia**, *thal-i'a*, *n.* [Gr. *Thaleia*.] The Muse of comedy and the patroness of pastoral and comic poetry.

**Thallium**, *thal'i-um*, *n.* [Gr. *thallos*, a young green shoot—from the green line it gives in the spectrum.] A soft, heavy, greyish metal, resembling lead in appearance, discovered in 1861.

**Thallophyte**, *thal'ô-fit*, *n.* [Gr. *thallos*, young shoot, *phyton*, plant.] The lowest phylum of plants, comprising the algae and fungi, with some minor groups.

**Thallus**, *thal'us*, *n.* [Gr. *thallos*, a shoot, sprout, frond.] *Bot.* a solid mass of cells, or cellular tissue without woody fibre, forming the substance of the thallophytes.

**Thammuz**, *tham'muz*, *n.* [Heb.] The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, answering to part of June and part of July; a Syrian deity for whom the Hebrew idolatresses held an annual feast or lamentation: supposed identical with Adonis.

**Than**, *ṭhan*, *conj.* [Originally same as *then*.] A particle used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity, such as *more*, *better*, *other*, *otherwise*, *rather*, *else*, &c., for the purpose of introducing the second member of the comparison: sometimes used to govern an objective like a preposition.

**Thane**, *thän*, *n.* [A.Sax. *thegen*, *thegn*.] A title of honour among

the Anglo-Saxons; an Anglo-Saxon baron; a landed proprietor.

**Thanks**, *thank's*, *n. pl.* [A.Sax. *thanc*, thanks, also thought, mind, will.] Expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment made to express a sense of favour or kindness received or offered.—*Thanks!* a common contraction for *I give* (offer, render, &c.) *thanks*, or the like.—*v.t.* [A.Sax. *thancian*, to thank, from the noun.] To express gratitude for a favour; to make acknowledgments to for kindness bestowed.—*I will thank you*, a phrase of civility introducing a request.—*Thank you*, a colloquial or informal contraction of the phrase *I thank you*.—**Thankful**, *thank'ful*, *a.* Impressed with a sense of kindness received and ready to acknowledge it; grateful; expressive of thanks.—**Thankless**, *thank'les*, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful; not deserving or not likely to gain thanks (a *thankless* task).—**Thank-offering**, *n.* An offering made as an expression of gratitude.

—**Thanksgiving**, *thank's-giv-ing*, *n.* The act of rendering thanks; a public celebration of divine goodness; a day set apart for such a celebration; a form of words expressive of thanks to God.—**Thankworthy**, *thank'wèr-ṭhī*, *a.* Worthy of or deserving thanks; meritorious.

**That**, *ṭhat*, *a. and pron. pl.* **Those**, *thôz*. [A.Sax. *thæt*, neut. of the demonstrative and def. art. *the* or *se*.] A word used as pointing to a person or thing before mentioned or supposed to be understood (*that* man, *that* city); frequently used in opposition to *this* (I will take *this* book, you can take *that* one): often used without a noun as a demonstrative pronoun, and also as a relative pronoun, in many cases equivalent to *who* or *which*; *who* being generally used for persons, *which* for things, and *that* for either. When governed by a preposition the latter is put at the end of the clause (the book *that* I read from).

—*conj.* Introducing a reason: because (not *that* I care); introducing an end or purpose (speak *that* I may hear); introducing a result or consequence (so weak *that* he cannot stand); introducing a clause as the subject or object of the principal verb (we know *that* he is dead); used to introduce a wish (would *that* he were dead!).

**Thatch**, *thach*, *n.* [A.Sax. *thæc*, *thatch*.] Straw, rushes, reeds, heath, &c., used to cover the roofs of buildings or stacks of hay or grain.—*v.t.* To cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance.

**Thaumaturgy**, *thä'ma-tür-jī*, *n.* [Gr. *thaumatourgia*—*thäuma*, *thäumatos*, a wonder, and *ergon*, work.] The act of performing something wonderful; wonder-working; legerdemain; magic.

**Thaw**, *ṭhā*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *thðwan*.] To melt, as ice or snow; to become so warm as to melt ice and

snow; said of the weather, and used impersonally; *fig.* to become less cold, formal, or reserved; to become genial.—*v.t.* To melt ice or snow; to make less cold or reserved.—*n.* The melting of ice or snow; warmth of weather, such as liquifies ice.

**The**, *ṭhē* or *ṭhī*, *def. art. or definitive a.* [A.Sax. *the*, masc. nom. corresponding to *that* = O.Sax. and O.Fris. *thē*, D. and L.G. *de*, Sw. and Dan. *den*, G. *der*.] The before comparatives represents the A.Sax. instrumental case *thī*, *thý*. Used before nouns with a specifying or limiting effect (*the* laws of our country); used before a noun in the singular number to denote a species by way of distinction or a single thing representing the whole (the elephant is sagacious); prefixed to adjectives to give them the force of abstract nouns (a passion for *the* sublime and beautiful); used before adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree it means by *that*; by how much; by so much (*the longer* we continue in sin *the more* difficult it is to reform).

**Theatre**, *thē'a-tèr*, *n.* [Fr. *théâtre*, from L. *theatrum*, from Gr. *theatron*, from *theaomai*, I see.] A building appropriated to the representation of dramatic spectacles; a playhouse; a room with seats rising stepwise for public lectures, anatomical demonstrations, &c.; the locality where events take place (the theatre of war).—**Theatrical**, *thē-at'ri-kal*, *a.* Pertaining to a theatre or to scenic representations; calculated for display; meretricious; artificial; false.—**Theatricals**, *thē-at'ri-kalz*, *n. pl.* A dramatic performance, especially in a private house.

**Thee**, *ṭhē*, *pron.* [A.Sax. *thé*, dat. and accus. of *thú*, thou.] The objective and dative case of *thou*.

**Theft**, *thèft*, *n.* [A.Sax. *théðthe*, theft, from *théof*, a thief.] The wrongfully taking away the goods of another with intent to deprive him of them; the act of stealing.

**Theine**, *thé'in*, *n.* [From *Thea*, the generic name of the tea-plant.] A bitter principle found in tea, coffee, and some other plants; caffeine.

**Their**, *ṭhär*, *a.* [From Icel. *theirra*, their = A.Sax. *thæra*, of them: the genitive pl. of which *the*, *that* are nominatives.] Pertaining or belonging to them.—**Theirs**, *ṭhärz*. A possessive or genitive, properly a double genitive of *they*, used without a noun following, either as a nominative, objective, or simple predicate.

**Theism**, *thé'izm*, *n.* [Fr. *théisme*, from Gr. *théos*, God.] The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to *atheism*.—**Theist**, *thé'ist*, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God.

**Them**, *ṭhem*, *pron.* [Originally a dative corresponding to *their* = Icel. *theim*, A.Sax. *thām*.] The dative and objective case of *they*; those persons or things; those. — **Themselves**,

**them-selvz'**, pron. pl. of *himself, herself, itself*.

**Theme**, *thēm*, n. [Gr. *thema*, a proposition, a theme, a root word, from Gr. *thēmē*, I place.] A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; a subject of discourse or discussion; a short dissertation composed by a student on a given subject; *philol.* the part of a noun or a verb unchanged in declension or conjugation; *mus.* a series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition; the leading subject in a composition or movement.

**Themis**, *thēm'is*, n. [Gr. *Themis*.] Greek goddess of law and justice.

**Then**, *thēn*, adv. [A.Sax. *thenne*, *thane*, *thonne*, then, an acc. form belonging to the pronominal stem *thē*, *that*; same word as *than*.] At that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future; soon afterward or immediately; at another time (now and then).—*conj.* In that case; in consequence; therefore; for this reason.

**Thence**, *thēns*, adv. [O.E. *thens*, *thennes*, *thannes*, genitive forms from A.Sax. *thanan*, *thanon*, *thence*; comp. *hence*, *whence*.] From that place; from that time; for that reason; from this; out of this; not there; elsewhere; absent.—*From thence*, though pleonastic, is supported by custom and good usage. — **Thenceforth**, *thēns'fōrth*, adv. From that time forward. — **Thenceforward**, *thēns'fōr-wērd*, adv. From that time or place onward.

**Theobromine**, *thē-ō-brō'min*, n. [From *Theobroma*, the generic name of the cacao tree—Gr. *theos*, God, and *brōma*, food.] A crystalline compound found in the seeds of cacao, analogous to theine.

**Theocracy**, *thē-ōk'rā-si*, n. [Gr. *theokratia*—*theos*, God, and *kratos*, power.] Government of a state by the immediate direction of God; the state thus governed.—**Theocrat**, *thē'ō-krat*, n. One who lives under a theocracy.

**Theodolite**, *thē-ōd'ō-lit*, n. [Origin doubtful; perhaps from Gr. *thea*, a seeing, *hodos*, way, and *litos*, smooth.] A surveying instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles by means of a telescope the movement of which can be accurately marked on two graduated circles.

**Theogony**, *thē-ōg'ō-ni*, n. [Gr. *theogonia*—*theos*, a god, and *gonē*, generation.] A poem treating of the generation and descent of gods; doctrine as to the genealogy or origin of heathen deities.

**Theology**, *thē-ōl'ō-jī*, n. [Gr. *theologia*—*theos*, God, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of divine things or of the Christian religion; the science which treats of God and man in all their known relations to each other.—**Theologian**, **Theologist**, *thē-ō-lō'jī-an*, *thē-ōl'ō-jist*, n. A person well

versed in theology; a divine.—**Theologic**, **Theological**, *thē-ō-lōj'ik*, *thē-ō-lōj'ī-kal*, a. Pertaining to theology.

**Theorbo**, *thē-ō'bō*, n. [It. *tiorba*, Fr. *teorbe*.] A musical instrument somewhat like a large lute, with two necks, to one of which the bass strings were attached.

**Theorem**, *thē'ō-rem*, n. [Gr. *theōrema*, from *theōrēō*, I look, view.] A position laid down as an acknowledged truth or established principle; *math.* a proposition to be proved by a chain of reasoning; *alg.* and *analysis*, a statement of relations expressed by symbols or formulæ (the binomial theorem).

**Theory**, *thē'ō-ri*, n. [L. *theoria*, a theory, from Gr. *theōria*, a looking at, theory, from *theōrēō*, I see.] A supposition explaining something; a doctrine or scheme of things resting merely on speculation; hypothesis; plan or system suggested; an exposition of the general or abstract principles of any science (the theory of music or of medicine); the science or rules of an art, as distinguished from the practice; a philosophical explanation of phenomena; a connected arrangement of facts according to their bearing on some real or hypothetical law or laws.—**Theoretic**, **Theoretical**, *thē-ō-rē'tīk*, *thē-ō-rē'tī-kal*, a. [Gr. *theōrētikos*.] Pertaining to theory; depending on theory or speculation; speculative; not practical.—**Theoretics**, *thē-ō-rē'tīks*, n.pl. The speculative parts of a science; speculation.—**Theorist**, **Theorizer**, *thē'ō-rist*, *thē'ō-ri-zēr*, n. One who forms theories.—**Theorize**, *thē'ō-riz*, v.i. —*theorized*, *theorizing*. To form a theory; to form opinions solely by theory; to speculate.

**Theosophy**, *thē-ōs'ō-fī*, n. [Gr. *theosophia*, knowledge of divine things—*theos*, God, and *sophia*, wisdom, from *sophos*, wise.] Knowledge of divine things; a knowledge of the Divine Being obtained by spiritual ecstasy, direct intuition, or special individual relations.—**Theosophist**, *thē-ōs'ō-fist*, n. One who pretends to divine illumination, or to derive his knowledge from divine revelation.

**Theow**, *thē-ou'*, n. [A.Sax.] An Anglo-Saxon slave, serf, or bondman.

**Therapeutic**, **Therapeutical**, *ther-a-pū'tik*, *ther-a-pū'ti-kal*, a. [Gr. *therapeutikos*, from *therapeuō*, I nurse, serve, or cure.] Curative; pertaining to the healing art.—**Therapeutics**, *ther-a-pū'tiks*, n. That part of medicine which relates to the composition, application, and operation of remedies.—**Therapeutist**, *ther-a-pū'tist*, n. One versed in therapeutics.—**Therapy**, *ther'a-pi*, n. Therapeutics, as in *electrotherapy*.

**There**, *thār*, adv. [A.Sax. *ther*, *thar*, there, a locative case of the pronominal stem *thē*, *that*, *then*, &c.]

In *thereafter*, *thereby*, &c., the dative case fem. sing. of the definite article.] In that place; at that place: often opposed to *here*, *there* generally denoting the place most distant; in that object or matter; at that point; after going to such a length; into that place; to that place; thither; often used to begin sentences before a verb when there is an inversion of the subject (*there* came many strangers to the town).

— **Thereabout**, **Thereabouts**, *thār'a-bout*, *thār'a-bouts*, adv. Near that place; near that number, degree, or quantity.—**Thereafter**, *thār-af'tēr*, adv. According to that; accordingly; after that; afterward.—**Thereat**, *thār-at'*, adv. At that place; at that place or event; on that account.—**Thereby**, *thār-bi'*, adv. By that; by that means; annexed or attached to that; by or near that place; near that number or quantity.—**Therefor**, *thār-for'*, adv. For that or this or it.—**Therefore**, *thēr-for'*, *conj.* or adv. [There, the dat. sing. fem. of the old def. art., and *for*.] For that or this reason, referring to something previously stated; consequently; in return or recompense for this or that.—**Therefrom**, *thār-from'*, adv. From this or that.—**Therein**, *thār-in'*, adv. In that or this place, time, or thing; in that or this particular point or respect.—**Thereof**, *thār-ov'*, adv. Of that or this.—**Thereon**, *thār-on'*, adv. On that or this; thereupon.—**Thereto**, **Thereunto**, *thār-tō'*, *thār-un-tō'*, adv. To that or this.—**Thereunder**, *thār-un-dēr*, adv. Under that or this.—**Thereupon**, *thār-up-on'*, adv. Upon that or this; in consequence of that; at once; without delay.—**Therewith**, *thār-with'*, adv. With that or this.—**Therewithal**, *thār-with-āl'*, adv. With that or this; therewith.

**Therm**, *therm*, n. [Gr. *thermos*, hot.] A unit of heat, equal to 100,000 British thermal units.—**Thermal**, **Thermic**, *thēr'mal*, *thēr'mik*, a. Pertaining to heat; warm.—**Thermal efficiency**, in a heat engine, the ratio of the mechanical energy given out by the working substance to the heat energy supplied.—**Thermionic**, *therm-i-ōn'īk*, a. [Gr. *thermos*, hot, and *ion*, going.] Having reference to the ions or electrons given off by hot bodies.—**Thermionic valve**, an exhausted glass bulb with two or more, usually three, electrodes, viz. the metal plate, or anode, the grid, and filament. The filament when heated gives off electrons, which have a negative charge, so that a positive current of electricity can flow from plate to filament, but not in the reverse direction. The valve is of great importance in wireless telegraphy and telephony.—**Thermochemistry**, n. That branch of chemistry in which heat is of importance.—**Thermodyna-**



**mics**, *n.* That department of physics which deals with the conversion of heat into mechanical force or energy and vice versa.—**Thermo-electricity**, *n.* Electricity produced at the junction of two metals, or at a point where a molecular change occurs in a bar of the same metal, when the junction or point is heated above or cooled below the general temperature of the conductor.—**Thermometer**, *thér-mom'et-ér*, *n.* [Gr. *thermos*, warm, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument by which the temperatures of bodies are ascertained, usually a closed glass tube containing mercury or alcohol, which expands or contracts in accordance with the variations of temperature.—**Thermostat**, *thér-mô-stat*, *n.* [Gr. *statos*, standing.] A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature.—**Thermostatics**, *thér-mô-stat'iks*, *n.* Branch of the science of heat, dealing with the equilibrium of heat.—**Thermotherapy**, *thér-mô-ther'-a-pl*, *n.* The treatment of disease by heat.

**Thesaurus**, *thê-sa'rus*, *n.* [L. *thesaurus*, from Gr. *thêsauros*, from (*ti*)*thêmi*, I place.] A treasury; a lexicon or treasury of words.

**Thesis**, *thê'sis*, *n.* pl. **Theses**, *thê'sêz*. [L. *thesis*, Gr. *thesis*, a position, from (*ti*)*thêmi*, I set.] A position or proposition which a person advances and maintains; a subject propounded for a school or college exercise; the exercise itself; an essay or dissertation; *pros*, (*thê'sis*), the part of a foot on which the depression of the voice falls: opposed to *arsis*.

**Thews**, *thûz*, *n. pl.* [Perhaps same as A.Sax. *thedwas*, manners, habits.] Muscles, sinews, strength.

**They**, *thî*, *pron.*: poss. case *their*, obj. case *them*. [Partly from A.Sax. *thî*, nom. pl. of the def. art., partly from Icel. *their*, they, nom. pl. of the pers. pron.] The pl. form for *he*, *she*, or *it*, thus denoting more than one person or thing.

**Thick**, *thik*, *a.* [A.Sax. *thicce*.] Having more or less extent measured through and through or otherwise than in length or breadth: said of solid bodies; relatively of great dimensions when thus measured: opposed to *thin*, *slender*, *slim*; dense; having great compactness (*thick* fog or smoke); foggy or misty; close set or planted; closely crowded together; close; following each other closely (*blows thick as hail*); without due flexibility of articulation (*thick utterance*); stupid; gross; very friendly or familiar [colloq.].—*n.* The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest.—*Thick and thin*, whatever is in the way; all obstacles or hindrances.—*adv.* In close succession one upon another; fast or close together.—**Thicken**, *thik'n*, *v. t.* To make thick or thicker.—*v. i.* To become thick or thicker.—**Thicket**, *thik'-*

*et*, *n.* [Comp. G. *dickicht*, from *dick*, thick.] A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set.—**Thick-head**, *n.* A stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.—**Thick-headed**, *a.* Dull; stupid.—**Thick-knee**, *n.* The stone-plover or stone-curlew.—**Thickly**, *thik'li*, *adv.* In a thick manner or condition; to considerable depth on a surface; closely.—**Thickness**, *thik'nes*, *n.* The state of being thick in any sense of the word; measure through from surface to surface; density; consistence; closeness or crowded state; clumsiness or indistinctness of speech.—**Thick-set**, *thik'set*, *a.* Close set or planted; having a short thick body; thick; stout; stumpy.—*n.* A close or thick hedge; dense underwood.—**Thick-skin**, *thik'skin*, *n.* A stolid person, not easily irritated by taunts or ridicule.—**Thick-skinned**, *a.* Having a thick skin or rind; not easily moved or irritated, as by taunts, ridicule, or the like.—**Thief**, *thêf*, *n.* pl. **Thieves**, *thêvz*. [A.Sax. *thêf*.] A person who steals or is guilty of theft; one who deprives another of property secretly or without open force: as opposed to a *robber*, who openly uses violence.—*Thieves' Latin*, a jargon used by thieves.—**Thieve**, *thêv*, *v. i.* To steal; to practise theft.—*v. t.* To take by theft; to steal.—**Thievery**, *thê'v-ri*, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft.—**Thievish**, *thê'vish*, *a.* Given to stealing; of the nature of theft.

**Thigh**, *thî*, *n.* [A.Sax. *thêdh*.] The thick fleshy portion of the leg between the knee and the trunk.—**Thigh-bone**, *n.* The bone of the thigh; the femur.

**Thill**, *thil*, *n.* [A.Sax. *thill*, *thille*, a stake, board; Icel. *thili*, *thil*, a deal, a plank; G. *diele*, a board; same root as Skr. *tala*, surface.] The shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage.

**Thimble**, *thim'bl*, *n.* [A.Sax. *thymel*.] A metal cap or cover for the finger, used in sewing for driving the needle through; *naut.* an iron ring with a rope spliced round it.—**Thimbleful**, *thim'bl-ful*, *n.* As much as a thimble would hold; hence, a very small quantity.

**Thin**, *thin*, *a.* [A.Sax. *thynne*.] Not thick; having little extent from one surface to the opposite (*a thin plate*, *a thin board*); slight; flimsy (*a thin veil*); rare; not dense: said of aeriform fluids; deficient in body or substance: said of liquids or semi-liquids; not close or crowded; sparse; not abundant (*thin grass*); not numerously filled; slim; slender; lean; faint; feeble; destitute of fullness or volume, as sound; often used adverbially in composition as the first element in compounds (*thin-clad*).—*v. t.* To make thin in all its senses.—*v. i.* To diminish in thickness; to grow or become thin: with *out*, *away*, &c.—**Thinness**,

*thin'nes*, *n.* The state of being thin.—**Thin-skinned**, *a.* Having a thin skin; hence, unduly sensitive; easily offended; irritable.

**Thine**, *thî*, *pron. adj.* [A.Sax. *thin*.] Thy; belonging to thee: used with or without a noun; and either for a nominative or objective or a predicate. *Thine*, like *thou*, is now used only in poetry or the solemn style, *your* and *yours* otherwise taking its place.

**Thing**, *thing*, *n.* [A.Sax. *thing*, a meeting, cause, affair, &c.; L.G. and G. *ding*, thing, matter, Dan. and Sw. *ting*, Icel. *thing*, a court, an assembly; root doubtful.] Whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity; whatever may be spoken or thought of; an inanimate object; a creature; applied to man and animals in pity, contempt, tenderness, or admiration; a transaction, matter, circumstance, event; *pl.* clothes, personal belongings, luggage.—*The thing*, as it ought to be: a colloquial phrase applied to an ideal or typical condition.

**Think**, *think*, *v. i.*—pret. and pp. *thought*. [A.Sax. *thincan*, *thencan*, to think.] To have the mind occupied on some subject; to revolve ideas in the mind; to perform any mental operation; to cogitate; to muse; to meditate; to consider; to deliberate; to judge, conclude, be of opinion (I *think* it will rain); to purpose, design, intend; to imagine, suppose, fancy.—*v. t.* To form in the mind; to imagine; to hold in opinion; to regard, consider, esteem; to form a conception of.—**Thinker**, *think'ér*, *n.* One who thinks; one who reasons or meditates (a deep *thinker*); one who writes on speculative subjects.

**Third**, *thêrd*, *a.* [A.Sax. *thridda*.] Next after the second; being one of three equal parts into which anything is divided.—*n.* The third part of anything; the sixtieth part of a second of time; *mus.* an interval consisting of three conjunct degrees of the scale; the upper of the two notes including this interval.—**Third-borough**, *î*, *n.* An under-constable.—**Third degree**, *n.* Ruthless examination or treatment of a suspect by the police in order to extract a confession.

**Thirst**, *thêrst*, *n.* [A.Sax. *thyrst*.] The desire, uneasiness, or suffering occasioned by want of drink; vehement desire for drink; a want and eager desire after anything (*a thirst for knowledge*).—*v. i.* [A.Sax. *thyrstan*, Icel. *thyrsta*.] To experience thirst; to have desire to drink; to have a vehement desire for anything.—**Thirsty**, *thêrs'tî*, *a.* [A.Sax. *thyrstig*.] Feeling a painful sensation for want of drink; having thirst; very dry; parched; having a vehement desire of anything.

**Thirteen**, *thêr'tên*, *a.* [A.Sax. *thredtyne*, lit. three-ten.] Ten and three.—*n.* The number which con-

sists of ten and three.—**Thirteenth**, thér'tènth, *a.* The third after the tenth; being one of thirteen equal parts of a thing.—*n.* One of thirteen equal parts of anything.

**Thirty**, thér'ti, *a.* [A.Sax. *thritig*, *thritig*, from *thréo*, *thré*, three, and *-tig*, ten = *L. decem*, *Gr. deka*, ten.] Thrice ten.—*n.* Ten three times repeated.—*n.* The number which consists of three times ten.—**Thirtieth**, thér'ti-eth, *a.* The next in order after the twenty-ninth; being one of thirty equal parts of a thing.—*n.* One of thirty equal parts of anything.

**This**, thís, *a.* and *pron. pl.* *These*, thíz. [A.Sax. *masc. thes*, *fem. theos*, *neut. this*, from the pronominal stem seen in *the*, *that*, *thither*, &c., and A.Sax. *se*, *sa*, *he* (= *Skr. sa*, *he*.)] A demonstrative used with or without a noun to denote something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned: often opposed to *that* (the latter referring to something more remote); applied to time, this may refer to the present time; now; to time next to come, or to time immediately ended; frequently used to signify present state, condition, &c.

**Thistle**, thís'l, *n.* [A.Sax. *thistel*.] The common name of a tribe of prickly plants of numerous species, most of them inhabitants of Europe; regarded as the national emblem of Scotland.—*Order of the Thistle*, the Scottish order of knighthood.—**Thistle-finch**, *n.* The goldfinch.—**Thistly**, thís'l-i, *a.* Overgrown with thistles; resembling a thistle; prickly.

**Thither**, thít'hér, *adv.* [A.Sax. *thider*, *Icel. tháthra*, *thither*, there; from denonstrative stem seen in *the*, *that*, and suffix *ther* = *tré* in *Skr. tatra*, there, from root *tar*, to go.] To that place: opposed to *hither*; to that end or result.—*Hither and thither*, to this place and that; one way and another.

**Thou**, thó, *a.* A contraction of *though*. **Thole**, Thole-pin, thól, *n.* [A.Sax. *thol*.] A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing; often in pairs, the oar resting between.

**Thole**, thól, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *tholian*.] To bear; to endure; to undergo. [Prov.]

**Thomist**, tom'íst, *n.* A follower of the scholastic philosophy of Thomas Aquinas, in opposition to *Scotist*.

**Thong**, thong, *n.* [A.Sax. *thwang*, *thwong*, a thong; *Icel. thvengr*, a strap, a latchet.] A strap of leather used for fastening anything; a long narrow strip of leather or similar material.

**Thor**, thor, *n.* [Icel. *Thórr*, from older *Thunor*, equivalent to A.Sax. *thunor*, *E. thunder*.] The second principal god of the ancient Scandinavians, the god of thunder; son of Odin. *Thursday* is called after him.

**Thorax**, thó'raks, *n.* [Gr. *thōrax*, the chest, a breastplate.] The cavity of the body formed by the spine, ribs, and breast-bone, and containing the lungs, heart, &c.; the chest; the corresponding portion of animals; the portion of an insect between the head and abdomen.

**Thorium**, thó'r-um, *n.* [From *Thor*, the Scandinavian deity.] A comparatively rare radioactive metal, the oxide of which is used in the construction of incandescent gas mantles.

**Thorn**, thorn, *n.* [A.Sax. *thorn*.] A common name of trees and shrubs armed with spines or prickles, as the black-thorn, buck-thorn, and especially the common hawthorn; any sharp-pointed spiny or prickly process growing on a plant; *fig.* anything that annoys or torments sharply; a care or trouble.—**Thorn-apple**, *n.* An annual plant of the potato family with narcotic properties, used medicinally.—**Thorn-hedge**, *n.* A hedge of hawthorn.—**Thorny**, thór'ni, *a.* Full of thorns, spines, or prickles; prickly; vexatious; harassing.

**Thorough**, thur'ó, *a.* [Same word as *through*.] Going completely to the end; extending to all particulars; complete; perfect.—**Thorough bass**, the mode of expressing chords by means of figures placed over or under a given bass, such figures indicating the harmony *through* all the other parts; also sometimes used as equivalent to *harmony*.—**Thorough-bred**, *a.* Of pure or unmixed breed, bred from a sire and dam of purest blood; hence, high-spirited; mettlesome.—*n.* An animal, especially a horse, of pure blood.—**Thoroughfare**, thur'ó-fár, *n.* [A.Sax. *thurfáru*.] An unobstructed way; especially an unobstructed road or street for public traffic.—**Thorough-going**, *a.* Going or ready to go all lengths; extreme.—**Thoroughly**, thur'ó-li, *adv.* In a thorough manner; completely; fully.—**Thoroughness**, thur'ó-nes, *n.*—**Thorough-paced**, thur'ó-pes, *n.*—**Thoroughbred**, thur'ó-bred, *n.*—**Thoroughbred**, *n.* Lit. trained to go through all the paces of a well-trained horse; hence, going all lengths; down-right; consummate.

**Thorp**, Thorpe, thorp, *n.* [A.Sax. *thorp*.] A group of houses standing together in the country; a hamlet; a village.

**Those**, thóz, *a.* and *pron.* Historically the plural of *this*, being another form of *these*, but used as plural of *that*.

**Thoth**, thoth, *n.* An Egyptian divinity whom the Greeks considered to be identical with Hermes (Mercury).

**Thou**, thóu, *pron.*; *obj.* and *dat.* *thee*, *pl. ye* or *you*. [A.Sax. *thú*.] The second personal pronoun in the singular number; used to indicate the person spoken to; but in ordinary language the plural form *you* is now universally substituted,

*thou* being used in the poetical or solemn style, as also among the Friends or Quakers.

**Though**, thó, *conj.* [A.Sax. *thēdh*.] Granting or allowing it to be the fact that; notwithstanding that.—*adv.* However; for all that.

**Thought**, that, *n.* [A.Sax. *thoht*.] The act or power of thinking; cogitation; meditation; that which is thought; an idea; a conception; a judgment; a fancy; a conceit; deliberation; reflection; solicitude.—*Second thoughts*, maturer reflection; after-consideration.—**Thoughtful**, that'fúl, *a.* Full of thought; contemplative; meditative; attentive; careful; mindful; full of anxiety; solicitous.—**Thoughtfulness**, that'fúl-nes, *n.* Serious attention; solicitude.—**Thoughtless**, that'les, *a.* Free from thought or care; heedless; negligent; light-minded.—**Thoughtlessly**, that'les-li, *adv.* Without thought; carelessly.—**Thoughtlessness**, that'les-nes, *n.* The quality of being thoughtless; heedlessness; inattention.—**Thought-reading**, *n.* A so-called psychical power by which it is claimed some persons are able to at least tell the object of their thoughts.

**Thousand**, thou'zand, *n.* [A.Sax. *thúsend* = *Icel. thús-hund*, *thús-hundrath*, *Dan. tusind*, *D. duizend*, *Goth. thúsundi*, *G. tausend*.] The number of ten hundred; proverbially, a great number.—*a.* Denoting the number of ten hundred, or proverbially, a great number indefinitely.—**Thousandth**, thou'zandth, *a.* Completing the number of a thousand; being one of a thousand equal parts of anything.—*n.* The thousandth part of anything.

**Thrall**, thrál, *n.* [A.Sax. *thral* = *Icel. thráll*, *Sw. träl*, *Dan. træl*, a serf, a slave.] A slave; a bondman.—**Thraldom**, thrál'dom, *n.* Slavery; bondage.

**Thrash**, Thresh, thrash, thresh, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *threscan*, *therscan*.] To beat out or separate the grain or seeds from by a flail or thrashing-machine, or by treading with oxen; to beat soundly with a stick or whip; to drub.—*v.i.* To drive out grain from straw.—**Thrasher**, **Thresher**, thrash'ér, thresh'ér, *n.* One who thrashes grain; a species of shark which uses its tail as a weapon.—**Thrashing**, **Threshing**, thrash'ing, thresh'ing, *n.* The operation by which grain is thrashed; a beating or drubbing.—**Thrashing-floor**, *n.* A floor or area on which grain is beaten out.—**Thrashing-machine**, **Thrashing-mill**, *n.* A machine for separating grain from the straw, and in which the moving power is that of horses, oxen, wind, water, or steam.

**Thrive**, thráv, *n.* [Icel. *threft*, a thrive; *Dan. trave*, a score of sheaves.] Two stooks or shocks of a grain crop of twelve sheaves each.

**Thread**, thred, *n.* [A.Sax. *thraed*.]

A fine cord, especially such as is used for sewing; the filaments of fibrous substances, such as cotton, flax, silk, or wool, spun out into a slender line; anything resembling this; any slender filament; continued course or tenor (the *thread* of a discourse); the prominent spiral part of a screw.—*v.t.* To pass a thread through the eye or aperture of; to pass or go through, as through a narrow way or any intricate course.—**Threadbare**, *thred'-bār*, *a.* Having the nap worn off so as to show the separate threads; hence, trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost novelty or interest.

**Threat**, *thret*, *n.* [A.Sax. *thredt*.] A menace; a declaration of an intention to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.—**Threaten**, *thret'n*, *v.t.* To use threats towards; to declare an intention of injuring; to menace; to menace by action; to act as if intending to injure; to exhibit the appearance of bringing something evil or unpleasant on (the clouds *threaten* us with rain); to show to be impending (the sky *threatens* a storm).—*v.i.* To use threats or menaces.—**Threatening**, *thret'n-ing*, *a.* Indicating a threat or menace; indicating something impending.

**Threave**, *threv*, *n.* Same as *Thrive*.  
**Three**, *thrē*, *a.* [A.Sax. *thri*, *thrid*.] Two and one.—*n.* The number which consists of two and one; a symbol representing this.—*Rule of three*, the arithmetical rule otherwise called *Proportion*.—**Three-cornered**, *a.* Having three corners or angles; triangular.—**Three-pence**, *n.* A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny.—**Three-phase**, *a.* *Elect.* a system of alternating current supply, in which there are three circuits differing in phase by 120° from each other.—**Three-ply**, *a.* Threefold; consisting of three strands, as cord, yarn, &c.—**Three-quarter**, *thrē-kwār'tēr*, *n.* One of the four backs, in Rugby football, who play between the half-backs and the full-back.—**Three-score**, *thrē'skōr*, *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

**Threnody**, *thrē'nō-di*, *n.* [Gr. *thrēnōdia* — *thrēnos*, lamentation, and *ōdē*, ode.] A song of lamentation; a dirge.

**Thresh**, *v.t.* and *i.* **THRASH.**

**Threshold**, *thresh'ōld*, *n.* [A.Sax. *threscwald*, *threscold*, *thexold*, from *threscan*, to thrash or thresh, and apparently *wald*, a wood, timber, because this bar was thrashed or trod upon by the feet.] A door-sill; the stone or piece of timber which lies under a door; hence, entrance; beginning; outset (the *threshold* of an argument).—*Threshold of consciousness*, *psych.* the point at which a stimulus to the sensory organism is just sufficiently intense to be felt.

**Thrice**, *thris*, *adv.* [O.E. *thries*, *thryes*, from *thrie*, three, with genit. term., like *once*, *twice*.] Three times; also often used for em-

phasis or intensity (*thrice* blessed, &c.).

**Thrid**, *thrid*, *v.t.*—*thridded*, *thrid-ding*. [A form of *thread*.] To pass through, as through an intricate way or narrow passage; to thread.

**Thrift**, *thrift*, *n.* [From Icel. *thrift*.] A thriving state or condition [Shak.]; economical management in regard to property; economy; frugality; a plant which grows on the coasts of Britain, and is often planted in gardens as a border-plant; sea-pink.—**Thriftily**, *thrift'i*, *a.* Having thrift; careful in husbanding resources; frugal; economical.

**Thrill**, *thril*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *thryllan*, *thryellan* (from *thirl*, *thryel*, a hole.) To pierce in a figurative sense; to affect with a pricking or tingling sensation through the whole body.

—*v.i.* To pass through the system so as to cause a slight shiver or quiver; to feel a shivering sensation running through the body; to shiver; to quiver or move with a tremulous movement.—*n.* A warbling; a trill; a thrilling sensation.—**Thriller**, *thrill'ēr*, *n.* A sensational novel or play.

**Thrips**, *thrips*, *n.* [Gr., a kind of worm.] A genus of minute insects, one of them very destructive to wheat.

**Thrive**, *thriv*, *v.i.*—*pret.* *throve*; *pp.* *thriven* (*thriv'n*); *ppr.* *thriving*. [From Icel. *thrifask*, to thrive (a reflexive verb, *sk* meaning self, as in *Dan.* *trives*, to thrive.) To prosper or succeed; to be fortunate; to increase in goods and estate; to keep increasing one's acquisitions; to be marked by prosperity (a *thriving* business); to go on or turn out well; to have a good issue; to grow vigorously or luxuriantly; to flourish.—**Thriving**, *thriv'ing*, *a.* Being prosperous; advancing in wealth; flourishing.

**Thro'**, *thrō*, *a.* Contraction of *Through*.

**Throat**, *thrōt*, *n.* [A.Sax. *throte*; akin *Gr.* *drossel*, the throat, the *throatle*; comp. *D.* *strot*, throat; hence *throatle*.] The anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe; the fauces; the pharynx; an opening or entrance somewhat resembling the throat (the *throat* of a valley).—**Throaty**, *thrō'ti*, *a.* Guttural; uttered back in the throat.

**Throb**, *throb*, *v.i.* [O.E. *throbbre*; origin doubtful.] To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to palpitate; to quiver or vibrate.—*n.* A beat or strong pulsation; palpitation.

**Throe**, *thrō*, *n.* [A.Sax. *thred*, affliction, from *thredwan*, to afflict; akin Icel. *thrá*, a throe, a hard struggle.] Extreme pain; agony; the anguish of travail in childbirth.

**Throne**, *thrōn*, *n.* [O.Fr. *throne*, *L.* *thronus*, from *Gr.* *thronos*, a seat,

chair.] An elevated and ornamental chair of state used by a king, emperor, pope, bishop, &c.; the official chair of a presiding officer of certain societies; sovereign power and dignity; also, the wielder of that power; usually with *the*.—*v.t.* To place on a royal seat; to enthrone; to exalt.

**Throng**, *throng*, *n.* [A.Sax. *thrang*, *throng*, a crowd, from *thringan*, to crowd.] A multitude of persons pressed into a close body; a crowd; a great number; a number of things crowded or close together (a *throng* of words).—*v.i.* To crowd together; to come in multitudes.—*v.t.* To crowd or press; to annoy with a crowd of living beings; to fill with a crowd.

**Throstle**, *thros'l*, *n.* [A dim. corresponding to *thrush*.] The song-thrush or mavis; a machine for spinning wool, cotton, &c., from the rove.

**Throttle**, *throt'l*, *n.* [From *throat*.] The windpipe or trachea; the throat [colloq.].—*v.t.* To choke; to stop the breath of by compressing the throat; to strangle.

**Through**, *thrō*, *prep.* [O.E. *thurgh*, *thurch*, A.Sax. *thurh*.] From end to end or from side to side of; between the sides or walls of (to pass *through* a gate); by the agency of; by means of; on account of; over the whole surface or extent of; throughout; among or in the midst of, in the way of passage among, in the way of experiencing, from beginning to end of.—*adv.* From one end or side to the other; from beginning to end; to the end; to completion.—*a.* Going with little or no interruption from one important place or centre to another (a *through* passenger, a *through* journey).—**Thoroughly**, *thrō'li*, *adv.* Completely; thoroughly.—**Throughout**, *thrō-out*, *prep.* Quite through in every part of; from one extremity to the other of.—*adv.* Everywhere; in every part.

**Throw**, *thrōw*, *v.t.*—*threw* (*thrō*) *thrown* (*thrōn*). [A.Sax. *thrdwan*, to twist (as to *throw* silk), to throw.] To fling or cast in any manner; to hurl; to dash: often *refl.* (*threw* himself on the enemy); to prostrate, as in wrestling; to overturn; to divest oneself of; to shed; to give violent utterance or expression to; to send (to *throw* defiance); to put on or over with haste or negligence; to wind or twist two or more filaments of, as of silk, so as to form one thread; *pottery*, to form or shape roughly on a wheel or throwing-engine.—*v.i.* To perform the act of casting or flinging; to cast dice.—*n.* The act of one who throws; a cast; a cast of dice; hence, risk; venture; decision of fortune; *geol.* and *mining*, a dislocation of strata up or down.—**Throw-back**, *thrō'bak*, *n.* Reversion to an ancestral or earlier type; atavism.



**Thrum**, thrum, *n.* [Allied to *D. drum*, thrum; Icel. *thrömr*, margin, edge; same root as *L. terminus*, an end.] The end of a weaver's web; the fringe of threads by which it is fastened to the loom, and from which the cloth when woven has to be cut; coarse yarn.

**Thrum**, thrum, *v.i.* — *thrummed*, *thrumming*. [Akin to *drum*; comp. *strum*.] To play coarsely or unskillfully on a stringed instrument; to make a drumming noise.—*v.t.* To play roughly on with the fingers; to drum; to tap.

**Thrush**, thrush, *n.* [A.Sax. *thrisc*.] A passerine bird of various species, including the song-thrush or mavis, the missel-thrush, &c.

**Thrush**, thrush, *n.* [From Icel. *thurr*, dry.] *Pathol.* a disease characterized by vesicles of a pearl colour, affecting the lips and mouth; aphthæ; also an inflammatory and suppurating disease in the feet of the horse.

**Thrust**, thrust, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *thrust*. [O.E. *thriste*, *threste*.] To push or drive with force; to impel; usually followed by *away*, *from*, *in*, *off*, &c.—*v.i.* To make a push; to make a lunge with a weapon.—*n.* A violent push or drive, as with the hand or foot or with a pointed weapon; a lunge; a stab; *mech.* the force exerted by any body against another body, such as the force exerted by rafters or beams against the walls supporting them.—*Thrust of an arch*, the force by which it tends to press outwards the abutments from which it springs.—**Thru**ster, *thrus'tér*, *n.* One who thrusts; a person who rides too close to hounds when hunting, hence an arrogant and pushing person [colloq.].

**Thud**, thud, *n.* [Imitative; comp. A.Sax. *thoden*, din.] The sound produced by a blow upon a comparatively soft substance; a blow causing a dull sound.

**Thug**, thug, *n.* [Hind.] A member of a peculiar association of robbers and assassins formerly prevalent in India, who strangled their victims partly from religious motives.

**Thumb**, thumb, *n.* [A.Sax. *thuma*.] The short, thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals.—*v.t.* To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers, or by frequent handling.—**Thumbed**, thumbd, *a.* Having thumbs; soiled or worn with the thumb or the fingers.—**Thumbkins**, thumb'kinz, *n.pl.* An instrument of torture for compressing the thumbs by means of screws. Called also *Thumb-screw*.—**Thumb-screw**, *n.* A screw to be turned by the finger and thumb; the thumbkins.

**Thump**, thump, *n.* [Allied to Dan. *dump*, a plunge, *dump*, dull, low.] The sound made by the sudden fall of a heavy body; hence, a heavy blow given with anything that is thick.—*v.t.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy.—*v.i.* To

strike or fall with a heavy blow.—**Thumper**, thump'ér, *n.* One who thumps; a person or thing which is huge or great [colloq.].—**Thumping**, thump'ing, *a.* Large; heavy. [Colloq.]

**Thunder**, thun'dér, *n.* [From A.Sax. *thunor*.] The sound which follows a flash of lightning; a report due to the sudden disturbance of the air produced by a violent discharge of atmospheric electricity or lightning; any loud noise (*thunders* of applause); an awful or startling denunciation or threat (the *thunders* of the Vatican).—*v.i.* To make thunder: often impersonal (it *thundered* yesterday); to make a loud noise, particularly a heavy sound of some continuance.—*v.t.* To emit as with the noise of thunder; to utter or issue by way of threat or denunciation.—**Thunderbolt**, thun' dër-bölt, *n.* A destructive flash of lightning, formerly supposed to be accompanied by the fall of a solid body; a dreadful threat, denunciation, or censure; any sudden or unforeseen event.—**Thunder-clap**, *n.* A clap or burst of thunder.—**Thundercloud**, *n.* A cloud that produces lightning and thunder, of dark and dense appearance.—**Thundering**, thun' dër-ing, *a.* Producing or characterized by a loud rumbling or rattling noise, as that of thunder or artillery; large or extraordinary [colloq.].—**Thunder-storm**, *n.* A storm accompanied with thunder.—**Thunderstruck**, thun'dér-struk, *p.* and *a.* Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented.

**Thurible**, thür'i-bl, *n.* [L. *thuribulum*, from *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense.] A kind of censer in the shape of a covered vase, perforated to allow the fumes of incense to escape.

**Thurs**day, thérz'dä, *n.* [That is, *Thor's day*, the day consecrated to Thor, the old Scandinavian god of thunder.] The fifth day of the week.

**Thus**, ˈthus, *adv.* [A.Sax. *thus*, akin to *thes*, *theos*, *this*, *this*.] In this way, manner, or state; accordingly; things being so; to this degree or extent; so (*thus* wise).—*Thus far*, *thus much*, to this point; to this degree.

**Thwack**, thwak, *v.t.* [Modified from A.Sax. *thaccian*, to stroke gently; Icel. *thökka*, to thwack.] To strike, bang, beat, or thrash.—*n.* A heavy blow with something flat or heavy; a bang.

**Thwart**, thwart, *a.* [From Icel. *thvert*, transverse; Sw. *tvärt*, Dan. *tvært*, across; *tvär*, *tver*, cross; akin A.Sax. *thweorh*, across, perverse.] Transverse; being across something else.—*v.t.* To place or pass over; to cross, as a purpose; to frustrate or defeat (a design, a person).—*n.* The seat of a boat placed athwart it.

**Thy**, ˈthi, *pron.* [THINE.] Belonging or pertaining to thee; possessive pronoun of the second person singular.

**Thylacine**, thi' la-sin, *n.* [Gr. *thylakos*, a pouch.] The Tasmanian wolf.

**Thyme**, tim, *n.* [L. *thymum*, from Gr. *thymon*, thyme, from *thyä*, I smell.] A genus of small undershrubs, of which the common or garden thyme is a favourite on account of its aromatic odour.—**Thymol**, tim'ol, *n.* [From *thyme*, *oleum*, oil.] A crystalline substance obtained from oil of thyme; a strong antiseptic and disinfectant, used as a gargle, for inhalation, in skin diseases, &c.

**Thymus**, thim'us, *n.* [From Gr. *thymos*, thyme, being compared to the flower of this plant by Galen.] *Anat.* a glandular body situated behind the sternum or breast-bone in children, often entirely disappearing in adults.

**Thyroid**, thi'roid, *a.* [Gr. *thyreos*, a shield, *eidos*, form.] Resembling a shield; applied to one of the cartilages of the larynx, to a gland situated near that cartilage, and to the arteries and veins of the gland.

—**Thyroid gland**, *n.* A ductless gland attached to the front of the larynx. It produces an internal secretion that helps to regulate the nutrition of the body.

**Thyself**, ˈthi-sel', *pron.* A pronoun used after *thou*, to express distinction with emphasis; or used without *thou*, its usage being similar to that of *myself*, &c.

**Ti**, tē, *n.* A liliaceous plant of the Pacific islands, &c., with a highly nutritious root.

**Tiara**, ti-ä'ra, *n.* [L. and Gr. *tiara*, from the Persian.] An ornament or article of dress with which the ancient Persians covered their heads; a kind of turban; the pope's triple crown; hence, the *tiara*, the papal dignity.

**Tibia**, tib'i-a, *n.* [L., a musical pipe, the large bone of the leg.] A kind of pipe, the commonest musical instrument of the Greeks and Romans; *anat.* the large bone of the lower leg; the shin-bone; *entom.* the fourth joint of the leg.

**Tic**, tik, *n.* [Fr. *tic*, spasm.] A convulsive twitching of certain muscles of the face; also tic-douloureux or facial neuralgia.—**Tic-douloureux**, tik-dö'lö-ru, *n.* [Fr. *douloureux*, painful.] A painful affection of a nerve, coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the head or face.

**Tick**, tik, *n.* [Contr. of *ticket*.] Credit; trust.—To buy upon tick = to buy on a ticket or note, or on credit.

**Tick**, tik, *n.* [L.G. *teke*, D. *teek*, G. *zecke*, a tick.] The name common to certain small parasitical arachnids or mites which infest sheep, oxen, dogs, goats, &c.

**Tick**, tik, *n.* [Same as D. *tijk*, G. *zieche*, a cover, a tick, from L.

*theca*, Gr. *thēkē*, a case, a cover.] The cover or case which contains the feathers, wool, or other materials of a bed; ticking.—**Tick-ing**, tik'ing, *n.* A strong striped linen or cotton fabric used for the ticks of beds, mattresses, &c.

**Tick**, tik', *v.i.* [From the sound.] To make a small noise by beating or otherwise, as a watch; to give out a succession of small sharp noises.—*n.* A small distinct noise, as that of a watch or clock; a small dot.—*v.t.* To mark with a tick or dot; to check by writing down a small mark: generally with *off*.

**Ticket**, tik'et, *n.* [Fr. *étiquette*, O. Fr. *etiquet*, a bill, note, ticket, label, &c., from G. *stecken*, to stick, a ticket being something stuck on.] A label stuck on the outside of anything to give notice of something concerning it; a small piece of paper, cardboard, or the like, with something written or printed on it, and serving as a notice, acknowledgment, &c.; a certificate or token of a share in a lottery or the like; a card or slip of paper given as a certificate of right of entry to a place of public amusement, or to travel in a railway or by other public conveyance.—*The ticket*, the right or correct thing. [Slang.]—*Ticket of leave*, a licence given to a convict before the expiry of his sentence to be, under certain restrictions, at large and labour for himself.—*v.t.* To distinguish by a ticket; to put a ticket on.

**Tickle**, tik'l, *v.t.* [A freq. of *tick*, to touch lightly.] To touch lightly and cause a peculiar thrilling sensation, which commonly causes laughter; to titillate; to please by slight gratification; to stir up to pleasure; to flatter; to cajole; to puzzle.—**Ticklish**, tik'lish, *a.* Easily tickled; in an unsteady or critical state; difficult; critical; nice.

**Tide**, tid, *n.* [A.Sax. *tīd*, time, season, hour.] Time; season; the alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, &c., connected therewith, depending on the relative position of the moon, and in a less degree of the sun; the whole interval between high and low water; a state of being at the height or acme [Shak.]; stream; flow; current (a tide of blood); course or tendency of influences or circumstances; current.—*v.t.* or *i.*—*tided*, *tid-ing*. To drive with the tide or stream.—*To tide over*, to surmount by favourable incidents, by prudence, and management, or by aid from another.—**Tidal**, ti'dal, *a.* Pertaining to tides; showing tides.—*Tidal harbour*, a harbour in which the tide ebbs and flows, not having a dock with flood-gates.—*Tidal-wave*, tide-wave.—**Tide-gate**, *n.* A gate through which water passes when the tide flows, and which is shut to retain it.—**Tide-**

**gauge**, *n.* A gauge for ascertaining the rise and fall of the tide, thus indicating the depth of water at every instant during the day.—**Tide-lock**, *n.* A lock situated between the tide-water of a harbour and an enclosed basin, having double gates by which vessels can pass at all times of the tide.—**Tide-table**, *n.* A table showing the time of high-water at any place, or at different places, throughout the year.—**Tide-waiter**, *n.* A custom-house officer who watches the landing of goods to secure the payment of duties.—**Tide-wave**, *n.* The great broad flat wave which follows the apparent motion of the moon, to whose attraction, combined with that of the sun, it is due.

**Tidings**, ti'dingz, *n.pl.* [Lit. events that happen or betide.] News; information; intelligence; account of what has taken place and was not before known.

**Tidy**, ti'di, *a.* [From *tide*, time, season.] Seasonable; arranged in good order or with neatness; dressed or kept with neatness; neat; trim; practising neatness; moderately large or great [colloq.].—*v.t.*—*tidied*, *tid-ying*. To make neat or tidy; to put in good order.

**Tie**, ti, *v.t.*—*tied*, *tying*. [A.Sax. *týge*, a rope, from *teón*, to pull.] To fasten with a band or cord and knot; to bind; to fasten; to knit; to unite so as not to be easily parted; to limit or bind by authority or moral influence; to restrain; to confine; to oblige.—*n.* Something used to fasten or bind; a fastening; an ornamental knot; a neck-tie; a bond; an obligation, moral or legal (the ties of blood or of friendship); building, a beam or rod which secures parts together and is subjected to a tensile strain; *mus*, a curved line written over or under notes of the same pitch to indicate that the sound is to be unbrokenly continued to the time value of the combined notes; a state of equality among competing or opposed parties, as in certain games, competitions among marksmen, &c.; a contest in which two or more competitors are equally successful.—*To play or shoot off a tie*, to go through a second contest (the first being indecisive) to decide who is to be the winner.—**Tie-beam**, *n.* The beam which connects the bottom of a pair of principal rafters in a roof.

**Tier**, tēr, *n.* [Fr. *tier*, from *tirer*, to draw, from German word = *E.* to *tear*.] A row; a rank, particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another.

**Tierce**, tērs, *n.* [Fr., a third, third part, from L. *tertius*, third, from *tres*, three.] Formerly a liquid measure equal to one-third of a pipe, or 42 wine gallons, equal to 35 imperial gallons; a cask for salt provisions, &c.; *mus*, a major or minor third; fencing, a position in which the wrist and nails are

turned downwards, the weapon of the opponent being on the right of the fencer.

**Tiercel**, **Tiercelet**, tēr'sel, tērs'let, *n.* [Fr. *tiercelet*, tiercelet, a dim. from *tierce*, L. *tertius*, third—because said to be a third less than the female. **TIERCE**.] A male hawk or falcon.

**Tiff**, tif, *n.* [Originally a sniff; comp. N. *tav*, *taft*, scent.] A small draught of liquor; a pet or fit of peevishness; a slight altercation or quarrel.

**Tiffin**, tif'in, *n.* [From Prov.E. *tiffin*, eating or drinking out of due season.] In India, a lunch or slight repeat between breakfast and dinner.

**Tiger**, tī'ger, *n.* [Fr. *tigre*, from L. and Gr. *tigris*, a tiger, from O.Per. *tigrā*, an arrow.] A large and fierce carnivorous mammal of the cat family found in Southern Asia, about the size of the lion, but more cat-like and having a striped skin; a boy in livery whose special duty it was to attend his master while driving out.—**Tiger-beetle**, *n.* A name given to certain beetles that feed upon other insects.—**Tiger-cat**, *n.* A name for various animals of the cat family of medium size.—**Tiger-lily**, *n.* A plant common in English gardens, having scarlet flowers turned downward, with the perianth reflexed.—**Tigress**, tī'gres, *n.* The female of the tiger.

**Tight**, tit, *a.* [O.E. *thite*, *thiht*.] Having the parts or joints so close as to prevent the passage of fluids; impervious to air, gas, water, &c.; compactly or firmly built or made; sound and strong; as applied to persons, well-knit, sinewy, strong; firmly packed or inserted; not loose; fitting too close to the body; tensely stretched or strained; taut; not slack (a tight rope); not easy to be obtained; not to be had on ordinary terms; said of money when capitalists are disinclined to speculate [commercial slang].—**Tighten**, tit'n, *v.t.* To make tight; to draw tighter.—**Tightness**, tit'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being tight; closeness of parts; imperviousness; compactness; tenseness.—**Tight-rope**, *n.* A tightly stretched rope on which an acrobat performs feats.—**Tights**, tīts, *n.pl.* Tight-fitting breeches; a covering worn on the legs by acrobats, actors, dancers, and the like.

**Tike**, tik, *n.* [Icel. *tík*, Sw. *tík*, a bitch, a cur.] A dog; a cur; a boor; a clown.

**Til**, tēl, *n.* Indian sesame.

**Tilbury**, til'be-ri, *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] A gig or two-wheeled carriage without a top or cover.

**Tilde**, til'dā, *n.* [Sp.] The mark over the Spanish *n* when pronounced with a slightly added *y* sound, as in *señor*, *cañon*, &c.

**Tile**, til, *n.* [A.Sax. *tigel*.] A kind of thin slab of baked clay, used for

covering the roofs of buildings, paving floors, lining furnaces and ovens, constructing drains, &c.; a tube or tunnel-shaped piece of baked clay for drains; a tall stiff hat [slang].—*v.t.*—*tiled, tiling*. To cover with tiles; *freemasonry*, to guard against the entrance of the uninitiated by placing the tiler at the closed door.—**Tiler**, *ti'lér*, *n.* A man who makes or who lays tiles; the doorkeeper of a freemason's lodge.

**Till**, *til*, *n.* [Formerly a drawer in general, from A.Sax. *tyllan*, to draw.] A money-box in a shop, warehouse, &c.; a cash-drawer.

**Till**, *til*, *n.* [Comp. W. *tel*, compact.] A kind of hard clayey earth; boulder-clay.

**Till**, *til*, *prep.* [Same as Icel. and Dan. *til*, Sw. *till*; perhaps allied to G. *ziel*, end, aim.] To the time of; until (wait till next week); often used before verbs and clauses (I will wait till you arrive); also to, as far as, or up to.

**Till**, *til*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *tilian*, to labour, to till; lit. to make fit or good, from *til* (A.Sax. and Goth.), fit, good.] To plough and prepare for seed, and to dress the crops of; to cultivate; to labour.—**Tillage**, *til'áj*, *n.* The operation or art of tilling land; cultivation; culture; husbandry.—**Tiller**, *til'é-r*, *n.* One who tills; a cultivator.

**Tiller**, *til'é-r*, *n.* [From O.E. *tillen*, to draw.] *Naut.* the bar or lever fitted to the head of a rudder, and employed to turn the helm of a ship or boat in steering.

**Tilt**, *tilt*, *n.* [A.Sax. *teitd*, a tent.] A tent; the cloth covering of a cart or wagon; a canopy or awning over the after part of a boat.

**Tilt**, *tilt*, *v.t.* [From A.Sax. *tealt*, unsteady or unstable.] To raise one end of, as of a cask, for discharging liquor; to heave up at an angle; to hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer.—*To tilt up, geol.* to throw up abruptly at a high angle of inclination (the strata are *tilted up*).—*v.i.* To run or ride and thrust with a lance; to joust, as in a tournament; to fight similarly; to rush as in combat; to rise into a sloping position; to heel.—*n.* A thrust; a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; a tilt-hammer; inclination forward (the *tilt* of a cask); *geol.* the throwing up of strata at a high angle of inclination.—**Tilt-hammer**, *n.* A large hammer worked by steam or water power, lifted by a cam or projection on the axle of a wheel and again allowed to fall on the mass on the anvil.

**Tilth**, *tilth*, *n.* [A.Sax. *tilth*.] The operation of tilling; tillage; husbandry; the state of being tilled; tilled ground.

**Timber**, *tim'ber*, *n.* [A.Sax. *timber*.] Trees cut down and suitable for building purposes; trees felled and partly prepared for use;

growing trees yielding wood suitable for constructive purposes; one of the main beams of a fabric; *naut.* a curving piece of wood forming the rib of a ship (with a plural in this and preceding sense).

**Timbre**, *tim'br* or *tan-br*, *n.* [Fr., from L. *tympum*, a drum.] *Mus.* the quality which distinguishes any given tone or sound of one instrument or voice from the same tone or sound of another instrument or voice, and which depends on the harmonics co-existing with the fundamental tone and their relative intensities.

**Timbrel**, *tim'brel*, *n.* [A dim. of Fr. *timbre*, a bell, originally a drum.] A kind of drum or tabor; a tambourine.

**Time**, *tim*, *n.* [A.Sax. *tima*.] The measure of duration; a particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present, or future, and either a space or a point, a period or a moment; occasion; season; moment; a proper occasion; opportunity (to bide our *time*); period at which any definite event occurred or person lived; an age (the *time* of James I); an allotted period of life; the present life; existence in this world; prevailing state of circumstances; generally in plural (good *times*, bad *times*); leisure (I have not *time* to speak with you); hour of death or of travail (his *time* was come); a performance or repetition among others; *mus.* the style of movement marked by the regular grouping of a certain and equal number of notes, or of more or less notes equal in time value to that certain number through all the bars of a movement; rhythm; the absolute velocity or rate of movement at which a piece is executed.

—*v.t.* To adapt to the time or occasion; to regulate as to time; to mark or ascertain the time or rate of.—*v.i.* To keep time; to harmonize.—**Time-ball**, *n.* A ball dropped down a staff at observatories to publish accurately certain preconcerted times, 1 p.m. being that in general use.—**Time-fuse**, *n.* A fuse arranged so as to explode a charge at a certain interval after ignition.—**Time-gun**, *n.* A gun fired exactly at the same time every day to announce publicly the correct time.—**Time-honoured**, *a.* Honoured for a long time; venerable and worthy of honour by reason of antiquity and long continuance.—**Time-keeper**, *a.* A clock, watch, or chronometer; a person who keeps or marks the time, as that during which a number of workmen work.—**Timely**, *tim'li*, *a.* Seasonable; being in good time; sufficiently early.—**Timeous**, *tim'us*, *a.* Timely; seasonable.—**Time-piece**, *n.* A clock, watch, or other instrument to measure time, especially a small portable clock.—**Time-server**, *n.* One who meanly and for selfish ends adapts his opinions and manners to

the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power.—**Time-serving**, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the humours of men in power.—*n.* The conduct of a time-server.—**Time-table**, *n.* A table or register of times, as of the hours to be observed in a school, of the departure and arrival of railway trains, steam-boats, &c.

**Timid**, *tim'id*, *a.* [L. *timidus*, from *timeo*, I fear.] Fearful; wanting courage to meet danger; timorous; not bold.—**Timidity**, **Timidness**, *ti-mid'i-ty*, *ti-mid'-nes*, *n.* The state or quality of being timid.

**Timorous**, *tim'or-us*, *a.* [L.L. *timorosos*, from L. *timor*, fear, from *timeo*, I fear.] Fearful of danger; timid; destitute of courage; indicating or marked by fear.

**Timous**, **Timeous**. Under **TIME**.

**Tin**, *tin*, *n.* [A.Sax. D. Dan. and Icel. *tin*.] A valuable metal of a white colour tinged with grey, in hardness intermediate between gold and lead, and very malleable; thin plates of iron covered with tin; tin-plate; a cant name for money.—*v.t.*—*tinned, tinning*. To cover with tin, or overlay with tin-foil.—**Tin-foil**, *n.* Pure tin, or the metal alloyed with a little lead, beaten and rolled into thin sheets.—**Tinman**, *tin'man*, *n.* A manufacturer of, or dealer in tinware.—**Tinner**, *tin'é-r*, *n.* One who works in a tin-mine; a tinman.—**Tinning**, *tin'ing*, *n.* The act, art, or process of covering or coating other metals with a thin coat or layer of tin; the covering or layer thus put on.—**Tinny**, *tin'i*, *a.* Pertaining to, abounding with, or resembling tin.—**Tin-smith**, *n.* One who makes articles of tin or tin-plate.

**Tinamou**, *tin'a-mö*, *n.* [The native name.] A gallinaceous bird of South America, the species varying in size from a pheasant to a quail.

**Tinchel**, *tin'shl*, *n.* A Highland sporting deer, surrounding the deer or other animals, and gradually forcing them into a smaller ring.

**Tincture**, *tingk'tür*, *n.* [L. *tinctura*, from *tingo*, *tinctum*.] A tinge or shade of colour; slight taste super-added to any substance; slight quality added to anything; *med.* an extract or solution of the active principles of some substance in a solvent, the latter being often proof-spirit: so called from usually possessing colour; *tinctures* is the heraldic name for what are commonly called 'colours'.

**Tinder**, *tin'dér*, *n.* [A.Sax. *tynder*, *tender*, from *tyndan*, *tendan*, to kindle.] An inflammable substance generally composed of partially burned linen, used for kindling fire from a spark struck with a steel and flint.

**Time**, *tin*, *n.* [O.E. *tinde*, A.Sax. *tind*.] The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; the tooth of a harrow; a point or prong of a deer's horn.

**Ting**, *ting*, *n.* [Imitative.] A sharp



sound, as of a bell; a tinkling.—*v.i.* To sound or ring.

**Tinge**, *tinj*, *v.t.* [*L. tingo, tinctum*, to moisten, stain, dye.] To mix or imbue with some foreign substance so as to affect or modify the colour, taste, or qualities of; to give a certain smack, flavour, or quality to; to colour.—*n.* A slight degree of colour, taste, flavour, or quality infused or added to something; tincture; tint; smack.

**Tingle**, *ting'gl*, *v.i.* [*A dim. from ting.*] To feel a kind of thrilling sensation, as in hearing a small sharp ringing sound; to feel a sharp thrilling pain; to have a thrilling, sharp, or penetrating sensation.—*v.t.* To cause to give a sharp ringing sound; to ring.—**Tingling**, *ting'gl-ing*, *n.* A thrilling, jarring, tremulous sensation.

**Tinker**, *ting'kér*, *n.* [*From tink, ting*, a sharp metallic sound.] A mender of kettles, pans, and the like; a repair; a cobbling or botching.—*v.t.* To mend like a tinker; to mend clumsily; to cobble; to botch.—*v.i.* To work at tinker's work; to cobble; to keep making petty repairs.

**Tinkle**, *ting'kl*, *v.i.* [*A freq. from tink, ting*, imitative of sound.] To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal; to clink; to jingle; to resound with a small sharp sound; to tingle.—*v.t.* To cause to make sharp, quick, ringing sounds; to ring.—*n.* A small, quick, sharp, ringing noise.—**Tinkling**, *ting'kl-ing*, *n.* A small, quick, sharp sound.

**Tinsel**, *tin'sel*, *n.* [*Fr. étincelle*, *O. Fr. estincelle*, from *L. scintilla*, a spark (whence also *scintillate*).] Thin shining metallic plate or foil for ornamental purposes; cloth or tissue of silk and silver threads; cloth overlaid with foil; something superficially showy, and more gay than valuable.—*a.* Consisting of tinsel; showy to excess; specious; superficial.

**Tint**, *tint*, *n.* [*It. tinta*, *Fr. teinte*, from *L. tinctus*, pp. of *tingo*.] A slight colouring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal colour; a hue; a tinge; degree of intensity of a colour.—*v.t.* To tinge; to give a slight colouring to.

**Tiny**, *ti'ni*, *a.* [*For teeny*, from old *teen*, sorrow, *A.Sax. teóna*, vexation; lit. poor, sorry, insignificant.] Very small; little; puny.

**Tip**, *tip*, *n.* [*Closely allied to tap.*] A small pointed or tapering end or extremity; a gentle stroke; a tap; a small present in money [slang]; an item of private information, especially in regard to the chances of horses in a race, for betting purposes [slang].—*v.t.*—**Tipped**, *tip'ping*. To form the tip of; to cover the tip of; to cant up (a cart or wagon) so that a load may be discharged; to bestow a small money-gift or douceur upon; to give or hand over [slang].—**Tip-cat**, *n.* A game in which a small pointed piece of wood

called a cat is made to jump from the ground by being struck on the tip with a stick; it is then knocked to a distance by the same player.—**Tip-staff**, *n. pl.* **Tip-staves**. A staff tipped with metal; an officer who bears such a staff; a constable; a sheriff's officer.—**Tipster**, *tip'stér*, *n.* One who for a fee sends tips for betting purposes.—**Tiptoe**, *tip'tò*, *n.* The tip or end of the toe.—*To be or to stand on tip-toe*, *fig.* to be on the strain; to be interested or anxious.

**Tippet**, *tip'et*, *n.* [*A.Sax. tæppet*, a tippet, from *L. tapete*, cloth.] A sort of cape covering the shoulders, and sometimes descending as far as the waist.

**Tipple**, *tip'pl*, *v.i.* [*Freq. and dim. from tip*, to tilt or turn up; akin *tipsy*.] To drink spirituous or intoxicating liquors habitually; to drink frequently, but without getting drunk.—*v.t.* To drink, sip, or imbibe often.—*n.* Liquor taken in tipping; drink.

**Tipsy**, *tip'si*, *a.* [*Connected with tipple*; comp. *Prov. G. tips, tipsy*, drunkenness.] Overpowered or muddled with strong drink; intoxicated, but not helplessly drunk; fuddled.—**Tipsy-cake**, *n.* A cake saturated with Madeira, stuck with almonds, &c., and served with custard.

**Tip-top**, *tip'top*, *a.* [*From tip* and *top*, or a reduplication of *top* (like *ding-dong*, *slip-slop*, &c.).] First-rate; excellent or perfect in the highest degree. [*Colloq.*]

**Tirade**, *ti-rád'*, *n.* [*Fr. tirade*, from *tirer*, to draw, from the Germanic verb = *E*, to *tear*.] A long violent speech; a declamatory piece of censure or reproof; a series of invectives; a harangue.

**Tirailleur**, *ti-rál-yér*, *n.* [*Fr.*] In the French army, a skirmisher or a sharpshooter.

**Tire**, *tir*, *n.* [*Probably from tiara*, influenced by *tire*, to adorn.] A head-dress; something that encompasses the head.

**Tire**, *tir*, *n.* [*Contr. of attire.*] Attire; furniture; apparatus.—*v.t.* To adorn; to attire.—**Tire-woman**, *n.* A woman who attends to the dressing of her mistress; a lady's-maid; a dresser in a theatre.

**Tire**, *Tyre*, *tir*, *n.* [*For tier*, from *tie*.] A band or hoop round the circumference of the wheel of a vehicle to strengthen it, or for preventing shock, as in cycles.

**Tire**, *tir*, *v.t.* [*A.Sax. teorian*.] To exhaust the strength of by toil or labour; to fatigue; to weary; to exhaust the attention or patience of, with dullness or tediousness.—*To tire out*, to weary or fatigue to excess; to exhaust.—*v.i.* To become weary; to have the patience exhausted.—**Tiredness**, *tird'nes*, *n.* The state of being wearied; weariness.—**Tiresome**, *tir'sum*, *a.* Fitted or tending to tire; fatiguing; wearisome; tedious.

**Tiro**, *ti'rò*, *n.* [*L. tiro*, a raw recruit,

a novice.] A novice or mere beginner; a beginner in learning. Also written *Tyro*.

**Tissue**, *tish'ù*, *n.* [*Fr. tissu*, woven, pp. of *tisser*, to weave, from *L. texere*, to weave.] A woven or textile fabric; cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with coloured figures; *fig.* a mass of connected particulars (a *tissue* of falsehood); *animal anat.* one of the primary layers composing any of the parts of animal bodies; *vegetable anat.* the minute elementary structures of which the organs of plants are composed.—**Tissue-paper**, *n.* A very thin, gauze-like paper, used for protecting engravings in books, wrapping delicate articles, &c.

**Tit**, *tit*, *n.* [*Same as Icel. tittr*, a small bird, a tit; *Dan. tite*, a sand-piper; *N. tite*, a titmouse; originally anything small.] A small bit; a morsel; a small horse; the titmouse.—*Tit for tat*, an equivalent in the way of revenge or repartee.

**Titan**, *ti'tan*, *n.* *Greek myth.* one of the twelve children of Heaven and Earth, said to have been of gigantic size and enormous strength, and to have been defeated by Zeus and thrown into Tartarus; poetical for the sun.—**Titania**, *ti-tá'ni-a*, *n.* [*Among the Romans a name of Diana*.] The queen of Fairyland and consort of Oberon.—**Titanic**, *ti-tan'ik*, *a.* Pertaining to the Titans; enormous in size or strength; huge; vast.

**Titanium**, *ti-tá'ni-um*, *n.* [*So called in fanciful allusion to the Titans*.] A metallic element belonging to the same group as silicon and tin, and occurring widely in small quantities.

**Titbit**, *ti'tbit*, *n.* [*From tit*, anything small, and *bit*.] A small and delicious morsel; a particularly nice piece.

**Tithe**, *tith*, *n.* [*O.E. tæthe, tæthe, teothe*, from *A.Sax. teotha* (for *teóntha*), the tenth.] The tenth part of anything; the tenth part of the profits of land and stock and the personal industry of the inhabitants, allotted to the clergy for their support; hence, any small part or proportion.—*v.t.* To levy a tithe on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.—*v.i.* To pay tithes.—**Tithe-pig**, *n.* One pig out of ten paid as a tithe or church-rate.—**Tithing**, *tith'ing*, *n.* The levying or taking of tithes; a tithe; formerly in England, a number or company of ten householders, who, dwelling near each other, were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other.

**Titillate**, *tit'i-lät*, *v.i.* [*L. titillo, titillatum*, to tickle.] To tickle; to give a slight relish or pleasure to.—**Titillation**, *tit-i-lä'shon*, *n.* The act of tickling; any slight pleasure.

**Titivate**, *titivä'te*, *v.t.* [*Perhaps from tidy*.] To put in order; to make look smart or spruce; to adorn. [*Slang*.]

**Titlark**, *tit'lärk*, *n.* [*From tit*, a small bird, and *lark*.] A common

European bird somewhat resembling a lark; a pipit.

**Title**, tít'l, *n.* [O.Fr. *title* (Fr. *titre*), from L. *titulus*, a title.] An inscription or superscription on anything as a name by which it is known; a label; the inscription at the beginning of a book or other composition, containing the subject of the work or its particular designation; a particular section or division of a writing, especially a chapter or section of a law-book; an appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence given to persons; the appellation or honour distinctive of a sovereign, prince, or nobleman; a name or appellation in general; a claim; a right; *law*, right of ownership, or the sources of such right; the instrument or document which is evidence of a right. — *v.t.* — *titled*, *titling*. To name; to call; to entitle. — **Titled**, tít'ld, *a.* Having a title; especially, having a title of nobility. — **Title-deed**, *n.* A writing evidencing a man's right or title to property. — **Title-page**, *n.* The page of a book which contains the title.

**Titmouse**, tit'mous, *n. pl.* **Titmice**, tit'mis. [From *tit*, a small thing, a small bird, and *mouse*, by corruption from A.Sax. *mīse* (D. *mees*, G. *meise*), a titmouse.] A name of several common insectorial birds, small and active, feeding on seeds, insects, &c., with shrill, wild notes.

**Titter**, tit'ter, *v.i.* [An imitative word, like *snigger*, *tattle*, &c.] To laugh with a stifled sound or with restraint. — *n.* A restrained laugh.

**Title**, tít'l, *n.* [O.Fr. *title*, a title, a title. **TITLE**] A small particle; a jot; an iota.

**Tittebat**, tit'l-bat, *n.* The stickle-back.

**Title-tattle**, *n.* [A reduplication of *tattle*; an imitative word.] Idle trifling talk; empty prattle. — *v.i.* To talk idly; to prate.

**Titular**, tit'ü-ler, *a.* [Fr. *titulaire*; from L. *titulus*, a title.] Being such or such by title or name only; having the title to an office without the duties of it. — *n.* One who has merely the title of an office; one who may lawfully enjoy an ecclesiastical benefice without performing its duties.

**Tiver**, ti'ver, *n.* [A.Sax. *tedfor*, a reddish colour.] A kind of ochre used in marking sheep.

**To**, tū, or when emphasized *tō*, *prep.* [A.Sax. *tō*.] Denoting motion towards a place or thing (going to church); towards (point to the sky); opposed to *from*; indicating a point or limit reached (count to ten); denoting destination, aim, or design (born to poverty); denoting an end or consequence (to our cost); denoting addition, junction, or union (tied to a tree); compared with; often used in expressing ratios or proportions (three is to twelve as four is to sixteen); denoting opposition or contrast (face

to face); often used in betting phrases (my hat to a halfpenny); according to; in congruity or harmony with (suited to his taste); denoting correspondency or accompaniment (dance to an air); in the character or quality of (took her to wife); for; denoting the relation of the dative in other languages (given to me); marking an object (a dislike to spirituous liquors); the sign of the infinitive mood of a verb, or governing the gerundial infinitive or gerund (slow to believe; we have to pay it). — *adv.* Forward; on; often denoting motion towards a junction, union, or closing (shut the door to). — *To and fro*, forward and backward; up and down.

**Toad**, tōd, *n.* [A.Sax. *tōddie*, *tāddige*.] A reptile somewhat resembling the frog, with a heavy bulky body.

— *Toad in the hole*, meat cooked in batter. — **Toad-eater**, *n.* [Originally a mountebank's attendant, who pretended to swallow toads, &c.]

A fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a toady. — **Toad-eating**, *n.* Parasitism; sycophancy.

— *a.* Pertaining to a toad-eater or his ways. — **Toad-fish**, *n.* A fish, the angler or fishing-frog. — **Toad-flax**, *n.* The name of several indigenous British plants allied to the antirrhinum. — **Toad-stool**, *n.* A popular name of fungi. — **Toady**, tō'di, *n.* [Short for *toad-eater*.] A base sycophant; a flatterer; a toad-eater. — *v.t.* — *toadied*, *toadying*.

To fawn upon in a servile manner; to play the toady or sycophant to.

— **Toadyism**, tō'di-izm, *n.* Mean sycophancy; servile adulation; nauseous flattery.

**Toast**, tōst, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *toster*, from L. *tostum*, pp. of *torreo*, I toast.] To dry and scorch (a piece of bread) by the heat of a fire; to warm thoroughly (to toast the feet); to drink to the success of or in honour of. — *n.* Bread scorched by the fire; a piece of such bread put in a beverage; a lady whose health is drunk in honour or respect; any one or anything named in honour in drinking; a sentiment proposed for general acceptance in drinking.

— **Toast-master**, *n.* A person who at great entertainments announces the toasts. — **Toast-rack**, *n.* A stand for a table for slices of dry toast.

**Tobacco**, tō-bak'ō, *n.* [Of American origin.] A narcotic plant, a native of the warmer parts of America, and now extensively cultivated in various regions; also the prepared leaves, used for smoking and chewing or in the form of snuff.

— **Tobacconist**, tō-bak'ō-nist, *n.* A dealer in tobacco; a manufacturer of tobacco. — **Tobacco-pipe**, *n.* An implement used in smoking tobacco, consisting essentially of a bowl for the tobacco, and a stem through which the tobacco smoke is drawn into the mouth, varying in form and material. — **Tobacco-**

**pouch**, *n.* A small pouch for holding tobacco.

**Toboggan**, tō-bog'an, *n.* [Corruption of Amer. Indian *odabagan*, a sled.] A kind of sled used for sliding down snow-covered slopes in Canada; also, a sledge to be drawn by dogs over snow. — *v.i.* To use such a sled.

**Tocher**, toch'er, *n.* [Gael. *tochradh*, Ir. *tochar*, a portion or dowry.] The dowry which a wife brings to her husband by marriage. [Scottish.]

**Tocsin**, tok'sin, *n.* [Fr. *tocsin*, O.Fr. *toquesin*; from *toque*, a stroke, and *sin*, *sein*, a bell, from L. *signum*, a sign.] An alarm-bell; a bell rung as a signal or for the purpose of giving an alarm.

**Tod**, tod, *n.* [Icel. *toddi*, a tod of wool; akin G. *zote*, a lock of wool.] A bush, especially of ivy; a mass of growing foliage; an old weight used chiefly in buying wool, equal to 28 pounds; a fox, so named from his bushy tail.

**To-day**, tū-dā', *n.* [A.Sax. *tō-dæg* — *tō*, to, and *dæg*, day.] The present day; also, on this day, adverbially.

**Toddle**, tod'l, *v.i.* [A freq. akin to *tottle*; comp. G. *zoteln*, to toddle.] To walk with short steps in a tottering way, as a child or an old man. — *n.* A little toddling walk.

**Toddler**, tod'l-er, *n.* One who toddles; a young child.

**Toddy**, tod'l, *n.* [Hind.] The sweet juice of certain palms; palm-wine; also, a mixture of spirit and hot water sweetened.

**To-do**, tū-dō', *n.* Ado; bustle; hurry; commotion. [Colloq.]

**Tody**, tō'di, *n.* [Probably from some Indian name.] A tropical passerine bird of gaudy plumage, allied to the kingfishers.

**Toe**, tō, *n.* [A.Sax. *tā*, toe = Icel. *tā*, Sw. *tā*, Dan. *taa*, G. *zehen*, the toe.] One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand; the fore part of the hoof of a horse or other hoofed animal; the member of an animal's foot corresponding to the toe in man.

**Toff**, tof, *n.* A swell; a dandy; a member of the upper classes. [Colloq.]

**Toffy**, **Toffee**, tof'i, *n.* A kind of hard sweetmeat or candy, composed of boiled sugar with a proportion of butter.

**Toga**, tō'gā, *n.* [L., from stem of *tego*, I cover.] The principal outer garment worn by males among the ancient Romans; a sort of loose robe.

**Together**, tū-geθ'hēr, *adv.* [A.Sax. *tōgædere* — *tō*, to, *gædor*, *gædor*, at once. **GATHER**.] In company; unitedly; in concert; in the same place; at the same time; so as to be contemporaneous; the one with the other; mutually; into junction or a state of union; without intermission; on end.

**Toggle**, tog'l, *n.* [Connected with *tag* or *tug*.] *Naut.* a pin through the

bight or eye of a rope, or in a similar position, to prevent slipping.—**Toggle-joint**, *n.* A joint formed by two pieces jointed together endwise, or by two plates hinged edgewise; a knee-joint or elbow-joint.

**Toil**, *toil*, *v.i.* [Perhaps from O.D. *teulen*, *teulen*, to labour, *tuyl*, tillage, *toil*; O.Fris. *teula*, to labour, *teule*, labour; akin to *till*.] To exert strength continuously with pain and fatigue of body or mind, particularly of the body; to labour; to work; to drudge.—*v.t.* To labour on; to exhaust or over-labour.—*n.* Labour with pain and fatigue; labour that oppresses the body or mind.—**Toiler**, *toi'ler*, *n.* One who toils.—**Toilsome**, *toi'sum*, *a.* Attended with toil; laborious; fatiguing.

**Toil**, *toil*, *n.* [Fr. *toile*, net, from L. *tela*, a web, from *texo*, I weave.] A net or snare for taking prey.

**Toilet**, *toi'let*, *n.* [Fr. *toilette*, formerly a sort of wrapping cloth, from *toile*, cloth, L. *tela*, a web.] A cloth spread over a table in a bed-chamber or dressing-room; a dressing-table; the act or process of dressing; also, the mode of dressing; style or fashion of dress; attire; dress.—*To make one's toilet*, to dress; to adjust one's dress with care.

**Tokay**, *tō-kā*, *n.* A highly-prized wine produced at Tokay in Hungary, made of white grapes, and distinguished by its aromatic taste.

**Token**, *tō'kn*, *n.* [A.Sax. *tdcen*.] Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate another thing or an event; a sign; a mark; indication; symptom; a memorial of friendship; a souvenir; a love-token; something that serves by way of pledge of authenticity, good faith, or the like; formerly a piece of money current by suzerainty and not coined by authority; printing, ten and a half quires of paper.

**Tolerate**, *toi'ler-ät*, *v.t.* [L. *tolero*, *toleratum*, to bear or support.] To suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit; to treat in a spirit of patience and forbearance; not to judge of or condemn with bigotry.—**Toleration**, *toi'ler-ä'shon*, *n.*

[L. *toleratio*.] The act of tolerating; allowance given to that which is not wholly approved; the recognition by the state of the right of private judgment in matters of faith and worship; a disposition to tolerate or not to judge or deal harshly in cases of difference of opinion or conduct; tolerance.—**Tolerable**, *toi'ler-a-bl*, *a.* [L. *tolerabilis*.] Capable of being borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally; sufferable; moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; passable; middling.—**Tolerance**, *toi'ler-ans*, *n.* [L. *tolerantia*.] The quality of being tolerant; the capacity or the act of enduring; a disposition to be patient and indulgent towards those whose

opinions or practices differ from one's own; *engin*, the permitted amount of deviation from exact dimensions as specified.—**Tolerant**, *toi'ler-ant*, *a.* Inclined or disposed to tolerate; favouring toleration; forbearing; able to endure or suffer.

**Toil**, *töl*, *n.* [A.Sax. *töl*, tax or tribute.] A tax or duty imposed for some liberty or privilege, as the sum charged for leave to offer goods in a market or fair; a fixed charge made by those intrusted with the maintenance of roads, streets, bridges, &c., for the passage of persons, goods, and cattle.—*v.i.* To pay toll; to exact or levy toll.

—**Tollbooth**, *toi'booth*, *toi'bōth*, *n.* [Toll, and booth.] A place where duties or tolls are collected; the old Scottish name for a burgh jail, formerly used in England also.

**Toil**, *töl*, *v.i.* [Probably from the sound.] To give out the slowly measured sounds of a bell when struck at uniform intervals, as at funerals.—*v.t.* To cause (a bell) to sound with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated; to indicate by tolling or striking; to draw attention to by slowly repeated sounds of a bell; to ring for or on account of.—*n.* The sounding of a bell with slow, measured strokes.

**Tom**, *tom*, *n.* A popular contraction of *Thomas*, used in slight contempt (a *tomfool*), or in the names of certain animals.—**Tomboy**, *tom'boy*, *n.* A wild, romping girl; a hoyden.—**Tom-cat**, *n.* A male cat, especially a full-grown male cat.—**Tomfool**, *tom'fōl*, *n.* A great fool; a trifler.—**Tomfoolery**, *tom'fōl-er-i*, *n.* Foolish trifling; ridiculous behaviour; silly trifles; absurd ornaments or knick-knacks.—**Tom-noddy**, *n.* A sea-bird, the puffin; a blockhead; a dolt; a dunce.—**Tomtit**, *tom-tit'*, *n.* The titmouse.

**Tomahawk**, *tom'a-hāk*, *n.* [From Virginian Indian *tamchaac*, *tamohake*, a hatchet.] An American Indian hatchet, used in the chase and in war, not only in close fighting, but by being thrown to a considerable distance.

**Toman**, *Tomaun*, *tō-mān'*, *tō-mān'*, *n.* A Persian gold coin.

**Tomato**, *tō-mā'tō*, *n. pl.* **Tomatoes**. [Sp. *tomate*, from Mexican *tomatl*.] A tropical American plant of the potato family, and its wholesome and nutritious fruit, now much eaten, the plant being widely cultivated.

**Tombs**, *tōm*, *n.* [Fr. *tombe*, It. *tomba*, L.L. *tumba*, from Gr. *tymba*, *tymbos*, a mound.] A grave; a chamber or vault formed for the reception of the dead; a monument erected in memory of the dead; any sepulchral structure.—*v.t.* To bury; to entomb.—**Tombstone**, *tōm'stōn*, *n.* A stone erected over a grave; a sepulchral stone.

**Tombac**, *tom'bak*, *n.* [Fr. *tombac*, from Malay *tambaga*, copper.] An alloy of copper and zinc, used as an imitation of gold for cheap jewellery.

**Tombola**, *tom'bo-la*, *n.* [It.] A kind of lottery, in which articles of various kinds are the prizes.

**Tomboy**, *Tom-cat*. Under **Tom**.  
**Tom**, *tōm*, *n.* [Fr. *tom*, from L. *tomus*, a portion of a book, a book, from Gr. *tomos*, a section, from *temnō*, I cut.] A volume, forming part of a larger work; a book, usually a ponderous one.

**Tomfool**. Under **Tom**.  
**Tommy**, *tom'i*, *n.* [From the name Thomas Atkins, used casually in specimen forms given in Army Regulations.] A private soldier in the British army.

**Tommy**, *tom'i*, *n.* [Slang.] A penny roll; bread; provisions; goods given to a workman in lieu of wages; the system of paying workmen in goods in place of money; the truck system.

**To-morrow**, *ty-mor'ō*, *n.* [To and *morrow*. Comp. *to-day*, *to-night*.] The day after the present; or, adverbially, on the day after the present; also used adjectively (*to-morrow night*).

**Tampion**, *tom'pi-on*, *n.* [Fr. *tampon*, a stopple. **TAMPION**.] The tampion or stopper of a cannon; the plug in a flute.

**Tomtit**. Under **Tom**.

**Tomtom**, *tom'tom*, *n.* Same as *Tam-tam*.

**Ton**, *tun*, *n.* [A.Sax. *tanne*, a butt, a large vessel.] A weight equal to 20 hundredweight or 2240 pounds avoirdupois; a certain weight or space (see **TONNAGE**), by which the burden of a ship is reckoned (a ship of 300 tons); a certain quantity of timber, as 40 feet of rough, and 50 feet of hewn.—**Tonnage**, *tun'ā*, *n.* The cubical content or burden of a ship, estimated in various ways: *gross tonnage*, used for purposes of registration, is found by dividing the capacity in cubic feet by 100; *net tonnage*, gross tonnage less allowances for machinery space and crew accommodation; *displacement tonnage*, the actual weight, in tons, of vessel and cargo when floating at the load draught; the number of tons a ship can carry with safety; the ships of a port or nation collectively estimated by their burthen in tons.

**Ton**, *ton*, *n.* [Fr. **TONE**.] The prevailing fashion; high mode (ladies of ton).

**Tone**, *tōn*, *n.* [Fr. *ton*, tone, accent.] Any sound considered with relation to its pitch, its quality or timbre, or its strength or volume; a modulation of the voice, as expressing some feeling; accent; a sing-song manner of speaking; a drawl; a musical sound; also one of the larger intervals between certain contiguous notes of the diatonic scale (known as *major* or *minor*); the peculiar quality of sound of any voice or instrument; timbre; that state of a living body in which all the parts and organs have due tension or are well-strung; healthy activity of the organs; state or



temper of mind; mood; the general or prevailing character, as of morals, manners, or sentiments; *painting*, a harmonious relation of the colours of a picture in light and shade; the characteristic expression of a picture as distinguished by its colour.—*v.t.* To give a certain tone to; to utter in an affected tone.—*To tone down*, to soften the colouring of; to give a lower tone to; to render less pronounced or decided (*to tone down a statement*); to soften.—*Tonality*, *tō-nal'i-ti*, *n.* *Mus.* the peculiarity characteristic of modern compositions due to their being written in definite keys, thereby conforming to certain defined arrangements of tones and semitones in the diatonic scale.—*Tonic*, *tōn'ik*, *a.* [Fr. *tonique*, *L. tonicus*.] Relating to tones or sounds; *mus.* pertaining to or founded on the key-note.—*n. Med.* any remedy which improves the tone or vigour of the stomach, or of the muscular fibres generally, as quinine, gentian, iron, &c.; *mus.* the key-note or fundamental note of a scale.—*Tonic Sol-fa*. A term applied to a system of writing and teaching music, the leading features of which are the substitution of letters denoting sounds, and of strokes, commas, and colons, denoting time, for the notes, &c., of the ordinary notation.—*Tony*, *a.* Fashionable; smart. [Colloq.]

*Tongz*, *tongz*, *n.pl.* [A.Sax. *tange*, *pl. tungan*.] An instrument of metal, a kind of large nippers, used for handling things, particularly fire or heated metals.

*Tongue*, *tung*, *n.* [A.Sax. *tunga*.] The fleshy movable organ within an animal's mouth, subserving the purposes of taste, prehension of food, swallowing, and in man of articulation or speech also; the instrument of speech (a bitter *tongue*); speech; the whole sum of words used by a particular nation; a language; a nation as distinguished by their language [O.T.]; anything considered to resemble an animal's tongue; a point or strip of land running out into a sea or lake; a long low promontory; a tapering jet of flame; the pin of a buckle or brooch which pierces the strap, ribbon, or object to be fastened.—*v.t.* To scold; *mus.* to modify with the tongue in playing, as in the flute.—*Tongue-tied*, *a.* Unable to articulate distinctly; having an impediment in the speech; unable to speak freely from whatever cause.

*To-night*, *ty-nit'*, *n.* [Comp. *to-day*, *to-morrow*.] The present night; or, adverbially, in the present night, or the night after the present day.

*Tonka-bean*, *tong'ka-bēn*, *n.* [From *tonka*, the name of the bean in Guiana.] The fruit of a shrubby leguminous plant of Guiana, containing a single seed, the odour of which is extremely agreeable.

*Tonsil*, *ton'sil*, *n.* [L. *tonsilla*, a ton-

sil, a mooring pole for a boat.] *Anat.* one of two oblong glands on each side of the throat or fauces, which secrete a mucous humour.—*Tonsillitis*, *ton-sil-i'tis*, *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils; quinsy; malignant sore throat.

*Tonsure*, *ton'sūr*, *n.* [L. *tonsura*, the act of shaving or clipping.] The act of clipping or shaving; the round bare place on the heads of the Roman Catholic priests and monks formed by shaving or cutting the hair.

*Tontine*, *ton'tin*, *n.* [Fr. *tontine*, from its inventor *Tonti*, an Italian of the seventeenth century.] An annuity shared by subscribers to a loan, with the benefit of survivorship, the annuity being increased as the subscribers die, until at last the whole goes to the last survivor, or to the last two or three.

*Too*, *tō*, *adv.* [A form of *to*, the preposition; A.Sax. *tō*, meaning both *to* and *too*.] Over; more than enough; denoting excess (*too long*, *too short*); sometimes with merely an intensive force = very, exceedingly (I should only be *too* glad); likewise; also; in addition; besides; over and above (a painter and a poet *too*).

*Tool*, *tōl*, *n.* [A.Sax. *tōl*.] Any implement used by a craftsman or labourer at his work; an instrument employed in the manual arts for facilitating mechanical operations; a person used by another as an instrument to accomplish certain ends; a word of reproach.—*v.t.* To shape with a tool.—*Tooling*, *tōl'ing*, *n.* Skilled work with a tool; carving; ornamental embossing or gilding by heated tools upon the binding of books.

*Toot*, *tūt*, *v.t.* [Same as *D. roeten*, *G. tuten*, *Sw. tuta*, to blow a horn, to toot; imitative of sound.] To make a noise like that of a pipe or horn.—*v.t.* To sound, as a horn.—*n.* A sound blown on a horn; a similar noise.

*Tooth*, *tōth*, *n. pl. Teeth*, *tēth*. [A.Sax. *tōth*, *pl. tēth*.] One of the projecting bony growths in the jaws of vertebrate animals, serving as the instrument of mastication; taste; palate; any projection resembling the tooth of an animal in shape, position, or office; a small, narrow, projecting piece, usually one of a set (as of a comb, a saw, a rake, a wheel).—*v.t.* To furnish with teeth; to cut into teeth.—*Teethe*, *tēth*, *v.i.*—*teethed*, *teething*. To have the teeth grow.—*Teething*, *tē'thing*, *n.* The growth of the teeth in the young; dentition.—*Toothache*, *tōth'āk*, *n.* Pain in a tooth or in the teeth arising from decay.—*Toothbrush*, *n.* A small brush for cleaning the teeth.—*Toothed*, *tōth't*, *p.* and *a.* Having teeth or cogs; having projecting points somewhat like teeth.—*Toothless*, *tōth'les*, *a.* Having no teeth; deprived of teeth.—*Toothpick*,

*tōth'pik*, *n.* A small instrument for picking substances from the teeth.

—*Tooth-powder*, *n.* A powder for cleaning the teeth; a dentifrice.—*Toothsome*, *tōth'sum*, *a.* Palatable; grateful to the taste.

*Top*, *top*, *n.* [A.Sax. *top*.] The highest part of anything; the most elevated or uppermost point; the summit; upper surface; the highest place or rank; the most honourable position; the utmost degree; the height; the crown of the head (from *top* to *toe*); the head or upper part of a plant; *pl.* *top-boots*; *woollen manuf.* the combed wool ready for the spinner; *naut.* a sort of platform surrounding the head of the lower masts, serving to extend the shrouds, and for the convenience of men aloft.—*a.* Being on the top or summit; highest (*top speed*).—*v.i.*—*topped*, *topping*. To rise aloft; to be eminent.—*v.t.* To cover on the top; to cap; to rise above; to surpass; to take off the top or upper part of; to rise to the top of.—*To top off*, to complete by putting on the top; hence, to finish; to complete.—*Top-boots*, *n.pl.* Boots having tops of light-coloured leather, used chiefly for riding.—

*Top-coat*, *n.* An upper or over coat.—*Top-draining*, *n.* The act or practice of draining the surface of land.—*Top-dressing*, *n.* A dressing of manure laid on the surface of land.—*Top-gallant*, *top'gal-ant*, *a.* *Naut.* being the third of the kind above the deck; above the topmast and below the royal mast (the *topgallant* mast, yards, &c.).—*Top-hammer*, *n.* *Naut.* any unnecessary weight either aloft or about the upper decks.—*Top-hat*, *n.* A tall silk hat.—*Top-heavy*, *a.* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.—*Top-knot*, *n.* An ornamental knot or bow worn on the top of the head, as by women; the crest of a bird.—*Topmast*, *top'mast*, *n.* *Naut.* the second mast from the deck, or that which is next above the lower mast, main, fore, or mizzen.—*Topmost*, *top'mōst*, *a.* Highest; uppermost.—*Topper*, *top'ēr*, *n.* One who tops or excels; anything superior; a top-hat. [Colloq.]—*Topping*, *top'ing*, *p.* and *a.* Rising aloft; pre-eminent; surpassing; fine; noble; gallant.—*Topsail*, *top'sāl*, *n.* *Naut.* the second sail above the deck on any mast (main, fore, or mizzen).—*Top-sawyer*, *n.* The sawyer who takes the upper stand in a saw-pit; a first-rate man in any line [slang].—*Top-soil*, *n.* The upper part or surface of the soil.

*Top*, *top*, *n.* [D. *top*, *G. topf*—perhaps same word as above, being named from whirling round on its top or point.] A child's toy, shaped like a pear, made to whirl on its point by means of a string or a whip.

*Topaz*, *tō'paz*, *n.* [Fr. *topaze*, *L.*

*topazus*, from Gr. *topazos*, the yellow or oriental topaz.] A gem harder than quartz, transparent or translucent, and having the colour yellow, white, green, or blue.

**Tope**, *tóp*, *n*. [Originally a Cornish word.] A fish of the shark kind, attaining a length of six feet.

**Tope**, *tóp*, *n*. [Skr. *stúpa*, a tope.] A species of Buddhist monument.

**Tope**, *tóp*, *v.i*. [From Fr. *tope*, to cover a stake in gaming, to accept an offer (hence, it might mean to vie in drinking).] To drink hard; to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess.—**Tope**, *tô'pér*, *n*. One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

**Topiary**, *tô'pi-a-ri*, *a*. [L. *topiarius*, from *topia* (*opera*), ornamental gardening, from Gr. *topos*, a place.] Shaped by clipping, pruning, or training.—*Topiary work*, the trimming of thickets, trees, or hedges into fantastic shapes.

**Topic**, *top'ik*, *n*. [Fr. *topiques*, subjects of conversation.] Originally a general maxim or dictum regarded as being of use in argument or oratory; a general truth; in common usage, the subject of any discourse; any subject that is discussed or spoken of for the time being; the matter treated of.—**Topical**, *top'i-kal*, *a*. Pertaining to a topic; pertaining to a place or locality; local.

**Topography**, *to-pog'ra-fi*, *n*. [Gr. *topos*, place (hence *topic*), and *grapô*, I describe.] The description of a particular place, city, town, parish, or tract of land; the detailed description of any country or region; distinguished from geography in dealing with the minuter features.—**Topographic**, **Topographical**, *top-o-graf'ik*, *top-o-graf'i-kal*, *a*. Pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place or country.

**Topple**, *top'l*, *v.i*. [From *top*.] To fall forward, as something tall or high; to tumble down; to be on the point of falling.—*v.t*. To throw down.

**Topsy-turvy**, *top'si-têr-vi*, *a*. or *adv*. [A word of uncertain origin.] In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward and the bottom upward.

**Toque**, *tôk*, *n*. [Fr., from Armor. *tôk*, *W*. *toc*, a hat or bonnet.] A kind of bonnet or head-dress.

**Tor**, *tor*, *n*. [W. *tor*, a bulge, a hill; allied to L. *turris*, a tower.] A high pointed rock or hill.

**Torah**, *tô'ra*, *n*. [Heb.] Mosaic law, the Pentateuch.

**Torch**, *torch*, *n*. [Fr. *torche*, *It*. *torcia*, from L.L. *tortia*, from L. *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist.] A light to be carried in the hand, formed of some combustible substance, as of twisted flax, hemp, &c., soaked with tallow; a flambeau.

**Toreador**, *tor'e-a-dor'*, *n*. [Sp., from *toro*, a bull.] A general name for a bull-fighter in Spain, especially one who fights on horseback.

**Torment**, *tor'ment*, *n*. [O.Fr. *torment* (Fr. *tourment*), from L. *tormentum*, an engine for hurling missiles, a rack, torture, from *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist.] Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; torture; what causes such pain.—*v.t*. (tor-ment') To put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating pain on; to torture; to afflict; to tease, vex, or harass; to annoy.—**Tormentor**, *tor-men'têr*, *n*. One who or that which torments; a kind of harrow with wheels, used for breaking up stiff soils.

**Tormentil**, **Tormentilla**, *tor'men-til*, *n*. [Fr. *tormentille*, from L. *tormentum*, pain—because said to allay the pain of toothache.] A common British weed with small yellow flowers, and large woody roots sometimes used in tanning.

**Tornado**, *tor-nâ'dô*, *n*. pl. **Tornadoes**, *tor-nâ'dôz*. [Sp. *tornado*, a return, from *tornar*, to turn.] A violent whirling wind; a whirlwind or tempest, usually accompanied with severe thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain; a typhoon or hurricane.

**Torpedo**, *tor-pê'dô*, *n*. pl. **Torpedoes**, *tor-pê'dôz*. [L., from *torpère*, to be stiff, numb, or torpid.] A fish allied to the rays, noted for its power of discharging electric shocks when irritated; a destructive engine to be propelled under water against an enemy's ship and then exploded with deadly effect.—*v.t*. To sink by a torpedo.

**Torpedo-boat**, *n*. A vessel specially intended to attack with torpedoes, and having usually three torpedo-tubes.—**Torpedo-net**, *n*. A strong steel net suspended vertically in the water by means of booms to intercept a torpedo aimed at a vessel.—**Torpedo-tube**, *n*. A tube for the discharge of torpedoes from a torpedo-boat, submarine, &c.

**Torpid**, *tor'pid*, *a*. [L. *torpidus*, from *torpère*, to be numb, motionless; same root as A.Sax. *theof*, unfermented.] Having lost motion or the power of motion and feeling; numb; dull; sluggish; inactive.—**Torpidus**, *n.pl*. The Lent boat-races at Oxford.—**Torpor**, *tor'por*, *n*. [L.] Loss of motion or sensation; torpidity; numbness; sluggishness.

**Torque**, *tork*, *n*. [From L. *torques*, a twisted neck-chain, from *torqueo*, I twist.] *Archæol*. a personal ornament, consisting of a stiff collar, formed of a number of gold wires twisted together, or of a thin twisted metal plate, worn round the neck as a symbol of rank by certain ancient nations, as by the ancient Britons, Gauls, and Germans.—*Mech*. a system of forces equivalent to a couple, and therefore having a twisting or turning effect.

**Torrefy**, *tor'e-fl*, *v.t*. [Fr. *torréfier*,

from L. *torreo*, I roast, and *facio*, I make.] To dry, roast, scorch, or parch by a fire; *metal*. to roast, as metallic ores.—**Torrefaction**, *tor'e-fak'shon*, *n*. The operation of drying or parching by a fire.

**Torrent**, *tor'ent*, *n*. [Fr. *torrent*, from L. *torrens*, *torrentis*, a torrent, from *torrens*, burning, roaring, ppr. of *torreo*, *tostum*, to burn.] A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like; *fig*. a violent or rapid flow; a flood (a *torrent* of words or eloquence).—**Torrential**, *tor-en'shal*, *a*. Pertaining to a torrent.

**Torricellian**, *tor-sel'i-an* or *tor-i-chel'i-an*, *a*. Pertaining to **Torricelli**, an Italian physicist, who, in 1643, discovered the principle of the barometer.—**Torricellian tube**, a glass tube open at one end and hermetically sealed at the other, containing mercury, the essential part of the barometer.—**Torricellian vacuum**, the vacuum above the mercurial column in the barometer.

**Torrid**, *tor'id*, *a*. [L. *torridus*, from *torreo*, I roast.] Dried with heat; parched; violently hot; burning or parching.—**Torrid zone**, *geog*. the broad belt round the middle of the earth which is included between the tropics, and divided into two parts by the equator, and where the heat is always great.

**Torsion**, *tor'shon*, *n*. [L.L. *torsio*, from L. *torqueo*, *torsi*, to twist.] The act of twisting; the twisting, wrenching, or straining of a body; *mech*. the strain produced in a body, such as a thread, wire, or slender rod, when equal and opposite twisting couples are applied to it in the planes of its two ends; *surg*. the twisting of the cut end of a small artery for the purpose of checking hemorrhage.—**Torsion balance**, an instrument for estimating the intensity of a small force (such as the attraction or repulsion between two small charges of electricity) by the force with which a thread or wire resists twisting, as observed by the angle made by an arm horizontally suspended from the thread or wire.

**Torsk**, *torsk*, *n*. [Sw. and Dan. *torsk*, a codfish or torsk.] A European fish of the cod tribe, caught in great quantities and salted and dried as food.

**Torso**, *tor'sô*, *n*. [Lit., lit. a trunk or stump.] *Sculp*. the trunk of a statue deprived of head and limbs; the trunk of the human body.

**Tort**, *tort*, *n*. [Fr., from L. *tortus*, twisted, from *torqueo*, I twist.] A legal term for any wrong or injury to person or property.

**Tortilla**, *tor-tel'yâ*, *n*. [Sp.] A large thin cake of maize, baked on a heated iron plate.

**Tortoise**, *tort'is*, *n*. [Lit. twisted or distorted animal (referring to its peculiar limbs), from O.Fr. *tortis*, fem. *tortisse*, twisted, from L. *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist.] A name common to a family of land reptiles

covered with a flattened shell, a kind of bony box, from which the head and legs protrude.—**Tortoise-shell**, *n.* The shell, or more strictly the scutes or scales, of the tortoise and other allied reptiles, used in the manufacture of combs, snuff-boxes, &c., and in inlaying and other ornamental work.

**Tortuous**, *tor-tū-us*, *a.* [L. *tortuosus*, from *tortus*, twisted, pp. of *torqueo*, I twist.] Twisted; wreathed; winding; *fig.* proceeding in a circuitous and underhand manner; taking an oblique and deceitful course; not open and straightforward.

**Torture**, *tor-tūr*, *n.* [Fr. *torture*, from L. *tortura*, a twisting, torture, from *torqueo*, *tortum*, to twist, torture.] Excruciating pain; extreme anguish of body or mind; agony; torment; severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime or for the purpose of extorting a confession; the act of inflicting excruciating pain.—*v.t.*—*tortured*, *torturing*. To pain to extremity; to torment bodily or mentally; to punish with torture; to wrest greatly from the right meaning.—**Torturer**, *tor-tūr-er*, *n.* One who tortures; a tormentor.

**Torus**, *tō-rus*, *n.* [L., a swelling or protuberance.] *Arch.* a large moulding used in the bases of columns, having a semicircular section; *bot.* the receptacle of a flower; *math.* a surface, or solid, generated by the revolution of a circle about an axis in its plane.

**Tory**, *tō-ri*, *n.* [From Irish *tuirgeir* or *toiridhe*, a pursuer, an Irish outlaw or plunderer.] A political party name first used in England about 1679, and applied originally in reproach to all supposed abettors of the Imaginary Popish Plot; then to those who refused to concur in excluding a Roman Catholic prince (in the particular instance James II) from the throne; afterwards it was generally applied to those adverse to changes in the constitution; and in modern times it is much the same as *Conservative*, which has to a considerable extent supplanted it.—*a.* Pertaining to Tories.—**Toryism**, *tō-ri-izm*, *n.* The principles or practices of the Tories.

**Toss**, *tos*, *v.t.* [Perhaps from W. *toslaw*, to toss, from *tos*, a toss, a jerk.] To throw with the hand; to pitch; to fling; to cast; to throw up with a sudden or violent motion; to jerk (to *toss* the head); to dash about (to be *tossed* on the waves); to agitate; to make restless.—*v.i.* To roll and tumble; to be in violent commotion; to writhe; to be flung or dashed about.—*n.* A throwing with a jerk; the act of tossing; a throw or jerk of the head; the tossing up of a coin to decide something.—**Toss-up**, *n.* The throwing up of a coin to decide something; hence, an even chance or hazard.

**Tot**, *tot*, *n.* [Dan. *tot*, Icel. *tóttur*, applied to dwarfish persons; perhaps allied to *tit*.] Anything small or insignificant; used as a term of endearment; a small quantity of liquor.

**Tot**, *tot*, *v.t.*—*totted*, *totting*. [Abbrev. of *total*.] To sum; generally with up. [Colloq.]

**Total**, *tō-tal*, *a.* [L. *totalis*, from *totus*, whole; akin to *tot*, so many, *tam*, so, *tantus*, so great.] Pertaining to the whole; comprehending the whole; entire (the *total* sum); complete in degree; absolute (a *total* wreck); thorough.—*n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount; an aggregate.—**Totalisator**, *tō-tal-iz-à-tēr*, *n.* The registration machine on the pari-mutuel system of betting, which registers the bets made on each race; familiarly called the *tote*.—**Totalitarian**, *to-tal-it-ār-i-an*, *a.* Applied to states under a highly centralized government which suppresses all rival political parties.—**Totality**, *tō-tal-ty*, *n.* The whole or total sum; whole quantity or amount.—**Totally**, *tō-tal-li*, *adv.* In a total manner; wholly; entirely; fully; completely.

**Totem**, *tō-tem*, *n.* [American-Indian term.] A rude figure, as of a beast, bird, &c., used by the North American Indians as a symbolic name; an animal, plant, &c., used as a sort of badge of a tribe or family among rude races, and looked upon with some reverence.

**Totter**, *tot-ēr*, *v.i.* [O.E. *toteren*.] To appear as if about to fall when standing or walking; to walk unsteadily; to be on the point of falling; to threaten to topple down.—**Tottery**, *tot-ēr-i*, *a.* Unsteady; shaking.

**Toucan**, *tō-kan*, *n.* [Fr. *toucan*, Pg. and Braz. *tucano*; imitative of its cry.] The name of a family of scansorial birds of tropical America, distinguished by their enormous beak.

**Touch**, *tuch*, *v.t.* [Fr. *toucher*, O.Fr. *tucher*, *tocher*, *toquer* = Sp. and Pg. *tocar*, It. *toccare*, to touch, from O.H.G. *zuchon*, to draw, to pull.] To perceive by the sense of feeling; to come in contact with in any manner, but particularly by means of the hand, finger, &c.; to hit or strike against; to harm; to meddle or interfere with; hence, to taste or eat; to come to; to reach or arrive at; to relate to or concern (a person or thing); to mark or delineate slightly; to add a slight stroke or strokes to, as with a pen, pencil, brush, &c.; to handle in a skilful or special manner (as a musical instrument); to discourse of; to write about; to make a mere reference to; to move or strike mentally; to excite with compassion or other tender emotion; to melt or soften the heart of; to make an impression on physically; to act on; *geom.* to meet without

cutting; to be in contact with.—*v.i.* To be in contact; to take effect; to say a few words in discourse.—*Touch and go*, a phrase used either substantively or adjectively and applied to something, such as an accident, which had almost happened; a close shave.—*n.* The act of touching, or the state of being touched; contact; the sense of feeling which resides in the nervous papillae of the skin and forms one of the five senses; a state in which one or other of two parties has a knowledge of the other's position, opinions, &c.; a certain degree of some feeling, affection, or emotion (a *touch* of pity); a trait; a characteristic; a small quantity or degree; a smack; a little; a successful effort or attempt; a stroke (a *touch* of genius); a stroke of a pen, pencil, or the like; the act of the hand on a musical instrument; the peculiar handling usual to an artist, and by which his works may be known; the resistance of the keys of a musical instrument to the fingers; in *football*, that part of the ground outside the side lines bounding the field of play.—**Touch-hole**, *n.* The vent of a cannon or other species of firearms, by which fire is communicated to the charge.—**Touching**, *tuch-ing*, *a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic.—*pp.* used as *prep.* Concerning; relating to; with respect to.—**Touch-needle**, *n.* A small bar of gold or silver, pure or alloyed, used along with the touchstone to test the quality of articles of gold and silver.—**Touchstone**, *tuch-stōn*, *n.* A hard black siliceous stone used in ascertaining the purity of gold and silver, the streak made by rubbing the article on it being compared with that made by the touch-needle, the quality of which is known; *fig.* any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried.—**Touchwood**, *tuch-vud*, *n.* The soft white substance into which wood is converted by the action of several fungi, serving the purpose of tinder.

**Touchy**, *tuch-i*, *a.* [A form of *techy*, *tetchy*, brought into use by the influence of *touch*.] Apt to take offence; irritable; irascible.

**Tough**, *tuf*, *a.* [A.Sax. *tōh*.] Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking; having tenacity; tenacious; strong; able to endure hardship; viscous; durable; stubborn; unmanageable.—**Toughen**, *tuf-n*, *v.i.* To grow tough.—*v.t.* To make tough.—**Toughness**, *tuf-nes*, *n.* The quality of being tough; flexibility with firm adhesion of parts; viscosity; tenacity; strength of constitution or texture.

**Tour**, *tōr*, *n.* [Fr. *tour*, a turn, trip.] A round or circuit; a journey in a circuit; a roving journey; a lengthy jaunt or excursion; turn or succession (a *tour* of duty); a military use of the word.—*v.i.* To



make a tour.—**Tourist**, tōr'ist, *n.* One who makes a tour; one who travels for pleasure.

**Tourmaline**, tōr'ma-len, *n.* [A corruption of *tourmal*, a name given to it in Ceylon.] A mineral of various colours, frequently black or colourless, crystallized in three-sided or six-sided prisms, often found in granitic rocks.

**Tournament**, tōr'na-ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *tournoiement*.] A martial sport or species of combat performed in former times by knights on horseback for the purpose of exercising and exhibiting their courage, prowess, and skill in arms; a tilting match among a number; hence, any contest of skill in which a number take part (a chess *tournament*).—**Tourney**, tōr'ne, *n.* [O. Fr. *tournoi*.] A tournament.

**Tourniquet**, tōr'ni-ke't, *n.* [Fr., from *tourner*, to turn.] A surgical bandage which may be tightened with a screw, used to check hemorrhages.

**Tousle**, tōu'z'l, *v.t.* To put into disorder; to dishevel; to rumple. [Colloq.]

**Tout**, tout, *v.i.* [Formerly *toot*, *tote*, to pry, peep, from A.Sax. *tōtian*, to stick out or project.] To ply or seek for customers.—*n.* One who plies for customers, as for an inn or hotel; a person who clandestinely watches the trials of race-horses at their training quarters and for a fee gives information for betting purposes.

**Tout-ensemble**, tō-tān-sān-bl, *n.* [Fr., all together.] The whole taken together; anything regarded as a whole; the general effect of a work of art.

**Tow**, tō, *v.t.* [From stem of A.Sax. *teōhan*, *teōn*, to draw.] To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope.—*n.* The state of being towed (to take a boat in *tow*).—**Towage**, tō'āj, *n.* The act of towing.—**Tow-boat**, *n.* A boat employed in towing a vessel; a boat that is towed.—**Towing-path**, *n.* A path used by men and horses in towing boats along a canal or river.—**Tow-line**, **Tow-rope**, *n.* A rope or hawser used to tow vessels.

**Tow**, tō, *n.* [A.Sax. *tow*.] The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp separated from the finer part by the hatchel or swingle.

**Toward**, **Towards**, tō'ērd, tō'ērdz, *prep.* [A.Sax. *tōward*, *tōwardes*.] In the direction of; in regard or with respect to (well-disposed toward us); tending or contributing to; in aid of; for; nearly; about (toward three o'clock).—*adv.* In a state of preparation; being carried on.—**Toward**, tō'wērd, *a.* [Lit. bending or turned to; comp. *froward*, in the opposite sense.] Pliable; docile; ready to do or learn; apt.

**Towel**, tōu'el, *n.* [Fr. *touaille*, from O.H.G. *twahilla*, *dwahilla*, a towel, from *twahan*, A.Sax. *thwēdan* (for

*thweahan*), Goth. *thwahan*, to wash.] A cloth, usually of linen, for wiping the hands and face, especially after washing; a similar cloth for wiping in domestic use.—**Towel-horse**, *n.* A wooden frame or stand to hang towels on.

**Tower**, tōu'ēr, *n.* [O.E. *tow*, from Fr. *tour*, a tower, from L. *turreis*, a tower.] A lofty narrow building of a round, square, or polygonal form, either insulated or forming part of a church, castle, or other edifice; a tall, movable wooden structure anciently used in storming a fortified place; a citadel; a fortress.—*v.i.* To rise or fly high; to soar; to be lofty; to stand sublime.—**Towering**, tōu'ēr-ing, *a.* Very high or lofty; extreme; violent; outrageous (a *towering* rage).

**Town**, toun, *n.* [A.Sax. *tūn*, enclosure.] Originally a walled or fortified place; then houses enclosed with a wall; hence, any collection of houses larger than a village; a large assemblage of adjacent houses intersected by streets: often opposed to *country*; the metropolis or county town, or the particular city, &c., in or near which the speaker or writer is (to go to *town*, to be in *town*); the inhabitants of a town (all the *town* talks of it).—*a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a town; urban.

**Town-clerk**, *n.* The clerk to a municipal corporation, who keeps the records of the town.—**Town-council**, *n.* The governing body in a municipal corporation elected by the ratepayers.—**Town-councillor**, *n.* A member of a town-council.—**Town-crier**, *n.* A public crier in a town.—**Town-hall**, *n.* A large hall or building belonging to a town or borough in which the town-council ordinarily hold their meetings; a town-house.—**Township**, toun'ship, *n.* The district or territory of a town; a division of certain parishes; in the United States, a territorial district subordinate to a county, the inhabitants of which have certain powers for regulating their own affairs.—**Townsmān**, tounz'mān, *n.* An inhabitant of a town; one of the same town with another.—**Town-talk**, *n.* The common topic among people of a town.

**Toxæmia**, toks-ēm'i-a, *n.* [Gr. *toxikon*, poison, *haima*, blood.] Blood-poisoning.

**Toxic**, tok'sik, *a.* [Gr. *toxikon*, poison, originally for arrows, from *toxon*, a bow.] Pertaining to poisons; poisonous.—**Toxicologist**, tok-si-kol'o-jist, *n.* One who treats of poisons.—**Toxicology**, tok-si-kol'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *toxikon*, poison, *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of poisons; that branch of medicine which treats of poisons and their antidotes.

**Toy**, toi, *n.* [Same as Dan. *tøj*, D. *tuig*, G. *zeug*.] A plaything for

children; a bauble; a thing for amusement and of no real value; a trifling object.—*v.i.* To dally amorously; to trifle; to play.

**Trace**, trās, *n.* [Fr. *trace*, *tracé*, track, outline, &c., from *tracer*, to trace, from L.L. *tractare*, from L. *tractus*, pp. of *trahō*, *trahere*, to draw.] A mark left by anything passing; a track; any mark, impression, or appearance left when the thing itself no longer exists; visible evidence of something having been; token; vestige; a minute quantity or insignificant particle; one of the straps, chains, or ropes by which a carriage, wagon, &c., is drawn.—*v.t.* To follow by traces left; to track out; to follow by vestiges or indications; to draw or delineate with marks; to draw in outline; to copy, as a drawing or engraving, by following the lines and marking them on a sheet superimposed, through which they appear.—*v.i.* To walk; to travel.—**Tracery**, trās'ēr-i, *n.* *Arch.* ornamental open-work in stone in the head of a Gothic window, showing curves and flowing lines intersecting in various ways and enriched with foliations; any similar ornamental work.—**Tracing**, trās'ing, *n.* The act of one who traces; a copy of an original design or drawing made by following its lines through a transparent medium.—**Tracing-paper**, *n.* Transparent paper which is laid on a drawing, so that the outlines of the original may be drawn on it.

**Trachea**, trak-ē'a, *n. pl.* **Tracheæ**. [L. *trachia*, Gr. *tracheia*, from *trachys*, rough, from the inequalities of its cartilages.] The windpipe, a cartilaginous and membranous pipe through which the air passes into and out of the lungs; *bot.* one of the spiral vessels of plants; *zool.* one of those vessels in insects, &c., which receive air and distribute it to every part of the interior of the body.—**Tracheotomy**, trak-ē-ot'o-mī, *n.* [Trachea, and Gr. *tomē*, a cutting, from *temnō*, I cut.] *Surg.* the operation of cutting into the trachea, as in cases of suffocation.

**Trachyte**, trā'kit, *n.* [Gr. *trachys*, rough.] A felspathic rock abundant among the products of volcanoes.

**Track**, trak, *n.* [O.Fr. *trac*, a track or course, from D. and L.G. *trek*, *treck*, a drawing, *trekken*, *trecken*, to draw.] A mark left by something that has passed along; a mark left by the foot of man or beast; a trace; a footprint; a road; a beaten path; course followed; path; the course of a railway; the permanent way; a path or course, frequently circular or oval, laid out for racing, &c.—*v.t.* To follow when guided by a track; to follow by tracks; *naut.* to tow by a line from the shore.—**Tracker**, trak'ēr, *n.* One who tracks; one who hunts by following the track.

**Tract**, trakt, *n.* [L. *tractus*, a draw-

ing, a district.] A region or quantity of land or water of indefinite extent; a short dissertation; a short treatise, particularly on practical religion: in this sense often adjectively used: as, a *tract* society, a society for the printing and distribution of tracts; a length or extent of time (a *tract* of dry weather).—**Tractarian**, trak-tă'ri-an, *n.* A term applied to the writers of the '*Tracts for the Times*', a series of papers published at Oxford between 1833 and 1841, written by Anglican scholars, and showing a considerable leaning towards Roman Catholicism; also a person who supports such opinions.—**Tractate**, trak'tăt, *n.* [*L. tractatus*, a treatise.] A treatise; a tract.

**Tractable**, trak'ta-bl, *a.* [*L. tractabilis*, from *tracto*, I handle.] Capable of being easily trained or managed; very amenable to discipline; docile; governable.

**Traction**, trak'shon, *n.* [*Fr. traction*, from *L. traho*, *tractum*, to draw.] The act of drawing or dragging; the act of drawing a body along a plane, as when a vessel is towed in water or a carriage upon a road or railway.—**Traction-engine**, *n.* A steam locomotive engine for dragging heavy loads on common roads.—**Tractor**, trak'tor, *n.* That which draws; a vehicle driven by an internal-combustion engine, especially as used in agriculture.

**Trade**, trād, *n.* [From verb to *tread*, and originally meaning a beaten path, hence a way or path of life, traffic, trade. The *trade*-winds are so called from blowing in a regular course.] Regular employment or way of life; the business which a person carries on for procuring subsistence or for profit; occupation; particularly a mechanical or mercantile employment or a handicraft, as distinguished from an art or profession; the business of exchanging commodities for other commodities or for money; commerce; traffic; collectively, those who are engaged in any trade; a trade-wind.—*a.* Pertaining to trade or a particular trade.—*v.i.* To barter or to buy and sell; to traffic; to carry on commerce; to engage in affairs generally; to deal or have dealings.—*v.t.* To sell or exchange in commerce; to barter.—**Trade-mark**, *n.* A distinctive mark or device adopted by a manufacturer or producer, and impressed on his goods, labels, &c., to distinguish them from those of others.—**Trade-price**, *n.* The price charged to dealers for articles that are to be sold again.—**Trader**, trā'dér, *n.* One engaged in trade or commerce; a vessel employed regularly in any particular trade.—**Tradesman**, trādz'man, *n.* A shop-keeper; a mechanic.—**Trade-union**, *n.* A combination of workmen of any particular trade or

branch of manufacture to enable them all to secure the conditions most favourable for labour, and the redress of any of their grievances.—**Trade-wind**, *n.* One of those constant winds which occur in all open seas on both sides of the equator, and to the distance of about 30° north and south of it, blowing always or for half the year in the same direction.—**Trading**, trā'ding, *a.* Carrying on commerce; engaged in trade; venal.

**Tradition**, tra-dish'on, *n.* [*Fr. tradition*, from *L. traditio*, a handing over, from *trado*, I deliver.] The handing down of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity by oral communication; that which is handed down from age to age by oral communication; a doctrine or statement of facts so handed down.—**Traditional**, tra-dish'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing.

**Traduce**, tra-dūs', *v.t.* [*L. traduco*, *traducere*, to lead along, exhibit, disgrace, defame.] To misrepresent wilfully; to defame; to calumniate; to vilify.—**Traducer**, tradūs'ér, *n.* One that traduces; a slanderer; a calumniator.

**Traffic**, traf'ik, *n.* [*Fr. trafic*, *It. traffico*, *Sp. trafico*, *trafago*, traffic; origin doubtful.] An interchange of goods or merchandise between countries, communities, or individuals; trade; commerce; goods or persons passing along a road, railway, canal, steamboat route, &c., viewed collectively; dealings; intercourse.—*v.i.* To trade; to buy and sell wares; to carry on commerce; to have business or dealings; to deal; to trade meanly or mercenarily.

**Tragacanth**, trag'a-kanth, *n.* [*L. tragacantha*, *tragacanthum*, from *Gr. tragakantha*—*tragos*, a goat, and *akantha*, a thorn.] Goat's-thorn, a leguminous plant yielding a gummy juice used in confectionery.

**Tragedy**, traf'e-di, *n.* [*L. trægedia*, from *Gr. tragô(i)dia*, *tragedy*—*tragos*, a he-goat, and *ôdê*, ô(i)dê, a song, from *aeidô*, I sing; because, it is said, a goat was the prize of the early tragic choirs in Athens.] A dramatic poem representing an important event or a series of events in the life of some person or persons, in which the diction is elevated and the catastrophe melancholy; that kind of drama in which some fatal or mournful event is the main theme; a fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are sacrificed; a murderous deed.—**Tragedian**, tra-jê'di-an, *n.* [*L. tragædus*.] A writer of tragedy; an actor of tragedy.—**Tragic**, Tragical, traf'ik, traf'ik-al, *a.* [*L. tragicus*.] Pertaining to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy

(in this sense *Tragic* is now the more common form); connected with or characterized by bloodshed or loss of life; murderous; dreadful; calamitous.—**Tragi-comedy**, *n.* A kind of dramatic piece in which serious and comic scenes are blended, and of which the event is not unhappy.

**Trail**, trāl, *v.t.* [From old *traille*, a sledge, from *L. tragula*, a sledge.] To draw behind or along the ground; to drag.—*v.i.* To sweep over a surface by being pulled or dragged; to grow with long slender and creeping shoots or stems, as a plant.—*To trail arms*, to carry the rifle horizontally at the full extent of the right arm.—*n.* A track followed by a hunter; anything drawn to length (a *trail* of smoke); the end of the stock of a gun-carriage which rests upon the ground when a gun is in position for firing.—**Trailer**, trāl'ér, *n.* One who trails; a plant which cannot grow upward without support; a carriage dragged by a motor vehicle or cycle; a series of excerpts advertising coming attractions at the cinema.

**Train**, trān, *v.t.* [*Fr. trainer*, *O.Fr. trainer*, *trahiner*, to draw, from *L.L. trahinare*, from *L. trahere*, to draw.] To educate; to rear and instruct: often followed by *up*; to form to any practice by exercise; to drill; to discipline; to break; to tame and reduce to docility; to teach to perform certain actions (to *train* dogs); to subject to proper regimen and exercise for the performance of some special exertion or feat (to *train* horses for the Derby); *garden-ing*, to form to a desired shape by growth and pruning, &c.—*v.i.* To undergo some special drill or discipline; to subject oneself to a special course of exercise and regimen for an athletic or other feat.—*n.* That which is drawn along behind; that part of a gown or robe which trails behind the wearer; the tail of a comet, meteor, &c.; the tail of a bird; the after part of a gun-carriage; a succession of connected things; a series; way or course of procedure; regular method; course; a number or body of followers or attendants; a retinue; a procession; a connected line of carriages on a railway, together with the engine; a line of combustible material to lead fire to a charge or mine; a set of wheels, or wheels and pinions, as in a watch.—*Train of artillery*, a certain number of pieces, with attendants, carriages, &c., organized for a given duty.—**Train-band**, *n.* A band or company of militia.—**Train-bearer**, *n.* One who holds up a person's train or long state robe.—**Trained**, trānd, *p.* and *a.* Formed by training; exercised; -educated; instructed; skilled by practice.—**Trainer**, trā'nér, *n.* One who trains; one who prepares men, horses, &c., for the perfor-

mance of certain feats, as an oarsman for a boat-race, or a horse for racing.—**Training**, trā'ning, *p.* and *a.* Teaching and forming by practice.—*Training college*, a normal school.—*n.* The act of one who trains; the process of educating; education; drill; course of exercise and regimen.—**Training-ship**, *n.* A ship equipped with instructors, officers, &c., to train lads for the sea.

**Train-oil**, trān, *n.* [*D.* and *L.G. traan*, *Dan.* and *Sw. tran*, *G. thran*, *train-oil*; comp. *D. traan*, *G. thräne*, a tear, a drop.] The oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales.

**Traipse**, trāps, *v.i.* [Perhaps from *O.Fr. trespasser*, to pass across.] To walk sluttishly or carelessly; to traipse.

**Trait**, trāt or trā, *n.* [*Fr.*, a trait, a stroke, from *L. tractus*, a drawing.] A stroke; a touch; a distinguishing or peculiar feature; a peculiarity.

**Traitor**, trā'tēr, *n.* [*O.Fr. traïtor (Fr. traïtre)*, from *L. traditor*, from *trado*, I deliver up.] One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, plays into the hands of an enemy; one guilty of perfidy or treachery.—**Traitorous**, trā'tēr-us, *a.* Acting in the traitor; treacherous; perfidious; consisting in or partaking of treason.—**Traitress**, trā'tres, *n.* A female traitor; a woman who betrays her country or her trust.

**Trajectory**, tra-jek'tō-ri, *n.* [*L. trans*, across, and *jacio*, I throw.] The path described by a body, such as a planet, comet, projectile, &c., under the action of given forces.

**Tram**, tram, *n.* [Same as *Sc. tram*, the shaft of a cart, *Sw. trom*, *trum*, *G. tram*, a beam.] One of the rails or tracks of a tramway; a sort of four-wheeled wagon running on a tramway used in coal-mines.—**Tramway**, tram'wā, *n.* A railway laid along a road or the street of a town, on which cars for passengers or for goods are drawn by horses, or driven by some mechanical power.—*Tramway car*, a passenger carriage on a street tramway.

**Trammel**, tram'el, *n.* [*Fr. tremail*, *trémål*, a net, from *L.L. tramaculum*, *tremaculum*, a kind of fishing-net.] A kind of net for catching birds or fishes; a kind of shackles for regulating the motions of a horse and making him amble; whatever hinders activity, freedom, or progress; an instrument for drawing ellipses, used by joiners and other artificers; a beam-compass.—*v.t.*—*trammelled*, *trammelling*. To confine; to hamper; to shackle.

**Tramp**, tramp, *v.t.* [Same as *L.G. trampen*, *Dan. trampe*, *Sw. trampa*, to tramp; nasalized forms corresponding to *D. and G. trappen*, to tread; akin *trap*, *trip*.] To tread under foot; to trample; to travel over on foot (to tramp a country).—

*v.i.* To travel on foot.—*n.* The sound made by the feet coming in contact with the ground in walking or marching; an excursion on foot; a vagrant; a stroller; a cargo steamer which makes irregular and usually short voyages.—**Trample**, tram'pl, *v.t.* [*A freq. from tramp*; like *D. trampelen*, *G. trampeln*, to trample.] To tread under foot; to tread down; to prostrate by treading; to crush with the feet; to treat with pride, contempt, and insult.—*v.i.* To tread in contempt; to tread with force; to stamp.

**Trance**, trans, *n.* [*Fr. transe*, from *L. transitus*, a passage, from *trans*, across, beyond, and *eo*, *itum*, to go.] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body, or to be rapt into visions; a state of insensibility to the things of this world; a state of perplexity or bewilderment; *med.* same as *Catalepsy*.

**Tranquil**, tran'kwil, *a.* [*Fr. tranquille*, from *L. tranquillus*, quiet, calm.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated.—**Tranquillity**, tran-kuw'il-ti, *n.* [*L. tranquillitas*.] The state of being tranquil; quietness; calmness; freedom from agitation.

**Transact**, tran-sakt', *v.t.* [*L. transigo*, *transactum*—*trans*, across, through, and *ago*, I lead, act.] To carry through, perform, or conduct (business affairs, &c.); to do; to perform; to manage; to complete; to carry through.—**Transaction**, tran-sak'shon, *n.* The doing or performing of any business; some piece of business; a proceeding; an affair; *pl.* reports containing papers or abstracts of papers, speeches, discussions, &c., read or delivered at the meetings of certain learned societies.

**Transatlantic**, trans-at-lan'tik, *a.* [*L. trans*, beyond, and *Atlantic*.] Lying or being beyond the Atlantic; crossing the Atlantic (a transatlantic line of steamers).

**Transcend**, tran-send', *v.t.* [*L. transcendō*—*trans*, beyond, and *scandō*, I climb.] To rise above or beyond; to be or go beyond the grasp or comprehension of; to surpass, outgo, excel, exceed.—**Transcendence**, **Transcendency**, tran-sen'dens, tran-sen'den-si, *n.* Superior excellence; supereminence.—**Transcendent**, tran-sen'dent, *a.* Superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others; going beyond or transcending human experience.—**Transcendental**, tran-sen-den'tal, *a.* Transcendent; transcending the sphere of that knowledge which we acquire by experience; abstrusely speculative; beyond the reach of ordinary, everyday, or common thought and experience; *math.* applied to what cannot be represented by an algebraical expression of a finite number of terms.—

**Transcendentalism**, tran-sen-den'tal-izm, *n.* The quality of being transcendental; a system of philo-

sophy which claims to have a true knowledge of all things material and immaterial, human and divine, so far as the mind is capable of knowing them; sometimes used for that which is vague and illusive in philosophy.

**Transcribe**, tran-skrib', *v.t.* [*L. transcribo*—*trans*, over, and *scribo*, I write.] To write over again or in the same words; to copy.—

**Transcriber**, tran-skri'bér, *n.* One who transcribes; a copier or copyist.—**Transcript**, tran-skript, *n.* [*L. transcriptum*, from *transcriptus*, pp. of *transcribo*.] A writing made from and according to an original; a copy; an imitation.—

**Transcription**, tran-skrip'shon, *n.* The act of transcribing or copying; a copy; a transcript; *mus.* the arrangement of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally composed.

**Transept**, tran-sept, *n.* [*L. trans*, across, and *septum*, an enclosure.] *Arch.* that portion of a church built in the form of a cross, which is between the nave and choir and projects externally on each side so as to form the short arms of the cross.

**Transfer**, trans-fér', *v.t.* [*L. transfero*—*trans*, and *fero*, I carry.] To convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person; to make over the possession or control of; to convey, as a right, from one person to another; *lithography*, to produce a facsimile of on a prepared stone by means of prepared paper and ink.—*n.* (trans-fér'). The act of transferring; that which is transferred; *lithography*, a picture drawn or printed with a special ink on specially prepared paper, and transferred to the surface of a stone to be printed from.—**Transference**, trans-fér-ens, *n.* The act of transferring; the act of conveying from one place, person, or thing to another; the passage of anything from one place to another.

**Transfigure**, trans-fig'ūr, *v.t.* [*Fr. transfigurer*, from *L. transfiguro*—*trans*, over, and *figura*, figure.] To change the outward form or appearance of; to transform in appearance; to give an elevated or glorified appearance to; to elevate and glorify; to idealize.—**Transfiguration**, trans-fig'ū-rā'shon, *n.* A change of form or figure; the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Saviour on the mount; an ecclesiastical feast held on 6th August in commemoration of this.

**Transfix**, trans-fiks', *v.t.* [*L. transfigo*, *transfixum*—*trans*, through, and *figo*, I fix.] To pierce through as with a pointed weapon.

**Transform**, trans-form', *v.t.* [*Fr. transformer*, from *L. transformare*—*trans*, across, and *forma*, form.] To change the form of; to give a new



form to; to metamorphose; to change into another substance; to transmute; to change the character or disposition of.—*v.i.*† To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed.—**Transformation**, *trans-for-mā'shon*, *n.* The act or operation of transforming; the state of being transformed; an entire change in form, appearance, nature, disposition, &c.; a metamorphosis; false hair worn by women on the top and front of the head; *math.* a type of operation of great theoretical and practical importance, applicable, e.g., to equations, groups, and geometrical figures, which the operation changes into a more convenient form.—*Transformation scene*, a gorgeous scene at the end of the burlesque of a pantomime.—**Transformer**, *trans-for-mēr*, *n.* *Elect.* an instrument for converting an alternating current at one pressure into an alternating current at a different pressure.

**Transfuse**, *trans-fūz'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. transfuser*, from *L. transfundo*, *trans-fusum*—*trans*, over, and *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour.] To transfer by pouring; to cause to be instilled or imbibed; to instill; *surg.* to transfer (blood) from the veins or arteries of one animal to those of another.—**Transfusion**, *trans-fū-zhōn*, *n.* The act of transfusing; *surg.* the transmission of blood from the veins of one creature to those of another, as from those of a man or one of the lower animals into a man, with the view of restoring vigour.

**Transgress**, *trans-gres'*, *v.t.* [*Fr. transgresser*, from *L. transgredior*, *transgressus*—*trans*, across, and *gradior*, I pass.] To overpass, as some law or rule prescribed; to break or violate; to infringe.—*v.i.* To offend by violating a law; to sin.—**Transgression**, *trans-gresh'on*, *n.* The act of transgressing; the breaking or violation of any law; a trespass; an offence.—**Transgressor**, *trans-gres'ēr*, *n.* One who transgresses; an offender; an evil-doer.

**Tranship**, *trans-ship'*, *v.t.* To convey or transfer from one ship to another.—**Transshipment**, *trans-ship'ment*, *n.* The act of transshipping.

**Transient**, *trans'i-ent*, *a.* [*L. transiens*, *ppr.* of *transco*, I pass away—*trans*, across, and *eo*, I go.] Passing quickly away; of short duration; not permanent, lasting, or durable; momentary; passing.

**Transit**, *trans'sit*, *n.* [*L. transitus*, a passing across, from *transco*, *transitum*, to go over.] The act of passing; a passing over or through; the process of conveying; passage; conveyance (the *transit* of goods through a country); *astron.* the passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of any place; the passage of one heavenly body over the disc of a larger one, as of the planets Mercury and Venus over the sun's disc; the transits of the latter being

at one time of great importance as affording the best means then known of determining the sun's parallax, and consequently the dimensions of the planetary system.—**Transit-instrument**, *n.* An important astronomical instrument, which consists essentially of a telescope so fixed as to move in the plane of the meridian, the principal use of it being to determine the exact moment when a celestial body passes the meridian of the place of observation.—**Transition**, *trans-izh'on* or *trans-zish'on*, *n.* [*L. transitio*.] Passage from one place or state to another; change or process of change; *mus.* a change in the course of a composition from one key to another, or the passage from one major scale to another more or less related.—**Transitional**, *trans-izh'on-al*, *a.* Containing or involving transition.—**Transitive**, *trans'i-tiv*, *a.* Having the power of passing or making transition; *gram.* taking an object after it; denoting action passing to an object that is expressed (a transitive verb).—*n.* A transitive verb.—**Transitory**, *trans-i-to-ri*, *a.* [*L. transitorius*, from *transco*.] Passing away without continuance; unstable and fleeting; short and uncertain.

**Translate**, *trans-lāt'*, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. translate*, from *L. translatus*—*trans*, across, and *latus*, borne or carried.] To remove from one place to another; to take up to heaven without dying [*N.T.*]; to transfer from one office or charge to another; to remove a bishop from one see to another; in the Scottish Church, to transfer a minister from one parish to another; to transform [*Shak.*]; to render into another language; to interpret; to explain by using other words; to express in other terms.—**Translation**, *trans-lā'shon*, *n.* The act of translating; a removal or motion from one place to another; the removal of a person from one office to another; especially, the removal of a bishop from one see to another; also applied to the removal of the relics of a saint from one place to another; the removal of a person to heaven without subjecting him to death; the act of turning into another language; that which is produced by turning into another language; a version.—**Translator**, *trans-lā'tēr*, *n.* One who translates.

**Transliterate**, *trans-lit'ēr-āt*, *v.t.* [*L. trans*, across, over, and *litera*, a letter.] To express or write in the alphabetic characters of another language; to spell in different characters intended to express the same sound.—**Transliteration**, *trans-lit'ēr-ā'shon*, *n.* The act of transliterating; a rendering in equivalent alphabetic characters.

**Translucent**, *trans-lū'sent*, *a.* [*L. translucens*, *translucens*—*trans*, through, and *lucere*, I shine.] Trans-

mitting rays of light, but not so as to render the form or colour of objects beyond distinctly visible.

**Transmigrate**, *trans'mi-grāt'*, *v.i.* [*L. transmigrare*, *transmigratum*—*trans*, across, and *migro*, I migrate.] To migrate; to pass from one country or region to another; to pass from one animal body into another.—**Transmigration**, *trans-mi-grā'shon*, *n.* The act of transmigrating; the passing of a soul into another body after death; metempsychosis.

**Transmit**, *trans-mit'*, *v.t.* [*L. transmittō*, *transmissum*—*trans*, across, through, and *mitto*, I send.] To cause to pass or be conveyed from one point to another; to communicate by sending; to send from one person or place to another; to hand down; to suffer to pass through or form a medium or passage; to let penetrate.—**Transmitter**, *trans-mit'ēr*, *n.* One who or that which transmits; the sending or despatching instrument in telegraphy or wireless telegraphy and telephony.—**Transmission**, *trans-mish'on*, *n.* [*L. transmissio*.] The act of transmitting, or the state of being transmitted; transference; a passing through, as of light through glass or other transparent body.

**Transmogrify**, *trans-mog'ri-fi*, *v.t.* [*A fanciful formation from trans*.] To transform into some other person or thing; to change entirely the appearance of. [Humorous.]

**Transmute**, *trans-mūt'*, *v.t.* [*L. transmutō*—*trans*, across, through, and *muto*, I change.] To change from one nature, form, or substance into another; to change into another thing or body; to metamorphose; to transform.—**Transmutation**, *trans-mū-tā'shon*, *n.* [*L. transmutatio*.] The act of transmuting, or state of being transmuted; change into another substance, form, or nature; *alchemy*, the changing of base metals into gold or silver.—**Transmutation of energy**, in *physics*, the theory that any one of the various forms of energy may be converted into one or more of the other forms (as electricity into heat).

**Transom**, *trans'um*, *n.* [*L. trans-tram*.] One of several transverse beams bolted to the stern-post of a ship and supporting the ends of the decks; a horizontal bar of stone or timber across a mullioned window; the cross-bar separating a door from the fanlight above it; the piece of wood or iron joining the cheeks of gun-carriages.

**Transparent**, *trans-pā'rent*, *a.* [*Fr. transparent*, from *L. trans*, across, through, and *parens*, *parentis*, *ppr.* of *pareo*, I appear.] Having the property of transmitting rays of light so that bodies can be distinctly seen through; pervious to light; diaphanous; pellucid; *fig.* such as to be easily seen through; not sufficient to hide underlying feelings.—**Transparency**, *trans-pā'ren-si*, *n.* The quality or con-

dition of being transparent; perviousness to light; something transparent; a picture painted on transparent or semi-transparent materials, to be viewed by light shining through it.

**Transpire**, trans-pir', *v.t.* — *transpired*, *transpiring*. [Fr. *transpirer*, from *L. trans*, across, and *spiro*, I breathe.] To emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapour. — *v.i.* To be emitted through the excretories of the skin; to exhale; to pass off in insensible perspiration; to become public gradually; to come to light; to ooze out. (It is quite wrong to use this word in sense of take place or happen, as is sometimes done.)

**Transplant**, trans-plant', *v.t.* [Prefix *trans*, and *plant*; Fr. *transplanter*.] To remove and plant in another place; to remove from one place to another; to remove and settle or establish for residence in another place. — **Transplantation**, trans-plan-tā'shon, *n.* The act of transplanting; the shifting of a plant from one spot to another; *surg.* the removal of a part of the human body to supply a part that has been lost. — **Transplanter**, trans-plan-tēr, *n.* One who or that which transplants.

**Transpontine**, trans-pōn'tin, *a.* [*L. trans*, beyond, and *pons*, *pontis*, bridge.] Situated beyond the bridge; across the bridge; sensational, melodramatic, of the type of plays in London on the Surrey side of the Thames and London Bridge.

**Transport**, trans-pōrt', *v.t.* [Fr. *transporter*, from *L. transportare* — *trans*, across, and *porto*, I carry.] To carry or convey from one place to another; to carry into banishment, as a criminal; to hurry or carry away by violence of passion; to carry away or ravish with pleasure; to absorb. — *n.* (trans-pōrt). Transportation; carriage; conveyance; a ship employed by government for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, &c.; a vehement emotion; passion; rapture; ecstasy. — **Transportable**, trans-pōrt-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being transported; subjecting to transportation. — **Transportation**, trans-pōr-tā'shon, *n.* The act of transporting; a conveyance from one place to another; carriage; the banishing of a person convicted of crime to a penal settlement. — **Transported**, trans-pōrt'ed, *a.* Carried to ecstasy or rapture; ravished with delight. — **Transport-ship**, *n.* A vessel employed in conveying soldiers, military stores, &c.; a transport.

**Transposed**, trans-pōz', *v.t.* — *transposed*, *transposing*. [Fr. *transposer*, prefix *trans*, and *poser*, to place.] To change the place or order of by putting each in the place of the other; to cause to change places; *alg.* to bring, as any term of an equation, over from one side to the

other side; *gram.* to change the natural order of words; *mus.* to change the key of. — **Transposition**, trans-pō-zish'on, *n.* The act of transposing or state of being transposed; *alg.* the bringing over of any term of an equation from one side to the other side; *rhet.* a change of the natural order of words for effect; *mus.* the change of a composition to a key either higher or lower than the original.

**Trans-ship**, TRANSHIP.

**Transubstantiate**, trans-sub-stan'shi-āt, *v.t.* [*L. trans*, over, and *stantia*, substance.] To change to another substance. — **Transubstantiation**, trans-sub-stan'shi-ā'shon, *n.* Change of substance; *theol.* the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine in the eucharist into the substance of the body and blood of Christ, whilst the accidents remain unchanged, a belief held by Roman Catholics and others.

**Transverse**, trans-vērs' or trans-vērs, *a.* [*L. transversus* — *trans*, across, and *versus*, turned.] Lying or being across or in a cross direction; lying in a direction across other parts.

**Trap**, trap, *n.* [*A.Sax. trappē*, *trappe*.] A contrivance that shuts suddenly and often with a spring, used for taking game and other animals; any device or contrivance to betray or catch unawares; an ambush; a game, and also one of the instruments used in playing it, the others being a small bat and a ball; a drain-trap; a familiar name for a carriage, on springs, of any kind. — *v.t.* To catch in a trap; to ensnare; to take by stratagem. — *v.i.* To set traps for game. — **Trapper**, trap'ēr, *n.* One who sets traps to catch animals, usually for furs.

**Trap**, trap, *n.* [*Dan. trap*, *Sw. trapp*, *G. trapp*, the rock, from *Dan. trappe*, *Sw. trappa*, *G. treppe*, a stair, stairs; akin to *trap* above.] A kind of movable ladder or steps; a kind of ladder leading up to a loft; *geol.* a name applied to the multifarious igneous rocks of the palæozoic and secondary epochs that cannot be classed as either granitic or volcanic, comprising basalt, clinkstone, greenstone, felstone, &c. — **Trap-door**, *n.* A door in a floor or roof, with which when shut it is flush or nearly so.

**Trap**, trap, *v.t.* [*O.E. trappē*, a horse-cloth.] To adorn; to dress with ornaments. — **Trappings**, trap'ingz, *n.pl.* Ornamental accessories, as the ornaments put on horses; ornaments generally; dress; finery. — **Traps**, traps, *n.pl.* Small or portable articles for dress, furniture, &c.; goods; furniture; luggage.

**Trapan**, tra - pan', *v.t.* Same as *Trepan* (to insnare).

**Trape**, trāp, *v.i.* [*Comp. O.Fr. treper*, to trip or skip.] To walk carelessly and sluttishly; to run about idly; to traipse. — **Traipes**,

trāps, *n.* A slattern; an idle sluttish woman. — *v.i.* To gad or flaunt about in a slatternly useless way.

**Trapezium**, trap-pē-z'um, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. trapezion*, a little table, dim. of *trapeza*, a table.] *Geom.* a plane figure contained by four straight lines, two of them parallel; *anat.* a bone of the wrist, so named from its shape. — **Trapeze**, tra-pēz', *n.* A trapezium; *gymnastics*, a sort of swing, consisting of one or more cross-bars suspended by two cords at some distance from the ground, on which various feats are performed. — **Trapezoid**, trap'c-zoid, *n.* *Geom.* a plane four-sided figure having none of its opposite sides parallel.

**Trapping**, Under *TRAP*, to deck.

**Trappist**, trap'ist, *n.* [From the abbey of *La Trappe*, in Normandy, the headquarters of the order.] A member of a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church, founded in 1664, and remarkable for the austere life led by the monks.

**Trash**, trash, *n.* [*Comp. Icel. tros*, rubbish, leaves and twigs picked up for fuel.] Loppings of trees; sugar-canes from which the juice has been expressed; waste or worthless matter; rubbish; refuse; dross; dregs; a worthless person. — *v.t.* To free from superfluous twigs or branches; to lop. — **Trashy**, trash'i, *a.* Composed of or resembling trash, rubbish, or dross; waste; rejected; worthless; useless.

**Trass**, tras, *n.* [*Prov. G. trass*, *tarrass*, *trass*, from *Fr. terrasse*, earthwork, from *L. terra*, earth.] A volcanic production consisting of ashes and scoriae, found near Coblenz, and used as a cement.

**Trauma**, tra'ma, *n.* [*Gr. trauma*, a wound.] A wound; mental instability due to shock.

**Travail**, trav'ail, *v.i.* [From *Fr. travailler*, to labour, *travail*, labour, toil; originally an apparatus of bars to restrain a vicious horse, from *L. trabs*, a beam.] To toil; to suffer the pangs of childbirth. — *n.* Severe toil; parturition; childbirth.

**Travel**, trav'el, *v.i.* [A different orthography and application of *travail*.] To pass or make a journey from place to place on foot, on horseback, or in any conveyance; to visit distant or foreign places; to journey; to go from place to place for the purpose of obtaining orders for goods, collecting accounts, &c., for a commercial house; to proceed or advance in any way; to pass. — *v.t.* To journey over; to pass. — *n.* The act of travelling or journeying; journeying to a distant country or countries; *pl.* an account of occurrences and observations made during a journey. — **Traveller**, trav'el-ēr, *n.* One who travels; a wayfarer; one who visits foreign countries; one who explores regions more or less unknown; a person who goes from place to place to solicit orders for

goods, collect accounts, and the like.

**Traverse**, *trav'ers*, *a.* [O.Fr. *travers*, *transvers*, from *L. transversus*.] Transverse; being in a direction across something else.—*Traverse sailing*, where a ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zigzag, and the directions of its several parts lying more or less athwart each other.—*n.* A transverse piece; an untoward accident; *fort*, a portion of parapet thrown across the covered way at certain points; *naut.* the zigzag track described by a ship when compelled to sail on different courses; *arch.* a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building; *law*, a denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings; *surv.* a number of measured lengths and bearings forming a connected series.—*v.t.* To cross; to lay in a cross direction; to thwart; to bring to nought; to wander over; to cross in travelling; *gun.* to turn and point in any direction; *carp.* to plane in a direction across the grain of the wood; *law*, to deny what the opposite party has alleged.—*v.i.* To turn, as on a pivot; to swivel.—*adv.* Athwart; crosswise.

**Travesty**, *trav'es-ti*, *v.t.*—*travestied*, *travestying*. [Fr. *travestir*, to disguise, to travesty, from *L. trans*, over, and *vestis*, I clothe.] To give such a literary setting to as to render ludicrous after having been previously handled seriously; to burlesque.—*n.* A burlesque treatment or setting of a subject which had been originally handled in a serious or lofty manner.

**Travels**, *trav'is*, *n.* [Same origin as *travel*.] A partition between two stalls in a stable.

**Trawl**, *tral*, *n.* [From Fr. *trôler*, to lead, to drag.] A long line from which short lines with baited hooks are suspended, used in sea-fishing; a trawl-net.—*v.i.* To fish with a trawl-net.—**Trawler**, *trâl'er*, *n.* One who trawls; a fishing vessel which uses a trawl-net.—**Trawling**, *trâl'ing*, *n.* The act of fishing with a trawl-net.—**Trawl-net**, *n.* A long purse-shaped net for dragging behind a boat, employed in deep-sea fishing, being useful for taking fish which lie near or on the bottom.

**Tray**, *trâ*, *n.* [A.Sax. *treg*, a tray; connected with *trough*.] A small shallow wooden vessel used for various domestic purposes, as kneading, mincing, &c.; a sort of salver or waiter on which dishes and the like are presented.

**Treachery**, *trech'er-us*, *a.* [O.Fr. *tricheat* (Fr. *tricher*), a trickster, from O.Fr. *tricher*, *trecher*, to cheat, to trick; of Germanic origin, and akin to *trick*.] Characterized by treason or violation of allegiance or faith pledged; faithless; traitorous; deceptive; illusory.—**Treachery**, *trech'er-i*, *n.* [Fr. *tricherie*, *trickery*.] Violation of

allegiance or of faith and confidence; treason; perfidy.

**Treacle**, *trê'kl*, *n.* [O.Fr. *triacle*, corrupted from *L. theriaca*, from Gr. *thêriaka* (*pharmaka*, drugs, understood), antidotes against the bites of venomous animals, from *thêrion*, a wild beast.] A medicinal compound of various ingredients, formerly believed to be capable of curing or preventing the effects of poison, particularly that of a serpent; the uncrystallizable matter separated from sugar in sugar-refineries; molasses; a saccharine fluid consisting of the inspissated juices of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c.

**Tread**, *tred*, *v.i.*—*pret. trod*; *pp. trod*, *trodden*. [A.Sax. *tredan*.] To set the foot down or on the ground; to press with the foot; to step; to walk with a more or less measured or cautious step; to copulate, as fowls.—*v.t.* To step or walk on; to beat or press with the feet; to perform by motions of the feet; to dance; to crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred; to copulate with, as a male bird.—*n.* A step or stepping; way of walking; gait; the flat horizontal part of the step of a stair.—**Treadle**, *tred'l*, *n.* The part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the foot; the aluminous cords which unite the yoke of the egg to the white.—**Tread-mill**, *n.* A machine formerly employed in prison discipline, the usual form of which was a wheel caused to revolve by the weight of the prisoners treading on steps on its periphery.

**Treason**, *trê'zon*, *n.* [O.Fr. *trahison* (Fr. *trahison*), from *L. traditio*, a delivering up, from *trado*, I deliver up.] A betraying, treachery, or breach of faith, especially by a subject against the sovereign, liege lord, or chief authority of the state.

**Treasure**, *trezh'ûr*, *n.* [O.E. *treasure*, Fr. *trésor*, *L. thesaurus*, from Gr. *thêsauros*, a store, treasure.] Wealth accumulated; particularly, a stock or store of money in reserve; a great quantity of anything collected for future use; something very much valued.—*v.t.* To hoard up; to collect for future use; to accumulate; to store; to retain carefully in the mind; to regard as precious; to prize.

**Treasurer**, *trezh'û-rër*, *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; one who has the charge of collected funds, such as those belonging to incorporated companies or private societies.

**Treasure-trove**, *trôv*, *n.* [O.Fr. *trouvê*, Mod.Fr. *trouvê*, found.] Law, money, gold, silver plate, or bullion found hidden in the earth or in any private place the owner of which is not known.—**Treasury**, *trezh'û-ri*, *n.* A place or building in which wealth or valuables are repositied; a place where public moneys are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed for

government expenses; a department of government which has control over the management of the public revenue, and the chief of which, in Britain, called *first lord of the treasury*, is, by custom, the head of the administration or prime minister, though the virtual head of the treasury is the chancellor of the exchequer; the officers of the treasury department; any repository of valuable objects; *fig.* a book containing much valuable information (a treasury of botany).—*Treasury bench*, the front bench on the right hand of the speaker in the House of Commons, occupied by the first lord of the treasury (when a commoner), the chancellor of the exchequer, and other members of the ministry.—*Treasury note*, a note of the value of either £1 or 10s., issued by the British Treasury between 1914 and 1928.

**Treat**, *trêt*, *v.t.* [Fr. *traiter*, O.Fr. *traictare*, to handle, to treat, from *L. tractare*, a freq. of *traho*, *tractum*, to draw.] To behave to or towards; to act well or ill towards; to use in any manner; to handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking, or by any of the processes of art; to entertain without expense to the guest; to give food or drink to; to manage in the application of remedies (to treat a patient); *chem.* to subject to the action of some other substance.—*v.i.* To discourse; to handle in writing or speaking; followed usually by *of*; to negotiate; to propose terms of accommodation.—*n.* An entertainment given as a compliment or expression of regard; anything which affords much pleasure; some unusual gratification.—**Treatise**, *trêt'iz*, *n.* [O.Fr. *trêtis*, *traitis*.] A written composition on some subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained; usually of considerable length.—**Treatment**, *trêt'ment*, *n.* The act or the manner of treating; management; manipulation; manner of dealing with substances; usage; good or bad behaviour towards a person; manner of applying remedies to cure.—**Treaty**, *trêt'i*, *n.* [Fr. *traité*.] The act of treating or negotiating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement; negotiation; an agreement, league, or contract between two or more nations or sovereigns.

**Treble**, *treb'l*, *a.* [O.Fr. *treble*, from *L. triplus*, triple.] Threefold; triple; *mus.* pertaining to the highest or most acute sounds; playing or singing the highest part or most acute sounds.—*n.* The highest vocal or instrumental part in a concerted piece of music; a soprano voice; a soprano singer.—*v.t.* To make thrice as much; to multiply by three; to triple.—*v.i.* To become threefold.—**Treblely**, *treb'li*, *adv.* In threefold number or quantity; triply.



**Tree**, trê, *n.* [A.Sax. *tréow*, *tréō*.] A perennial plant having a woody trunk of considerable size, from which spring branches, or, in the palms, fronds; something resembling a tree, consisting of a stem or stalk and branches: as, a genealogical tree; a generic name for many wooden pieces in machines or structures: as, axle-tree, saddle-tree, &c.—*v.t.* To drive to a tree; to cause to take refuge in a tree (a dog *tree* a squirrel).

**Trefoil**, tré'fôil, *n.* [O.Fr. *trefoil*, *trefoil*, from *L. tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] A three-leaved plant, as the white and red clover, &c., so well known as fodder plants; an ornament used in Gothic architecture representing the form of a three-lobed leaf.

**Trek**, trek, *v.i.* [D. *trekken*, to draw, to draw a wagon to journey.] To travel by wagon [South Africa]; to travel, migrate.

**Trellis**, trél'is, *n.* [Fr. *treillis*, lattice-work, from *treille*, an arbour.] A structure or frame of cross-banded work or lattice-work, used for supporting plants; a kind of espalier for climbing plants or for training fruit-trees; a reticulated framing or lattice-work of wood or metal, for screens, doors, or windows.

**Tremble**, trem'bl, *v.i.* [Fr. *trembler*, from *L. tremulus*, trembling, from *tremo*, I tremble.] To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, weakness, &c.; to shudder: said of persons; to be moved with a quivering motion; to shake; to totter: said of things; to quaver, as sound.—*n.* The act or state of trembling; an involuntary shaking or shivering through cold or fear.

**Tremendous**, trê-men'dus, *a.* [L. *tremendus*, lit. to be trembled at, from *tremo*, I tremble.] Sufficient to excite fear or terror; terrible; awful; dreadful; hence, such as may astonish by magnitude, force, or violence.

**Tremolo**, trem'o-lô, *n.* [It., from *L. tremulus*, tremulous.] *Mus.* a rapid quivering effect in playing or singing; a vibration of the voice in singing, suitable for the production of certain effects.

**Tremor**, trem'or, trê'mor, *n.* [L., from *tremo*, I tremble.] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.—**Tremulous**, trem'-û-lus, *a.* [L. *tremulus*, from *tremo*.] Trembling; shaking with fear or timidity; shaking; shivering.

**Trench**, trensh, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *trencher*, to cut off (Fr. *trancher*), perhaps from *L. truncare*, to lop, from *truncus*, a log, a trunk.] To cut or dig, as a ditch; to furrow deeply with the spade or plough; to break up and prepare for crops by deep digging; to fortify by a ditch and rampart of earth; to intrench.—*v.i.* To encroach: with *on* or *upon*.—*n.* A long narrow cut in the earth; a ditch; *milit.* a deep ditch, with a parapet, cut for defence (as in a

siege or a position taken up) or to interrupt the approach of an enemy.—**Trench coat**, *n.* A short waterproof coat worn by officers in the trenches.—**Trenchant**, tren'-shant, *a.* [O.Fr. *trenchant*.] Cutting; sharp; keen; unsparing; severe.—**Trencher**, tren'-shér, *n.* [In second sense, lit. that on which food is *trenched* or cut.] One who trenches or cuts; a wooden plate on which meat may be cut or carved, or on which it is eaten.—**Trencher-cap**, *n.* A cap having a flat square top like a square board set on it, such as that worn at universities.—**Trencherman**, *n.* A hearty feeder; a table companion.—**Trench feet**, *n.* A condition of the feet resembling frost-bite, frequently terminating in gangrene, and caused by exposure to wet and cold.—**Trench fever**, *n.* An infectious disease with feverish symptoms, transmitted by vermin.—**Trench mortar**, *n.* A small, portable mortar used for throwing bombs for short distances.

**Trend**, trend, *v.i.* [Lit. to bend circularly, from stem of A.Sax. *trendel*, *tryndel*, a circle.] To extend or lie along in a particular direction; to stretch (the coast *trends* to the south).—*n.* Inclination of a coast or other line in a particular direction.

**Trepan**, trê-pân', *n.* [Fr. *trépan*, It. *trapano*, from Gr. *trypanon*, an auger, a surgical instrument, from *trype*, a hole.] *Surg.* an instrument in the form of a crown-saw for removing portions of the bones of the skull, and thus relieving the brain from pressure.—*v.t.* To operate on by the trepan.

**Trepan**, trê-pân', *v.t.* [Formerly *trapan*, from O.Fr. *trappan*, from *trappe*, a trap.] To ensnare or entrap; to inveigle in some deceitful manner.

**Trepang**, trê-pang', *n.* [Malay name.] The sea-slug, 'sea-cucumber', or bêche-de-mer, found in the eastern seas, and used as food in China.

**Trephine**, trê-fin' or trê-fên', *n.* [Fr. *tréphine*, modified form of *trépan*.] An improved form of the trepan.

**Trepidation**, trêp-i-dâ'shon, *n.* [L. *trepidatio*, from *trepido*, I tremble.] An involuntary trembling; a state of terror; a trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.

**Trespas**, trê'spas, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *trespasser*, from *tres* = *L. trans*, beyond, and *passer*, to pass.] To pass over a boundary line and enter unlawfully upon the land of another; to intrude; to encroach; to commit any offence; to transgress; to violate any divine law or any known rule of duty.—*n.* The act of one who trespasses; a violation of some law or rule laid down; any voluntary transgression of the moral law; sin; *law*, any transgression of the law not amounting to felony; especially wrong done by entering on the grounds of another.

**Tress**, tres, *n.* [Fr. *trèsse*, It. *treccia*, a tress, plait of hair, from Gr. *tricha*,

in three parts, from the usual mode of plaiting the hair; allied to *three*.] A lock or curl of hair; a ringlet.

**Trestle**, trê'sl, *n.* [O.Fr. *trestel* (Fr. *tréteau*), a trestle; from *Armor. treustel*, from *treust*, *trest*, W. *trawst*, a beam.] A sort of frame for supporting things; a frame with three or four legs attached to a horizontal piece.

**Tret**, tret, *n.* [Fr. *trait*, from O.Fr. *traire*, to draw, from *L. trahere*, to draw.] An allowance of 4 lb. for every 104 to purchasers of certain goods for waste or refuse matter.

**Trews**, tröz, *n.pl.* The tartan trousers of Highlanders or soldier in Highland regiments.

**Triad**, tri'ad, *n.* [Gr. *trias*, *triados*, from *treis*, *tria*, three.] A unity of three; three united; a trinity; *mus.* the common chord formed of three radical sounds, a fundamental note, its third, and its fifth; *chem.* an elementary substance, each atom of which will combine with three atoms of a nomad.

**Triangle**, tri'ang-gl, *n.* [Fr. *triangle*, from *L. triangulum*—*tres*, *tria*, three, and *angulus*, an angle.] *Geom.* a figure bounded by three lines and containing three angles, the lines or sides being straight in a plane triangle, and parts of circles in spherical triangles; a musical instrument of percussion, made of a rod of steel bent into this shape, open at one of the angles; a three-cornered straight-edge, used by draughtsmen, &c.; a kind of gin for raising heavy weights; *milit.* three halberts stuck in the ground and united at the top, to which soldiers were bound when flogged.—**Triangular**, tri-ang-gü-lér, *a.* Having three angles; having the form of a triangle; three-cornered.—**Triangulation**, tri-ang-gü-lä'-shon, *n.* The reduction of the surface of an area to triangles for the purpose of a trigonometrical survey.

**Trias**, tri'as, *n.* [Gr. *trias*, the number three.] *Geol.* a name given to the upper new red sandstone, from its being composed in Germany of three well-marked groups, only the highest and lowest of which are known in England.

**Triatomic**, tri-a-tom'ik, *a.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *atomos*, an atom.] *Chem.* consisting of three atoms; having three atoms in the molecule.

**Tribe**, trib, *n.* [L. *tribus*, one of the three bodies into which the Romans were originally divided, from *tres*, three.] A division, class, or distinct portion of a people or nation; a family or race descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct, as the twelve tribes of Israel; a nation or family of savages, forming a subdivision of a race; a number of persons of any character or profession; in contempt; a term used by some naturalists to denote a number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common (a *tribe* of plants); a division of animals or plants intermediate be-

tween order and genus.—**Tribal**, tri'bal, *a.* Belonging to a tribe; characteristic of a tribe.

**Tribrach**, tri'brak, *n.* [*Gr. tri-brachys*—*treis*, three, and *brachys*, short.] *Pros.* a poetic foot of three short syllables; a word of three short syllables.

**Tribulation**, tri-bū-lā'shon, *n.* [*Eccles.* *L. tribulatio*, distress, from *L. tribulo*, *tribulatum*, to thrash, from *tribulum*, a thrashing-sledge for dragging over corn.] That which occasions affliction or distress; severe affliction; distress; trouble; trial.

**Tribune**, tri'būn or trib'ūn, *n.* [*L. tribunus*, a tribune, magistrate, or officer, from *tribus*, tribe.] An officer in ancient Rome who represented a tribe for certain purposes; an officer or magistrate chosen by the common people of Rome to protect them from the oppression of the patricians; also a military officer commanding a division or legion; a raised seat or stand; the throne of a bishop; a sort of pulpit or rostrum where a speaker stands to address an assembly.—**Tribunal**, tri-bū'nal, *n.* [*L. tribunal*, from *tribunus*, a tribune.] The seat of a judge; a bench for judges; a court of justice.

**Tribute**, trib'ūt, *n.* [*Fr. tribut*, *L. tributum*, from *tribuo*, I give, bestow.] An annual or stated sum paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission or by virtue of some treaty; the obligation of contributing; a personal contribution; anything done or given, as that which is due or observed (a *tribute* of respect).—**Tributary**, trib'ū-tā-ri, *a.* [*L. tributarius*.] Paying tribute to another; subject; subordinate; inferior; yielding supplies of anything; contributing.—*n.* An individual, government, or state that pays tribute; *geog.* an affluent; a stream which contributes water to another stream.

**Trice**, tris, *v.t.* [*Same as L.G. trissen*, Dan. *tridsse*, to hoist, *tridsse*, a pulley; *Sw. trissa*, a pulley.] *Naut.* to haul or tie up by means of a small rope; to hoist.

**Trice**, tris, *n.* [*From Sp. tris*, noise of breaking glass, a crack, an instant, a trice; *venir en un tris*, to come in a trice.] A very short time; a moment: now used only in the phrase in *a trice*, in an instant or moment.

**Triceps**, tri'seps, *a.* and *n.* [*L.*, from *tres*, three, and *caput*, head.] Three-headed: applied to certain muscles.

**Trichina**, tri-kī'na, *n.* pl. **Trichinae**, tri-kī'nē. [*From Gr. thrix*, *trichos*, a hair.] A minute nematoid worm, the larva of which is found in the tissue of the muscles of man and several other mammals, giving rise to the disease trichiniasis.

**Trichiniasis**, **Trichinosis**, tri-kī-nī'a-sis, tri-kī-nō'sis, *n.* A painful disease produced by eating pork,

either raw or insufficiently cooked, infested with trichinae.

**Trichotomy**, tri-kot'o-mī, *n.* [*Gr. tricha*, thrice, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Division into three parts.

**Trichromatic**, tri-krom-at'ik, *a.* [*Prefix tri-*, and *Gr. chroma*, colour.] Pertaining to three colours, especially to red, green, and violet, which, according to the trichromatic theory, are fundamental in colour sensation; or to red, yellow, and blue, which are primary colours so far as regards mixtures of pigments.

**Trick**, trik, *n.* [*Same as D. trek*, a pull.] An artifice; a stratagem; a fraudulent contrivance for an evil purpose; a cheat; a knack or art; a sleight-of-hand performance; the legerdemain of a juggler; a particular practice or habit; an action peculiar to a person (a *trick* of frowning); anything mischievously and roguishly done; a prank; a frolic; *card-playing*, all the cards played in one round; *naut.* a spell; a turn; the time allotted to a man to stand at the helm.—*v.t.* To deceive; to impose on; to defraud; to cheat.—**Tricker**, trik'ēr, *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; a cheat; a trickster.—**Trickery**, trik'ēr-i, *n.* The practice of tricks; imposture; cheating; artifice.—

**Trickiness**, trik'i-nes, *n.* The quality of being tricky.—**Trickish**, trik'ish, *a.* Given to tricks; artful; knavish.—**Trickster**, trik'stēr, *n.* One who practises tricks; a deceiver; a cheat.—**Tricksy**, trik'sī, *a.* Full of tricks and devices; artful; given to pranks.—**Tricky**, trik'i, *a.* Trickish; mischievous.

**Trick**, trik, *v.t.* [*From above word*, or from *W. treclaw*, to trick out, from *trecl*, harness, gear.] To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically: often followed by *out*.

**Trickle**, trik', *v.t.*—*trickled*, *trickling*. [*Probably for strickle*, from *A.Sax. strican*, to go.] To flow in a small gentle stream; to run down in drops.

**Trick-track**, trik'trak, *n.* A kind of backgammon.

**Triclinic**, tri-klīn'ik, *a.* [*Gr. treis*, three, *klinō*, I incline.] *Crystal.* having three unequal axes intersecting obliquely.

**Triclinium**, tri-klīn'i-um, *n.* [*L.*, from *Gr. triklinion*.] Among the Romans, a couch running round three sides of a table, for reclining on at meals; the dining-room in which such a couch was laid.

**Tricolour**, **Tricolor**, tri-kul'ēr, *n.* [*Fr. tricolore*, of three colours.—*L. tres*, three, and *color*, colour.] A flag having three colours; a flag having three colours arranged in equal stripes, adopted in France as the national ensign during the first revolution, the colours being blue, white, and red, divided vertically.

**Tricuspid**, **Tricuspidate**, tri-kus'pid, tri-kus'pi-dāt, *a.* [*L. tri*—*tres*, three, and *cuspidis*, *cuspidis*, a point.] Having three cusps or

points; *bot.* three-pointed; ending in three points.

**Tricycle**, tri'sī-kl, *n.* [*Gr. tri*—*treis*, three, and *kyklos*, a circle, a wheel.] A form of velocipede with three wheels, generally two driving wheels parallel to each other, and a steering wheel either in front or in the rear.—**Tricyclist**, tri'sī-klist, *n.* One who rides on a tricycle.

**Trident**, tri'dent, *n.* [*L. tridentis*—*tri* = *tres*, three, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Any instrument of the form of a fork with three prongs; the sceptre or spear with three barbed prongs with which Poseidon (Neptune), the sea-god, is represented.—**Tridentate**, **Tridentated**, tri-den'tāt, tri-den'tā-ted, *a.* Having three teeth.

**Tridimensional**, tri-di-men'shon-al, *a.* [*Prefix tri*, three, and *dimension*.] Having three dimensions.

**Triennial**, tri-en'ni-al, *a.* [*L. triennium*, the space of three years—*tri* = *tres*, three, and *annus*, a year.] Continuing three years; happening every three years.—**Triennially**, tri-en'ni-al-li, *adv.* Once in three years.

**Trifle**, trif'l, *n.* [*O.E. trifle*, *trofle*, *truffe*, a trifle, from *O.Fr. truffe*, *truffe*, mock, gibe; perhaps of Teutonic origin, comp. *Icel. truff*, trumpery.] A thing of very little value or importance; a paltry toy, bauble, or luxury; a silly or unimportant action, remark, or the like; a kind of light dish or fancy confection.—*v.i.* To act or talk without seriousness or with levity; to indulge in light amusements.—*v.t.* To waste to no good purpose; to spend: usually followed by *away*.—**Trifling**, trif'l-ing, *p.* and *a.* Acting with levity; frivolous; being of small value or importance; trivial.

**Trifoliate**, **Trifoliated**, tri-fō'l-i-āt, tri-fō'l-i-ā-ted, *a.* [*L. tri* = *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having three leaves.

**Triforium**, tri-fō'ri-um, *n.* [*L. tri* = *tres*, three, and *foris*, pl. *fores*, a door.] Gothic arch. a gallery above the arches of the nave of a church, generally in the form of an arcade.

**Trig**, trig, *v.t.*—*trigged*, *trigging*. [*Comp. W. trigaw*, to stay, to tarry; *Pr. trigar*, to stop.] To stop, as the wheel of a vehicle, by putting something down to check it.—*n.* A stone, wedge, &c., used for this purpose.

**Trig**, trig, *a.* [*Sw. trygg*, Dan. *tryg*, secure, safe.] Trim; spruce; neat. [*Provincial.*]

**Trigamy**, tri-gā-mī, *n.* [*Gr. tri* = *treis*, three, and *gamos*, marriage.] The state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.—**Trigamist**, tri-gā-mist, *n.* One who has three husbands or wives at the same time.

**Trigger**, trig'ēr, *n.* [*Older form trigger*, from *D. trekker*, trigger, lit. a drawer, from *trekken*, to draw; allied to *trick*, *track*.] The catch or lever which, on being pulled back,

liberates the hammer of the lock of a gun or pistol; any similar device. — **Trigger-fish**, *n.* The name of certain fishes which have a dorsal fin with a strong ray or spine in front, that cannot be pressed down till the second ray is depressed.

**Triglyph**, tri'glif, *n.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *glyphē*, sculpture.] Arch. an ornamental block in Doric friezes, repeated at equal intervals, having on its face two small perpendicular channels and a half channel on either side.

**Trigon**, tri'gon, *n.* [Fr. *trigone*, *L. trigonum*, from Gr. *trigōnōn*—*tri* = *treis*, three, and *gōnia*, an angle.] A triangle; *astrol.* the junction of three signs of the zodiac; an ancient triangular lyre. — **Trigonal**, **Trigonus**, tri'gon-al, tri'gon-us, *a.* Triangular; *bot.* having three prominent longitudinal angles, as a style or ovary; *crystal.* trigonal system, a division (also called *rhomboidal*) of the hexagonal system.

**Trigonometry**, trig-o-nom'e-t-ri, *n.* [From Gr. *trigōnōn*, a triangle (*treis*, three, and *gōnia*, an angle), and *metron*, a measure.] The measuring of triangles, or the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles by means of certain parts which are given, of high importance in astronomy, navigation, and surveying. It is of two kinds, *plane trigonometry*, treating of triangles described on a plane, and *spherical trigonometry*, of those described on the surface of a sphere. — **Trigonometric**, **Trigonometrical**, tri'go-no-met'rik, tri'go-no-met'ri-kal, *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry. — *Trigonometrical survey*, the survey of a country (such as the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain) carried on from a single base, which must be measured with the most extreme accuracy, by the computation of observed angular distances and careful geometrical operations.

**Trilingual**, tri-ling'gwal, *a.* [*L. tri* = *tres*, three, and *lingua*, a tongue.] Consisting of three languages.

**Trilithon**, **Trilith**, tri'lith-on, tri'lith, *n.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *lithos*, a stone.] Three large blocks of stone placed together like doorposts and a lintel, and standing by themselves, as in sundry ancient monuments.

**Trill**, tril, *n.* [Perhaps imitative of sound = *D. trillen*, *Dan. trille*, to trill, to quaver; *It. trillo*, *G. triller*, a trill.] A warbling, quavering sound; a rapid, trembling series or succession of tones. — *v.t.* To sing with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to sing. — *v.i.* To shake or quaver; to sound with tremulous vibrations; to sing with quavers; to pipe.

**Trill**, tril, *v.i.* [Comp. *Sw. trilla*, *Dan. trille*, to roll.] To flow in a small stream; to trickle.

**Trillion**, tril'yon, *n.* [Formed from *tri*-, three, and *million*.] A million million million, or  $10^{12}$ , in English notation; a million million, or  $10^6$ , in American notation.

**Trilobate**, **Trilobed**, tri-lō'bāt, tri'lōbd, *a.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe.] Having three lobes.

**Trilobite**, tri'lō-bit, *n.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *lobos*, a lobe.] One of an extinct and widely-distributed family of palæozoic crustacea abundant in the Silurian strata, having the body divided into three lobes, which run parallel to its axis. — **Trilobitic**, tri-lō-bit'ik, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a trilobite.

**Trilogy**, tri'lō-jī, *n.* [Gr. *trilogia*, from *treis*, *tria*, three, and *logos*, speech, discourse.] A series of three dramas, each in a certain sense complete in itself, yet together forming one connected whole; a term especially relating to the Greek drama.

**Trim**, trim, *v.t.*—*trimmed*, *trimming*. [A.Sax. *tryman*, to prepare, to set in order, from *trum*, firm, strong; O.Sax. *trimm*, firm, *L.G. betrimmen*, to make firm.] To put in due order for any purpose; to adjust; to invest, embellish, or decorate, as with ribbons, braid, lace, &c. (to *trim* a gown); to bring to a neat or orderly condition by removing superfluous appendages or matter; to clip, pare, shave, prune, lop, or the like (to *trim* the hair, a hedge, or a tree); *carp.* to dress, as timber; *naut.* to adjust the weights in a ship or boat, so that it shall sit well on the water and sail well. — *v.i.* To hold a middle course or position between parties, so as to appear to favour each. — *a.* Being neat and in good order; properly adjusted; having everything appropriate and in its right place; tight; snug; neat; tidy; smart. — *n.* Dress; garb; state of preparation; order; condition; mood; disposition; the state of a ship by which she is well prepared for sailing. — **Trimmer**, trim'ēr, *n.* One who trims; a labourer who arranges the cargo of coal on board a ship; one who fluctuates between parties, especially political parties, or tries to keep on good terms with each. — **Trimming**, trim'ing, *n.* The act of one who trims; the act of one who fluctuates between parties; ornamental appendages to a garment; *pl.* the accessories to any dish or article of food [colloq.].

**Trimeter**, trim'et-ēr, *n.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *metron*, a measure.] A line or verse of poetry consisting of three measures (often of two iambic feet each).

**Trimorphic**, tri-mor'fizn, *n.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *morphē*, form.] The state or property of having three distinct forms; *crystal.* the property of crystallizing in three fundamentally different forms.

**Trimorphic**, **Trimorphous**, tri-mor'fik, tri-mor'fus, *a.* Charac-

terized by trimorphism; having three distinct forms.

**Trimurti**, tri-mur'ti, *n.* [Skr., from *tri*, three, and *murti*, body.] The Hindu trinity, Brahma the creator, Vishnu the preserver, and Siva the destroyer.

**Trinal**, Trine, tri'nāl, tri'n, *a.* [*L. trinus*, threefold, from *tres*, three.] Threefold; triple. — **Trine**, *n.* The aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees; a triad.

**Trinitrotoluene**, tri-ni'trō-tol'u-ēn, *n.* [From *tri*-, *nitric*, and *toluene*.] A high explosive, made by treating toluene with nitric acid; also called T.N.T.

**Trinity**, trin'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *trinité*, from *L. trinitas*, from *trinus*, threefold, from *tres*, three.] A union of three in one; the state of being three; *theol.* the union of three persons in one Godhead: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit; a symbolical representation of the mystery of the Trinity frequent in Christian art. — **Trinity Sunday**, the Sunday next after Whitsunday, observed in honour of the Trinity. — **Trinity House**, an incorporation having its headquarters in London, intrusted with the regulation and management of the lighthouses and buoys of the shores and rivers of England, with supervision of those of Scotland and Northern Ireland. — **Trinitarian**, trin-i-tār'ian, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity. — *n.* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.

**Trinket**, tring'ket, *n.* [Probably a nasalized form of *tricket*, from *trick*, to dress out.] A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring, and the like; a thing of no great value; a trifle.

**Trinomial**, tri-nō'mi-al, *a.* [Gr. *tri* = *treis*, three, and *nomē*, a division.] *Alg.* consisting of three terms connected by the signs + or —. — *n.* *Alg.* a quantity of three terms.

**Trio**, trē'ō, *n.* [It., from *L. tres*, three.] Three united; *mus.* a composition for three voices or three instruments; the performers of a trio.

**Triolet**, tri'o-let, *n.* [Dim. of *trio*.] A stanza of eight lines in which the first line is repeated after the third, and the first and second lines after the sixth.

**Trip**, trip, *v.i.*—*tripped*, *tripping*. [A lighter and non-nasalized form akin to *tramp* and = *Dan. trippe*, *Sw. trippa*, *D. trippen*, *G. trippen*, *trip-peln*, to trip.] To run or step lightly; to move the feet nimbly, as in running, walking, dancing; to stumble and come near to fall; to make a false step; to lose the footing; to offend against morality, propriety, or rule; to err; to go wrong. — *v.t.* To cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person; to cause to stumble or make a false step: often followed by *up*; to catch in a fault or mistake [*Shak.*]; *naut.* to loose (an anchor) from the bottom by its cable. — *n.* A light short step;



a lively movement of the feet; a short journey or voyage; an excursion or jaunt; a causing to stumble or fall; a stumble; a false step; an error; a mistake.

**Trip-hammer**, *n.* A large hammer used in forges; a tilt-hammer.

**Tripper**, *trip'ér*, *n.* One who trips or trips up; one who walks nimbly; a cheap tourist on an outing.—**Tripping**, *trip'ing*, *a.* Stepping quickly or lightly; quick; nimble.

**Tripartite**, *trip'ar-tit*, *a.* [*L. tripartitus*—*tri* = *tres*, three, and *partitus*, pp. of *partior*, I part.] Divided into three parts; having three corresponding parts; made between three parties (a tripartite treaty); *bot.* divided into three parts down to the base, but not wholly separate.

**Tripe**, *trip*, *n.* [*Fr. tripe*, *Sp.* and *Pg. tripa*, *It. trippa*, *tripe*; of Celtic origin: *W. tripa*, *Ir. tripas*, *Armor. stripen*, *tripe*.] The stomach of ruminating animals when prepared for food.

**Triphthong**, *trif'thong*, *n.* [*Gr. tri* = *treis*, three, and *phthongē*, sound.] A combination of three vowels in a single syllable; three vowel characters representing a single sound (*eau* in *beau*); a trigraph.

**Triple**, *trip'l*, *a.* [*Fr. triple*, from *L. triplus*, threefold, *triple*, from *tres*, *tria*, three, and term. *-plus*, as in *double* (which see).] Consisting of three united; threefold; three times repeated; treble.—**Triple crown**, the crown worn by the popes, consisting of three crowns placed one above another, surrounding a high cap or tiara.—**Triple time**, *mus.* time or rhythm of three beats, or of three times three beats, in a bar.—*v.t.*—**tripled**, **tripling**. To make threefold or thrice as much or as many; to treble.—**Triplet**, *trip'let*, *n.* [*Dim.* from *triple*.] A collection or combination of three of a kind, or three united; three verses or lines of poetry rhyming together; *mus.* a group of three notes of equal time value, to be performed in the time of two, indicated by a slur and the figure 3; a combination of three lenses; one of three children at a birth.—**Triply**, *trip'li*, *adv.* In a triple or threefold manner; trebly.

**TriPLICATE**, *trip'li-kät*, *a.* [*L. triplicatus*, pp. of *triplico*, to triple—*tres*, three, and *plico*, I fold. *PLY*.] Made thrice as much; threefold.—*n.* A third thing corresponding to two others.

**Tripod**, *trip'od*, *n.* [*Gr. tripodos*, *tripodos*—*tri* = *treis*, three, *pous*, *podas*, a foot.] A name for various ancient utensils or articles of furniture resting on three feet; the seat from which the priestesses at Delphi gave oracular responses; a three-legged frame or stand for supporting a theodolite, compass, &c.

**TriPOLI**, *trip'o-li*, *n.* A kind of siliceous rotten-stone used in polishing metals, marbles, glass, &c.

**Tripos**, *tri'pos*, *n.* [*Gr. tripous*, a tripod; the name was originally applied to the three-legged stool on which a Bachelor of Arts sat while conducting a mock examination of candidates for the B.A. degree.] A tripod; in Cambridge University, the examination for honours at taking one's degree.

**Triptych**, *trip'tik*, *n.* [*Gr. tri* = *treis*, three, and *ptychē*, a fold or folding.] A picture, carving, or other representation in three compartments side by side; most frequently such as is used for an altarpiece; a writing-tablet in three parts, two of which might be folded over the middle part; hence, sometimes, a book or treatise in three parts or sections.

**Trireme**, *tri'rēm*, *n.* [*L. triremis*—*tri* = *tres*, three, and *remus*, an oar.] A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side, a common class of war-ship among the ancient Greeks, Romans, Carthaginians, &c.

**Trisect**, *tri-sekt'*, *v.t.* [*L. tri* = *tres*, three, and *seco*, *sectum*, to cut. *SECTION*.] To cut or divide into three equal parts.—**Trisection**, *tri-sek'shon*, *n.* The division of a thing into three parts; particularly, in geometry, the division of an angle into three equal parts.

**Trisyllable**, *tri'sil-a-bl*, *n.* [*L. tri* = *tres*, three, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word consisting of three syllables.—**Trisyllabic**, *Trisyllabical*, *tris-sil-ab'ik*, *tris-sil-ab'ikal*, *a.* Pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables.

**Trite**, *trit*, *a.* [*L. tritus*, pp. of *tero*, *tritum*, to rub, to wear.] Used till so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; commonplace; hackneyed; stale.—**Triteness**, *trit'nes*, *n.* The quality of being trite; commonness; staleness.

**Trithemis**, *tri'thē-izm*, *n.* [*Gr. tri* = *treis*, three, and *Theos*, God.] The opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three beings or Gods.—**Tritheist**, *tri'thē-ist*, *n.* One who believes that there are three distinct Gods in the Godhead, that is, three distinct substances, essences, or hypostases.

**Triton**, *tri'ton*, *n.* [From *Triton*, the Greek sea deity, a son of Poseidon and Amphitrite.] One of certain subordinate sea deities among the Greeks and Romans, having their lower extremities fish-like; a genus of gasteropodous molluscs with trumpet-like shells; a genus of batrachian reptiles comprehending the newts.

**Triturate**, *trit'ū-rät*, *v.t.*—**trituration**, *trit'ū-rät*, *n.* [*L. triturare*, to grind, from *L. tritus*, pp. of *tero*, I wear.] To rub or grind to a very fine powder.—**Trituration**, *trit'ū-rä'shon*, *n.* The act of triturating; levigation.

**Triumph**, *tri'umf*, *n.* [*L. triumphus*, a triumph; allied to *Gr. thriambos*, a festal song, a procession in honour of Bacchus.] *Rom. antiq.* a magnifi-

cent procession in honour of a victorious general, in which he entered the city riding in a chariot and followed by his army—the highest military honour which a general could obtain; hence, the state of being victorious; victory; conquest; joy or exultation for success; great gladness; rejoicing.—*v.i.* To enjoy a triumph; to celebrate victory with pomp; hence, to rejoice for victory; to obtain victory; to meet with success; to prevail; to exult upon an advantage gained; especially, to exult or boast insolently.—**Triumphal**, *tri-um'fal*, *a.* [*L. triumphalis*.] Pertaining to triumph; commemorating or used in celebrating a triumph or victory.—*Triumphal arch*, originally a temporary arch erected in connexion with the triumph of a Roman general, and through which he and his army passed; afterwards a massive and ornamental permanent structure; a decorated temporary arch in public rejoicings.—**Triumphant**, *tri-um'fant*, *a.* [*L. triumphans*, *triumphans*, pp. of *triumpho*, I triumph.] Rejoicing for victory or as for victory; triumphing; exulting; victorious; graced with conquest.

**Triumvir**, *tri-um'vēr*, *n.* [*L. tres*, genit. *trium*, three, and *vir*, man.] One of three men united in office.—**Triumvirate**, *tri-um'vi-rät*, *n.* A coalition of three men in office or authority; in Roman history, the coalition in 59 B.C. between Cæsar, Pompeius, and Crassus, and that in 43 B.C. between Antonius, Octavianus, and Lepidus; government by three men in coalition; a party of three men; three men in company or forming one company.

**Triune**, *tri'un*, *n.* [*L. tri* = *tres*, three, and *unus*, one.] Three in one: applied to express the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.

**Trivalent**, *tri-väl'ent* or *triv'al-ent*, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, three, and *L. valere*, to be worth.] Having a valency of three.

**Trivet**, *triv'et*, *n.* [Corruption of *three-feet* or *three-foot*, or of *Fr. trépied*, from *L. tripes*, *tripedis*, a three-footed stool—*tres*, three, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Anything supported by three feet; a kind of iron frame or stand whereon to place vessels for boiling, &c., or to receive something placed before the fire: frequently used as a proverbial comparison indicating stability, inasmuch as having three legs to stand on it is never unstable ('right as a trivet').

**Trivial**, *triv'äl*, *a.* [*Fr. trivial*, from *L. trivialis*, belonging to the public streets, hence common, from *trivium*, a place where three roads meet, a cross-road—*tri* = *tres*, three, and *via*, a way, a road.] Commonplace; trifling; insignificant; of little worth or importance; inconsiderable; occupying oneself with trifles; trifling.—

**Triviality**, triv-i-al'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being trivial; a trivial thing; a trifle.—**Trivially**, triv-i-al-i, *adv.* In a trivial or trifling manner; lightly; inconsiderably; insignificantly.—**Trivium**, triv'i-um, *n.* A collective term given in the schools of the middle ages to the first three liberal arts—grammar, rhetoric, and logic.

**Trocar**, trô'kär, *n.* [Fr. *trocar*, from *trois*, three, and *carre*, a square, a face, the instrument having a triangular face.] A perforating surgical instrument used in cases of dropsy, &c., for drawing off the fluid.

**Trochanter**, trô-kän'tër, *n.* [Gr. *trochanter*, from *trochazô*, I run along, from *trechô*, I run.] Anat. a process of the upper part of the thigh-bone to which are attached the muscles which rotate the limb.

**Trochar**, trô'kär, *n.* Same as *Trocar*.

**Trochee**, trô'kê, *n.* [L. *trocheus*, Gr. *trochaios*, from *trechô*, I run.] Pros. a foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short.

—**Trochaic**, trô-kä'ik, *a.* [L. *trochaicus*.] Pertaining to or consisting of trochees.—*n.* A trochaic verse.

**Trochlea**, trô'kê-a, *n.* [L., a pulley, from Gr. *trochalia*, from *trochaios*, running, from *trechô*, I run.] A pulley-like cartilage connected with one of the superior muscles of the eye.

**Troglodyte**, trô'glod'it, *n.* [Gr. *troglodytês*, a troglodyte, from *troglê*, a cavern, and *dyô*, I enter.] A cave-dweller; a name given by the ancient Greeks to the cave-dwellers on the coast of the Red Sea and on the Upper Nile.

**Trogon**, trô'gon, *n.* [Gr. *trôgôn*, gnawing.] A name of certain tropical birds with long tail-plumes and most gorgeous plumage.

**Trojan**, trô'jan, *a.* Pertaining to ancient Troy.—*n.* An inhabitant of ancient Troy. Hence 'to fight like Trojans'.

**Troll**, trôl, *v.t.* [From the Celtic, partly through the French: *W. troliaw*, to trundle, to roll; *trol*, a roller; Armor. *trôel*, a twining plant; Fr. *trôler*, to lead about, to drag.] To move in a circular direction; to roll [*Mil.*]; to pass round or cause to circle, as a vessel of liquor at table; to sing the parts of in succession; also, to sing in a full, jovial voice; to angle in a certain way in or for.—*v.i.* To go round; to move round; to angle; to fish for pike by trolling.—*n.* The act of going or moving round; repetition; a song the parts of which are sung in succession; a round; a reel on a fishing-rod.

—**Trolling**, trôl'ing, *n.* The act of one who trolls; a certain method of fishing for pike with a rod and line, and with a dead bait which is dropped into holes and worked up and down.

**Troll**, trôl, *n.* [Icel. *troll*, Dan. and

Sw. *trold*, L.G. *droll*; hence E. *droll*.] A name of certain supernatural beings in Scandinavian mythology and literature, dwelling in the interior of hills and mounds.

**Trolley**, **Trolly**, trôl'i, *n.* [Akin to *troll*, to roll.] A kind of small truck; a small narrow cart; in electric railways and tramways, a grooved metal wheel at the end of a flexible pole, used to collect the electric energy from the overhead wire.

**Trollop**, trôl'op, *n.* [Comp. Sc. *trollop*, *trallop*, a loose hanging rag.] A woman loosely dressed; a slattern; a draggle-tail; a drab.

**Trombone**, trom'bôn, *n.* [It., aug. of *tromba*, a trumpet.] A deep-toned instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes of which the middle one is doubled and slides into the other two like the tube of a telescope.

**Tron**, tron, *n.* [L.L. *trona*, from L. *trulina*, a balance.] A kind of steel-yard or weighing-machine formerly used.—*Tron weight*, a system of weight once used in Scotland in which the pound was from 21 oz. to 28 oz.

**Troop**, trôp, *n.* [Fr. *troupe*, It. *truppa*, Sp. *tropa*, from L.L. *troppus*, a troop; perhaps from L. *turba*, a crowd.] A collection of people; a number; a multitude; a body of soldiers; *pl.* soldiers in general, whether more or less numerous; a body of cavalry, usually sixty in number, forming the command of a captain; a band or company of performers; a troupe.—*v.i.* To collect in numbers; to gather in crowds; to march in a body or in company; to march in haste: often with *off*.

—**Trooper**, trôp'ër, *n.* A private soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier.—**Troop-ship**, *n.* A ship for the conveyance of troops; a transport.

**Troopial**, trô'pi-al, *n.* [From the great troops or flocks in which some of the species unite.] A name of certain passerine birds akin to the orioles and starlings.

**Tropæolum**, trô-pê-o-lum, *n.* [Gr. *tropeion*, a trophy, the leaves being shield-shaped, the flowers helmet-shaped.] A genus of South American trailing or climbing plants of the geranium family, some of them well known as Indian cress and nasturtium.

**Trope**, trôp, *n.* [Fr. *trope*, from L. *tropus*, from Gr. *tropos*, a trope or figure, a turn, from *trepô*, I turn.] *Rhet.* a figurative use of a word; a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly possesses; a figure of speech.—**Tropical**, trôp'i-kal, *a.* Figurative; rhetorically changed from its original sense.

**Trophy**, trô'fi, *n.* [Fr. *trophée*, the spoil of an enemy, from L. *tropæum*, from Gr. *tropeion*, a trophy, from *trepô*, a putting to rout, lit. a turning, from *trepô*, I turn.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a monument

or memorial in commemoration of some victory, consisting of arms and spoils of the vanquished enemy, hung on the trunk of a tree or on a pillar; hence, anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as captured arms, standards, &c.; anything serving as an evidence of victory.

**Tropic**, trôp'ik, *n.* [Fr. *tropique*, L. *tropicus*, Gr. *tropikos*, turning, pertaining to a turn, from *trepô*, a turning, from *trepô*, I turn.] The name of two circles on the celestial sphere, distant from the equator each 23½° nearly, the northern one being called the *tropic of Cancer*, and the southern the *tropic of Capricorn*, bounding the sun's apparent annual path in the heavens; the name of two corresponding parallels of latitude or circles going round the globe at the same distance from the terrestrial equator, and including between them that portion of the globe called the torrid zone, having the equator for its central line; *pl.* the regions lying between the tropics or near them on either side.—*a.* Tropical; pertaining to the tropics.—**Tropical**, trôp'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to the tropics; being within the tropics; incident to the tropics (*tropical diseases*). See also under **TROPE**.—**Tropic-bird**, *n.* A tropical web-footed bird of the pelican family, wonderfully powerful on the wing.

**Trot**, trot, *v.i.* [Fr. *trotter*, It. *trottare*, from L. *tolutare*, to trot, modified into *lutare*, *lotare*, *trotare*.] To move faster than in walking; to walk or move fast; to run.—*n.* The pace of a horse or other quadruped more rapid than a walk; a contemptuous term for an old woman.—*v.t.* To cause to trot; to ride at a trot.—**Trotter**, trot'ër, *n.* One who trots; a trotting horse; the foot of an animal, especially of a sheep.

**Troth**, trôth, *n.* [A form of *truth*.] Truth; faith; fidelity; veracity.—*To light one's troth*, to pledge one's faith; to betroth oneself.

**Troubadour**, trô'ba-dôr, *n.* [Fr. *troubadour*, from Fr. *troubador*, a troubadour (Sp. *trovador*, It. *trovatore*), from *trobar*, Fr. *trouver*, to find, originally to invent or compose new poems, from L.L. *trobare*, to sing, from L. *tropus*, a song, a trope.] A name given to a class of early poets who first appeared in Provence, in France, and flourished from the eleventh to the latter part of the thirteenth century, their poetry being lyrical and amatory.

**Trouble**, trub'l, *v.t.* [Fr. *troubler*, by metathesis and alteration from L. *turbula*, dim. of *turba*, a crowd, confusion.] To put into confused motion; to agitate; to disturb; to annoy, fret, or molest; to afflict; to distress; to put to some slight labour or pains: used in courteous phraseology.—*n.* Distress of mind or what causes such grief; great perplexity; affliction;

anxiety; annoyance; pains; labour; exertion.—To take the trouble, to be at the pains; to give oneself inconvenience. — **Troublesome**, trub'l-süm, *a.* Giving or causing trouble; harassing; annoying; vexatious; importunate.—**Trouulous**, trub'lus, *a.* Full of civil commotion, disturbance, or disorder; unsettled (*troubulous* times).

**Trough**, trof, *n.* [A.Sax. *trog*, *troh*] A vessel of wood, stone, or metal, generally rather long and not very deep, for holding water, feeding-stuffs for animals, or the like; a channel or spout for conveying water; anything resembling a trough in shape, as a depression between two ridges or between two waves; a basin-shaped or oblong hollow.

**Trounce**, trouns, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *troncer*, *troncir*, to cut or break off or into pieces, from L. *truncus*, a trunk.] To punish or to beat severely; to castigate.

**Troupe**, tröp, *n.* [Fr.; same as *troup*.] A troop; a company; particularly, a company of players, dancers, acrobats, or the like.

**Trousers**, trou'zèr, *n.pl.* [For older *trouses*, *trowses*, a kind of drawers, from O.Fr. *trousses*, a kind of hose, from *trousse*, a truss, case, or cover.] A garment worn by men and boys, extending from the waist to the ankles, covering the lower part of the trunk, and each leg separately.

**Trousseau**, trö-sö, *n.* [Fr., from *trousse*, a bundle, a truss.] The clothes and general outfit of a bride.

**Trout**, trout, *n.* [Fr. *truite*, from L.L. *trutta*, L. *trutta*, from Gr. *tröktê*, a kind of fish, from *trögô*, I gnaw.] The common name of various species of the salmon family, as the bull-trout, the salmon-trout, the common trout, &c.

**Trouvère**, trö-vär, *n.* [Fr. *trouver*, to find, *TROUBADOUR*.] A name given to the ancient poets of Northern France, corresponding to the *Troubadours* of Provence; but their productions are of a narrative or epic character.

**Trover**, trö-vér, *n.* [O.Fr. *trover*, Fr. *trouver*, to find.] Law, the gaining possession of goods by finding or by other means than purchase; a form of action at law to recover goods or damages, now abolished.

**Trow**, trö, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *tröwian*, *tröwian*, to believe, lit. to believe to be true.] To believe; to trust; to think or suppose.

**Trowel**, trou'el, *n.* [Fr. *truelle*, from L. *trulla*, a small ladle.] A tool somewhat resembling a small spade, used for spreading and dressing mortar and plaster, &c.; a similar gardener's tool, used in taking up plants and for other purposes.

**Troy**, **Troy-weight**, trol, *n.* [From *Troyes*, in France.] A weight chiefly used in weighing gold and silver, divided into 12 ounces, each of 20 pennyweights, each of 24 grains. The pound troy = 5760

grains; the pound avoirdupois 7000.

**Truant**, trö'ant, *n.* [O.Fr. *truant* (Fr. *truand*), a vagabond, from the Celtic: Armor, *truant*, vagabond, W. *truan*, wretched, Ir. and Gael. *truaghan*, poor.] One who shirks or neglects his duty; an idler; especially, a child who stays from school without leave.—*a.* Shirking duty; wilfully absent from an appointed place; idle.

**Truce**, trös, *n.* [Properly a plural; O.E. *trews*, *trewse*, *trewis*, O.Fr. *trues* (*pl.*), a truce, from O.H.G. *triuwa*, *triwa*, G. *treue*, faith.] *Milit.* a suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders of the opposing armies; an armistice; any temporary intermission or cessation; short quiet.

**Truck**, truk, *v.i.* [Fr. *troquer*, to truck, to barter, from Sp. *trocar*, to exchange.] To exchange commodities; to barter.—*v.t.* To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter.—*n.* Exchange of commodities; barter; payment of wages in goods; commodities appropriate for barter or for small trade.—*Truck system*, the practice of paying the wages of workmen in goods instead of money, which prevailed particularly in the mining and manufacturing districts of Britain though prohibited by law.

**Truck**, truk, *n.* [From L. *trochus*, a hoop, from Gr. *trochos*, a wheel, a disc, &c., from *trechô*, I run.] A small wooden wheel; a cylinder; a small carriage or species of barrow with two low wheels, for heavy packages; an open wagon for the conveyance of goods on rail-ways; *gun*, a circular piece of wood like a wheel fixed on an axle-tree, for moving ordnance; *naut.* the small circular wooden cap at the extremity of a flagstaff or of a topmast.—*v.t.* To put in a truck; to send or convey by truck.—**Truckle**, truk'l, *n.* [Dim. of *truck*, a wheel.] A small wheel or castor; a truckle-bed.—*v.t.* To move on rollers; to trundle.—**Truckle-bed**, *n.* A bed that runs on wheels and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

**Truckle**, truk'l, *v.i.* [Dim. of *truck*, to barter.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to cringe: usually with *to*.

**Truculent**, truk'ü-lent, *a.* [L. *truculentus*, from *trux*, *trucis*, fierce, savage.] Fierce; savage; barbarous; inspiring terror; ferocious.

**Trudge**, truj, *v.i.* [Probably a modification of *tread*, through the influence of *drudge*.] To travel on foot with fatigue or more or less painful exertion; to travel or march with labour or effort.

**True**, trö, *a.* [A.Sax. *trödwæ*.] Conformable to fact; not false or erroneous; free from falsehood; truthful; genuine; not counterfeit, false, or pretended; firm or steady in adhering to promises, to friends, or the like; faithful; loyal; honest;

exact; correct; right; conformable to law and justice; legitimate; rightful.—*True bill*, *law*, a bill of indictment endorsed by the grand jury after evidence as containing a well-founded accusation.—*v.t.* To give a right form to; to make exactly straight, square, level, or the like: a workman's term.—

**True-blue**, *a.* An epithet applied to a person of inflexible honesty and fidelity; stanch; inflexible.—*n.* A person of inflexible honesty or stanchness.—**Trueness**, trö'-nes, *n.* The quality of being true; sincerity; genuineness; accuracy.

—**Truism**, trö'izm, *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.—**Truly**, trö'll, *adv.* In a true manner; exactly; faithfully; honestly; legitimately; in reality; in fact.—

**Truth**, tröth, *n.* [A.Sax. *trödwite*.] The state or quality of being true; conformity to fact or reality; veracity; purity from falsehood; fidelity; constancy; genuineness; that which is true; a true statement; fact; reality; verity; a verified fact.—*In truth*, in reality; in sincerity.—*Of a truth*, truly; certainly.

**Truffle**, truff'l, *n.* [O.Fr. *truffe*, Fr. *truffe*, or *truffin* uncertain.] An edible and much-esteemed fungus growing a few inches beneath the surface of the ground, of a dark colour, of a roundish form, and without visible root.

**Trull**, trul, *n.* [Of similar origin with *trollop*.] A low vagrant strumpet; a drab.

**Trump**, trump, *n.* [Contr. from *triumph*.] A winning card; one of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits; a good fellow; a person upon whom one can depend [colloq.].—*v.t.* To take with a trump card; to put a trump card upon in order to win.

**Trump**, trump, *n.* [Fr. *trompe*, a trumpet or horn.] A wind-instrument of music; a trumpet.

**Trump**, trump, *v.t.* [Fr. *tromper*, to deceive.] To obtrude or impose unfairly.—*To trump up*, to devise; to forge (to *trump up* a story).—

**Trumpery**, trum'pè-r, *n.* [Fr. *tromperie*, fraud; *trumperie* is what deceives by false show.] Worthless finery; things worn out and of no value; rubbish.—*a.* Trifling; worthless.

**Trumpet**, trum'pet, *n.* [Fr. *trompette*, a dim. of *trompe*, a trumpet.] A wind-instrument of music made of brass or silver, having a clear ringing tone; one who praises or propagates praise.—*v.t.* To publish by sound of trumpet; hence, to blaze or noise abroad; to proclaim.—**Trumpeter**, trum'pet-èr, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces; a variety of the domestic pigeon; a grallatorial bird of South America, called also *Agami*.

**Truncate**, trung'kät, *v.t.* [L. *truncus*, *truncatum*, to cut short.] To shorten by cutting abruptly; to



lop; to cut short.—*a.* Truncated; *bot.* appearing as if cut short at the tip (a *truncate* leaf).—**Truncated**, trun'kă-ted, *p.* and *a.* Cut short abruptly; having a part abruptly cut off, especially at the apex or top, or having the appearance of being so cut.—*A truncated cone* or *pyramid* is one whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.

**Truncheon**, trun'shon, *n.* [O.Fr. *tronchon*, Fr. *tronçon*, from *tronche*, *tronce*, a trunk, staff, &c., *L. truncus*.] A short staff; a cudgel; a baton or staff of authority.

**Trundle**, trun'dl, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *trundel*, *trendel*, a circle, a wheel.] To roll, as on little wheels; to roll; to bowl along.—*v.t.* To wheel or move on wheels; to cause to roll (to *trundle* a hoop).—*n.* A little wheel; a castor; a small carriage with low wheels; a truck.—**Trundle-bed**, *n.* A truckle-bed.

**Trunk**, trungk, *n.* [Fr. *tronc*, trunk or stem, main body, broken shaft of a column, a charity box; from *L. truncus*, mutilated.] The woody stem of trees; that part which supports the branches; the body of an animal without the limbs, or considered as apart from the limbs; the main body of anything relatively to its branches or ramifications; a box or chest, often one covered with leather for containing clothes, &c.; the long snout or proboscis of an elephant; also, a similar organ of other animals, as the proboscis of an insect; a tube, usually wooden, to convey air, dust, broken matter, grain, &c.; a trough to convey water from a race to a water-wheel, &c.; a flume; a boxed passage for air to or from a blast apparatus or blowing-engine; *pl.* trunk-hose.—*Trunk road*, a highway or main road.—**Trunk-hose**, *n.pl.* [Named probably from being *truncated* or cut short.] A kind of short wide breeches gathered in above the knees, or immediately under them, and worn during the reign of Henry VIII, Elizabeth, and James I.—**Trunk-line**, *n.* The main line of a railway, canal, &c.

**Trunnion**, trun'yon, *n.* [Fr. *trognon*, a stump, from *tronc*, *L. truncus*, trunk of a tree.] A knob projecting on each side of a gun, mortar, &c., serving to support it on the carriage; *steam-engines*, a hollow gudgeon on each side of an oscillating cylinder to support it, and through which steam enters.

**Truss**, trus, *n.* [Fr. *trousse*, a bundle.] A bundle, especially a small hand-packed bundle of dry goods; a quantity, as of hay or straw tied together; *surg.* a bandage used in cases of rupture to keep up the parts or for other purposes; a tuft of flowers at the top of the main stalk of certain plants; an umbel; *building*, a combination of timbers, of iron, or of timbers and iron work, so arranged as to constitute an unyielding frame; *arch.* a large corbel or modillion

supporting some object projecting from the face of a wall.—*v.t.* To put in a bundle; to pack up; often with *up*; to seize and carry off: said of birds of prey; to draw tight and tie the laces of, as of garments; to make fast, as the wings of a fowl to the body in cooking it; to skewer; to pull up by a rope or ropes; to hang.

**Trust**, trust, *n.* [From stem of *true*, *trow*.] A reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, &c., of another person; a firm reliance on promises or on laws or principles; confidence; confident expectation; assured anticipation; belief; hope; reliance or belief without examination (to take opinions on *trust*); the transfer of goods, property, &c., in confidence of future payment; credit; a person confided in and relied on; that which is committed or intrusted to one; something committed to one's care for use or for safe-keeping; the state of being confided to another's care and guard; safe-keeping; care; management; *law*, the conveying of property to one party (the *trustee*) in confidence that he will apply it for the benefit of a third party or to some specified purpose.—*v.t.* To place confidence in; to rely on; to depend upon; to believe; to receive as true; to rely on with regard to the care of; to intrust (to *trust* him with money); to commit, as to one's care; to leave to oneself or to itself without fear of consequences; to sell to upon credit or in confidence of future payment; to be confident; to hope confidently; followed by a clause.—*v.i.* To have trust or reliance; to confide readily; to practise giving credit; to sell in reliance upon future payment.—*a.* Held in trust (*trust* property).—**Trustee**, trust'-tē, *n.* A person appointed to hold property, to take care of and apply the same for the benefit of those entitled to it.—**Trustworthy**, trust'wēr-thi, *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence.—**Trusty**, trust'i, *a.* Admitting of being safely trusted; deserving confidence; fit to be confided in; not liable to fail a person (a *trusty* sword).

**Try**, try, *v.t.* [Fr. *trier*, to pick, cull, select; same as *It. triare*, *tritare*, to grind, bruise, examine; *L.L. tritare*, to thrash (corn), from *L. tritum*, pp. of *tero*, I rub, cleanse corn by thrashing.] To sift or pick out; to purify, assay, or refine, as metals; to test or prove by experiment; to made experience of; to subject to some severe test or experience; to cause suffering or trouble to; to examine or inquire into, especially, to examine judicially; to subject to the examination and decision or sentence of a tribunal; to attempt; to undertake; to make experiment with; to see what will result from using or employing.—*To try on*, to put on, as a garment, to see if it fits.

—*v.i.* To exert strength; to endeavour; to prove by a test.—*n.* The act of trying; a trial; experiment; *Rugby football*, the right of trying to kick a goal, obtained by carrying the ball behind the opponents' goal-line, and touching it down.—**Trial**, tri'al, *n.* The act of trying or testing in any manner; an attempt; a test; experiment; a becoming acquainted by experience; that which tries or afflicts; that which tries the character or principle; affliction; temptation; the state of being tried; a process for testing qualification; an examination; *law*, the examination of a cause in controversy between parties before a proper tribunal.—**Trial-trip**, *n.* An experimental trip; especially, a trip made by a new vessel to test her sailing qualities, &c.—**Trying**, tri'ing, *a.* Adapted to try; severe; afflictive.—**Try-sail**, *n.* *Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail set with a boom and gaff; a spanker or driver.

**Trypanosome**, trip'an-ō-sōm, *n.* A parasitic protozoan, infesting the blood of animals, including man, being usually introduced by the bite of an insect. It is the cause of various diseases, e.g. sleeping sickness.

**Tryst**, trist, *n.* [Closely akin to *trust*; *Icel. treysta*, to trust.] An appointment to meet; a rendezvous.—*v.i.* To agree to meet at any particular time or place.—**Trysting-day**, *n.* An appointed day of meeting or assembling.—**Trysting-place**, *n.* An arranged meeting-place.

**Tsar**, tsār, *n.* **CZAR**.—**Tsarina**, Tsaritsa, tsā-rē'na, tsā-rit'sa, *n.* **CZARINA**.

**Tsetse**, tset'sē, *n.* A South African two-winged fly, whose bite is often fatal to horses, dogs, and cattle, and the cause of sleeping sickness in man.

**T-square**, tē'skwār, *n.* An instrument used in drawing, consisting of two slips of hard-wood of unequal length, the longer fixed into the shorter like a T, and both having their edges dressed exactly straight and parallel.

**Tub**, tub, *n.* [Same as *L.G. tubbe*, *D. tubbe*, a tub.] An open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom, and hoops; a half barrel open above; a small cask or barrel for liquor; any wooden structure resembling a tub; *mining*, a corve or bucket for raising coal or ore from the mine.—*A tale of a tub*, an idle or silly fiction; a cock-and-bull story.—*v.t.* To plant or set in a tub (to *tub* plants).—*v.i.* To wash; to make use of a bathing-tub.—**Tubby**, tub'i, *a.* Tub-shaped; round like a tub or barrel; having a dull sound.

**Tub-wheel**, *n.* A horizontal water-wheel with a series of radial, spiral flots.

**Tuba**, tū'ba, *n.* [*L.*, a trumpet.] A large musical instrument of brass, low in pitch, and resembling the bombardon.

**Tube**, *tûb*, *n.* [Fr. *tube*, from L. *tubus*, a tube, *tuba*, a trumpet.] A pipe; a hollow cylinder of wood, metal, glass, india-rubber, &c., used for the conveyance of fluids and for various other purposes; any similar object; a vessel of animal bodies or plants which conveys a fluid or other substance; *elec.* a hollow vessel, usually of glass, fitted with electrodes and various adjuncts, and containing air or other gas at a low or an adjustable pressure; the underground electric railway system in London.—**Tubing**, *tûb'ing*, *n.* The act of making or providing with tubes; a series of tubes; material for tubes.—**Tubular**, *tû-bû-lâr*, *a.* [From L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, a tube.] Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular.—**Tubular boiler**, a form of boiler in which the connexion between the fire and the chimney is made by a large number of tubes surrounded by the water, which is heated by the gases, &c., passing through the tubes.—**Tubular bridge**, a bridge formed of a great rectangular iron or steel tube, through which the roadway or railway passes.

**uber**, *tû-bër*, *n.* [L., a swelling, tumour, protuberance; same root as *tumid*, *tumour*.] An underground fleshy stem or modification of the root of plants (as in the potato), roundish in shape, of annual duration, and with buds from which new plants are produced; *surg.* a knot swelling in any part.—**Tubercle**, *tû-bër-kl*, *n.* [L. *tuberculum*, dim. from *tuber*.] A small tuber; a little projecting knob; *anat.* a natural small rounded body or mass; *pathol.* one of certain small masses of morbid matter which may be developed in different parts of the body, but are most frequently observed in the lungs (in the disease consumption).—**Tubercular**, *tû-bër-kû-lâr*, *a.* Of the character of a tubercle; caused by tubercles; affected with tubercles.—**Tuberculin**, *tû-bër-kû-lin*, *n.* [From *tubercle*.] An extract from the bacilli of tuberculosis, used as a test for the presence of tuberculosis in domestic animals.—**Tuberculosis**, *tû-bër-kû-lô'sis*, *n.* A disease due to the formation of tubercles in various organs of the body; a consumptive state of the system.

**tuberosé**, *tûb'rôz* or *tû-be-rôz*, *n.* [From the Latin specific name *tuberosa*, which means simply 'tuberous'; so Fr. *tubéreuse*, Sp. *tuberosa*.] An odoriferous plant with a tuberous root, a favourite flower and much cultivated.

**uck**, *tûk*, *n.* [From Fr. *estoc*, It. *stocco*, a rapier, from G. *stock*, a stick.] A rapier. [Shak.]

**uck**, *tûk*, *v.t.* [Same as L.G. *zucken*, G. *zucken*, Sw. *tocha*, to draw together, to contract; akin *tug*, *tow*, *touch*.] To put into smaller compass by folding; to fold in or

under; to gather up; to gather the bed-clothes close around (to *tuck* a child into a bed).—*v.i.* To contract; to draw together.—*Tuck in*, to partake freely of food or dainties [colloq.].—*n.* A fold sewed in some part of a dress to shorten it, especially a horizontal fold made on a skirt.—*Tuck-shop*, a schoolboy name for the shop where pastry, confectionery, and the like are sold.—**Tucker**, *tûk'ér*, *n.* One who or that which tucks; an ornamental frilling of lace or muslin round the top of a woman's dress.

**Tucket**, *tûk'et*, *n.* [From It. *toccata*, a prelude, from *toccare*, to touch. *Touch*.] A flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare. [Shak.].—**Tuck**, *tûk*, *n.* [From *tucker*.] The sound produced by beating a drum; beat.

**Tudor**, *tû'dor*, *a.* The dynasty and the style of architecture during the reigns of Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, Elizabeth, deriving from Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII.—*Tudor rose*, *her.* a double rose, having a white centre with red petals, or vice versa, and intended to conjoin the emblems of the Houses of York and of Lancaster.

**Tuesday**, *tûz'dâ*, *n.* [A.Sax. *Tiwe-dæg*, that is, *Tiw's* day, the day of *Tiw*, the Northern Mars.] The third day of the week.

**Tufa**, **Tuff**, *tû'fa*, *tuf*, *n.* [It. *tufa*, Fr. *tuf*, a kind of porous stone, from L. *tophus*, *tuff*, *tufa*.] *Geol.* a term originally applied to a light porous rock composed of cemented scoriæ and ashes, but now to any porous vesicular compound.

**Tuft**, *tûft*, *n.* [From Fr. *touffe*, a tuft, a thicket.] A collection of small flexible or soft things in a knot or bunch (a *tuft* of flowers, a *tuft* of feathers); a cluster; a clump (a *tuft* of trees); in English universities, a slang term for a young nobleman student: so called from the gold *tuft* on the cap formerly worn by him.—**Tuft-hunter**, *n.* A hanger-on or toady in the society of titled persons.

**Tug**, *tûg*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *teôhan*, *teôn*, to tug or pull.] To pull with effort; to haul; to strain at; to drag by means of a steam-tug.—*v.i.* To pull with great effort; to labour; to strive; to struggle.—*n.* A pull with the utmost effort; a supreme effort; the severest strain or struggle (the *tug* of war); a tug-boat.—*Tug-of-war*, a trial of strength between two parties at opposite ends of a rope, each striving to pull the other over a certain mark.—**Tug-boat**, *n.* A strongly built steam-boat used for towing sailing and other vessels.

**Tuition**, *tû-ish'on*, *n.* [L. *tuitio*, *tutitionis*, guardianship, from *tueor*, *tultus*, to see, to look to.] Guardianship or superintendence; instruction; tutorship; teaching.

**Tulchan**, *tûl'chan*, *n.* A stuffed calf-skin set against a cow to induce her to yield milk more freely.—*Tulchan bishops*, bishops in Scotland, soon

after the Reformation, appointed to titular sees, the revenues of which were drawn by lay barons and others.

**Tulp**, *tû'lip*, *n.* [Fr. *tulipe*, from Sp. *tulipa*, *ulipian*, It. *tulipano*, a tulip, from Turk. *tolipend*, a turban, the name being given to the flower from its similarity.] A plant of the lily family of many species, much cultivated for the beauty of the flowers.

**Tulle**, *tûl*, *n.* A kind of thin, open-net, silk fabric, originally manufactured at Tulle in France.

**Tulwar**, *tûl'war*, *n.* [Hind.] An East Indian sabre.

**Tumble**, *tû'mbl*, *v.i.* [From Dan. *tumble*, Sw. *tumla*, to tumble, allied to A.Sax. *tumbian*, to dance, D. *tumelen*, to tumble, G. *tumeln*, to reel, to stagger.] To roll about by turning one way and the other; to toss the body about; to roll; to lose footing and fall; to be precipitated; to play acrobats' tricks.—*v.t.* To turn or throw about for examination or search; to toss over carelessly; to disorder; to rumple; to throw down; to precipitate.—*n.* A fall; a rolling over.—**Tumbler**, *tû'mbl'ér*, *n.* One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of an acrobat turning somersaults, &c.; a large drinking glass, originally one that had not a base that it could stand on; a variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from its practice of turning over in flight; a sort of spring-latch in a lock which detains the bolt until a key lifts it.

**Tumbrel**, **Tumbril**, *tûm'brel*, *tûm'bril*, *n.* [O.Fr. *tumbrel*, from *tomber*, to fall, because tilted up to be emptied.] A dung-cart; a low vehicle with two wheels used by farmers; a covered cart or carriage with two wheels, which accompanied troops for conveying the tools of pioneers, ammunition, &c.

**Tumid**, *tû'mid*, *a.* [L. *tumidus*, from *tumeo*, I swell.] Being swelled, enlarged, or distended; swollen; protuberant; swelling in sound or sense; pompous; bombastic.—

**Tumour**, *tû'mor*, *n.* [L. *tumor*, *tumoris*, from *tumeo*, I swell.] *Surg.* a morbid enlargement or swelling; more strictly, a permanent swelling occasioned by a new growth, and not a mere enlargement of a natural part.

**Tumult**, *tû'mult*, *n.* [L. *tumultus*, from *tumeo*, I swell.] The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude; an uproar; violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds; irregular or confused motion.—**Tumultuous**, *tû'mul'tû-us*, *a.* [L. *tumultuosus*.] Full of tumult, disorder, or confusion; conducted with tumult; disorderly; agitated; disturbed, as by passion or the like; turbulent; violent.

**Tumulus**, *tû'mû-lus*, *n.* pl. **Tumuli**, *tû'mû-lî*. [L., a hillock, from

*tumeo*, I swell.] A mound; a barrow or artificial burial mound of earth.

**Tun**, tun, *n.* [A.Sax. *tunne*.] Originally any large cask or vessel for containing liquids; hence, a certain measure or quantity, as the old English tun of wine, which contained 4 hogsheads or 252 gallons.

**Tundra**, tun'dra, *n.* A term applied to the immense stretches of flat boggy country in the northern part of Siberia, where vegetation takes an arctic character.

**Tune**, tūn, *n.* [A form of *tone*.] A rhythmical, melodious series of musical tones produced by one voice or instrument, or by several voices or instruments in unison; an air; a melody; correct intonation in singing or playing; adjustment of a musical instrument so as to produce its tones in correct key-relationship, or in harmony with other instruments; frame of mind; mood; temper for the time being. — *To the tune of*, to the sum or amount of. [Colloq.] — *v.t.* To put into or cause to be in tune; to sing with melody or harmony; to attune; to put into the proper state; to adapt; *aviation*, to adjust an engine so that it yields its maximum horse-power; *wireless*, to adjust the capacity or inductance of a receiving set so as to put it in resonance with radiation of a given wave-length. — **Tunable**, tūn'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being put in tune or made harmonious; musical; **tuneful**, — **Tuneful**, [tūn'fūl, *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical. — **Tuning-fork**, *n.* A steel instrument with two prongs, designed when set in vibration to give a musical sound of a certain fixed pitch.

**Tungsten**, tung'sten, *n.* [Sw. and Dan., from *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, stone, heavy stone, from the density of its ores.] A hard, greyish-white, brittle and heavy metal, used for the filaments of electric lamps, and to form a hard alloy with steel. Called also *Wolfram*.

**Tunic**, tū'nik, *n.* [L. *tunica*, a tunic.] A very ancient form of under garment worn by both sexes, and fastened by a girdle or belt about the waist; a loose garment worn by women and boys drawn in at the waist and reaching not far below it; a military surcoat; the garment worn by a knight over his armour; the full-dress scarlet or green coat worn by soldiers; *anat.* a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ (the *tunic*s or coats of the eye, the *tunic*s of the stomach, &c.); a natural covering; an integument; *bot.* any loose membranous skin not formed from epidermis; the skin of a seed. — **Tunicary**, tū'ni-ka-ri, *n.* One of the *Tunicata*. — **Tunicata**, tū'ni-kā'ta, *n.pl.* An order of mollusca, or lower mollusca, which are enveloped in a coriaceous tunic or mantle; an ascidian or sea-

squirt. — **Tunicate**, **Tunicated**, tū'ni-kāt, tū'ni-kā'ted, *a.* *Bot.* covered with a tunic or membranes; coated; *zool.* enveloped in a tunic or mantle.

**Tunker**, tung'kér, *n.* [Gr. *tunken*, to dip.] DUNKER.

**Tunnel**, tun'el, *n.* [From Fr. *tonnelle*, an arbour, a tunnel, from *tonne*, L.L. *tonna*, a cask.] A subterranean passage cut through a hill, a rock, or any eminence, or under a river, a town, &c., to carry a canal, a road, or a railway in an advantageous course. — *v.t.* To form or cut a tunnel through or under.

**Tunny**, tun'ī, *n.* [It. *tonno*, Fr. *thon*, from L. *thynnus*, from Gr. *thynnos*, a tunny, from *thynō*, I dart.] A food fish of the mackerel family, attaining a length of from four to even twenty feet, and found in immense quantities in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, there being also an American species taken chiefly for the oil it yields.

**Tup**, tup, *n.* [Comp. L.G. *tuppen*, *toppen*, to push, to butt.] A ram.

**Turanian**, tū-rā'ni-an, *a.* [Persian *Turan*, a name for the Turks and kindred races.] A term applied to the Altaic family of languages, which includes the Ugrian or Finnish, Turkish, Mongolian, &c.

**Turban**, tēr'ban, *n.* [O.E. *turband*, *turbant*, *tulbant*, &c., Fr. *turban*, Sp. and It. *turbante*, from Turk. *tulband*, *dulband*, Per. *dulband*, *turban*.] A form of head-dress worn by the Orientals, consisting of a cap without brim, and a sash, scarf, or shawl wound about it; a kind of head-dress worn by ladies.

**Turbellaria**, tēr-bel'ā'ri-a, *n.pl.* [From L. *turba*, a crowd, a stir, from the currents caused by their moving cilia.] An order of annuloid animals nearly all aquatic and non-parasitic, including the nemertids and others.

**Turbid**, tēr'bid, *a.* [L. *turbidus*, from *turba*, a crowd, or *turbare*, to trouble.] Having the lees or sediment disturbed; muddy; foul with extraneous matter; not clear: said of liquids of any kind.

**Turbinate**, **Turbinated**, tēr'bi-nāt, tēr'bi-nā'ted, *a.* [From Turk. *turbinis*, a top.] Shaped like a whipping-top; *conch.* spiral or wreathed conically from a larger base to the apex like a top; *bot.* shaped like a top or cone inverted.

**Turbine**, tēr'bin, *n.* [L. *turbo*, *turbinis*, that which spins or whirls round, a top.] A kind of horizontal water-wheel, made to revolve by the escape of water through orifices, under the influence of pressure derived from a fall; a steam-engine in which rotary motion is produced by the direct impact of steam upon a series of blades fitted on the circumference of a cylinder free to revolve. — **Turbo**, tēr'bō. Contracted from *turbine* in compound words, meaning (*a*) coupled direct to a turbine, or (*b*) constructed like a turbine. — **Turbo-alternator**, *n.*

A turbine-driven alternating-current electric generator. — **Turbo-blower**, *n.* A turbine-driven air compressor. — **Turbo-dynamo**, *n.* A turbine-driven direct-current electric generator. — **Turbo-generator**, *n.* A turbine-driven electric generator or a dynamo. — **Turbo-pump**, *n.* A rotary pump in which the pressure of the water is increased by stages.

**Turbit**, tēr'bit, *n.* A variety of the domestic pigeon remarkable for its short beak.

**Turbot**, tēr'bot, *n.* [Fr. *turbot*, O.D. *turbot*, perhaps from L. *turbo*, a whipping-top, like Gr. *rhombos*, which means both top and turbot, there being a supposed similarity in shape.] A well-known and highly esteemed species of flat-fish plentiful off the British shores, often weighing from 70 to 90 lb.

**Turbulent**, tēr'bū-lent, *a.* [L. *turbulentus*, from *turbare*, to disturb.] Being in violent commotion; tumultuous; disposed to insubordination and disorder; riotous; disorderly. — **Turbulence**, **Turbulency**, tēr'bū-lens, tēr'bū-len-si, *n.* The state or quality of being turbulent; riotous disposition; unruliness.

**Turco**, tūr'ko, *n.* The name given by the French to Arab sharpshooters in their army.

**Turcoman**, tūr'kō-man, *n.* TURKOMAN.

**Tureen**, tu-rēn', *n.* [From Fr. *terrine*, a tureen, lit. an earthen vessel, from *terre* = L. *terra*, earth.] A rather large deep vessel for holding soup or other liquid food at the table.

**Turf**, tērf, *n. pl.* **Turfs**, tērfis, now seldom **Turves**, tērvz. [A.Sax. *turf*.] The surface or sward of grass lands; a piece of earth with the grass growing on it; a sod; a kind of peaty substance cut from the surface of the ground and used as fuel. — *The turf*, the race-course; and hence, the occupation or profession of horse-racing. — *v.t.* To cover with turf or sod.

**Turgent**, tēr'jent, *a.* [L. *turgens*, *turgentis*, ppr. of *turgeo*, I swell.] Swelling; tumid; turgid. — **Turgescence**, **Turgescency**, tēr-jes'en-si, tēr-jes'en-si, *n.* The act of swelling or state of being swelled; inflation; bombast; *med.* superabundance of humours in any part of the body. — **Turgescent**, tēr-jes'ent, *a.* [L. *turgescens*.] Growing turgid; in a swelling state.

**Turgid**, tēr'jid, *a.* [L. *turgidus*, from *turgeo*.] Swelled; bloated; distended beyond its natural state; inflated; bombastic (*a turgid* style).

— **Turgidity**, **Turgidness**, tēr-jid'i-ti, tēr-jid'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being turgid; distention beyond its natural state; inflated manner of writing or speaking; bombast.

**Turk**, tēr'k, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Turkey; hence, a Moham-medan. † — **Turkey**, tēr'ki, *n.* [So



called because it was erroneously believed to have come from *Turkey*.] A large gallinaceous bird belonging to America, well known as an inmate of our poultry-yards, and highly valued.—**Turkey-buzzard**, *Turkey-vulture*, *n.* An American bird of the vulture family bearing a distant resemblance to a turkey.—**Turkey-carpet**, *n.* A carpet made entirely of wool, the loops being larger than those of Brussels carpets and always cut.—**Turkey-cock**, *n.* A male turkey.—**Turkey-red**, *n.* [Because originally produced by madder from *Turkey*.] A brilliant and durable red colour produced by madder or alizarine upon cotton cloth.—**Turkish**, *tér'kish*, *a.* Pertaining to Turkey or to the Turks.—**Turkish bath**, *n.* A hot-air or steam bath, inducing copious perspiration, followed by shampooing and massage, &c.—**Turkish delight**, *n.* A sweetmeat made of gelatine and coated with powdered sugar.

**Turkoman**, *türk'ō-man*, *n.* One of a nomadic Tartar people of Asia, occupying a territory east and south-east of the Caspian Sea.

**Turmeric**, *tér'mer-ik*, *n.* [Probably from Hind, *zurd*, yellow, and *mirc*, pepper.] A name of one or two East Indian plants of the ginger family, whose rhizomes are used as a condiment, a yellow dye, and as a chemical test for the presence of alkalies.

**Turmoil**, *tér'moil*, *n.* [Origin doubtful; probably *turn* and *moil*.] Harassing labour; molestation by tumult; commotion; disturbance.

**Turn**, *térn*, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *turner*, *torner* (Fr. *tourner*), to turn, from L. *tor-nare*, to turn in a lathe, from *tor-nus*, a lathe, from Gr. *tor-nos*, a turner's chisel.] To cause to move round on a centre or axis, or as on a centre or axis; to put into circular motion; to rotate or revolve; to shape by means of a lathe; to direct or put into a different way, course, direction, or channel (to *turn* a person from a purpose, to *turn* the eyes towards); to apply or devote (to *turn* oneself to trade); to put to some use or purpose; to shift or change with respect to the top, bottom, front, back, sides, or the like; to reverse; to invert; to bring the inside of out; to change to another opinion or party; to convert; to translate; to alter into something else; to metamorphose; to transform, transmute, change; to revolve or ponder (*turn* the matter over); to consider and reconsider; to change from a fresh, sweet, or natural condition; to cause to ferment, become sour, or the like; to put, bring, or place in a certain state or condition (*turned* into ridicule).—*v.i.* To have a circular or rotatory motion; to move round; to revolve or rotate; *fig.* to depend, as on the chief point for decision or the like; to hinge (the question *turns* upon this); to move

the body, face, or head in another direction; to change the position or posture of the body, as in bed; to retrace one's steps; to go or come back; to return; to offer opposition; to show fight; to take an opposite or a new course; to be directed (the road *turns* to the right); to have recourse (knew not where to *turn*); to be transformed or transmuted; to be converted; in a general sense, to become; to grow (to *turn* pale); to change from a fresh or sweet condition; to become sour or spoiled, as milk, wine, cider; to become dizzy or giddy, as the head or brain; to reel; to become nauseated or qualmish, as the stomach; to become inclined in another direction; to change from ebb to flow or from flow to ebb, as the tide; to have a consequence; to result (to *turn* to account).—*n.* The act of turning; a revolution or rotation; one round of a rope or cord; the point or place of deviation from a straight line; a winding; a bend; a flexure; an angle; a short walk, promenade, or excursion; alteration of course; new direction or tendency; change or alteration generally; vicissitude; opportunity enjoyed in alternation with another or others, or in rotation; due chance, time, or opportunity; occasion; occasional act of kindness or malice (a good or ill *turn*); purpose; requirement; use; exigence (to serve our *turn*); form, shape, or mould; manner; fashion; character or temper; a short spell or a little job [colloq.]; a nervous shock, such as is caused by alarm or sudden excitement [colloq.]; *mus.* the sign ~ indicating a certain way of playing a group of notes.—*By turns*, one after another; alternately; at intervals.—*In turn*, in due order of succession.—*To a turn*, to a nicety; exactly; perfectly.—*To take turns*, to take each other's place alternately.—**Turn-coat**, *n.* One who forsakes his party or principles.—**Turn-cock**, *n.* The servant of a water company who turns on the water for the mains, regulates the fire-plugs, &c.—**Turner**, *tér'nér*, *n.* One who turns; one whose occupation is to form things with a lathe.—**Turnery**, *tér'nér-i*, *n.* The act of turning articles by the lathe; articles made by or formed in the lathe; a place where articles are turned.—**Turning**, *tér'ning*, *n.* A bend or flexure; the place where a road or street diverges from another road or street; the art or operation of shaping articles in a lathe.—**Turning-point**, *n.* The point where a thing or person turns back; the point at which a deciding change takes place, as from good to bad, increase to decrease, or the opposite.—**Turnkey**, *tér'n'ké*, *n.* [One who *turns* the key in locks.] A person who has charge of the keys of a prison for opening and fastening the doors.—**Turn-out**, *n.* A

coming forth; a number of persons who have come out on some particular occasion (a great *turn-out* of spectators); that which is brought prominently forward or exhibited; hence, an equipage; a horse or horses and carriage; the net quantity of produce yielded.—**Turn-over**, *n.* The act or result of turning over; the amount of money turned over or drawn in a business, as in a retail shop, in a given time.—**Turnpike**, *tér'n'pik*, *n.* [Originally a turning frame with *pikes* or *spikes* projecting.] A turnstile; a gate set across a road in order to stop traffic or travellers, till toll is paid; a toll-bar or toll-gate; a turnpike-road.—**Turn-screw**, *n.* A screw-driver.—**Turnspit**, *tér'n'spit*, *n.* A person who turns a spit; a dog allied to the terrier, formerly employed to drive a wheel to turn the spit for roasting in kitchens.—**Turnstile**, *tér'n'stil*, *n.* A post surmounted by four horizontal arms which move round as a person pushes by them.—**Turnstone**, *tér'n'stōn*, *n.* A bird of the plover family, so called from its practice of turning up small stones in search of worms, &c., on which it feeds.—**Turn-table**, *n.* A circular revolving platform used for shifting railway carriages from one line of rails to another, and for reversing engines on the same line of rails.

**Turner**, *tér'nér*, *n.* [Fr. *tournois*.] Old Scottish coin, bearing thistle, from French standard, like plack (Fr. *plaque*), groat (Fr. *gros*), and bawbee (Fr. *bas billon*), the reckoning in Scotland up to about 1760.

**Turnip**, *tér'nip*, *n.* [The latter part is A.Sax. *næp*, Icel. *næpa*, Sc. *neip*, a turnip, from L. *napus*, a turnip; the first syllable is perhaps W. *tor*, something bulging.] A cruciferous, biennial plant, allied to the cabbage, with a solid bulbous root, much cultivated as food for sheep and cattle, especially in winter, and as a flavouring for soups, &c.

**Turpentine**, *tér'pen-tin*, *n.* [D. *terpentijn*, O.Fr. *turpentine*, turpentine, from L.L. *terebintina*, turpentine, from L. *terebinthus*, Gr. *terebinthos*, the turpentine-tree.] An oleo-resinous substance flowing naturally or by incision from coniferous trees, as the pine, larch, fir, &c.; the oil or spirit of turpentine.

**Turpitude**, *tér'pi-tūd*, *n.* [L. *turpitude*, from *turpis*, foul, base.] Inherent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions; shameful wickedness; moral depravity.

**Turquoise**, *tér'kwōiz*, *tér'koiz*, *n.* [Fr. *turquoise*, so called because brought originally from *Turkey*, Fr. *Turquie*.] A greenish-blue opaque precious stone, a favourite gem in rings and other articles of jewellery.

**Turret**, *tur'et*, *n.* [O.Fr. *tourette*, dim. of *tour*, a tower, from L. *turris*, a tower.] A little tower on a building; an armoured shelter on a warship containing, and revolving

ing with, a gun.—**Turreted**, tur'-et-ed, *p.* and *a.* Formed like a turret; furnished with turrets.—**Turret-ship**, *n.* An armour-plated ship of war having on the deck heavy guns mounted within one or more turrets, which are made to rotate, so that the guns may be brought to bear in any required direction.

**Turtle**, tēr'tl, *n.* [A.Sax. *turtla*, a corruption of *L. turtur*, a turtle-dove, whence also *D. tortel*, *G. turtel*, *Icel. turtill*.] A bird of the pigeon family, smaller than the ordinary domestic pigeon, celebrated for the constancy of its affection. Also called *Turtle-dove*.

**Turtle**, tēr'tl, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *tortoise*, or *Sp. tortuga*, a tortoise.] The name given to the sea-tortoise, found in warm climates, the most important species being the green turtle, the flesh of which is so much prized as a luxury at the tables of the rich.—**Turtle-soup**, *n.* A rich soup, the chief ingredient of which is turtle-meat.

**Tuscan**, tus'kan, *a.* Pertaining to *Tuscany*, in Italy.—*Tuscan order*, one of the five orders of architecture, devoid of ornaments, and having columns that are never fluted.—*n.* An inhabitant of *Tuscany*; *arch.* the *Tuscan order*.

**Tush**, tush, *interj.* An exclamation indicating rebuke, impatience, or contempt, and equivalent to *psaw!*

**Tush**, tush, *n.* [A form of *tusk*.] A long pointed tooth; a tusk; applied especially to certain of the teeth of horses.

**Tusk**, tusk, *n.* [A.Sax. *tusc*, *tux*, a tusk; probably for *twisc*, from *twā*, two.] The long, pointed, and often protruding tooth on each side of the jaw of certain animals, as in the elephant; the canine tooth of the boar, walrus, hippopotamus, &c.; the share of a plough, a harrow tooth, or the like.—**Tusker**, tus'-ker, *n.* An elephant that has its tusks developed.

**Tussah-silk**, Tusseh-silk, tus'sa, tus'se, *n.* A strong, coarse, brown silk obtained from the cocoons of a wild Bengal silk-worm.

**Tussle**, tus'l, *n.* [A form of *tussle*, to pull about roughly.] A struggle; a conflict; a scuffle.—*v.i.*—*tussled*, *tussling*. To struggle; to scuffle.

**Tussock**, tus'ok, *n.* [Modified from older *tuske*, *tushe*, a tuft, a bush; *Dan. dusk*, a tuft, a tassel.] A clump, tuft, or small hillock of growing grass.—**Tussock-grass**, *n.* A large grass of the Falkland Islands, Patagonia, &c., which grows in great tufts or tussocks, and contains a large quantity of saccharine constituents, rendering it a useful food for cattle.

**Tussore**. TUSSAH-SILK.

**Tut**, tut, *interj.* An exclamation used to check or rebuke, or to express impatience or contempt; synonymous with *tush*.

**Tutelage**, tū'tel-āj, *n.* [From *L. tutela*, protection, from *tueor*, I de-

fend (whence also *tutor*, *tuition*).] Guardianship; protection bestowed; the state of being under a guardian; protection enjoyed.—**Tutelar**, tutelary, tū'tel-ēr, tū'tel-a-ri, *a.* [*L. tutelarius*.] Having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting.

**Tutor**, tū'tor, *n.* [*L.*, a defender or guardian, from *tueor*, I defend.] One who has the care of the education of another; a private instructor; a teacher or instructor in anything; in English universities, a graduate to whom the special supervision of an undergraduate is assigned; *law*, a guardian.—*v.t.* To instruct; to teach; to train or discipline.—**Tutorial**, tū-tō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a tutor or instructor.—**Tutorship**, tū'tor-ship, *n.* The office of a tutor; guardianship; tutelage.

**Tutti**, tū'tē. [*It.*, from *L. totus*, pl. *toti*, all.] *Mus. all*; a direction to every performer to take part in the execution of the passage or movement.

**Tuxedo**, tuks-ē'dō, *n.* [From the name of a country club, *Tuxedo Park*, New York.] A dinner jacket.

**Tuyere**, twi-yār or tū-yār, *n.* [*Fr. tuyère*, akin to *tuyau*, a pipe.] The nozzle of the pipe that introduces the blast of a blast-furnace; the blast-pipe itself, of which there are usually two.

**Twaddle**, twod'l, *v.i.* [Older form *twatle*, also *twittle*, *twittle-twattle*; an imitative word like *tattle*, *twitter*, &c.] To talk in a weak, silly, or tedious manner; to prate.—*n.* Empty, silly talk; a twaddler.—**Twaddler**, twod'lēr, *n.* One who twaddles.—**Twaddling**, twod'ling, *n.* The act of one who twaddles; silly talk.

**Twain**, twān, *a.* [*O.E. tweyne*, *tweyen*, &c., A.Sax. *twegen*, from *twā*, two.] Two. [Obsolete unless in poetry.]—*n.* A pair; a couple.

**Twang**, twang, *n.* [Imitative of a resonant sound; akin to *tang*.] A sharp, quick sound; an affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound; after-taste; tang.—*v.i.* To sound with a quick, sharp noise; to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled; to utter with a sharp or nasal sound.—*v.t.* To make to sound, as by pulling and letting go suddenly; to utter with a short, sharp sound.—*interj.* Imitative of a sharp, quick sound, as that made by a bowstring.

**Tweak**, twēk, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *twiccan*, to twitch.] To twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk.—*n.* A sharp pinch or jerk; a twitch.

**Tweed**, twēd, *n.* [Originally called *tweels*, that is *twills*, but this name was misread into *tweeds*, when the goods were sent to London, the idea being that they were so called from the river *Tweed*.] A twilled woollen fabric, principally for men's wear, the manufacture of which is largely carried on in the south of Scotland.

**Tweeny**, twē'ni, *n.* [Short for *between-maid*.] A young servant girl who helps two other maids with their work.

**Tweezers**, twē'zērz, *n.pl.* [Formerly *tweezers*, from *tweeze*, a surgeon's box of instruments.] Small pincers used to pluck out hairs, &c.; small forceps.

**Twelve**, twelv, *a.* [A.Sax. *twelf*.] The sum of two and ten; twice six; a dozen.—*n.* The number which consists of ten and two; a symbol representing twelve units, as 12 or xii.—**Twelfth**, twelfth, *a.* The second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve; being one of twelve equal parts of anything.—*n.* One of twelve equal parts of anything.—*The Twelfth* of July, in Ireland, Orangemen's day.—*The Twelfth* of August, the first day of grouse shooting.—**Twelfth-night**, *n.* The evening of the festival of the Epiphany.—**Twelvemonth**, twelv'munth, *n.* A year.

**Twenty**, twen'ti, *a.* [A.Sax. *twēntig*, from *twegen*, two, *twain*, and *-tig*, ten.] Twice ten; proverbially, an indefinite number.—*n.* The number of twice ten; a score; a symbol representing this, as 20 or xx.—**Twentieth**, twen'ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of twenty; being one of twenty equal parts of anything.—*n.* One of twenty equal parts.

**Twice**, twis, *adv.* [*O.E. twies*, from A.Sax. *twī*, *twy*, two or double—*twice*, like *thrice*, being an adverbial genitive.] Two times; doubly.

**Twiddle**, twid'l, *v.t.* [Perhaps akin to *twaddle* or *twitler*.] To twirl, in a small way; to touch lightly, or play with.—*v.i.* To play with a tremulous quivering motion.

**Twig**, twig, *n.* [A.Sax. *twig*, akin to *twā*, two, alluding to the bifurcation of the branch; *L.G. twieg*, *D. twijg*, *G. zweig*, a twig.] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant, of no definite length or size.

**Twig**, twig, *v.t.* [*Ir.* and *Gael. tuig*, to perceive, discern.] To take notice of; to observe keenly. [*Colloq.*]—*v.i.* To see; to apprehend or understand. [*Colloq.*]

**Twilight**, twi'lit, *n.* [From *twī*, double (as in *twibil*), A.Sax. *twī*, *twy*, akin to *twā*, two, and *light*.] The faint light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; crepuscular light; usually applied to evening twilight, morning twilight being called *dawn*; a faint light in general; hence, a dubious or uncertain medium through which anything is seen or examined (the *twilight* of early history).—*a.* Imperfectly illuminated; seen, done, or appearing by twilight.—*Twilight sleep*, the production of a partial anaesthesia during child-birth by the administration of scopolamin morphine.

**Twill**, twil, *v.t.* [Same as *L.G. twillen*, to make double.] To weave in such a manner as to produce a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance upon the surface of the cloth.—*n.* A

variety of textile fabric so woven as to have the appearance of parallel diagonal lines or ribs over the surface; the raised lines made by twilling.

**Twin**, twin, *n.* [A.Sax. *twin*, double, *gewinne*, twins.] One of two young produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily bears but one; one very much resembling another.—*The Twins*, a constellation and sign of the zodiac; Gemini.—*a.* Applied to one or two born at a birth; very much resembling something else.—**Twin-screw**, *a.* and *n.* A steam-vessel having two screw propellers on separate shafts and revolving in opposite directions so as to counteract the tendency to lateral vibration.

**Twine**, twin, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *twinan*, from *twi*, two.] To twist; to form by twisting two or more threads or fibres; to entwine; to encircle.—*v.i.* To wind circularly or spirally; to make flexures; to ascend or grow up in convolutions about a support (the plant *twines*).—*n.* A strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; a small cord or string.

**Twinge**, twinj, *v.t.* [Akin to Icel. *thvinga*, to weigh down, to oppress, Dan. *twinge*, D. *zingen*, to constrain.] To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; to torment with pinching or sharp pains; to pinch; to tweak.—*v.i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain.—*n.* A sudden, sharp pain; a darting, local pain of momentary continuance; a pinch; a tweak.

**Twinkle**, twing'kl, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *twincian*.] To open and shut the eyes rapidly; to gleam; to sparkle; said of the eyes; to flash at intervals; to shine with a tremulous, intermitted light; to scintillate.—*n.* A wink or quick motion of the eye; a gleam or sparkle of the eye or of a star; a twinkling.—**Twinkling**, twing'ling, *n.* The act of that which twinkles; a quick movement of the eye; a wink; the time taken up in winking the eye; an instant.

**Twirl**, twerl, *v.t.* [Allied to Fris. *twieren*, to whirl, D. *dwarl*, a whirling.] To cause to turn round with rapidity; to cause to rotate rapidly, especially with the finger.—*v.i.* To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round.—*n.* A rapid circular motion; a twist; a convulsion.

**Twist**, twist, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *twist*, a cord.] To form by winding strands together; to twine; to form into a thread from many fine filaments; to contort; to crook spirally; to wreath; to insinuate; to pervert; to turn from the true form or meaning.—*v.i.* To be united by winding round each other; to be twisted.—*n.* The act of twisting; the result of the act; a convulsion; a contortion; a flexure; what is formed by twisting, as a cord, thread, &c.; manufactured tobacco in the form

of a thick cord; the spiral in the bore of a rifled gun.—**Twister**, twis'ter, *n.* One that twists; a dishonest person.

**Twit**, twit, *v.t.* [O.E. *atwite*, *atwiten*, A.Sax. *atwitan*.] To vex or annoy by bringing to remembrance a fault, imperfection, or the like; to taunt; to upbraid, as for some previous act.

**Twitch**, twich, *v.t.* [A form of *tweak*.] To pull with a sudden jerk; to snatch.—*v.i.* To be suddenly contracted, as a muscle.—*n.* A pull with a jerk; a short, quick pull; a short, spastic contraction of the muscles.

**Twitter**, twit'er, *v.i.* [Imitative of sound.] To utter a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted notes, as certain birds do.—*n.* A small intermitted noise or series of chirpings, as the sound made by a swallow.

**Two**, tō, *a.* [A.Sax. *twā*.] One and one together: often used indefinitely for a small number (a word or *two*, two or three hours).—*In two*, into two parts; asunder.—*n.* The number which consists of one and one; the symbol representing it, as 2 or ii.—**Two-edged**, *a.* Having two cutting edges, one on each side.—**Two-faced**, *a.* Having two visages, like the Roman deity Janus; given to equivocation or double-dealing; insincere.—**Twofold**, tō'fold, *a.* Double; multiplied by two; *bot*, two and two together growing from the same place (*twofold* leaves).—*adv.* In a double degree; doubly.—**Two-handed**, *a.* Having two hands; requiring the two hands to grasp (a *two-handed* sword).—**Twopence**, tup'ens, *n.* A small silver coin formerly current.—**Twopenny**, tup'en-i, *a.* Of the value of twopence; hence, mean; vulgar; of little worth.—**Twoply**, *a.* Having two strands, as cord, or two thicknesses, as cloth, carpets, &c.—**Two-step**, *n.* A dance in polka time.—**Two-stroke cycle**, *n.* The cycle in one type of internal-combustion engine, completed in two strokes of the piston, or one revolution of the crank-shaft.

**Tyburn**, tī'bērn, *n.* The old place of the gallows in London.—**Tyburn-tree**, *n.* The gallows.

**Tymbal**, tim'bal, *n.* [Fr. *timbale*, It. *timballo*, *taballo*, from Ar. *thabal*, a tymbal.] A kind of kettle-drum.

**Tympan**, tim'pan, *n.* [Fr. *tympan*, L. *tympanum*, from Gr. *tympanon*, *tympanon*, a drum, from *typtō*, I beat.] A drum; arch. same as *tympanum*; printing, a frame attached to the hand-press or platen machine, and covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.—**Tympanitis**, tim-pa-ni'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the middle ear or tympanum.—**Tympanum**, tim'pa-num, *n.* Anat. the drum of the ear, a cavity of an irregular shape, constituting the middle ear;

*arch*, the triangular space in a pediment; *mach*, a drum-shaped wheel with spirally curved partitions, by which water is raised for the purposes of irrigation.

**Tynwald**, tin'wald, *n.* The legislative assembly of the Isle of Man.

**Type**, tip, *n.* [Fr. *type*, from L. *typus*, from Gr. *typos*, a blow, an impression, a mark, a type, from root of *typtō*, I strike.] A distinguishing mark or stamp; an emblem; an allegorical or symbolic representation of some object, which is called the *antitype*; a symbol; what prefigures something else; an example of any class considered as eminently possessing the properties or characters of the class; the ideal representative of a group; distinctive plan of structure; the model or pattern which becomes the subject of a copy; *printing*, a rectangular piece of metal, wood, or other hard material having a raised letter, figure, or other character on the upper end, which, when inked, gives impressions on paper; such types collectively.—*In type*, set up, ready for printing.—*v.t.* To serve as type of; to typify; to type-write.—**Type-founder**, *n.* A person who makes type by casting.—**Type-founding**, *n.* The founding or casting of printing types.—**Type-foundry**, *n.* A place where types are cast.—**Typemetal**, *n.* An alloy of lead, antimony, and tin.—**Typescript**, *n.* Matter produced by a type-writer.—**Type-setter**, *n.* One who sets up type; a compositor; a type-setting machine.—**Typesetting**, *n.* The act or process by which type is set up to be printed from.—**Typewriter**, *n.* A machine used as a substitute for the pen, the letters being produced by the impression of inked types; one who uses such machine.—**Typist**, tip'ist, *n.* One who uses a typewriter.—**Typical**, tip'ikal, *a.* Pertaining to a type; serving as or having the character of a type; emblematic; figurative.—**Typify**, tip'i-fi, *v.t.* To represent by an image or resemblance; to serve as the type of; to prefigure; to exemplify.—**Typographer**, ti-pog'ra-fēr, *n.* A printer.—**Typographic**, typographical, tip-o-graf'ik, tip-o-graf'ikal, *a.* Pertaining to printing.—**Typography**, ti-pog'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *typos*, and *graphō*, I write.] The art of printing; matter printed; style in which anything is printed.

**Typhlitis**, tif-li'tis, *n.* [Gr. *typhlos*, blind (referring to cæcum, from L. *cæcus*, blind), and term. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] Med. inflammation of the cæcum or blind gut.

**Typhoon**, ti-fōn', *n.* [Chinese *tai-fong*, great wind, influenced by Gr. *typhōn*, a whirlwind.] One of the violent hurricanes which rage on the coasts of China and Japan, from May to November.

**Typhus**, ti'fus, *n.* [Gr. *typhos*,



stupor or coma.] A dangerous species of continued fever attended by great debility, contagious or infectious, and often epidemic; generally characterized by great depression of spirits, weariness, a frequent, small, and fluttering pulse, and an eruption of a deep livid colour on the skin; also known as hospital fever, jail-fever, &c.—**Typhoid**, tî'foid, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling typhus.—**Typhoid fever**, a continued fever, characterized by abdominal pains and diarrhoea, and analogous in many respects to eruptive fevers. Known also as *Enteric* and *Gastric* Fever.

**Tyrant**, tî'rânt, *n.* [O.Fr. *tiran*, *tyrant*, from L. *tyrannus*, from Gr.

*tyrannos*, a lord, a despotic ruler.] Originally, in ancient Greece, one who had usurped the ruling power without the consent of the people or at the expense of the existing government; a usurper; hence, a monarch or other ruler or master who uses power to oppress those under him; a cruel sovereign or master; an oppressor.—**Tyrannical**, tî-rân'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to or acting as a tyrant; unjustly severe in government; oppressive to subordinates; despotic; cruel.—**Tyrannize**, tî-rân-iz, *v.i.* To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity.—**Tyrannous**, tî-rân-us, *a.* Tyrannical; unjustly

severe; oppressive.—**Tyranny**, tî-rân-i, *n.* The rule of a tyrant; despotic exercise of power; cruel government; severity; oppression.

**Tyre**, tîr, *n.* See *Tire* (of wheel).

**Tyrian**, tîr'i-an, *n.* A native of ancient Tyre, the famous Phœnician city.—*a.* Pertaining to Tyre; of a purple colour.—**Tyrian purple**, a celebrated purple dye formerly prepared at Tyre from shell-fish.

**Tyro**, tî'rô, *n.* Common but less correct spelling of *Tiro*.

**Tyrolese**, tîr'ol-éz, *a.* Belonging or relating to the Tyrol or Tirol.—*n. sing. and pl.* A native of the Tyrol; the people of the Tyrol.

**Tzar**, *Tzarina*, tsâr, tsâ-rê'na. Same as *Czar*, *Czarina*.

## U

**U**, the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in the English alphabet.

**Ubiquitous**, ù-bik'wi-tus, *a.* [From L. *ubique*, everywhere.] Existing or being everywhere; omnipresent.—

**Ubiquity**, ù-bik'wi-ti, *n.* The state of being ubiquitous; existing everywhere at the same time; omnipresence.—**Ubiquitarian**, ù-bik'wi-tâ'ri-an, *n.* A name of certain Lutherans, who maintained the omnipresence of Christ's body.

**U-boat**, ù-bôt, *n.* A German submarine (from German *unterseeboot*).

**Udal**, ù'dal, *a.* [Icel. *ódal*, ancestral possessions.] A term in Orkney and Shetland equivalent to allodial or freehold.—**Udaller**, **Udalman**, ù'dal-ér, ù'dal-man, *n.* A freeholder without feudal superior.

**Udder**, ud'ér, *n.* [A.Sax. *úder*.] The glandular organ or bag of cows and other quadrupeds, in which the milk is secreted and retained for the nourishment of their young.

**Ugh**, ù, *interj.* An expression of horror or recoil; usually accompanied by a shudder.

**Ugly**, ug'li, *a.* [O.E. *uggely*, *uglike*.] Possessing qualities opposite to beauty; offensive to the sight; deformed; morally repulsive; hateful.—*n.* A kind of sun-shade formerly worn by ladies in front of their bonnets.

**Uhlán**, ó'lan, *n.* [G. *uhlan*, from Polish *ulan*, a lancer, from *ula*, a lance.] A name given to light cavalry soldiers originally in the Polish, afterwards in the German armies.

**Ukase**, ù-kás', *n.* [Rus., from *kasati*, to show.] A Russian edict or order, which had the force of law, emanating from the former imperial government.

**Ukulele**, ú'ky-lá'le, *n.* A small Hawaiian guitar.

**Ulcer**, ul'sér, *n.* [Fr. *ulcère*, from L. *ulcus*, *ulceris*, an ulcer or sore, akin Gr. *helkos*, an ulcer or wound.] A sore in any of the soft parts of the body, and attended with a secretion of pus or some kind of discharge.—**Ulceration**, ul-sér-á'shon, *n.*

[L. *ulceratio*.] The process of becoming ulcerous; the state of being ulcerated; an ulcer.

**Ulema**, ó'le-ma, *n.* [Ar. *ulemá*, wise or learned men.] The collective name of the hierarchical corporation of learned men in Turkey, who have charge of the department of government relating to sacred matters; composed of the Imams, the Muftis, and the Cadis.

**Ullage**, ul'áj, *n.* [O.Fr. *œillage*, the filling up of leaky wine vessels, from *œil*, the eye, the bung-hole, from L. *oculus*, the eye. **OCULAR**.] The quantity that a cask wants of being full.

**Ulmaceous**, ul-má'shus, *a.* [L. *ulmus*, an elm.] Belonging to the order of plants of which the elm is type.

**Ulna**, ul'na, *n. pl.* **Ulnæ**, ul'nê. [L.] The larger of the two bones of the forearm, reaching from the elbow to the wrist, its upper extremity forming the point of the elbow.

**Ulotrichous**, ù-lot'ri-kus, *a.* [Gr. *oulotrichos*, from *oulos*, crisp or curly, and *trich*, *trichos*, hair.] Pertaining to the crisp- or woolly-haired races of man.

**Ulster**, ul'stér, *a.* Pertaining to *Ulster*, the northern province of Ireland.—*n.* A long loose overcoat originally made of frieze cloth in Ulster.—**Ulster King**, the chief officer of arms in Ireland.

**Uterior**, ul-tê'ri-or, *a.* [L., compar. from *ulter*, beyond, further.] Being beyond or on the further side; not at present in view or consideration; more remote; distant (*ulterior* views or objects).

**Ultimate**, ul'ti-mât, *a.* [L. *ultimus*, last.] Furthest; most remote in place; last or final; arrived at as a final result; such that we cannot go beyond; incapable of further resolution or analysis.—**Ultimatum**, ul-ti-mâ'tum, *n. pl.* **Ultimatums**, ul-ti-mâ'tumz, or **Ultimata**, ul-ti-mâ'ta. [A coined word.] Any final proposal or statement of con-

ditions; in diplomatic negotiations, the final terms offered by a negotiator or party.—**Ultimo**, ul'ti-mô, *a.* [L. *ultimo mense*, in the last month.]

Last, as distinguished from the current month and all others; usually contracted to *ult*.

**Ultra**, ul'tra, *prefix*, *a.* and *n.* [L. *ultra*, beyond.] A Latin preposition used as a prefix, in sense of beyond; exceedingly; in a high degree (*ultra-conservative*, *ultra-liberal*); also as an independent adjective, to signify beyond due limit; extreme (*ultra* measures); and as a noun, to signify one who advocates extreme views or measures.—**Ultramarine**, ul'tra-ma-rên', *a.* [L. *ultra*, and *marinus*, marine.] Situated or being beyond the sea.—*n.* [From lapis-lazuli being brought from beyond sea.] A beautiful and durable sky-blue colour, formed of the mineral called lapis-lazuli.—**Ultramontane**, ul'tra-mon'tân, *a.* [L. *ultra*, and *mons*, mountain.] Being of lying beyond the mountains; transmontane; belonging to the Italian or ultra-papal party in the Church of Rome; holding the doctrines of ultramontaniam.—*n.* One who belongs to the Italian or ultra-papal party in the Church of Rome; one holding the doctrines of ultramontaniam.—**Ultramontaniam**, ul'tra-mon'tân-izm, *n.* The views of that party in the Church of Rome who place an absolute authority in matters of faith and discipline in the hands of the pope.

**Ullate**, ul'û-lât, *v.i.* [L. *ululo*, *ullatum*, to howl.] To howl, as a dog or wolf.

**Umbel**, um'bél, *n.* [L. *umbella*, a little shade, dim. of *umbra*, a shade. *Bot.* A particular mode of inflorescence, which consists of a number of flower-stalks or pedicels, nearly equal in length, spreading from a common centre, each bearing a single flower, as in the ivy, carrot, &c.—**Umbelliferous**, um-bel-lif'ér-us, *a.* Producing umbels; bearing umbels.

**Umbër**, um'bër, *n.* [*L. Umbria*, a district of Italy, where it was first obtained.] A soft earthy combination forming a pigment of an olive-brown colour in its raw state, but much redder when burnt.

**Umbilical**, **Umbilic**, um-bil'ik-al or um-bi-l'i'kal, um-bil'ik, *a.* [*L. umbilicus*, the navel; akin to *Gr. omphalos*, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel; formed in the middle like a navel; navel-shaped; central. —*Umbilical cord*, *anat.* a cord-like structure which passes from the navel of the fetus or embryo of the higher mammalia to the placenta; the navel-string. —**Umbilicus**, um-bi-l'i'kus, *n.* [*L. Anat.* the navel.] **Umbles**, um'blz, *n.pl.* The humbles or entrails of a deer. —**Umbie-pie**, um'bi-pli, *n.* Humble-pie. Under **HUMBLÉS**.

**Umbo**, um'bō, *n.* [*L. umbo*, a boss on a shield, any boss or knob.] The boss or protuberant part of a shield.

**Umbra**, um'bra, *n.* [*L.*, a shadow.] *Astron.* the total shadow of the earth or moon in an eclipse, or the dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun, as contrasted with the *penumbra*; the dark central portion of a sun-spot surrounded by a brighter annular portion.

**Umbra**, um'brā, *n.* [*O.Fr. umbrage*, *Fr. ombrage*, from *L. umbra*, a shade.] A shade; shadow; shade caused by foliage; hence, the feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another, as standing in one's light or way; suspicion of injury; offence; resentment.

**Umbrella**, um-brel'la, *n.* [*It. ombrella*, an umbrella, dim. of *ombra*, a shade, from *L. umbra*, a shade.] A portable shade, screen, or canopy of silk, cotton, &c., extended on an expanding frame composed of bars of steel, cane, &c., inserted in or fastened to a rod or stick, and carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow.

**Umiak**, ō'mi-ak, *n.* [*Eskimo.*] A flat-bottomed skin boat rowed by women.

**Umlaut**, ōm'lout, *n.* [*G.*, from prefix *um*, indicating alteration, and *laut*, sound = change of sound.] *Philol.* the change of a vowel in one syllable through the influence of one of the vowels, *a, i, u*, in the syllable immediately following—a common feature in several of the Teutonic tongues; mutation.

**Umpire**, ump'pir, *n.* [*From O.E. nūmper, nowmpere, nonpere*, and with loss of initial *n* (as in *apron*), *ōwmpere*, &c., from *O.Fr. nonper*, not equal, odd—*L. non*, not, and *par*, equal, a pair. Lit. an odd person, in addition to a pair.] A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; one agreed upon as a judge, arbiter, or referee in case of conflict of opinions.

**Umpteen**, ump-tēn, *a.* An indefinite number. [Army slang.]

**Un-**. A prefix derived from two sources and with two uses, viz. those of negation and those of reversal or undoing. As expressive of simple negation it is *A.Sax. un-* (*Goth. un-, G. un-, D. on-, L. in-*, all signifying not); and in this sense it is used chiefly before adjectives, past participles passive, and present participles used adjectively, being also prefixed to some nouns, as in *untruth, undress, unrest, un wisdom, &c.* Before some words of Latin origin it may be used alternatively with *in* or *non*; thus, *unalterable, inalterable; unelastic, inelastic, and non-elastic*. As expressing reversal it represents *A.Sax. on-, ond-, and-, an-* in answer (*icel. and- Goth. and-, G. ant-, L. ante*, before), and is generally prefixed to active transitive verbs, as, *undo, unlearn, unlock, unmake, &c.* As adjectives and participles with the prefix *un-*, simply in the sense of not, are almost unlimited in number, and their meaning generally quite obvious, many of them are omitted from this work. When such words, however, have a special signification or usage of their own, and are not simply to be explained as equivalent to 'not' and their latter element, they are here given (as, for instance, *unaccountable, unruly, unconscionable, unparalleled, &c.*). Verbs and nouns with the other *un* as a prefix are also carefully defined.

**Unabashed**, un-a-bash't, *a.* Not abashed or daunted; not put to shame or confusion.

**Unabated**, un-a-bāt'ed, *a.* Not diminished in strength or violence.

**Unable**, un-ā'bl, *a.* Not able; not having sufficient ability; not equal for some task.

**Unabridged**, un-a-brijd', *a.* Not abridged; not shortened.

**Unacceptable**, un-ak-sep'ta-bl, *a.* Not acceptable or pleasing; not welcome; not such as will be received with pleasure.

**Unaccommodating**, un-ak-kom'-mo-dat-ing, *a.* Not ready to accommodate or oblige.

**Unaccompanied**, un-ak-kum'pan-id, *a.* Having no attendants, companions, or followers; *mus.* performed or written without an accompaniment.

**Unaccountable**, un-ak-koun'ta-bl, *a.* Not to be accounted for; not explicable; such that no reason or explanation can be given.

**Unaccredited**, un-ak-kred'it-ed, *a.* Not accredited; not authorized.

**Unacknowledged**, un-ak-nol'ejd, *a.* Not acknowledged or recognized; not owned, confessed, or avowed.

**Unacquainted**, un-ak-kwānt'ed, *a.* Not having formed an acquaintance; not having knowledge: followed by *with*.

**Unadmonished**, un-ad-mon'isht, *a.* Not cautioned, warned, or advised.

**Unadorned**, un-a-dorn'd, *a.* Not adorned; not decorated; not embellished.

**Unadulterated**, un-a-dul'tēr-āt-ed, *a.* Not adulterated; genuine; pure.

**Unadvisable**, un-ad-vi'zā-bl, *a.* Not advisable; not to be recommended; not expedient; not prudent.

**Unadvised**, un-ad-vīzd', *a.* Done without due consideration; rash.

**Unaffected**, un-af-fek'ted, *a.* Not having the feelings moved; not showing affection; natural; not artificial; simple; not hypocritical; sincere.

**Unalloyed**, un-al-loid', *a.* Not alloyed; having no admixture of alloy; without disturbing elements (*unalloyed* happiness or satisfaction).

**Unalterable**, un-āl'tēr-a-bl, *a.* Not alterable; unchangeable; immutable.

**Unambiguous**, un-am-big'ū-us, *a.* Not of doubtful meaning; plain; clear; certain.

**Unambitious**, un-am-bi'shus, *a.* Free from ambition; not affecting show; not showy or prominent.

**Unamiable**, un-ā'mi-a-bl, *a.* Not amiable or lovable; not adapted to gain affection.

**Unanimous**, ū-nan'i-mus, *a.* [*L. unanims*, of one mind.—*unus*, one, and *animus*, mind.] Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; formed by unanimity (*a unanimous* vote.). —**Unanimity**, ū-na-nim'i-ti, *n.* The state of being unanimous.

**Unanswerable**, un-an'sēr-a-bl, *a.* Not to be satisfactorily answered; not capable of refutation.

**Unappalled**, un-ap-pald', *a.* Not appalled or daunted; not impressed with fear.

**Unapprised**, un-ap-prīzd', *a.* Not apprised; not previously informed.

**Unapproachable**, un-ap-prō'cha-bl, *a.* That cannot be approached; inaccessible; not to be equalled.

**Unapt**, un-apt', *a.* Not apt; dull; not ready to learn; unfit; unsuitable [*Shak.*].

**Unarmed**, un-ārm'd, *a.* Not having on arms or armour; not equipped.

**Unarrayed**, un-a-rād', *a.* Not arrayed; not dressed; not disposed in order.

**Unasked**, un-ask't, *a.* Not asked; not invited; unsolicited; not sought by entreaty or care.

**Unaspiring**, un-as-pīr'ing, *a.* Not aspiring; not ambitious.

**Unassailable**, un-as-sā'la-bl, *a.* Incapable of being assailed; not to be moved or shaken from a purpose.

**Unassimilated**, un-as-sim'i-lā-ted, *a.* Not assimilated; *physiol.* not taken into the system by way of digestion.

**Unassuming**, un-as-sūm'ing, *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward; not arrogant; modest.

**Unattached**, un-at-tacht', *a.* Not attached; *law*, not taken on account of debt; *milit.* not belonging to any one company or regiment, or on half-pay: said of officers.

**Unattended**, un-at-tend'ed, *a.* Not accompanied; having no retinue or attendance.

**Unau**, ū'nou, *n.* [South American.] The two-toed sloth of Brazil.

**Unauthorized**, un-ā'thor-izd, *a.* Not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned.

**Unavailing**, un-a-vā'ling, *a.* Not having the effect desired; of no avail; ineffectual; useless; vain.

**Unavenged**, un-a-venjd', *a.* Not avenged; not having obtained revenge or satisfaction; not punished; not atoned for.

**Unavoidable**, un-a-voī'da-bl, *a.* Not avoidable; not to be shunned; inevitable.

**Unawakened**, un-a-wāk'nd, *a.* Not roused from sleep; not roused from spiritual slumber or to a sense of sin.

**Unaware**, un-a-wār', *a.* Not aware; not knowing; not cognizant. Sometimes used adverbially for *un-awares*. — **Unawares**, un-a-wār'z, *adv.* [An adverbial genitive, like *betimes*, &c.] Unexpectedly; without previous preparation; inadvertently. — *At unawares*, unexpectedly.

**Unbalanced**, un-bal'anst, *a.* Not balanced; not in equipoise; not brought to an equality of debit and credit.

**Unbar**, un-bār', *v.t.* To remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to unlock.

**Unbearable**, un-bār'a-bl, *a.* Not to be borne or endured; intolerable.

**Unbecoming**, un-bē-kim'ing, *a.* Not becoming; improper; indecorous.

**Unbefitting**, un-bē-fit'ing, *a.* Not fitting or suitable; unsuitable; unbecoming.

**Unbelief**, un-bē-lēf', *n.* Incredulity; the withholding of belief; infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation; disbelief of the truths of the gospel.

— **Unbeliever**, un-bē-lē-vēr, *n.* One who does not believe; an infidel; one who discredits revelation, or the mission and doctrines of Christ. — **Unbelieving**, un-bē-lē'ving, *a.* Incredulous; infidel; discrediting divine revelation.

**Unbend**, un-bend', *v.t.* To become relaxed or not bent; to rid oneself of constraint; to act with freedom; to give up stiffness or austerity of manner. — *v.t.* To free from bend or flexure; to relax; to set at ease for a time (to *unbend* the mind); *naut.* to unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails. — **Unbending**, un-ben'ding, *p.* and *a.* Unyielding; resolute; inflexible.

**Unbidden**, un-bid'n, *a.* Not commanded; spontaneous; uninvited; not requested to attend.

**Unbind**, un-bind', *v.t.* To untie; to unfasten; to loose; to set free from shackles.

**Unblemished**, un-blem'isht, *a.* Not blemished; free from turpitude or reproach; untarnished; pure; spotless (*unblemished* reputation).

**Unblest**, un-blest', *a.* Not blest; excluded from benediction; hence, cursed; wretched; unhappy.

**Unblushing**, un-blush'ing, *a.* Not

blushing; destitute of shame; impudent.

**Unborn**, un-born', *a.* Not yet born; future; to come; never born or brought into existence.

**Unbosom**, un-bō'zum, *v.t.* To reveal in confidence; to disclose, as one's secret opinions or feelings; often used with reflexive pronouns (to *unbosom* himself).

**Unbound**, un-bound', *a.* Not bound; loose; not tied; not bound by a book-binder; not bound by obligation or covenant; also, pret. of *unbind*.

**Unbounded**, un-boun'ded, *a.* Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent; very great; excessive.

**Unbridle**, un-brī'dl, *v.t.* To free from the bridle; to let loose.

**Unbridled**, un-brī'dld, *p.* and *a.* Loosed from the bridle; hence, unrestrained; unruly; violent; licentious.

**Unbroken**, un-brō'kn, *a.* Not broken; not violated; not subdued; not tamed and rendered tractable; not interrupted.

**Unburned**, **Unburnt**, un-bērnd', un-bērnt', *a.* Not burned; not consumed or injured by fire; not hardened in fire, as brick.

**Unburthen**, **Unburden**, un-bēr'-tēn, un-bēr'dn, *v.t.* To rid of a load or burden; to relieve the mind or heart of, as by disclosing what lies heavy on it; with reflexive pronouns.

**Uncalled**, un-kāld', *a.* Not called; not summoned; not invited. — *Uncalled for*, not required; not needed or demanded; improperly brought forward. Also written *Uncalled-for*.

**Uncanny**, un-kan'i, *a.* Not canny; eerie; mysterious; not of this world; of evil and supernatural character.

**Unceasing**, un-sēs'ing, *a.* Not ceasing; not intermitting; continual. — **Unceasingly**, un-sēs'ing-li, *adv.* In an unceasing manner; without intermission; continually.

**Unceremonious**, un-ser'ē-mō'-ni-us, *a.* Not using ceremony or form; not ceremonious; familiar.

**Uncertain**, un-sēr'tin, *a.* Not certain; doubtful; not certainly known; ambiguous; not having certain knowledge; not sure; unreliable; not to be depended on; undecided; not having the mind made up; not steady; fiftful; fickle; inconstant; capricious. — **Uncertainty**, un-sēr'tin-ti, *n.* The quality or state of being uncertain; want of certainty; doubtfulness; state of doubting; dubiety; hesitation; something not certainly and exactly known; a contingency.

**Unchallenged**, un-chal'enjd, *a.* Not challenged or called to account; not objected to; not called in question.

**Unchangeable**, un-chān'ja-bl, *a.* Not capable of change; immutable; not subject to variation.

— **Unchanging**, un-chān'jng, *a.* Suffering no alteration; unalterable.

**Uncharitable**, un-char'i-ta-bl, *a.* Not charitable; ready to think evil or impute bad motives; harsh; censorious; severe in judging.

**Uncial**, un-shi-al, *a.* [From *L. uncia*, an inch, the letters being about an inch long. **OUNCE**.] A term applied to letters of a large size used in ancient Latin and Greek manuscripts. — *n.* An uncial letter.

**Uncivil**, un-siv'il, *a.* Not courteous; ill-mannered; rude; coarse.

— **Uncivilized**, un-siv'il-izd, *a.* Not civilized or reclaimed from savage life; rude; barbarous; savage.

**Unclass**, un-klasp', *v.t.* To loose or undo the clasp of; to open what is clasped.

**Uncle**, ung'kl, *n.* [O.Fr. *uncle* (Fr. *oncle*), from *L. avunculus*, an uncle, a dim. of *avus*, a grandfather.] The brother of one's father or mother; also applied to the husband of one's aunt; pawnbroker [colloq.].

**Unclean**, un-klēn', *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy; morally impure; foul with sin; wicked; evil; ceremonially impure according to the Jewish law. — **Uncleanly**, un-klēn'li, *a.* Foul; filthy; dirty; indecent; unchaste; obscene.

**Uncloak**, un-klōk', *v.t.* To deprive of the cloak; to tear the disguise from; to unmask.

**Unclothe**, un-klōth', *v.t.* To strip of clothes; to make naked; to divest of covering. — **Unclothed**, un-klōth'd, *p.* and *a.* Stripped of clothing; not clothed; wanting clothes.

**Unclosed**, un-kloud'ed, *a.* Free from clouds; free from gloom; clear.

**Uncoil**, un-kōil', *v.t.* and *i.* To unwind or open, as the turns of a rope or a spiral spring; to open out its coils, as a snake.

**Uncoloured**, un-kul'ērd, *a.* Not coloured; not heightened in description.

**Uncomfortable**, un-kum'fēr-ta-bl, *a.* Affording no comfort; causing bodily discomfort; giving uneasiness; uneasy; ill at ease. — **Uncomfortably**, un-kum'fēr-ta-bli, *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner.

**Uncommitted**, un-kom-mit'ed, *a.* Not committed or done; not referred to a committee; not pledged by anything said or done.

**Uncommon**, un-kom'on, *a.* Not common; infrequent; rare; remarkable; extraordinary. — **Uncommonly**, un-kom'on-li, *adv.* Rarely; not usually; remarkably.

**Uncommunicative**, un-kom-mū-ni-kā-tiv, *a.* Not apt to communicate to others; reserved.

**Uncompanionable**, un-kom-pan'yon-a-bl, *a.* Not companionable or sociable.

**Uncomplaining**, un-kom-plā'ning, *a.* Not complaining; not disposed to murmur or complain.

**Uncompromising**, un-kom'prō-mi-zing, *a.* Not accepting of any compromise; not agreeing to terms; inflexible.

**Unconcern**, un-kon-sēr'n', *n.* Want



of concern; freedom from solicitude; cool and undisturbed state of mind.—**Unconcerned**, un-kon-sérnd', *a.* Feeling no concern or solicitude; easy in mind; having or taking no interest; not affected.

**Unconditional**, un-kon-dish'on-al, *a.* Not limited by any conditions; absolute; unreserved.—**Unconditionally**, un-kon-dish'on-al-li, *adv.* Without terms or conditions.

**Unconditioned**, un-kon-dish'ond, *a.* *Metaph.* a word employed to designate that which has neither conditions, relations, nor limitations either as regards space or time: used commonly in the noun-phrase *the unconditioned*, that is, the absolute, the infinite.

**Unconfined**, un-kon-find', *a.* Not confined; free from restraint or control; not having narrow limits; wide and comprehensive.

**Unconfirmed**, un-kon-férm'd', *a.* Not firmly established; not strengthened or established by additional testimony; not confirmed according to the church ritual.

**Unconformable**, un-kon-for'ma-bl, *a.* Not consistent; *geol.* applied to strata whose planes do not lie parallel with those of the strata above or below but have a different inclination.

**Unconquerable**, un-kong'kér-a-bl, *a.* Not conquerable; not to be overcome in contest; incapable of being subdued or brought under control; insuperable.

**Unconscionable**, un-kon'shon-a-bl, *a.* Not conscionable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation; inordinate; unreasonable (an *unconscionable* demand or claim).

**Unconscious**, un-kon'shus, *a.* Not conscious; devoid of consciousness; having no mental perception; not knowing; not perceiving.—*Unconscious mind*, that part of the mind whose states and activity remain permanently out of consciousness: distinguished from *conscious mind* and *sub-conscious mind*.—**Unconsciously**, un-kon'sush-li, *adv.* In an unconscious manner; without perception.—**Unconsciousness**, un-kon'shus-nes, *n.* The state of being unconscious; want of perception.

**Unconstitutional**, un-kon'sti-tú'shon-al, *a.* Not agreeable to the constitution of a country; contrary to the principles of the constitution.

**Unconstrained**, un-kon-stránd', *a.* Free from constraint; voluntary; having no feeling that checks one's words or actions.

**Uncontested**, un-kon-test'ed, *a.* Not contested; not disputed.

**Uncontrollable**, un-kon-tról'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be controlled, ruled, or restrained; ungovernable.

**Unconvinced**, un-kon-vin'st', *a.* Not convinced; not persuaded.—**Unconvincing**, un-kon-vin'sing, *a.* Not sufficient to convince.

**Uncork**, un-kork', *v.t.* To draw the cork from.

**Uncouple**, un-ku'pl, *v.t.* To loose, as dogs coupled together; to disjoin.

**Uncouth**, un-kóth', *a.* [A.Sax. *uncúth*, unknown—*un*, not, and *cúth*, pp. of *cunnan*, to know.] Strange; odd in appearance; awkward; ungainly.

**Uncover**, un-kuv'éf, *v.t.* To remove a cover or covering from; to divest of a cover or covering; hence, to lay bare; to disclose.—*v.i.* To bare the head; to take off one's hat.—**Uncovered**, un-kuv'érd, *p.* and *a.* Deprived of a cover; not provided with a cover or covering; bare; naked.

**Uncritical**, un-krit'ikal, *a.* Not critical; wanting in critical powers; not according to the rules of criticism.

**Uncrossed**, un-krost', *a.* Not crossed; not traversed; not thwarted; (of a cheque) not crossed so as to indicate that it must be paid through an account at a bank.

**Unction**, ungk'shon, *n.* [L. *unctio*, *unctionis*, from *ungo*, *unctum*, to anoint.] The act of anointing or rubbing with an unguent, ointment, or oil; an unguent; a salve; *fig.* something soothing or lenitive; that quality in language, mode of address, or manner which excites devotion or sympathy; religious fervour; sham devotional fervour; oiliness.—**Unctuous**, ungk'tú-us, *a.* Of an oily or greasy character; fat and clammy; soapy; greasy or soapy to the feel when rubbed or touched by the fingers, a characteristic of steatite and other minerals; nauseously bland, sympathetic, devotional, or the like; oily; fawning.

**Uncultivated**, un-ku'ti-vá-ted, *a.* Not cultivated or tilled; rough or rude in manners; not improved by labour, study, care, or the like.

**Uncurl**, un-kér'l', *v.t.* To straighten out, as something curled.—*v.i.* To fall from a curled state, as ringlets; to become straight.

**Uncut**, un-kut', *a.* Not cut; not cut open at the edges, as the leaves of a book.

**Undamaged**, un-dam'ajd, *a.* Not damaged; not made worse.

**Undated**, un-dá'ted, *a.* Not dated; having no date.

**Undaunted**, un-dan'ted, *a.* Not daunted; not depressed by fear; fearless; intrepid.

**Undecaying**, un-dé-ká'ing, *a.* Not decaying; lasting for ever; undying.

**Undecieve**, un-dé-sév', *v.t.* To free from deception, misapprehension, or mistake, whether caused by others or by ourselves; to open one's eyes.

**Undecided**, un-dé-sí'ded, *a.* Not decided or determined; not settled; not having the mind made up; hesitating; irresolute.

**Undefended**, un-dé-fen'ded, *a.* Not defended; being without works of defence; *law*, not characterized by a defence being put forward.

**Undefinable**, un-dé-fi'na-bl, *a.* Not definable; indefinable.—**Undefined**, un-dé-find', *a.* Not defined; not having its limits distinctly marked or seen.

**Undemonstrative**, un-dé-mon'stra-tiv, *a.* Not demonstrative; not apt to let the feelings betray themselves; reserved; cold in manner.

**Undeniable**, un-dé-ní'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being denied; indisputable; evidently true.

**Under**, un'dér, *prep.* [A.Sax. *under*.] In a lower place or position than; so as to be overtopped, overhung, or covered by; beneath; denoting a state of being loaded, oppressed, or distressed by; subject to the government, direction, instruction, or influence of; in a state of liability or limitation with respect to; inferior to in rank, social position, &c.; inferior to or less than with respect to number, quantity, value, &c.; falling short of; included in; in the same category, division, class, &c., as; with the character, pretext, or cover of; being the subject of (*under* discussion).—*Under arms*, fully armed and equipped so as to be ready for action.—*Under the breath*, with a low voice; in a whisper; very softly.—*Under the rose*, in secret.—*Under way*, *naut.* having just weighed anchor or left moorings and making progress through the water.—*adv.* In a lower or subordinate condition or degree (to keep a person *under*).—*Under*, with its adverbial force, is frequently used as the first element of a compound with verbs and adjectives, when it denotes not sufficiently or imperfectly (*underbred*, *underdone*); or it may have reference to literal inferiority of place (to *undermine*, &c.).—*a.* Lower in position, rank, or degree; subject; subordinate (*under* sheriff). *Under*, in this sense, is often used with nouns as the first element of a compound.

**Underbid**, un-dér-bid', *v.t.* To bid less than, as in auctions; to offer to execute work or the like at a lower price than.

**Underbred**, un'dér-bred, *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners; vulgar.

**Underbrush**, un'dér-brush, *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood, growing under large trees; undergrowth.

**Undercharge**, un-dér-chärj', *v.t.* To charge less than a fair price for; to take too low a price from.—*n.* (un'dér-chärj'). Too low a charge or price.

**Underclay**, un'dér-klá, *n.* A layer of clay underlying another deposit; a layer of clay underlying the tilled soil; a stratum of clay underlying a seam of coal.

**Underclothes**, **Underclothing**, un'dér-klóthz, un'dér-klóth-ing, *n.* Clothes worn under others or next the skin.

**Undercurrent**, un'dér-kur-ent, *n.* A current below the surface of the

water; *fig.* an influence at work out of sight or not readily apparent.

**Undercut**, un'dér-kut, *n.* The meat on the under side of the bone of a sirloin of beef; a blow delivered with an upward swing.—*v.t.* To reduce prices so as to sell cheaper than a competitor; *golf*, to hit a ball so that it rises sharply and falls almost dead.

**Underdo**, un'dér-dô', *v.t.* To do less thoroughly than is requisite; to cook insufficiently (the beef was *underdone*).

**Underdog**, un'dér-dog, *n.* One who comes off badly in the struggle of life.

**Underestimate**, un-dér-es'ti-mât, *v.t.* To estimate at too low a rate.—*n.* An estimate at too low a rate.

**Undergo**, un-dér-gô', *v.t.* To bear up against; to endure with firmness; to suffer; to pass through; to be subjected to; to experience (to *undergo* changes).

**Undergraduate**, un-dér-grad'ü-ât, *n.* A student or member of a university or college who has not taken his first degree.

**Undergrowth**, un-dér-grôth, *n.* That which grows under something else; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.

**Underhand**, un'dér-hand, *adv.* [The opposite of *above-board*, and borrowed from the gaming table.] By secret means; in a clandestine manner and often with a bad design.—*a.* Working by stealth; clandestine: usually implying meanness or fraud, or both; sly and sinister; *cricket*, of bowling, with the hand under the ball and lower than the shoulder.

**Underlie**, un-dér-li', *v.t.* — *pret.* *underlay*, pp. *underlain*, ppr. *underlying*. To lie beneath; to be situated under; to be at the basis of; to form the foundation of; to be subject or liable to.—*v.i.* To lie beneath. — **Underlying**, un-dér-lî'ng, *a.* Lying beneath or under; *geol.* applied to rocks or strata lying below others.

**Underline**, un'dér-lîn, *v.t.* To mark underneath or below with a line; to underscore.

**Underling**, un'dér-ling, *n.* [*Under*, and term. *-ling*.] An inferior person or agent; a mean sorry fellow.

**Undermine**, un-dér-mîn', *v.t.* To form a mine under; to sap; to make an excavation beneath, especially for the purpose of causing to fall, or of blowing up; *fig.* to subvert clandestinely; to injure by secret or dishonourable means.

**Undermost**, un'dér-môst, *a.* Lowest in place, rank, or condition.

**Underneath**, un-dér-nêth', *adv.* [*Under*, and *-neath*, as in *beneath*. NETHER.] Beneath; in a lower place.—*prep.* Under; beneath.

**Underpin**, un-dér-pin', *v.t.* To pin or support underneath; to place something under for support or foundation when a previous support is removed.

**Underplot**, un'dér-plot, *n.* A plot

subordinate to another plot, as in a play or a novel.

**Underrate**, un-dér-rât', *v.t.* To rate too low; to undervalue.

**Under-secretary**, *n.* A secretary subordinate to the principal secretary.

**Undershoot**, un'dér-shôt, *v.t.* To shoot short of; to fail to reach in aiming at.—**Undershot**, un'dér-shot, *a.* Moved by water passing under, or acting on the lowest part: said of a water-wheel, and opposed to *overshot*; (of a jaw) *underhung*.

**Undersized**, un'dér-sîzd, *a.* Being of a size or stature less than common; dwarfish.

**Understand**, un-dér-stand', *v.t.* — *pret.* and pp. *understood*, formerly sometimes incorrectly *understanded*. [A.Sax. *understandan*.] To apprehend or comprehend fully; to know or apprehend the meaning of; to perceive or discern by the mind; to have just and adequate ideas of; to comprehend; to see through; to be informed; to learn; governing a clause; to suppose to mean; to interpret (how do you *understand* it?); to take as meant or implied; to infer; to assume; to supply or leave to be supplied mentally; to recognize as implied or meant although not expressed.—*v.i.* To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to have understanding; to be informed by another; to learn.—**Understanding**, un-dér-stand'ing, *a.* Knowing; skilful; intelligent.—*n.* The act of one who understands or comprehends; comprehension; apprehension and appreciation; discernment; intelligence between two or more persons; anything mutually understood or agreed upon; that power by which we perceive, conceive, and apprehend; that mental faculty which comprehends the just import, relations, and value of all notions and ideas, however derived; the faculty of forming judgments on the communications made through the senses; in a more popular sense, clear insight and intelligence in practical matters; wisdom and discernment.

**Understatement**, un-dér-stât'ment, *n.* A statement under the truth.

**Understrapper**, un'dér-strap-ër, *n.* [Comp. *strapper*, in local sense of groom.] A petty fellow; an inferior agent.

**Understudy**, un'dér-stu-di, *n.* A player who makes a study of a theatrical part so as to be able to take it in the absence of the regular performer.

**Undertake**, un-dér-tāk', *v.t.* — *pret.* *undertook*, pp. *undertaken*, ppr. *undertaking*. To take on oneself; to lay oneself under obligations to perform or execute; to pledge oneself to do: often with infinitives; to engage in; to take in hand; to set about; to attempt; to warrant; to answer for; to guarantee: often governing a clause (*undertook* that he would go).—**Undertaker**, un-dér-

tāk'ér, *n.* One who undertakes any business; one who manages and provides things necessary for funerals; *hist.* one who in the reign of James I undertook to carry certain parliamentary bills on condition of concessions on the part of the Crown.—**Undertaking**, un-dér-tāk'ing, *n.* That which a person undertakes; an enterprise; a promise; an engagement; a guarantee; the business of an undertaker.

**Undertone**, un'dér-tôn, *n.* A low or subdued tone; a tone lower than is usual, as in speaking.

**Undertow**, un'dér-tô, *n.* A current of water below the surface in a different direction from that at the surface; the backward flow of a wave breaking on a beach.

**Undervalue**, un-dér-val'ü, *v.t.* To value or estimate below the real worth; to esteem lightly; to despise; to hold in mean estimation.

**Underwear**, un'dér-wär, *n.* Clothes worn under the outer clothing.

**Underwood**, un'dér-wüd, *n.* Small trees and bushes that grow among large trees; coppice; underbrush.

**Underworld**, un'dér-wêrld, *n.* The lower world; the subliminal world; the antipodes; the place of departed souls; Hades; the lowest and most vicious stratum of society.

**Underwrite**, un-dér-rî't', *v.t.* To write below or under; to subscribe; to subscribe or set one's name to a policy of insurance along with others, for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage to a certain amount.—**Underwriter**, un'dér-rî't-ër, *n.* A marine insurer; a person who practises the business of insuring ships, so called because he writes his name at the foot of the policy of insurance, generally along with others.—**Underwriting**, un'dér-rî't-ing, *n.* The business of an underwriter.

**Undeviating**, un-dé-vî-ä'ting, *a.* Not departing from a rule, principle, or purpose; steady; regular.

**Undigested**, un-di-jes'ted, *a.* Not digested; not acted on or prepared by the stomach; not properly prepared or arranged; crude.

**Undignified**, un-dîg'ni-fid, *a.* Not dignified; not consistent with dignity.

**Undine**, un'dîn, *n.* [From L. *unda*, a wave.] A water-spirit of the female sex, resembling in character the sylphs or spirits of the air, and corresponding somewhat to the naiads of classical mythology.

**Undiscernible**, un-dîz-zér'nî-bl, *a.* That cannot be discerned or discovered; invisible.—**Undiscerning**, un-dîz-zér'ning, *a.* Not discerning; wanting judgment or discrimination.

**Undiscoverable**, un-dîs-kuv'ér-ä-bl, *a.* That cannot be discovered or found out.—**Undiscovered**, un-dîs-kuv'êrd, *a.* Not discovered; not laid open to view; lying hid.

**Undisguised**, un-dîs-gîzd', *a.* Not disguised; not covered with a

mask; hence, open; candid; artless.

**Undismayed**, un-dis-mād', *a.* Not dismayed; not disheartened by fear; undaunted.

**Undistinguishable**, un-dis-ting'-gish-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being distinguished by the eye; not to be distinctly seen; not to be known or distinguished by the intellect by any peculiar property.—**Undistinguishably**, un-dis-ting'-gish-a-bl, *adv.* So as not to be distinguished.

—**Undistinguished**, un-dis-ting'-gish-t, *a.* Not having any distinguishing mark; not treated with any particular respect; not famous; not distinguished by any particular eminence.

**Undisturbed**, un-dis-tèrbd', *a.* Free from interruption; not molested or hindered; calm; tranquil; not agitated.

**Undivided**, un-di-vī'ded, *a.* Not divided; unbroken; whole (one's undivided attention).

**Undo**, un-dō', *v.t.*—*pret.* *undid*; *pp.* *undone*. [With *un-* in sense of reversal. *UN-*] To reverse, as something which has been done; to annul; to untie or unfasten; to unravel; to open out; to bring ruin or distress upon; to ruin the morals, reputation, or prospects of; to destroy; to impoverish.—**Undoer**, un-dō'èr, *n.* One who undoes; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins.—**Undoing**, un-dō'ing, *n.* The reversal of what has been done; ruin; destruction.—**Undone**, un-dūn', *pp.* Untied or unfastened; reversed; ruined.

**Undoubted**, un-dou'ted, *a.* Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable.

**Undreamed**, **Undreamt**, un-drēm'd, *un - drem't*, *a.* Not dreamed; not thought of; not imagined: often followed by *of*.

**Undress**, un-dres', *v.t.* To divest of clothes; to strip; to disrobe; to take the dressing or bandages from.—*v.i.* To take off one's dress or clothes.—*n.* (un'dres). A loose negligent dress; in the services, uniform worn on ordinary occasions, as distinguished from *full dress* or *service dress*.—**Undressed**, un-drest', *p.* and *a.* Divested of dress; not attired; not prepared; in a raw state.

**Undue**, un-dū', *a.* Not due; not yet demandable by right (a debt, money); not right; not lawful; improper; unworthy; erring by excess; excessive; inordinate (an *undue* attachment to forms).—**Unduly**, un-dū'li, *adv.* Improperly; unlawfully; unwarrantably; inordinately.

**Undulate**, un-dū-lāt, *v.i.* [*L.L.* *undulo*, *undulatum*, from *L.* *undula*, a little wave.] To have a wavy motion; to rise and fall in waves; to move in curving or bending lines; to wave.—*v.t.* To cause to wave, or move with a wavy motion.—**Undulation**, un-dū-lā-

shon, *n.* The act of undulating; a waving motion; a wavy form; *physics*, a vibratory motion transmitted through some medium by impulses communicated to the medium; any one vibration in such a motion.—**Undulatory**, un-dū-lā-to-ri, *a.* Having an undulating character; moving in the manner of waves; pertaining to such a motion.

—**Undulatory theory**, the theory which regards light as the effect on the eye of vibrations propagated from a luminous source by undulations in the subtle medium (ether) presumed to pervade all space.

**Undutiful**, un-dū'ti-fūl, *a.* Not dutiful; not performing or not in accordance with duty; disobedient; rebellious; irreverent.

**Uneared**, un-èr'd, *a.* Not merited by labour or services.—**Uneared increment**, the increase in the value of land not due to any expenditure on the part of the owner, as when it arises from growth of population.

**Unearth**, un-èrth', *v.t.* To drive or bring forth from an earth or burrow; to bring to light; to discover or find out.—**Unearthly**, un-èrth'-li, *a.* Not earthly; not terrestrial; supernatural; weird.

**Uneasy**, un-è'zi, *a.* Feeling some degree of pain either mental or physical; inquiet; troubled; anxious; constrained; cramped; stiff; awkward; causing constraint, discomfort, or want of ease; irksome.

**Uneducated**, un-ed'ū-kā-ted, *a.* Not educated; illiterate.

**Unembarrassed**, un-em-bar'ast, *a.* Not embarrassed; not perplexed or put to some confusion of feeling; free from pecuniary difficulties.

**Unemployed**, un-em-ploid', *a.* Not employed; having no work or occupation; at leisure; not being in use.—*The unemployed*, work-people who are out of work.

**Unclosed**, un-en-klozd', *a.* Not enclosed; not surrounded by a fence, wall, &c.

**Unending**, un-en'ding, *a.* Not ending; having no end; perpetual; eternal.

**Undendowed**, un-en-doud', *a.* Not endowed; not furnished; having no endowment or settled fund.

**Unengaged**, un-en-gājd', *a.* Not engaged; free from obligation to any person; free from attachment that binds; disengaged; unoccupied; not busy.

**Unenlightened**, un-en-lī'tend, *a.* Not enlightened; not mentally or morally illuminated.

**Unenterprising**, un-en'tèr-prizing, *a.* Not enterprising; not adventurous.

**Unenviable**, un-en-vi-a-bl, *a.* Not enviable; not to be envied or viewed with envy (an *unenviable* notoriety).

**Unequal**, un-è'kwal, *a.* Not equal; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, quality, strength, talents, age, station; inadequate; insufficient; not equable or uni-

form.—**Unequalled**, un-è'kwald, *a.* Not to be equalled; unparalleled; unrivalled.

**Unequivocal**, un-è'kwiv'ō-kal, *a.* Not equivocal; not doubtful; clear; evident; not ambiguous.

**Unerring**, un-è'ring, *a.* Committing no mistake; incapable of error; incapable of missing the mark; certain.

**Uneven**, un-è'v'n, *a.* Not level, smooth, or plain; rough; not straight; crooked; not uniform or equable; changeable; not fair, just, or true; *arith.* odd; not divisible by 2 without a remainder.

—**Unevenness**, un-è'v'n-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being uneven; inequality of surface; want of uniformity; variability.

**Unexamined**, un-eg-zam'ind, *a.* Not interrogated judicially; not submitted to inquiry, investigation, discussion, or the like.

**Unexceptionable**, un-ek-sep'shon-a-bl, *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection; no objectionable; faultless; excellent; admirable.

**Unexpected**, un-eks-pek'ted, *a.* Not expected; not looked for; unforeseen; sudden.

**Unexpired**, un-eks-pīrd', *a.* Not having come to an end or termination; not having reached the date at which it is due (an *unexpired* promissory note or bill).

**Unexplored**, un-eks-plōrd', *a.* Not explored; not examined by any traveller.

**Unfading**, un-fā'ding, *a.* Not liable to fade; not losing strength or freshness of colouring; not liable to wither or to decay.

**Unfailing**, un-fā'ling, *a.* Not liable to fail; ever fulfilling a hope, promise, or want; sure; certain.

**Unfair**, un-fār', *a.* Not fair; not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick or artifice; proceeding from trick or dishonesty.

**Unfaithful**, un-fāth'fūl, *a.* Not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; faithless; violating trust or confidence; violating the wedding vow.

**Unfamiliar**, un-fa-mīl'yèr, *a.* Not familiar; not well known by frequent use; having an element of strangeness.

**Unfasten**, un-fas'n, *v.t.* To loose; to unbind; to untie.

**Unfavourable**, un-fā'vèr-a-bl, *a.* Not favourable; not propitious; discouraging; giving an adverse judgment or opinion; somewhat prejudicial.

**Unfeeling**, un-fè'ling, *a.* Devoid of feeling; insensible; without sensibility; devoid of sympathy with others; hard-hearted.

**Unfeigned**, un - fānd', *a.* Not feigned; not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere.

**Unfermented**, un-fèr-men'ted, *a.* Not fermented; not having undergone fermentation, as liquor; not leavened or made with yeast, as bread.

**Unfetter**, un-fet'èr, *v.t.* To loose



from fetters; to unchain; to unshackle; to free from restraint; to set at liberty.—**Unfettered**, un-fet'erd, *a.* Unshackled; free from restraint; unrestrained.

**Unfinished**, un-fin'isht, *a.* Not finished; not complete; imperfect; wanting the last hand or touch.

**Unfit**, un-fit', *a.* Not fit; improper; unsuitable; unbecoming; said of things; wanting suitable qualifications, physical or moral; not suited or adapted; not competent: of persons.—*v.t.* To render unfit; to make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for anything.—**Unfitting**, un-fit'ing, *a.* Improper; unbecoming.

**Unfix**, un-fiks', *v.t.* To make no longer fixed or firm; to loosen from any fastening; to detach; to unsettle.—**Unfixed**, un-fikst', *p.* and *a.* Not fixed; loosened; erratic; inconstant; irresolute; undetermined.

**Unflagging**, un-flag'ing, *a.* Not flagging; not drooping; maintaining strength or spirit.

**Unflattering**, un-flat'er-ing, *a.* Not flattering; not colouring the truth to please; not affording a favourable prospect.

**Unfledged**, un-flejd', *a.* Not yet furnished with feathers; not having attained to full growth or experience.

**Unflinching**, un-flinsh'ing, *a.* Not flinching; not shrinking.

**Unfold**, un-föld', *v.t.* To open the folds of; to expand; to spread out; to lay open to view or contemplation; to disclose; to reveal.—*v.i.* To become gradually expanded; to open out; to become disclosed or developed; to develop itself.

**Unforced**, un-forst', *a.* Not forced or compelled; not constrained; not feigned; not artificially assumed or heightened; not strained; easy; natural.

**Unforeseen**, un-för-sën', *a.* Not foreseen; not foreknown.—*The unforeseen*, that which is not foreseen or expected.

**Unforgiveable**, un-for-giv'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being forgiven; unpardonable.—**Unforgiven**, un-for-giv'n, *a.* Not forgiven; not pardoned.—**Unforgiving**, un-for-giv'ing, *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to overlook or pardon offences; implacable.

**Unforgotten**, **Unforgot**, un-for-got'n, un-for-got', *a.* Not forgot; not lost to memory; not overlooked; not neglected.

**Unformed**, un-form'd', *p.* and *a.* Not having been formed; not fashioned; not moulded into regular shape.

**Unfortunate**, un-for'tü-nät, *a.* Not successful; not prosperous; unlucky; unhappy.—*n.* One who is unfortunate; a woman who has lapsed from virtue; a prostitute.

**Unfounded**, un-foun'ded, *a.* Having no real foundation; groundless; idle; baseless.

**Unfriendly**, un-fren'ded, *a.* Wanting friends; not countenanced or supported.—**Unfriendliness**, un-frend'li-nes, *n.* The quality of being unfriendly; want of kindness; disfavour.—**Unfriendly**, un-frend'li, *a.* Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; not favourable.—*adv.* In an unkind manner; not as a friend.

**Unfrock**, un-frok', *v.i.* To deprive or divest of a frock; hence, to deprive of the character and privileges of a priest or clergyman.

**Unfruitful**, un-fröt'ful, *a.* Not producing fruit or offspring; barren; unproductive; not fertile (an unfruitful soil); not productive of good (an unfruitful life); fruitless; ineffectual.

**Unfulfilled**, un-fül-fild', *a.* Not fulfilled; not accomplished.

**Unfunded**, un-fun'ded, *a.* Not funded; having no permanent fund established for the payment of its interest; said of government debt when it exists in the form of exchequer bills or the like.

**Unfurl**, un-fér'l', *v.t.* To loose from a furled state; to expand to the wind.

**Unfurnish**, un-fër'nish, *v.t.* To strip of furniture; to strip in general.—**Unfurnished**, un-fër'nisht, *a.* Not furnished; not supplied with furniture; unsupplied; unprovided in general.

**Ungainly**, un-gän'li, *a.* [From *un-*, not, and old *gainly*, *gaily*, from *lcel. gegan*, ready, serviceable; akin to *-gain* in *again*.] Clumsy; awkward; uncouth; ill-shaped in person.—**Ungainliness**, un-gän'li-nes, *n.* The state or character of being ungainly; clumsiness; awkwardness.

**Ungenerous**, un-jen'ër-us, *a.* Not generous; not showing generosity or liberality of mind or sentiments; illiberal; mean.

**Ungentle**, un-jen-tél', *a.* Not gentle; unpollite; rude: of persons or manners.

**Ungird**, un-gér'd', *v.t.* To loose or free from a girdle or band; to divest of a girdle or what is girt on; to unbind.

**Unglazed**, un-gläzd', *a.* Not furnished with glass (as windows); wanting glass windows; not covered with vitreous matter (*unglazed pottery*).

**Unglue**, un-glö', *v.t.* To separate, as anything that is glued or cemented.

**Ungodly**, un-god'li, *a.* Not godly; careless of God; godless; wicked; impious; sinful.

**Un governable**, un-guv'ër-na-bl, *a.* Incapable of being governed, ruled, or restrained; refractory; unruly; wild; unbridled.—**Un governed**, un-guv'ërd, *a.* Not governed; unbridled; licentious.

**Ungraceful**, un-gräs'ful, *a.* Not graceful; wanting grace and elegance; inelegant; clumsy.

**Ungracious**, un-grä'shus, *a.* Unmannerly; rude; not well received; not favoured.

**Ungrammatical**, un-gram-mat'i-

kal, *a.* Not according to the rules of grammar.

**Ungrateful**, un-grät'ful, *a.* Not grateful; not feeling thankful or showing gratitude; making ill returns for kindness; unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable; harsh.

**Ungrounded**, un-groun'ded, *a.* Having no foundation or support; groundless; baseless; unfounded.

**Ungrudging**, un-grui'ing, *a.* Not grudging; freely giving; liberal; hearty.

**Unguarded**, un-gär'ded, *a.* Not guarded; having no guard or watch; not being on one's guard; not attentive to danger; not cautious; negligent; not done or spoken with caution.

**Unguent**, ung'went, *n.* [*L. unguentum*, from *ungo*, I anoint.] Any soft composition used as an ointment, or for the lubrication of machinery.

**Unguided**, un-gi'ded, *a.* Not guided, led, or conducted; not regulated; ungoverned.

**Ungulate**, ung-gü-lä'ta, *n.pl.* The hoofed mammals, a large and important order including four surviving sub-orders, viz. (a) Perissodactyla (horse, rhinoceros, tapir); (b) Artiodactyla (non-ruminant—hippopotamus, swine; ruminant—camel, deer, giraffe, oxen, sheep, goats); (c) Proboscidea (elephants); (d) Hyracoidea (conies).

**Unhallowed**, un-hal'öd, *a.* Not hallowed, consecrated, or dedicated to sacred purposes; unholy; profane; impious.

**Unhampered**, un-ham'përd, *a.* Not hampered, hindered, or restricted.

**Unhand**, un-hand', *v.t.* To take the hand or hands from; to release from a grasp; to let go.

**Unhandsome**, un-hand'sum, *a.* Not handsome; not well-formed; not beautiful; not generous or liberal; unfair; mean; unbecoming.

**Unhandy**, un-han'dl, *a.* Not handy; not dexterous; not skilful and ready in the use of the hands; not convenient; awkward.

**Unhanged**, **Unhung**, un-handg', un-hung', *a.* Not hung or hanged; not punished by hanging.

**Unhappy**, un-hap'ly, *a.* Not happy; not cheerful or gay; in some degree miserable or wretched; marked by ill fortune or mishap; ill-omened; evil.—**Unhappily**, un-hap'li-ly, *adv.* In an unhappy manner; unfortunately; by ill fortune; as ill luck would have it.

**Unhappiness**, un-hap'ly-nes, *n.* The state of being unhappy; misfortune; ill luck.

**Unhealthy**, un-hel'thi, *a.* Wanting health; not sound and vigorous of body; habitually weak or indisposed; wanting vigour of growth; unfavourable to the preservation of health (an *unhealthy* season or city); adapted to generate disease; unwholesome; insalubrious (an *unhealthy* climate); not indicating health; resulting from bad health; morbid.

**Unheard**, un-hěrd', *a.* Not heard; not perceived by the ear; not admitted to audience.—**Unheard-of**, *a.* Unprecedented; such as was never known before; not known to fame; not celebrated.

**Unheeded**, un - hē'ded, *a.* Not heeded; disregarded; neglected; unnoticed.—**Unheeding**, un-hē'ding, *a.* Not heeding; careless; negligent.

**Unhesitating**, un-hez'i-tā-ting, *a.* Not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready.

**Unhinge**, un-hinj', *v.t.* To take from the hinges; to unsettle; to render unstable or wavering; to discompose or disorder (the mind, opinions); to put quite out of sorts; to incapacitate by disturbing the nerves.

**Unhitch**, un - hich', *v.t.* To disengage from a fastening.

**Unholy**, un-hō'li, *a.* Not holy; not sacred; not hallowed or consecrated; impious; wicked.

**Unhonoured**, un-on'ěrd, *a.* Not honoured; not regarded with veneration; not celebrated.

**Unhook**, un-hōk', *v.t.* To loose from a hook; to undo the hook or hooks of.

**Unhoped**, un-hōpt', *a.* Not hoped for; not so probable as to excite hope.—*Unhoped-for*, unhoped; not hoped for.

**Unhurt**, un-hěrt', *a.* Not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury.

**Uniat**, ū'ni-at, *n.* One of the Oriental Christian Churches, which, while having its own religious forms, recognizes unity under Papal supremacy.

**Unicameral**, ū-ni-kam'ěr-al, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, *camera*, a chamber.] Consisting of a single chamber; said of a legislative body.

**Unicellular**, ū-ni-sel'ŭ-lěr, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *E. cellular*.] Consisting of a single cell; exhibiting only a single cell.

**Uniclinal**, ū-ni-klī'nal, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *clino*, I slope.] Inclined in one direction only; *geol.* applied to a bend or inclination of a stratum either up or down; opposed to *anticlinal* and *synclinal*.

**Unicorn**, ū-ni-korn, *n.* [*L. unicornis*, one-horned—*unus*, one, and *cornu*, horn.] An animal with one horn; a fabulous animal having the head, neck, and body of a horse, the legs of a deer, the tail of a lion, and a long horn growing out of the forehead.—*Sea unicorn*, the narwal or narwhal.

**Uniflorous**, ū - ni - flō'rus, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *flor*, *floris*, flower.] *Bot.* bearing one flower only.

**Uniflow-engine**, ū'ni-flō'rus, *a.* A type of steam-engine in which expansion takes place in a single cylinder, having inlet ports at each end, and the exhaust port in the middle, thus minimizing condensation of the entering steam.

**Uniform**, ū'ni-form, *a.* [*Fr. uniforme*, *L. uniformis*—*unus*, one, and

*forma*, form.] Having always the same form; not changing in shape, appearance, character, &c.; not varying in degree or rate; equable; invariable; of the same kind or matter all through; homogeneous; consistent at all times; conforming to one rule or mode.—*n.* A dress of the same kind, fabrics, fashion, or general appearance as others worn by the members of the same body, whether military, naval, or any other, intended as a distinctive costume.—**Uniformity**, ū-ni-for'mi-ti, *n.* The state or character of being uniform; a state of matters in which sameness is exhibited; freedom from variation or difference; conformity to one type.—*Act of Uniformity*, in *Eng. hist.* an act of parliament passed in the reign of Charles II (1662) regulating the form of worship to be observed in all the churches.

**Unify**, ū'ni-fi, *v.t.* [*L. unus*, one, and *facio*, I make.] To form into one; to reduce to unity; to view as one.

**Unification**, ū'ni-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of unifying.

**Unilateral**, ū-ni-lat'ěr-al, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *latus*, *lateris*, side.] One-sided; pertaining to one side; *bot.* growing chiefly to one side.

**Unilluminated**, un-il-lū'mi-nā-ted, *a.* Not illuminated; not enlightened; dark; ignorant.

**Unimaginable**, un-im-aj'a-na-bl, *a.* Not capable of being imagined, conceived, or thought of; inconceivable.—**Unimagined**, un-im-aj'ind, *a.* Not imagined, conceived, or formed in idea.

**Unimpaired**, un-im-pārd', *a.* Not impaired; not diminished; not enfeebled by time or injury.

**Unimpassioned**, un-im-pash'ond, *a.* Not impassioned; not moved or actuated by passion; calm; tranquil; not violent.

**Unimpeachable**, un-im-pěch'a-bl, *a.* Not impeachable; not to be called in question; blameless; irreproachable.

**Unimportance**, un-im-por'tans, *n.* Want of importance or consequence.—**Unimportant**, un-im-por'tant, *a.* Not important; not of great moment.

**Unimposing**, un - im - pō'zing, *a.* Not imposing; not commanding respect or awe.

**Unimproved**, un - im - prōvd', *a.* Not made better or wiser; not used for a valuable purpose; not tilled; not cultivated.

**Unincorporated**, un-in-kor'pō-rā-ted, *a.* Not incorporated; not mixed or united in one body; not associated or united in one body politic.

**Uninhabitable**, un-in-hab'i-ta-bl, *a.* Not inhabitable; unfit to be the residence of men.—**Uninhabited**, un-in-hab'it-ed, *a.* Not inhabited; having no inhabitants.

**Uninjured**, un-in'jurd, *a.* Not injured; not hurt; suffering no harm.

**Uninspired**, un-in-spird', *a.* Not

having received any supernatural instruction or illumination; not produced under the direction or influence of inspiration.

**Uninstructed**, un-in-struk'ted, *a.* Not instructed or taught; not educated; not furnished with instructions.

**Unintelligent**, un-in-tel'i-jent, *a.* Not having reason or understanding; not having the mental faculties acute; not showing intelligence; dull.—**Unintelligible**, un-in-tel'i-ji-bl, *a.* Not intelligible; not capable of being understood; meaningless.

**Unintentional**, un-in-ten'shon-al, *a.* Not intentional; done or happening without design.

**Uninterested**, un-in'těr-es-ted, *a.* Not interested; not personally concerned; not having the mind or feelings engaged.—**Uninteresting**, un-in'těr-es-ting, *a.* Not capable of exciting an interest, or of engaging the mind or passions.

**Unintermitting**, un-in'těr-mit'-ing, *a.* Not intermitting; not ceasing for a time; incessant.

**Uninterrupted**, un-in'těr-rup'ted, *a.* Not interrupted; uninterrupted; incessant.

**Uninvited**, un-in-vi'ted, *a.* Not having received an invitation; unbidden.

**Union**, ū'yon, *f.* [*Fr. union*, from *L. unio*, *uniois*, oneness, unity, later a union, from *unus*, one.] The act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body; the state of being united; junction; coalition; concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections, or interest; that which is formed by a combination of individual things or persons; a combination; a confederation; a confederacy; two or more parishes united into one whole for better administration of the poor-laws; a permanent combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade; a trade-union; a joint, screw, &c., uniting parts of machinery, or the like; a kind of coupling; a mixed fabric of cotton, flax, jute, silk, wool, &c.—*The union or union flag* of Britain, the national banner of the United Kingdom, formed by the union of the cross of St. George, the diagonal cross or saltire of St. Andrew, and the saltire of St. Patrick: used alone, or in the upper inner corner of another flag.—**Unionist**, ū'yon-ist, *n.* One who promotes or advocates union; of the political party opposed to Home Rule for Ireland; of the Conservative Party.—**Union-jack**, *n.* A name often given without strict correctness to the union flag.

**Unique**, ū-něk', *a.* [*Fr. unique*, from *L. unicus*, from *unus*, one.] Without a like or equal; unmatched; unequalled; single in its kind of excellence.

**Unison**, ū'ni-son, *n.* [*L. unus*, one, and *sonus*, sound.] *Mus.* the state

of sounding at the same pitch; the combination of two or more sounds equal in pitch, or at one or more octaves apart; hence, accordence; harmony.

**Unit**, *ŭ-nit*, *n.* [*L. unitas*, unity, from *unus*, one.] A single thing or person regarded as having oneness for the main attribute; a single one of a number; an individual; *arith.* one, the least whole number; *math.* and *physics*, any known determinate quantity by the constant repetition of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured (as a foot-pound, a gramme, a dyne); *war*, any self-contained portion of a military force, comprising men, horses, vehicles, &c., ready to act or to be employed together. There may be fighting, medical, transport, &c., units.

**Unitarian**, *ŭ-ni-tā'ri-an*, *n.* [From *L. unitas*, unity, from *unus*, one.] One who ascribes divinity to God the Father only; one of a religious sect distinguished by the denial of the doctrine of the Trinity; also, a monotheist. — *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrines. — **Unitarianism**, *ŭ-ni-tā'ri-an-izm*, *n.* The doctrines of Unitarians.

**Unite**, *ŭ-nit'*, *v.t.* [*L. unio*, *unitum*, from *unus*, one.] To combine or conjoin, so as to form one; to incorporate in one; to associate by some bond, legal or other; to join in interest, affection, or the like; to ally; to couple; to cause to adhere; to attach. — *v.i.* To become one; to become incorporated; to coalesce; to commingle; to join in an act; to concur. — **United**, *ŭ-ni'ted*, *p.* and *a.* Joined or combined; made one. — **United Brethren**, a religious community commonly called Moravians. — **United Presbyterians**, the Presbyterian Church formed in Scotland by the union in 1847 of certain bodies who had seceded from the Established Church.

**Unity**, *ŭ-ni-ti*, *n.* [*L. unitas*, from *unus*, one.] The property of being one; oneness; concord; agreement; oneness of sentiment, affection, and the like; the principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation are preserved in literary compositions; *math.* any definite quantity taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation. — *The unities* (of *time*, *place*, and *action*), formerly deemed essential to a classical drama, demanded that there should be no shifting of the scene from place to place, that the whole series of events should be such as might occur within the space of a single day, and that nothing should be admitted irrelevant to the development of the single plot.

**Univalent**, *ŭ-ni-vā'lent*, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, *valere*, to be strong.] Having a valency of one, like a hydrogen atom.

**Univalve**, *ŭ-ni-valv*, *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *E. valve*.] Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp.

— *n.* A shell having one valve only; a mollusc with a shell composed of a single piece, usually of a conical and spiral form.

**Universal**, *ŭ-ni-vēr'sal*, *a.* [*L. universalis*, from *universus*, universal, lit. turned into one—*unus*, one, and *versus*, turned.] Extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity, or space; pervading all or the whole; all-embracing; all-reaching; total; whole; comprising all the particulars. — *n.* A general notion or idea; a predicable; a universal proposition. — **Universe**, *ŭ-ni-vēr's*, *n.* [*L. universum*, the universe, neut. of the adj. *universus*.] The general system of things; all created things viewed as constituting one system or whole. — **University**, *ŭ-ni-vēr'si-ti*, *n.* [*L. universitas*, the whole of anything; the universe; later, an association, corporation, company, &c.] An establishment or corporation for the purposes of instruction in all or some of the most important branches of science and literature, and having the power of conferring degrees in several faculties, as arts, medicine, law, and theology.

**Unjoined**, *un-join'ted*, *p.* and *a.* Having no joints; disconnected; incoherent.

**Unjust**, *un-just'*, *a.* Not just; not acting according to law and justice; contrary to justice and right. — **Unjustifiable**, *un-just'i-fī'a-bl*, *a.* Not justifiable; not to be vindicated or defended. — **Unkempt**, *un-kemt'*, *a.* Uncombed; hence, rough; unpolished. — **Unkind**, *un-kind'*, *a.* Wanting in kindness, affection, or the like; harsh; cruel. — **Unkindness**, *un-kind'nes*, *n.* The quality of being unkind; want of kindness or affection; unkind conduct; an unkind act.

**Unknowable**, *un-nō'a-bl*, *a.* Incapable of being known or discovered. — **Unknowing**, *un-nō'ing*, *a.* Not knowing; ignorant. — **Unknown**, *un-nōn'*, *a.* Not known; not discovered or found out; not ascertained: often used adverbially in the phrase *unknown to* = without the knowledge of (he did it *unknown to me*).

**Unlace**, *un-lās'*, *v.t.* To loose the lacing or fastening of; to unfasten by untying the lace of.

**Unlawful**, *un-lā'ful*, *a.* Contrary to law; illegal; begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate.

**Unlearn**, *un-lēr'n'*, *v.t.* To divest oneself of the acquired knowledge of; to forget the knowledge of.

**Unleavened**, *un-lev'nd*, *a.* Not leavened; not raised by leaven or yeast.

**Unless**, *un-les'*, *conj.* [For *on less* (than), the older forms being *onles*, *onlesse* = on lower terms, on any lower condition.] If it be not that; if . . . not; supposing that . . . not; except; excepting. By omission of a verb *unless* may have the

force of a preposition = except, but for.

**Unlicensed**, *un-lī'sens't*, *a.* Not having a licence or legal permission; done or undertaken without due licence.

**Unlike**, *un-līk'*, *a.* Not like; having no resemblance. — *Unlike quantities*, *math.* quantities expressed by different letters or by the same letters with different powers. — *Unlike signs*, the signs *plus* (+) and *minus* (−).

(−). — **Unlikelihood**, *Unlikelihood*, *un-līk'li-hūd*, *n.* The state of being unlikely; improbability. — **Unlikely**, *un-līk'li*, *a.* Such as cannot be reasonably expected; improbable; not holding out a prospect of success; likely to fail; unpromising.

**Unlimited**, *un-līm'i-ted*, *a.* Not limited; boundless; indefinite; unconfin'd; not restrained.

**Unload**, *un-lōd'*, *v.t.* To take the load from; to discharge or disburden; to remove from a vessel or vehicle; *fig.* to relieve from anything onerous or troublesome; to withdraw the charge from (to *unload a gun*).

**Unlock**, *un-lok'*, *v.t.* To unfasten something which has been locked; to open, in general; to lay open.

**Unlooked-for**, *un-lōkt'for*, *a.* Not looked for; not expected; unforeseen.

**Unloose**, *un-lōs'*, *v.t.* To loose; to untie; to undo; to set free from hold or fastening; to set at liberty.

**Unlovely**, *un-luv'li*, *a.* Not lovely; tending rather to repel; not beautiful or attractive.

**Unlucky**, *un-luk'*, *a.* Not lucky or fortunate; not successful in one's undertakings; resulting in failure, disaster, or misfortune; ill-omened; inauspicious.

**Unmaidenly**, *un-mā'dn-li*, *a.* Not becoming a maiden; wanting in maidenly modesty.

**Unman**, *un-man'*, *v.t.* To deprive of the character or qualities of a man; to deprive of manly courage and fortitude; to dishearten; to overpower with womanish weakness; to unnerve. — **Unmanly**, *un-man'li*, *a.* Not manly, or the reverse of manly; effeminate; womanish; childish; unbecoming in a man; cowardly. — **Unmann'd**, *un-mānd'*, *p.* and *a.* Deprived of the qualities of a man; rendered effeminate or weak.

**Unmanageable**, *un-man'āj-a-bl*, *a.* Not manageable; not easily restrained or directed; not controllable; beyond control.

**Unmannerly**, *un-man'ēr-li*, *a.* Not mannerly; not having good manners; rude; ill-bred.

**Unmask**, *un-mask'*, *v.t.* To strip of a mask or of any disguise; to lay open to view. — *v.i.* To put off a mask.

**Unmatched**, *un-macht'*, *a.* Matchless; having no equal.

**Unmeaning**, *un-mēn'ing*, *a.* Having no meaning or signification; mindless; senseless.



**Unmeasured**, un-mezh'ürd, *a.* Not measured; plentiful; beyond measure; immense; infinite; excessive; immoderate.

**Unmeet**, un-mët', *a.* Not meet or fit; not worthy or suitable.

**Unmerciful**, un-mër-s'i-fül, *a.* Not merciful; cruel; inhuman; merciless; unconscionable.

**Unmerited**, un-mer'i-ted, *a.* Not merited or deserved; obtained without service or equivalent; not deserved through wrong-doing.

**Unmindful**, un-mind'fül, *a.* Not mindful; not heedful; regardless.

**Unmistakable**, un-mis-täk'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; evident.

**Unmitigated**, un-mit'i-gä-ted, *a.* Not mitigated; not softened or toned down; perfect in badness; having no redeeming feature (an *unmitigated* scoundrel).

**Unmixed**, **Unmixt**, un-mikst', *a.* Not mixed; pure; unadulterated; unalloyed.

**Unmoved**, un-mövd', *a.* Not moved; not changed in place; not changed in purpose or resolution; unshaken; firm; not touched by passion or emotion; calm; cool.

**Unmuzzle**, un-muz'l, *v.t.* To remove a muzzle from; to free from restraint.

**Unnameable**, un-näm'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being named; indescribable.—**Unnamed**, un-näm'd, *a.* Not having received a name; not mentioned.

**Innatural**, un-nat'ü-ral, *a.* Not natural; contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings; acting without the affections of our common nature; not representing nature; forced; affected; artificial.

**Unnecessary**, un-nes'es-sa-ri, *a.* Not necessary; needless; not required by the circumstances of the case.

**Inneighbourly**, un-nä'bër-li, *a.* Not neighbourly; not suitable to the duties of a neighbour; not kind and friendly.

**Innerv**, un-nërv', *v.t.* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to enfeeble; to deprive of coolness or composure of mind.

**Unnoticed**, un-nö'tist, *a.* Not observed; not regarded; not treated with the usual marks of respect.

**Innumbered**, un-num'bërd, *a.* Not numbered; innumerable; indefinitely numerous.

**Inobservant**, **Inob-serving**, un-ob-zër'vant, un-ob-zër'ving, *a.* Not observant; not attentive; heedless.—**Unobserved**, un-ob-zërv'd, *a.* Not observed, noticed, or regarded; not heeded.

**Inobstructed**, un-ob-struk'ted, *a.* Not obstructed; not filled with impediments; not hindered.

**Inobtrusive**, un-ob-trö'siv, *a.* Not obtrusive; not forward; modest.—**Unobtrusively**, un-ob-trö'siv-li, *adv.* Not forwardly.

**Inoccupied**, un-ok'kü-pid, *a.* Not occupied; not possessed; not em-

ployed or taken up in business or otherwise.

**Unopposed**, un-op-pözd', *a.* Not opposed; not resisted; not meeting with any obstruction or opposition.

**Unorthodox**, un-or'tho-doks, *a.* Heterodox; heretical.

**Unostentatious**, un-os'ten-tä'shus, *a.* Not ostentatious; not making show and parade; modest; not glaring or showy.

**Unowned**, un-önd', *a.* Having no known owner; not acknowledged as one's own.

**Unpack**, un-pak', *v.t.* To take from a package; to remove a wrapper from; to unload.

**Unpaid**, un-päd', *a.* Not paid; not discharged, as a debt; not having received what is due; not receiving a salary or wages.

**Unpalatable**, un-pal'a-ta-bl, *a.* Not palatable; disgusting to the taste; not such as to be relished; disagreeable to the feelings.

**Unparalleled**, un-par'a-lded, *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequalled; matchless; such that nothing similar was ever seen.

**Unparliamentary**, un-pär'li-men'ta-ri, *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament; not such as can be used or uttered in parliament; unseemly, as language.

**Unpeople**, un-pë'pl, *v.t.* To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate; to dispeople.

**Unperformed**, un-për-form'd, *a.* Not performed; not done; not fulfilled.

**Unperturbed**, un-për-tërb'd, *a.* Not perturbed; not disturbed.

**Unpin**, un-pin', *v.t.* To loose from pins; to unfasten or undo what is held together by a pin or pins.

**Unpitied**, un-pit'id, *a.* Not pitied; not regarded with sympathetic sorrow.—**Unpitying**, un-pit'i-ing, *a.* Having no pity; showing no compassion.

**Unpleasant**, un-plez'ant, *a.* Not pleasant; not affording pleasure; disagreeable.—**Unpleasing**, un-plez'ing, *a.* Unpleasant; offensive; disagreeable.

**Unplumbed**, un-plumd', *a.* Not plumbed or measured by a plumb-line; unfathomed.

**Unpoetic**, **Unpoetical**, un-pö-et'ik, un-pö-et'i-kal, *a.* Not poetical; not having poetical qualities; not proper to or becoming a poet.

**Unpolished**, un-pol'isht, *a.* Not polished; not made smooth or bright by rubbing; not refined in manners; rude; plain.

**Unpopular**, un-pop'ü-lër, *a.* Not popular; not having the public favour.—**Unpopularity**, un-pop'ü-lar'ü-ti, *n.* The state of being unpopular.

**Unpractical**, un-prak'ti-kal, *a.* Not practical; impractical.

**Unpractised**, un-prak'tist, *a.* Not having been taught by practice; raw; unskilful.

**Unprecedented**, un-pres'ë-den-

ted, *a.* Having no precedent; not matched by any other instance; unexampled.

**Unprejudiced**, un-prej'ü-dist, *a.* Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; unbiased; impartial.

**Unpremeditated**, un-prë-med'it-ä-ted, *a.* Not previously meditated or prepared in the mind; not previously purposed or intended; not done by design.

**Unprepared**, un-prë-pär'd, *a.* Not prepared; not fitted or made suitable or ready; not brought into a right or suitable condition in view of a future event, contingency, danger, or the like.

**Unpretending**, un-prë-tën'ding, *a.* Not pretending to any distinction; making no pretensions to superiority; unassuming.

**Unprincipled**, un-prin'si-pld, *a.* Not having settled principles; destitute of virtue; profligate; immoral; iniquitous; wicked.

**Unproductive**, un-prö-duk'tiv, *a.* Not productive; not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labour; not producing profit or interest; not producing articles for consumption or distribution; not producing any effect.

**Unprofessional**, un-prö-fesh'on-al, *a.* Not pertaining to one's profession; contrary to the rules or usages of a profession; not belonging to a profession.

**Unprofitable**, un-prof'it-a-bl, *a.* Not profitable; bringing no profit; serving no useful end; useless; profitless.

**Unpromising**, un-prom'is-ing, *a.* Not affording a favourable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, &c.

**Unpropitious**, un-prö-pish'us, *a.* Not propitious or favourable; inauspicious.

**Unprotected**, un-prö-tek'ted, *a.* Not protected or defended; without protector or guardian.

**Unproved**, un-prövd', *a.* Not tested or known by trial; not established as true by proof.

**Unprovided**, un-prö-v'ied, *a.* Not provided; not supplied.

**Unprovoked**, un-prö-vökt', *a.* Not provoked; not proceeding from provocation or just cause.

**Unpublished**, un-pub'list, *a.* Not made public; not published or issued from the press to the public, as a manuscript or book.

**Unpunished**, un-pun'isht, *a.* Suffered to pass with impunity.

**Unqualified**, un-kwöl'i-fid, *a.* Not having the requisite qualifications; without sufficient talents, abilities, or accomplishments; not legally competent to act; not having passed the necessary examinations and received a diploma or licence; not modified by conditions or exceptions (*unqualified* praise).

**Unquenchable**, un-kwensh'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being quenched, extinguished, or the like.

**Unquestionable**, un-kwes'tyun-

a-bl, *a.* Not to be doubted or called in question; indubitable; certain.  
**Unquestioned**, un-kwēs'tyund, *a.* Not called in question; not doubted; not interrogated.  
**Unquiet**, un-kwi'et, *a.* Not calm or tranquil; restless; agitated; disturbed.  
**Unravel**, un-rav'el, *v.t.* To disentangle; to disengage or separate; to clear from complication or difficulty; to unriddle; to unfold or bring to a denouement, as the plot or intrigue of a play.—*v.i.* To be unfolded; to be disentangled.  
**Unread**, un-red', *a.* Not perused; not instructed by books.—**Unreadable**, un-rē'da-bl, *a.* Incapable of being read or deciphered; illegible; not worth reading; so dull or ill-written as to repel readers.  
**Unready**, un-red'i, *a.* Not prepared; not fit; not prompt.—**Unreadiness**, un-red'i-nes, *n.* Want of promptness or of preparation.  
**Unreal**, un-rē'al, *a.* Not real; not substantial; having appearance only.—**Unreality**, un-rē'al'i-ti, *n.* Want of real existence; that which has no reality.  
**Unreason**, un-rē'zn, *n.* Want of reason; folly; absurdity.—**Unreasonable**, un-rē'zn-a-bl, *a.* Not agreeable to reason; not guided by reason; exceeding the bounds of reason; exorbitant; immoderate; unconscionable.—**Unreasonableness**, un-rē'zn-a-bl-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being unreasonable.—**Unreasonably**, un-rē'zn-a-bl, *adv.* In an unreasonable manner; excessively; immoderately.—**Unreasoning**, un-rē'zn-ing, *a.* Not having reasoning faculties; characterized by want of reason; not taking a reasonable view.  
**Unreclaimed**, un-rē-klāmd', *a.* Not brought to a domestic state; not tamed; not brought into tillage; not reformed; not called back from vice to virtue.  
**Unreconciled**, un-rek'on-sild, *a.* Not reconciled; not made consistent; not restored to friendship or favour; still at enmity.  
**Unrecorded**, un-rē-kor'ded, *a.* Not recorded or registered; not kept in remembrance by public monuments.  
**Unredeemed**, un-rē-dēmd', *a.* Not redeemed; not ransomed; not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money (unredeemed bills); not having any countervailing quality; unmitigated.  
**Unrefined**, un-rē-find', *a.* Not purified; not polished in manners, taste, or the like.  
**Unregenerate**, **Unregenerated**, un-rē-jen'ér-at, un-rē-jen'ér-a-ted, *a.* Not regenerated or renewed in heart; remaining at enmity with God.  
**Unrelated**, un-rē-lā'ted, *a.* Not connected by blood or affinity; having no connexion of any kind.  
**Unrelenting**, un-rē-len'ting, *a.*

Not becoming lenient, gentle, or merciful; relentless; hard; pitiless.  
**Unreliable**, un-rē-lī'a-bl, *a.* Not reliable; not to be relied or depended on.  
**Unremitting**, un-rē-mit'ing, *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued.  
**Unrepentant**, un-rē-pen'tant, *a.* Not penitent; not contrite for sin.  
**Unrepining**, un-rē-pī'ning, *a.* Not peevishly murmuring or complaining.  
**Unrepresented**, un-rēp'rē-zen'ed, *a.* Not represented; not having a representative or person to act in one's stead; not yet put on the stage.  
**Unrequited**, un-rē-kwi'ted, *a.* Not required; not recompensed; not reciprocated.  
**Unreserved**, un-rē-zērvd', *a.* Not reserved or restricted; not withheld in part; full; entire; open; frank; concealing nothing.—**Unreservedly**, un-rē-zērvd-l, *adv.* Without limitation or reservation; frankly; without concealment.  
**Unresisted**, un-rē-zis'ted, *a.* Not resisted or opposed.—**Unresisting**, un-rē-zis'ting, *a.* Not making resistance; submissive.  
**Unrest**, un-rest', *n.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; uneasiness; unhappiness.—**Unresting**, un-res'ting, *a.* Never resting or ceasing; continually in motion.  
**Unrestrained**, un-rē-strānd', *a.* Not restrained or controlled; not limited; uncontrolled; licentious; loose.—**Unrestraint**, un-rē-strānt', *n.* Freedom from restraint.  
**Unrighteous**, un-rī'tyus, *a.* Not righteous; not just; wicked; not honest and upright; of persons or things.—**Unrighteousness**, un-rī'tyus-nes, *n.* Injustice; a violation of the principles of justice and equity; wickedness.  
**Unripe**, un-rīp', *a.* Not ripe; not mature; not fully prepared; not completed.  
**Unrivalled**, un-rī'vald, *a.* Having no rival or equal; peerless; incomparable.  
**Unroll**, un-rōl', *v.t.* To open out, as something rolled or convolved; to lay open or display.—*v.i.* To unfold; to uncoil.  
**Unromantic**, un-rō-man'tik, *a.* Not romantic; not given to romantic fancies; having nothing of romance connected with it.  
**Unruffled**, un-ruf'id, *a.* Calm; tranquil; not agitated; not disturbed.  
**Unruly**, un-rō'li, *a.* [From O.E. *unroo*, unrest, from *un*, not, and O.E. *roo*, rest, quietness (with term. -ly), from A.Sax. *rōw*, Icel. *ró*, D. *roe*, G. *ruhe*, rest.] Disregarding restraint; disposed to violate laws; turbulent; ungovernable; disorderly.  
**Unsafe**, un-sāf', *a.* Not affording or accompanied by complete safety; not free from danger; perilous; hazardous.  
**Unsaleable**, un-sā'la-bl, *a.* Not

saleable; not meeting a ready sale that cannot find a purchaser.  
**Unsatisfactory**, un-sat'is-fak'tō-ri, *a.* Not satisfactory; not satisfying; not giving satisfaction.—**Unsatisfied**, un-sat'is-fid, *a.* Not having enough; not gratified to the full; not content; not pleased; not convinced or fully persuaded; unpaid.—**Unsatisfying**, un-sat'is-fi'ng, *a.* Not affording full gratification; not convincing the mind.  
**Unsavoury**, un-sā'vēr-i, *a.* Not savoury; tasteless; insipid; disagreeable to the taste or smell; unpleasing; offensive.  
**Unsay**, un-sā', *v.t.* To recant or recall after having been said; to retract; to take back.  
**Unscathed**, un-skā'thd', *a.* Not scathed or injured; without scathe or injury.  
**Unscrow**, un-skrō', *v.t.* To draw the screws from; to unfasten by screwing back.  
**Unscrupulous**, un-skrō'pū-lus, *a.* Having no scruples; regardless of principle.  
**Unseal**, un-sēl', *v.t.* To open after having been sealed.—**Unsealed**, un-sēld', *p.* and *a.* Not stamped with a seal; not ratified or sanctioned.  
**Unsearchable**, un-sēr'cha-bl, *a.* Incapable of being discovered by search; inscrutable; mysterious.  
**Unseasonable**, un-sē'zn-a-bl, *a.* Not seasonable; not agreeable to the time of the year; ill-timed; untimely; not suited to the time or occasion.—**Unseasoned**, un-sē'znd, *a.* Not seasoned; not kept and made fit for use; not injured; not flavoured with seasoning.  
**Unseat**, un-sēt', *v.t.* To remove from a seat; to throw from one's seat on horseback; to depose from a seat in the House of Commons.  
**Unseaworthy**, un-sē-wēr'thi, *a.* Not fit for a voyage; said of ship not in a fit state to encounter the ordinary perils of a sea voyage.  
**Unseconded**, un-sek'un-ded, *a.* Not supported; not assisted; without any one to second.  
**Unsectarian**, un-sek-tā'ri-an, *a.* Not sectarian; not characterized by any of the peculiarities of a sect; not belonging to any one sect.  
**Unseemly**, un-sēm'li, *a.* Not seemly; not becoming; indecorous; indecent.  
**Unseen**, un-sēn', *a.* Not seen; invisible.—*The unseen*, that which is unseen; especially, the world of spirits; the hereafter.  
**Unselfish**, un-sel'fish, *a.* Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest.  
**Unsettle**, un-set'l, *v.t.* To change from a settled state; to unhinge to make uncertain or fluctuating; to disorder the mind of; to derange.—**Unsettled**, un-set'id, *p.* and *a.* Not fixed in resolution; unsteady or wavering; disturbed or troubled; not calm or composed; having no fixed place of abode; ap-

to change one's abode or occupation; displaced from a fixed or permanent position; not adjusted; unpaid; not occupied by permanent inhabitants.

**Insex**, un-seks', *v.t.* To deprive of the qualities of sex; to transform in respect to sex; usually, to deprive of the qualities of a woman.

**Inshackle**, un-shak'li, *v.t.* To unfetter; to set free from restraint.

**Inshaken**, un-shā'kn, *a.* Not shaken; not agitated; not moved in resolution; firm; steady.

**Inshapely**, un-shāp'li, *a.* Ill formed.

**Insheath**, un-shēth', *v.t.* To draw from the sheath or scabbard.

—To unsheath the sword, often equivalent to to make war.

**Inship**, un-ship', *v.t.* To take out of a ship or other water craft; *naut.* To remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted.

**Inshrink**, un-shrink'ing, *a.* Not withdrawing from danger or toil; not recoiling.

**Insifted**, un-sif'ted, *a.* Not separated by a sieve; not critically examined.

**Insightly**, un-sit'li, *a.* Disagreeable to the eye; repulsive; ugly; deformed. — **Unsignificalness**, un-sit'li-nes, *n.* Repulsiveness; deformity; ugliness.

**Insized**, un-sizd', *a.* Not sized or stiffened; not made with size (*unsized* paper).

**Unskillful**, un-skil'ful, *a.* Not skillful; having no or little skill; wanting knowledge and dexterity.

— **Unskillfulness**, un-skil'ful-nes, *n.* The quality of being unskillful; want of skill. — **Unskilled**, unskild', *a.* Destitute of skill or practical knowledge. — *Unskilled labour*, labour not requiring special skill or training; simple manual labour.

**Unslaked**, un-slākt', *a.* Not slaked or quenched; not mixed with water and so reduced to powder (*unslaked* lime).

**Unsociable**, un-sō'shi-a-bl, *a.* Not sociable; not suitable for society; not inclined for society; not free in conversation; not companionable. — **Unsociableness**, **Unsociability**, un-sō'shi-a-bl-nes, un-sō'shi-a-bl'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being unsociable. — **Unsocial**, un-sō'shal, *a.* Not social; not adapted to society; not caring to mix with one's fellows.

**Unsoiled**, un-sold', *a.* Not soiled; unpolluted; pure.

**Unsolicted**, un-sō-lis'i-ted, *a.* Not solicited; not applied to or petitioned; not asked for; not eagerly requested.

**Unsociated**, un-sō-fis'ti-kā-ted, *a.* Not sophisticated; not adulterated; unmixed; pure; in the natural and simple state; natural; void of the conventionalities or artificialities of polite society.

**Unought**, un-sat', *a.* Not searched for; unasked for; unsolicited.

**Unsound**, un-sound', *a.* Not sound or healthy; corrupt; decayed; not solid, firm, or the like; not founded on truth or correct principles; not valid; erroneous; not orthodox. — **Unsoundness**, un-sound'nes, *n.* Want of soundness; want of strength or solidity; weakness; erroneousness; defectiveness.

**Unsowed**, **Unsown**, un-sōd', un-sōn', *a.* Not sowed; not planted with seed; not scattered on land for growth; not propagated by seed scattered.

**Unsparing**, un-spā'ring, *a.* Not parsimonious; profuse; not merciful or forgiving; severe; rigorous in treatment.

**Unspeakable**, un-spē'ka-bl, *a.* Incapable of being spoken or uttered; unutterable; ineffable.

**Unspent**, un-spent', *a.* Not spent; not used or wasted; not exhausted.

**Unspoken**, un-spō'kn, *a.* Not spoken or uttered.

**Unstable**, un-stā'bl, *a.* Not stable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering.

**Unstained**, un-stānd', *a.* Not stained; not polluted, tarnished, or dishonoured.

**Unsteady**, un-sted'i, *a.* Not steady; shaking; staggering; reeling; wavering; fluctuating; not constant in mind; fickle; unsettled; not regular, equable, or uniform; varying.

**Unstinted**, un-stin'ted, *a.* Not stinted; rather profuse or lavish; bestowed abundantly.

**Unstring**, un-string', *v.t.* To deprive of strings; to relax or untune the strings of; to take from a string; to relax the tension of; to loosen or relax (the nerves).

— **Unstrung**, un-strung, *pp.* Deprived of strings; having the nerves shaken.

**Unstudied**, un-stud'id, *a.* Not studied; not premeditated; not laboured; easy; natural; ignorant; unskilled.

**Unsubstantial**, un-sub-stan'shal, *a.* Not substantial or solid; not real; not having substance.

**Unsuccessful**, un-suk-ses'ful, *a.* Not successful; having met with no success; not fortunate in the result or issue.

**Unsuitable**, un-sū'ta-bl, *a.* Not suitable, fit, or adapted; unfit; improper.

**Unsoiled**, un-sul'id, *a.* Not soiled; not stained or tarnished; free from imputation of evil; pure; stainless.

**Unsupported**, un-sup-pōr'ted, *a.* Not supported; not upheld; not sustained; not countenanced; not aided.

**Unsurpassable**, un-sēr-pas'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being surpassed, excelled, or exceeded. — **Unsurpassed**, un-sēr-past', *a.* Not excelled, exceeded, or outdone.

**Unsuspected**, un-sus-pek'ted, *a.* Not suspected; not an object of suspicion. — **Unsuspecting**, un-sus-pek'ting, *a.* Not imagining that

any ill is designed; free from suspicion. — **Unsuspecting**, un-sus-pish'us, *a.* Not inclined to suspect or to imagine evil; unsuspecting.

**Unswep**, un-sweep', *a.* Not swept; not cleaned by sweeping; not passed over by a sweeping motion.

**Unswerving**, un-swer'ving, *a.* Not deviating from any rule or standard; unwavering; firm.

**Unsworn**, un-swōrn', *a.* Not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath.

**Unsystematic**, **Unsystematical**, un'sis-te-mat'ik, un'sis-te-mat'i-kal, *a.* Not systematic; wanting a proper system.

**Untainted**, un-tān'ted, *a.* Not tainted; not impregnated with foul matter; not putrescent; not sullied; unblemished.

**Untamable**, **Untameable**, un-tā'ma-bl, *a.* Not capable of being tamed. — **Untamed**, un-tāmd', *a.* Not reclaimed from wildness; not domesticated; not subdued or brought under control.

**Untasted**, un-tās'ted, *a.* Not tried by the taste; not experienced or enjoyed.

**Untaught**, un-tat', *a.* Not instructed or educated; unlettered; unskilled; unschooled; not made the subject of teaching.

**Untempered**, un-tem'pēd, *a.* Not tempered; not duly mixed; not regulated, moderated, or controlled.

**Untenable**, un-ten'a-bl, *a.* Not tenable; that cannot be held in possession; that cannot be maintained by argument; not defensible.

**Unthankd**, un-thangk't, *a.* Not having received thanks; not repaid with acknowledgments. — **Unthankful**, un-thangk'ful, *a.* Ungrateful; not making acknowledgments for good received.

**Unthinkable**, un-think'a-bl, *a.* That cannot be made an object of thought; incogitable. — **Unthinking**, un-think'ing, *a.* Not heedful; inconsiderate; not indicating thought or reflection.

**Unthrifty**, un-thrif'ti, *a.* Prodigal; profuse; lavish; wasteful.

**Untie**, un-ti', *v.t.* To loosen, as a knot; to undo; to unfasten; to unbind; to set loose.

**Until**, un-til', *prep.* [From a prefix *und-* (seen in O.Fris. O.Sax. O. Goth.), and *till*, the prefix itself meaning till or to, and occurring also in *unto*.] Till; to: used before nouns of time; preceding a sentence or clause: till the time that; till the point or degree that.

**Untimely**, un-tim'li, *a.* Not timely; not done or happening in the right season; inopportune; premature. — *adv.* Before the natural time; unseasonably.

**Untiring**, un-ti'ring, *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted; unwearied.

**Unto**, un'tō, *prep.* [Prefix *und* and *to*.] To. *Unto* is now antiquated, though still sometimes used in the solemn or elevated style.



**Untold**, un-töld', *a.* Not told; not related; not revealed; not numbered.

**Untouched**, un-tucht', *a.* Not hit; not meddled with; uninjured; not mentioned; not affected; not affected emotionally.

**Untoward**, Untowardly, un-tō'-wērd, un-tō'-wērd-li, *a.* Froward; perverse; not easily guided or taught; awkward; inconvenient; vexatious.—*adv.* In an untoward manner; perversely.—**Untowardness**, un-tō'-wērd-nes, *n.* Frowardness; perverseness.

**Untrained**, un-trānd', *a.* Not trained; not disciplined; not instructed.

**Untrammelled**, un-tram'eld, *a.* Not trammelled or fettered; quite free to act.

**Untried**, un-trid', *a.* Not tried; not attempted; not showing capabilities by trial or proof given; not having passed trial; not heard and determined in a court of law.

**Untrod**, **Untrodden**, un-trod', un-trod'n, *a.* Not having been trod; not marked by the feet; unfrequented.

**Untroubled**, un-trub'ld, *a.* Free from trouble; not disturbed by care, sorrow, or business; not agitated or ruffled; not raised into waves.

**Untrue**, un-trō', *a.* Not true; false; contrary to the fact; not faithful to another; not to be trusted; inconstant in love.

**Untrustworthy**, un-trust'wēr-θhi, *a.* Not worthy of being trusted; not deserving of confidence.

**Untruth**, un-trōth', *n.* The quality of being untrue; contrariety to truth; want of veracity; want of fidelity; a false assertion; a lie.—**Untruthful**, un-trōth'fyl, *a.* Wanting in truth or veracity.

**Untwine**, un-twin', *v.t.* To untwist; to open or separate after having been twisted; to cause to cease winding round and clinging.—*v.i.* To become untwined.

**Untwist**, un-twist', *v.t.* To separate and open, as threads twisted; to turn back from being twisted.—*v.i.* To become untwisted.

**Unused**, un-ūzd', *a.* Not employed; disused; that has never been used; not accustomed.

**Unusual**, un-ū'zhū'al, *a.* Not usual; not common; rare.

**Unutterable**, un-ut'ēr-a-bl, *a.* Incapable of being uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible.

**Unvaried**, un-vā'rid, *a.* Not varied; not altered; not diversified; always the same.—**Unvarying**, un-vā'ri-ing, *a.* Not altering; uniform.

**Unvarnished**, un-vār-nisht, *a.* Not overlaid with varnish; *fig.* not artfully embellished; plain.

**Unveil**, un-vāl', *v.t.* To remove a veil from; to disclose to view.—*v.i.* To remove one's veil.

**Unversed**, un-vērst', *a.* Not versed or skilled; unacquainted.

**Unwakened**, un-wā'knd, *a.* Not roused from sleep or as from sleep.

**Unwarned**, un-wārnd', *a.* Not warned or cautioned; not previously admonished of danger.

**Unwarped**, un-wārp't', *a.* Not warped; not biased; impartial.

**Unwarrantable**, un-wor'an-ta-bl, *a.* Not defensible; not justifiable; improper.—**Unwarranted**, un-wor'an-ted, *a.* Not authorized; not assured or certain; not guaranteed.

**Unwary**, un-wā'ri, *a.* Not wary or vigilant against danger; not cautious; unguarded.

**Unwashed**, un-wosh't', *a.* Not washed; not cleansed by water; filthy.

**Unwavering**, un-wā'vēr-ing, *a.* Not wavering; not unstable; fixed; steadfast.

**Unwearied**, un-wē'rid, *a.* Not tired; not fatigued; indefatigable; assiduous.

**Unweave**, un-wēv', *v.t.* To undo what has been woven; to disentangle.

**Unwelcome**, un-wel'kum, *a.* Not welcome; not pleasing or grateful; not well received.

**Unwell**, un-wel', *a.* Indisposed; not in good health; ailing.

**Unwept**, un-wept', *a.* Not wept for; not lamented; not mourned.

**Unwholesome**, un-hōl'sum, *a.* Not wholesome; unfavourable or prejudicial to health; insalubrious; causing sickness; not sound; diseased.

**Unwieldy**, un-wēl'di, *a.* [From *un*, not, and old *weldy*, *wieldy*, active.] Movable with difficulty; too bulky and clumsy to move or be moved easily; unmanageable from weight; ponderous.

**Unwilling**, un-wil'ing, *a.* Not willing; loath; disinclined; reluctant.

**Unwinking**, un-wingk'ing, *a.* Not winking; not shutting the eyes; not ceasing to wake or watch.

**Unwise**, un-wīz', *a.* Not wise; defective in wisdom; foolish; injudicious.

**Unwitting**, un-wit'ing, *a.* Not knowing; unconscious; unaware.—**Unwittingly**, un-wit'ing-li, *adv.* Without knowledge or consciousness; inadvertently.

**Unwomanly**, un-wy'man-li, *a.* Unbecoming a woman.

**Unwonted**, un-wun'ted, *a.* Not wanted; not common; unusual; infrequent; unaccustomed.

**Unworldly**, un-wērl'd-li, *a.* Not influenced by worldly or sordid motives.

**Unworthy**, un-wēr'θhi, *a.* Not deserving; not worthy (*unworthy* of confidence); worthless; vile; base; beneath the character (work *unworthy* of the man).

**Unwrap**, un-rap', *v.t.* To open or undo, as what is wrapped up; to take off a wrapper from.

**Unwritten**, un-rit'n, *a.* Not reduced to writing; oral; not written upon; blank.—**Unwritten law**, a law not formulated in any written document.

**Unyielding**, un-yēl'ding, *a.* Unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate.

**Up**, *adv.* [A.Sax. *up*, *upp*.] The opposite of down; to a higher place or position; from a lower to a higher place; on high; aloft; raised; upright; erect; no longer in bed; in a state of action; in commotion, excitement, insurrection, or the like; higher or advanced in price, rank, social standing, &c.; to a more complete or mature condition; reaching a certain point as far as: with *to* (*up to the roof*) not below or inferior: with *to* (*up to one's expectations*), denoting approach or arrival (to bring *up* troops); quite; thoroughly; often used to intensify a verb (to eat *up* all the food); in a place where it is kept when not used; in a state of being brought together or into close compass; often used elliptically for rise up, go up, &c.; followed by *with* in this elliptical use it signifies set up, erect, raise (*up with the flag*, *he up with his hand*);—*prep.* From a lower to a higher place or point on; at or in a higher or higher position on; towards the interior (generally the more elevated part) of a country; in the direction from the coast, or towards the head or source of a stream.—*n.* Used in the phrase *up and down*, rises and falls; alternates; states of prosperity and the contrary; vicissitudes.—It is also used adjectively in such expressions as *up the line* of a railway. See compounds below.—**Uppish**, up'ish, *a.* Proud; arrogant; putting on airs.—**Uppishness**, up'ish-nes, *n.* The quality of being uppish.

**Upanishad**, ū-pan'i-shad, *n.* [Skr.] A division of the Vedas.

**Upas**, ū'pas, *n.* [Malay *upas*, poison.] A tree of Java and the neighbouring islands yielding a poison, concerning the deadly properties of which exaggerated stories were formerly current, its exhalations being said to be fatal to both animal and vegetable life at several miles' distance.

**Upbraid**, up-brād', *v.t.* [From *up* and *braid*, in old sense of to scold.] To cast some fault or offence in the teeth of; to charge reproachfully; followed by *with* or *for* before the thing imputed; to reproach with severity; to chide; to level a reproach to.—**Upbringing**, up'bring-ing, *n.* The process of bringing up; training; education; breeding.—**Upheaval**, up'hēv'el, *n.* The act of upheaving; *geol.* lifting up of a portion of the earth's crust by some expansion or elevating power from below.—**Upheave**, up'hēv', *v.t.* To heave or lift up from beneath; to raise up or aloft.—**Upheld**, up-held', *pre.* and *pp.* of *uphold*.—**Uphill**, up'hil, *a.* Leading or going up a rising ground; attended with exertion; difficult; fatiguing.—**Uphold**, ū'hōld', *v.t.* To raise on high; keep elevated; to keep erect;

support; to sustain; to keep from declining.—**Upholder**, up-höl'dër, *n.* A supporter; a defender.  
**Upholsterer**, up-höl'stër-ër, *n.* [Lengthened from older *upholster* to resemble *fruiterer*, *poulterer*; *lit.* an *upholder*.] One who furnishes houses with curtains, carpets, cushions for chairs and sofas, &c.—**Upholster**, up-höl'stër, *v.t.* To furnish with upholstery.—**Upholstery**, up-höl'stër-i, *n.* The business or goods of an upholsterer.  
**Upkeep**, up'kèp, *n.* Maintenance in a state of efficiency.—**Upland**, up'land, *n.* The higher ground of a district; ground elevated above meadows and valleys; slopes of hills, &c.—*a.* Pertaining to uplands or higher grounds.—**Uplift**, up-lift', *v.t.* To raise aloft; to elevate.—**Up-line**, *n.* A line of railway which leads to the metropolis or to a main terminus from the provinces.—**Upmost**, up'möst, *a.* Highest; topmost; uppermost.  
**Upon**, up-on', *prep.* [A.Sax. *uppon*.] On; especially, resting on; at or in contact with the upper or outer part of a thing; resting, lying, or placed in contact with: all but synonymous with *on*, though sometimes rather more emphatic.  
**Upper**, up'ër, *a.* [Compar. from *up*.] Higher as contrasted with *lower*; higher in place; superior in rank or dignity (the upper house of a legislature).—*Upper case*, among printers, the top one of a pair of cases, used by compositors to hold capital letters, reference marks, and other less-used type.—*Upper House*, in England, the House of Lords, as distinguished from the Lower House, or House of Commons.—*n.* An abbreviation of *Upper-leather*.—**Upper-hand**, *n.* Superiority; advantage.—**Upper-leather**, *n.* The leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes.—**Uppermost**, up'ër-möst, *a.* Highest in place; highest in power or authority.  
**Upish**. Under Up.  
**Upraise**, up-räz', *v.t.* To raise or lift up.  
**Upright**, up'rit, *a.* [That is *right*, or directly, *up*.] Erect; perpendicular; erect on one's feet; pricked up; shooting directly from the body; adhering to rectitude; of inflexible honesty; conformable to rectitude.—*n.* Something standing erect; a vertical piece in some structure.—**Uprightness**, up'rit-nes, *n.* The quality or condition of being upright; honesty; integrity; probity.  
**Uprise**, up-riz', *v.i.*—*pret.* *uprose* (sometimes in poetry *uprist*), *pp.* *uprisen*. To rise up, as from bed or from a seat; to ascend above the horizon; to slope upwards.—**Uprising**, up-riz'ing, *n.* The act of rising up; rise; an ascent or declivity; a riot; a rebellion.  
**Up-raise**, up-rör, *n.* [From *D. oproer*, *uproar*, *tumult* = Dan. *uprör*, *Sw. uprör*, *G. aufrühr*, from *op*, *up*, *auf*, *up*, and *D. roeren*, Dan. *røre*, Sw.

*röra*, *G. ruhren*, to stir; the spelling being affected by *roar*.] A violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamour; a noisy tumult.—**Up-raise**, up-rör, *v.t.* To tear up by the roots, or as if by the roots; to eradicate.—**Up-set**, up-set', *v.t.* To overturn; to overthrow; to over-set; to put out of one's normal state; to discompose completely.—*n.* The act of upsetting.—*a.* (up-set). Fixed; determined.—**Upset price**, the price at which anything is exposed to sale by auction.—**Up-shot**, up'shot, *n.* Final issue; conclusion.—**Upside**, up'sid, *n.* The upper side.—*Upside down*, the upper part undermost; hence, in complete disorder.—**Upstairs**, up'stärz, *a.* Pertaining or relating to an upper story or flat.—*adv.* In or towards an upper story.—**Upstart**, up-stärt', *v.i.* To start or spring up suddenly.—*n.* (up'stärt). One that suddenly rises from a humble position to wealth, power, or consequence; a parvenu.—**Upturn**, up-tern', *v.t.* To turn up; to throw up; to furrow.—**Upward**, **Upwards**, up'wërd, up-wërdz, *adv.* [A.Sax. *upweard*, *upweardes*, the latter being an adverbial genitive, like *towards*, &c.] Toward a higher place; in an upward direction; toward heaven and God; with respect to the higher part; toward the source or origin.—*Upwards of*, *upward of*, more than; above.—**Upward**, *a.* Directed or turned to a higher place.  
**Urania**, ü-rä'ni-a, [*L. Urania*, Gr. *Ourania*, *lit.* 'the Heavenly' from *ouranos*, heaven.] The muse of astronomy.—**Uranium**, ü-rä'ni-um, *n.* A rare radioactive metal, found in combination in pitchblende, forming several oxides, which are used in painting on porcelain; its atomic weight is the highest known to occur in nature.—**Uranus**, ü-ra-nus, *n.* [The Greek name of heaven.] A deity of Greek mythology, father of Kronos or Saturn; *astron.* one of the primary planets, the most distant of all except Neptune and Pluto, possessing several satellites.  
**Urban**, ër-bän, [*L. urbanus*, from *urbs*, a city (seen also in *suburb*).] Belonging to or included in a town or city (*urban* population).—**Urban**, ër-bän', *a.* [Same word used differently.] Courteous; polite; suave; elegant or refined.—**Urbanity**, ër-bän'i-ti, *n.* That civility or courtesy of manners which is acquired by associating with well-bred people; politeness; courtesy.  
**Urchin**, ër-chin, *n.* [Prov. Fr. *hurchon*, *hirchon*, Fr. *hérisson*, O. Fr. *ericon*, from L.L. *ericlo*, *ericlonis*, from L. *ericius*, a hedgehog.] A hedgehog; a familiar, half-chiding name sometimes given in sport to a child; a sea-urchin.  
**Urdu**, up'dy, [*n.* [Hind., camp.] The Hindustani language springing from the union of the Mohammedan

invaders with their various camp-followers.  
**Urea**, ü'rë-a, *n.* [From the *ur* of *urine*.] A crystalline compound which exists in healthy urine, and may also be prepared artificially.—**Ureter**, ü-rë'tër, *n.* [Gr. *ourêter*, from *oureô*, I make water.] The duct or tube that conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder.—**Urethra**, ü-rë'thra, *n.* [Gr. *ourêthra*.] The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.  
**Urge**, ërj, *v.t.* [*L. urgeo*, *urgere*, to press, push, urge; same root as A.Sax. *wrecan*, to wreak.] To press, impel, or force onward; to press the mind or will of; to serve as a motive or impelling cause; to stimulate; to press or ply hard with arguments, entreaties, or the like; to importune; to solicit earnestly; to press upon attention; to insist on (to *urge* an argument).—*v.i.* To press forward.—**Urgency**, ër'jen-si, *n.* The state or character of being urgent; importunity; earnest solicitation; pressure of necessity.—**Urgent**, ër'jent, *a.* [*L. urgens*, *urgens*.] Pressing; necessitating or calling for immediate action; eagerly soliciting; pressing with importunity.—**Urgently**, ër'jent-li, *adv.* In an urgent manner; with pressing importunity; vehemently.  
**Uric**, ü'rik, *a.* [From *ur* in *urine*.] Pertaining to or obtained from urine; applied to an acid which is a main constituent of guano.  
**Urine**, ü'rin, *n.* [Fr. *urine*, from L. *urina*, allied to Gr. *ouron*, *urine*.] An animal fluid secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged.—**Uрина**, ü'ri-nal, *n.* [*L. urinal*.] A vessel for receiving urine in cases of incontinence; a convenience, public or private, for the accommodation of persons requiring to pass urine.  
**Urn**, ërn, *n.* [*L. urna*, from *uro*, I burn, as being made of burned clay.] A kind of vase—a term somewhat loosely applied; a rather large vessel with a foot or pedestal, and a stop-cock, employed to keep hot water at the tea-table; a tea-urn; a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly kept.  
**Ursa**, ër'sa, [*n.* [*L.*, a she-bear, a constellation.] A name of two constellations: *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear, one of the most conspicuous of the northern constellations, situated near the pole, and popularly called *Charles's Wain* or the *Plough*; and *Ursa Minor*, the Little Bear, the constellation which contains the pole-star.  
**Urticaceae**, ër-ti-kä'shus, *a.* [*L. urtica*, a nettle, from *uro*, I burn.] *Bot.* pertaining to plants of the nettle family.—**Urticaria**, ër-ti-kä'ri-a, *n.* Nettle-rash.  
**Urus**, ü'rus, *n.* [*L.*] The wild ox of Gaul and ancient Germany, prob-

ably the same animal which still exists at Chillingham in Northumberland and Hamilton in Lanarkshire.

**Us**, *us*, *pron.* [A.Sax. *ús*, acc. and dat.; Goth. *unsis*, *uns*, G. *uns*, *us*.] The objective or accusative case of *we*; the dative of *we*, used after certain verbs, such as verbs of *giving*.

**Use**, *ús*, *n.* [O.Fr. *us*, use, from L. *usus*, use, a using, service, need, from *utor*, *usus*, to use.] The act of employing anything, or the state of being employed; employment; conversion to a purpose (*to make use of*, that is, to use or employ); the quality that makes a thing proper for a purpose; utility; service; convenience; need for employing; exigency (I have no *use* for it); continued or repeated practice; wont; usage; a liturgical form of service for use in a diocese (the *Sursum* use).—*Use and wont*, the common or customary practice.—*v.t.* (*üz*). To employ or make use of; to act with or by means of; to do work with; to consume or exhaust by employment (*to use flour for food*); to practise or employ (*to use treachery*); to make a practice of; to act or behave towards; to treat (*to use one ill*); to accustom; to render familiar by practice.—*To use up*, to consume entirely by using; to exhaust or wear out the strength of.—*v.i.* To be accustomed; to be in the habit; to be wont.—**Usable**, *ú'za-bl*, *a.* Capable of being used.—**Usage**, *ú'zä*, *n.* [Fr. *usage*, from *user*, to use.] Treatment; behaviour of one person towards another; long-continued practice; customary way of acting; custom; practice; established mode of employing some particular word.—**Useful**, *ús'fúl*, *a.* Valuable for use; suited or adapted to the purpose; beneficial; profitable.—**Useless**, *ús'les*, *a.* Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; not advancing the end proposed.—**Usual**, *ú'zhü-al*, *a.* [L. *usualis*, Fr. *usuel*.] In common use; customary; ordinary; frequent.—**Usually**, *ú'zhü-al-lí*, *adv.* Customarily; ordinarily.

**Usher**, *ush'ér*, *n.* [O.Fr. *ussier*, *uissier*, *hussier*, Fr. *huissier*, a door-keeper, from O.Fr. *uis*, *huls*, from L. *ostium*, a door.] An officer or servant who had care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, &c.; hence, an officer whose business is to introduce strangers or to walk before a person of rank; an under-teacher or assistant to a school-master or principal teacher.—*v.t.* To act as an usher towards; to introduce, as forerunner or harbinger; generally followed by *in*, *forth*, &c.

**Usquebaugh**, *us'kwé-bä*, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *uisge-beatha*, whisky, lit. water of life.] Whisky.

**Usufruct**, *ú'zú-frukt*, *n.* [L. *usufructus*—*usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit.] Law, the use and enjoyment of lands or tenements without the right to alienate such.

**Usurp**, *ú-zérp'*, *v.t.* [Fr. *usurper*, from L. *usurpare*, from *usus*, use, and *rapio*, I seize.] To seize and hold possession of by force or without right; to appropriate or assume illegally or wrongfully (a throne, power, or rank).—*v.i.* To be or act as a usurper; to encroach.—**Usurpation**, *ú-zér-pä'shon*, *n.* The act of usurping; the seizing or occupying the place or power of another without right; especially, the unlawful occupation of a throne; an encroaching.—**Usurper**, *ú-zér-pér*, *n.* One who usurps; one who seizes power or position without right.

**Usury**, *ú'zhü-ri*, *n.* [O.E. *usure*, later, *usurie*, from Fr. *usure*, L. *usura*, interest for money lent, lit. a using, from *utor*, I use.] Interest for money; an excessive or inordinate premium for the use of money borrowed; extortionate interest; the practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest.—**Usurer**, *ú'zhür-ér*, *n.* Formerly, any person who lent money on interest; now, one who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest.—**Usurious**, *ú-zhü'ri-us*, *a.* Pertaining to or practising usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money.

**Ut**, *ut*, *n.* The first or key note in the musical scale of Guido d'Arezzo (being the initial word in a Latin hymn, from the first syllable of each of the succeeding lines of which the names of the other notes were also taken), now superseded by *do*.

**Utensil**, *ú-ten'sil*, *n.* [Fr. *utensile*, from L. *utensilis*, fit for use, from *utor*, I use.] An implement; an instrument; particularly, an instrument or vessel used in domestic business.

**Utility**, *ú-tíl'i-tí*, *n.* [L. *utilitas*, from *utilis*, useful, from *utor*, I use. *USE*.] The state or quality of being useful; usefulness.—**Utilitarian**, *ú-tíl'i-tä'ri-an*, *a.* [From *utility*.] Consisting in or pertaining to utility; holding forth utility as a standard in ethics or politics.—*n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.—**Utilitarianism**, *ú-tíl'i-tä'ri-an-izm*, *n.* The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions; or the doctrine that utility is the standard of morality, that

actions are right in proportion as they tend to promote happiness, wrong as they tend to produce the reverse of happiness.—**Utilization**, *ú-tíl-i-zä'shon*, *n.* The act of utilizing or turning to account.—**Utilize**, *ú-tíl-iz*, *v.t.*—*utilized*, *utilizing*. [Fr. *utiliser*, from *utile*, L. *utilis*, useful.] To turn to profitable account or use; to make useful to adapt to some useful purpose.

**Utmost**, *ut'möst*, *a.* [A.Sax. *útma*, uttermost, outmost, a double superlative, being from *útma*, which itself is a superlative, and *-est*, also a superlative termination.] Being at the farthest point or extremity; farthest out; most distant; extreme; being in the greatest or highest degree: often used substantively, signifying the most that can be; greatest power, degree, or effort (strained to the *utmost*, *to your utmost*).

**Utopia**, *ú-tó'pi-a*, *n.* [Lit. the land of No-place, from Gr. *ou*, not, and *topos*, a place.] A name invented by Sir Thomas More, and applied by him to an imaginary island which he represents as enjoying the utmost perfection in laws, politics, &c., contrasted with the defects of those which then existed; hence, a place or state of ideal perfection.—**Utopian**, *ú-tó'pi-an*, *a.* Pertaining to Utopia; founded upon or involving imaginary or ideal perfection.—*n.* An inhabitant of Utopia; an ardent but impracticable reformer.

**Utter**, *ut'ér*, *a.* [A.Sax. *útor*, *útor*, compar. of *út*, out. *Outer* is the same word.] Outer; situated at or beyond the limits of something; complete; total; entire; perfect.—**Utter barrister**, a barrister who not a King's Counsel.—*v.t.* [From the above word; comp., as also from comparatives, the verbs *to lower*, *to better*.] To put into circulation, as money, notes, bank coin, &c.; to give expression to; to give vent to by the vocal organs; to pronounce; to speak.—**Utterance**, *ut'ér-ans*, *n.* The act of uttering; manner of speaking; expression; circulation, as money.—**Utterly**, *ut'ér-lí*, *adv.* To the full extent; fully; perfectly totally.—**Uttermost**, *ut'ér-möst*, *a.* Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree; utmost: used also substantively, *to the utmost*.

**Uvula**, *ú'vü-la*, *n.* [L., dim. of *uva*, a grape, the uvula.] The small conical fleshy substance which hangs from the soft palate over the roof of the tongue.

**Uxorious**, *ug-zó'ri-us*, *a.* [From *uxor*, *uxoris*, a wife, *EXCESSIVELY* or foolishly fond of one's wife; doting on one's wife]



## V

y, the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, formerly, as a character, used indiscriminately with u.

**vacant**, vā'kant, *a.* [*L. vacans, vacantis*, ppr. of *vacāre*, to be empty.] Having no contents; empty; unfilled; void; not occupied or filled by an incumbent, possessor, or official; unoccupied; unemployed; not required to be spent in work; leisure; free (*vacant* hours); free from thought; not given to thinking, study, reflection, or the like; wanting intelligent facial expression; inane.—**Vacancy**, vā'kan-si, *n.* The quality or state of being vacant; empty space; vacuity; a space between objects; an unoccupied space; an unoccupied interval of time; an unoccupied post, position, or office; a situation or office destitute of a person to fill it; vacuity or inanity.—**Vacate**, va-kāt', *v.t.*—*vacated, vacating.* To make vacant; to quit the occupancy or possession of; to leave empty or unoccupied; to make void or of no validity.—**Vacation**, va-kā'shon, *n.* [*Fr. vacation, L. vacatio.*] The act of vacating; the act of leaving without an occupant; a stated interval in a round of duties; holidays; the time when a post has no occupant.

**vacinate**, vak'si-nāt, *v.t.*—*vacinated, vaccinating.* [*L. vaccinus*, pertaining to a cow, from *vacca*, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox by means of matter or lymph taken directly from the cow or from a person previously treated, for the purpose of procuring immunity from small-pox or of mitigating its attack.—**Vaccination**, vak-si-nā'shon, *n.* The act of vaccinating.  
**vacillate**, vas'i-lāt, *v.i.* [*L. vacillo, vacillatum*, to sway to and fro.] To waver; to move one way and the other; to fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be unsteady or inconstant.—**Vacillation**, vas-i-lā'shon, *n.* [*L. vacillatio.*] The act of vacillating; a wavering; vacillating conduct; fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; change from one object to another; inconstancy.

**vacuity**, **Vacuosity**, va-kū'i-ti, vak'ū-us-nes, *n.* [*L. vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, empty.] The state of being empty or unfilled; emptiness; a space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only; a vacuum; freedom from mental exertion; absence of thought; absence of intelligence in look; vacant expression.—**Vacuous**, vak'ū-us, *a.* [*L. vacuus.*] Empty; unfilled; void; vacant.—**Vacuum**, vak'ū-um, *n.* [*L.*, an empty space, neut. sing. of *vacuus*, empty.] Space empty, or space devoid of all matter or body; an

enclosed space from which air is more or less completely removed, as from the receiver of an air-pump, a portion of a barometric double-walled flask with a vacuum tube, &c.—**Vacuum flask**, *n.* A between the walls, which enables liquids to be kept either hot or cold for some time.

**Vade-mecum**, vā-dē-mē'kum, *n.* [*L. vade mecum*, go with me.] A book or other thing that a person constantly carries with him; a manual; a pocket companion.

**Vagabond**, vag'a-bond, *a.* [*Fr. vagabond*, from *L. vagabundus*, wandering, from *vagor*, I wander.] Wandering; going from place to place without settled habitation; pertaining to a vagrant or idle stroller.—*n.* An idle, worthless stroller from place to place without fixed habitation or visible means of earning an honest livelihood; an idle, worthless fellow; a scamp; a rascal.

**Vagary**, va-gā'ri, *n.* [*From It. vagare*, to wander, or directly from *L. vagari*, to wander.] A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

**Vagina**, va-jī'na, *n.* [*L.*, a sheath.] Bot. and anat. a name for any part having the character of a sheath; the canal in females leading from the exterior to the womb.

**Vagrant**, vā'grant, *a.* [*Formerly vagrant*, same origin as *vagary*.] Wandering without any settled habitation; pertaining to one who wanders; unsettled; moving without any certain direction.—*n.* A wanderer; one without a settled home or habitation; an idle wanderer or stroller; a vagabond; a tramp; *law*, a term for various minor offenders, such as beggars, prostitutes, fortune-tellers, and other impostors.

**Vague**, vāg, *a.* [*Fr. vague*, from *L. vagus*, wandering.] Wandering; vagabond; unsettled as regards meaning, scope, or the like; indefinite; hazy; uncertain; doubtful; proceeding from no known authority; of uncertain origin or foundation (*a vague report*).

**Vain**, vān, *a.* [*Fr. vain*, vain, empty, vainglorious, &c., from *L. vanus*, empty, void.] Having no real value or importance; unsubstantial; empty; idle; worthless; unsatisfying; producing no good result; fruitless; ineffectual; light-minded; foolish; silly; proud of petty things or of trifling attainments; having a foolish craving for the admiration or applause of others; puffed up; inflated; conceited.—*In vain*, to no purpose; without effect; ineffectually.—**Vainglorious**, vān-glō'ri-us, *a.* Feeling or proceeding from vain-

glory; vain to excess of one's own achievements; boastful.—**Vain-glory**, vān-glō'ri, *n.* Glory, pride, or boastfulness that is vain or empty; tendency unduly to exalt oneself or one's own performances; vain pomp or show.—**Vainly**, vān'li, *adv.* In a vain manner; without effect; to no purpose; in vain; in a conceited manner; foolishly.

—**Vainness**, vān'nes, *n.* The state of being vain; empty pride; vanity.

—**Vanity**, vān'i-ti, *n.* [*Fr. vanité, L. vanitas.*] The quality or state of being vain; worthlessness; falsity; unrealness; want of substance to satisfy desire; the desire of indiscriminate admiration; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations; ambitious display; anything empty, visionary, or unsubstantial.

**Vair**, vār, *n.* [*O.Fr. vair*, from *L. varius*, various, variegated.] An old name for a kind of fur.

**Valance**, val'ans, *n.* [*From Norm. valaunt, O.Fr. avalant*, descending, hanging down, from *avaler*, to let down.] The drapery hanging round a bed, from the head of window curtains, from a couch, &c.

**Vale**, vāl, *n.* [*Fr. val*, from *L. vallis*, a valley.] A tract of low ground between hills; a valley; more poetical and less general than *valley*.

**Vale**, vā'le, *n.* [*L.*, imper. of *valere*, to be well, to be strong.] Farewell; adieu.—**Valediction**, vā-lē-dik'shon, *n.* [*L. valedico, valedictum*—*vale*, and *dico*, I say.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.—**Valedictory**, vā-lē-dik'to-ri, *a.* Bidding farewell; pertaining to a leave-taking; farewell.

**Valence**, **Valency**, vā'lens, vā'lens-i, *n.* [*L.L. valentia*, strength, *valere*, to be strong.] Chem. the combining strength or capacity of atoms, referred to hydrogen as a standard; the number of atoms of hydrogen which one atom of an element can replace in compounds.

**Valentine**, val'en-tin, *n.* A sweetheart selected or got by lot on St. Valentine's Day, 14th February; a letter or missive of an amatory or satirical kind, sent by one young person to another on St. Valentine's Day.

**Valerian**, va-lē'ri-an, *n.* The common name of a genus of ornamental flowering plants.

**Valet**, val'et, val'ā, *n.* [*Fr. valet, O.Fr. varlet, vaslet*, a lad, a servant; dim. of *vassal*.] A man-servant who attends on a gentleman's person.

**Valetudinarian**, val-ē-tū'di-nā'ri-an, *a.* [*L. valetudinarius*, from *valetudo*, good or ill health, from *valere*, to be well.] Sickly; in a poor state of health; infirm; seek-

ing to recover health.—*n.* A person of an infirm or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.

**Valhalla**, val-hal'la, *n.* [Icel. *valhöll*, the hall of the slain—*valr*, slaughter, and *höll*, a hall.] In the Scandinavian mythology the palace of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle; *fig.* any edifice which is the final resting-place of many of the heroes or great men of a nation.

**Valiant**, val'yant, *a.* [Fr. *valliant*, from *valoir*, *L. valere*, to be strong.] Brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; puissant; performed with valour; heroic.

**Valid**, val'id, *a.* [Fr. *valide*, *L. validus*, strong, powerful, from *valere*, to be strong, to be well.] Sufficiently supported by actual fact; well grounded; sound; just; good; not weak or defective; having sufficient legal strength or force; good or sufficient in point of law.—**Validity**, va-lid'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being valid; strength or cogency from being supported by fact; justness; soundness; legal strength or force; sufficiency in point of law.

**Valise**, va-lēs, *n.* [Fr.] A small leather bag or case for holding a traveller's equipment; a portmanteau.

**Valkyr**, Valkyria, vāl'kēr, vāl-kē'rī-a, *n.* [Icel. *valkyra*—*valr*, the slain, and *kjósa*, to select.] One of the sisters of Odin, who led to Valhalla the souls of those who fell in battle, where they ministered at their feasts.

**Valley**, val'i, *n.* [Fr. *vallée*, O.Fr. *vallee*, from *val*, a vale, from *L. vallis*, a valley.] Any hollow or surface depression of some width bounded by hills or mountains, and usually traversed by a stream or river; a vale; the internal angle formed by the meeting of the two inclined sides of a roof.

**Vallum**, val'lum, *n.* [*L. vallum*, from *vallus*, a stake.] A rampart; a palisaded rampart, such as that with which the Romans enclosed their camps.

**Valour**, val'or, *n.* [O.Fr. *valor*, Mod.Fr. *valeur*, *L.L. valor*, worth, from *L. valere*, to be strong.] That quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; personal bravery, especially as regards fighting; intrepidity; prowess.

**Value**, val'ü, *n.* [O.Fr. *value*, the fem. of *val*, pp. of *valoir*, from *L. valere*, to be strong, to be worth.] Worth; that property or those properties of a thing which render it useful or estimable; the degree of such property or properties; utility; importance; what makes a person of some account, estimation, or worth; estimate of worth; price equal to the worth; market price; the money for which a thing is sold or will sell; equivalent in the market; import; precise signification (the *value* of a word or

phrase); *mus.* the relative length or duration of a tone or note.—*v.t.* To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to appraise; to consider with respect to importance; to rate, whether high or low; to have in high esteem; to prize; to regard; to hold in respect and estimation.—**Valuable**, val'ü-a-bl, *a.* Having value or worth; having a high value; having qualities which are useful and esteemed; precious.—*n.* A thing, especially a small thing, of value; a choice article of personal property; usually in the plural.—**Valuation**, val-ü-ä'shon, *n.* The act of valuing; the act of setting a price; appraisement; estimation; value set upon a thing; estimated worth.—**Valuator**, val'ü-ä-tēr, *n.* One who sets a value; an appraiser.

**Valve**, valv, *n.* [Fr. *valve*, from *L. valva*, folding doors, from same root *volvo*, I roll.] One of the leaves of a folding door; a kind of movable lid or partition adapted to a tube or orifice, and so formed as to open communication in one direction and to close it in the other, used to regulate the admission or escape of water, gas, or steam; *anat.* a partition within the cavity of a vessel opening to allow the passage of a fluid in one direction, and shutting to prevent its return (the *valves* of the heart); *bot.* one of the divisions of any dehiscent body; *conch.* one of the separable portions of the shell of a mollusc.—**Valve-gear**, **Valve-motion**, *n.* The combination of mechanical devices for working a valve in steam-engines.—**Valve set**, *n.* *Wireless tel.* a receiving apparatus which includes one or more thermionic valves for rectification, amplification, or both. The phrase is also applied to transmitting apparatus.—**Valvular**, val'vü-lēr, *a.* Containing valves; having the character of or acting as a valve.

**Vamp**, vamp, *n.* [Formerly *vampye*, from Fr. *avant-pied*—*avant*, before, and *pied*, the foot.] The upper leather of a boot or shoe; any piece or patch intended to give an old thing a new appearance; a piece added for appearance sake; *mus.* an improvised accompaniment.—*v.t.* To put a new vamp or upper leather on; to refurbish up; to give a new appearance to; to patch.

**Vampire**, vam'pir, *n.* [Fr., from G. *vampyr*, from Serbian *vampir*, *vampira*, a vampire.] A kind of spectral being or ghost still possessing a human body, believed to leave the grave during the night and suck the blood of living men and women while they are asleep; a person who preys on others; an extortioner or blood-sucker; a vampire-bat.—*a.* Pertaining to or resembling a vampire in character.—**Vamp**, vamp, *n.* [Abbreviation of *vampire*.] An adventuress who extorts money from men by means of sex appeal.—**Vampire-bat**, *n.* A blood-sucking

bat of South America of several species, with long sharp teeth.

**Van**, van, *n.* [Abbrev. from *van-guard*, from Fr. *avant-garde*—*avant*, before, and *garde*, guard.] The front of an army, or the front line, or foremost division of a fleet.

**Vanguard**, van'gärd, *n.* The troops who march in the van of an army the advance guard; the van.

**Van**, van, *n.* [Abbrev. from *caravan*.] A caravan; a covered vehicle used by tradesmen and others for carrying goods; a close railway-carriage for carrying luggage or for other purposes.

**Vanadium**, va-nä'di-um, *n.* [From *Vanadis*, a surname of the Scandinavian goddess Freyja, from its being discovered in a Swedish ore.] A silvery brittle metal discovered in 1801, of fairly wide occurrence, and much used as a constituent of special steels.

**Vandal**, van'dal, *n.* [*L. Vandalus*, *Vindili*, the Vandals.] One of a Teutonic race who pillaged Rome in the fifth century, and unsparingly destroyed the monuments of art and the productions of literature; hence, one who wilfully or ignorantly destroys any work of art, literature, or the like.—**Vandalism**, van'dal-izm, *n.* Wilful or ignorant destruction of works of art or literature; hostility to art or literature.

**Vane**, vän, *n.* [O.E. *fane*, a banner, a weathercock, from A.Sax. *fana*, O.H.G. *fano*, G. *fahne*, D. *vaan*, flag; Goth. *fana*, cloth; cog. *pannus*, cloth.] A weathercock, arrow, or thin slip of metal, wood, &c., placed on a spindle at the top of a spire, tower, &c., for the purpose of showing by its turning and direction which way the wind blows; any somewhat similar device or contrivance; the broad part of a feather on either side of the shaft; one of the plates or blades of a windmill, a screw-propeller, &c.

**Vanguard**. Under **VAN**.  
**Vanilla**, va-nil'a, *n.* [From Sp. *vanilla*, dim. of *vaina*, a scabbard, from *L. vagina*, a scabbard; the word resembles a scabbard.] A genus of orchidaceous plants, natives of tropical America, the fleshy pod-like fruit of several species of which is remarkable for its fragrant odor and is used in medicine, confectionery, and perfumery.

**Vanish**, van'ish, *v.t.* [From *vanesco*, *evanesco*, I vanish, pass away (through the old French), from *vanus*, vain.] To disappear; pass from a visible to an invisible state; to pass beyond the limit of vision; to be annihilated or lost; be no more; *math.* to become less and less till the value is nothing, denoted by 0.—*Vanishing point*, the point in a view or picture in which all parallel lines in the same plane tend to meet when correctly represented in a picture.

**Vanity**. Under **VAIN**.

**Vanquish**, van'kwish, *v.t.* [From

*vaincre*, pret. *vainquis*, subj. *vainquise*, O.Fr. *vainquir*, from L. *vincere*, to conquer.] To conquer, overcome, or subdue in battle; to defeat in any contest; to get the better of; to confute; to overpower; to prostrate; to be too much for.

**Advantage**, van'taj, *n.* [Fr. *avantage*.] **ADVANTAGE**, *n.* Advantage; vantage-round; *lawn-tennis*, being in a position to win the game by winning the next point.—**Vantage-round**, *n.* Superiority of position or place; the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another; favourable position.

**Apid**, vap'id, *a.* [L. *vapidus*, *vapid*, having lost spirit, same root as *apour*.] Having lost its life and spirit; insipid; dead; flat; dull; unanimated; spiritless.

**Vapour**, vā'por, *n.* [L. *vapor*, steam, vapour; akin to *vapidus*, *vapid*, having lost flavour, *vappa*, *vapid* wine.] An exhalation or fume; a gaseous substance; visible steam; the gaseous form which any solid or liquid substance assumes when heated; also specifically used of a gas below its critical temperature; any visible diffused substance floating in the atmosphere, as fog or mist; hazy matter; something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory; mental fume; a vain imagination; an unreal fancy; *pl.* an old name for a nervous hypochondriacal or hysterical affection; the blues.—*v.* To boast or vaunt with ostentatious display; to bully; toector; to brag; to bounce.—

**Vapour-bath**, *n.* The application of vapour or steam to the body in a close place; the place or bath itself.—**Vaporize**, vā'por-iz, *v.t.* To convert into vapour by the application of heat or artificial means; to cause to evaporate; to sublimate.—*v.i.* To pass off in vapour.—**Vaporizer**, vā'por-iz'er, *n.* In oil engines, a contrivance for converting the oil fuel into fine spray.—**Vaporous**, vā'por-us, *a.* Being in the form of, or having the character of, vapour; full of vapours or exhalations; promoting exhalation or effluvia; unsubstantial; vainly imaginative or soaring; whimsical.

**Variable**, **Variance**, &c. Under **VARY**.

**Varicose**, var'i-kōs, *a.* [L. *varicosus*, from *varix*, a varicose vein.] Exhibiting a morbid enlargement or dilation, knotty and irregular in shape, as often seen in the veins of the lower extremities, which sometimes burst with considerable hemorrhage.

**Variate**, vā'ri-e-gāt, *v.t.* [L. *variegare*, *variegatum*, to variegate, from *varius*, various, and term. from *ago*, I do.] To diversify by means of different tints or hues.—

**Variegated**, vā'ri-e-gā-ted, *p.* and *n.* Diversified with tints or hues; spotted. Irregularly marked with spots of a light colour: said of leaves.

**Variola**, va-rī'ō-la, *n.* [Fr. *variole*, Mod.L. *variola*, small-pox, from L. *varius*, spotted.] The small-pox.

**Variorum**, vā-ri-ō-rum, *a.* [From L. *editio cum notis variorum*, an edition with the notes of various persons.] A term applied to an edition of some work in which the notes of different commentators are inserted (a *variorum* edition of Shakespeare).

**Variet**, vār'let, *n.* [O.Fr. *varlet*, *vaslet*.] Anciently, a page or knight's follower; an attendant on a gentleman; hence, a term of contempt for one in a subordinate or menial position; a low fellow; a rascal.

**Varnish**, vār'nish, *n.* [From Fr. *verniss*, *varnish*, *verniss*, *vernir*, to varnish, from L. *vitrinus*, glassy, from *vitrum*, glass—varnish giving a glassy surface.] A solution of resinous matter, forming a clear limpid fluid, used by painters, cabinet-makers, &c., for coating the surface of their work in order to give it a shining, transparent, and hard surface, capable of resisting the influences of air and moisture; what resembles varnish either naturally or artificially; a glossy or lustrous appearance; outside show; gloss.—*v.t.* To lay varnish on; to give an improved appearance to; to give a fair colouring to; to gloss over.

**Vary**, vā'ri, *v.t.*—*varied*, *varying*. [Fr. *varier*, from L. *variare*, to vary, from *varius*, variegated, diverse, various.] To alter in form, appearance, substance, or position; to make different by a partial change; to change; to diversify; *mus.* To embellish, as a melody or theme with passing notes, arpeggios, &c.

—*v.i.* To alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer change; to appear in different forms; to differ or be different; to be unlike or diverse; to change, as in purpose, opinion, or the like; to deviate; to swerve; to alternate; to disagree; to be at variance; *math.* to be subject to continual increase or decrease.—**Variable**, vā'ri-a-bl, *a.* Capable of varying, changing, or altering; liable to change; often changing; changeable (*variable* winds); fickle; unsteady; inconstant; capable of being varied or changed.—*Variable quantities*, *math.* quantities which may take a number of different values, or even any value.—*Variable stars*, stars which undergo a periodical increase and diminution of their lustre.—*n.* That which is variable; a variable quantity; a shifting wind as opposed to a trade-wind; hence the *variables*, the region between the north-east and the south-east trade-winds.—**Variance**, vār'i-ans, *n.* Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord.—*At variance*, in disagreement; in a state of dissension; in enmity.—**Variant**, vār'i-ant, *a.* Different; diverse;

variable; varying.—*n.* Something that is really the same, though with a different form; a different reading or version.—**Variation**, vā-ri-ā'shon, *n.* [L. *variatio*.] The act or process of varying; partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing; alteration; mutation; change; modification; the extent to which a thing varies; the amount or rate of change; the act of deviating; deviation; *gram.* change of termination of words; inflection; *astron.* any deviation from the mean orbit or mean motion of a heavenly body occasioned by another disturbing body; *physics* and *navig.* same as *declination*; *mus.* one of a series of ornamental changes or embellishments in the treatment of a tune, movement, or theme during several successive repetitions.—**Varied**, vā'rid, *p.* and *a.* Altered; changed; characterized by variety; diversified; consisting of various kinds or sorts differing from each other; diverse; various.—**Variety**, va-rī'e-ti, *n.* [L. *varietas*, from *varius*.] The state or quality of being varied or various; intermixture or succession of different things, or of things different in form; diversity; multifariousness; many-sidedness; a collection or number of different things; a varied assortment; something different from others of the same general kind; a sort; a kind; in scientific classifications, a subdivision of a species of animals or plants; according to the evolution theory, a species in process of formation.—*Theatre of Varieties*, *Variety Entertainment*, a light, mixed theatrical show.—**Various**, vā'ri-us, *a.* [L. *varius*.] Differing from each other; different; diverse; manifold; divers; several; exhibiting different characters; multifarious.

**Vascular**, vas'kū-lēr, *a.* [L. *vasculum*, a vessel, dim. of *vas*, a vessel.] Pertaining to the vessels or tubes connected with the vital functions of animals or plants, and especially making up the circulatory system; consisting of, containing, or operating by means of animal or vegetable vessels.—*Vascular plants*, flowering plants and ferns, as contrasted with *cellular plants*.—*Vascular tissue*, tissue composed of small vessels like the woody tissue or substance of flowering plants: used in contradistinction to *cellular*.—*Vascular system*, *anat.* the system formed by all the blood-vessels, lacteals, &c.

**Vase**, vāz, *n.* [Fr. *vase*, from L. *vasum* (rarely used for *vas*), a vessel.] A vessel of some size of various materials, forms, and purposes, often merely serving for ornament; *arch.* a sculptured ornament representing the vessels of the ancients, as incense-pots, flower-pots, &c.; the body of a Corinthian or Composite capital.

**Vassal**, vas'al, *n.* [Fr. *vassal*, L.L.

, chain; *ch*, Sc. loch; *g*, go; *j*, job; *n*, Fr. ton; *ng*, sing; *th*, then; *th*, thin; *w*, wig; *wh*, whig; *zh*, azure.



**vassallus**, a vassal, dim. of *vassus*, a domestic.] A feudal tenant holding lands under a lord, and bound by his tenure to feudal services; a subject; a dependant; a retainer; a servant; a bondman; a slave.

**Vast**, *vast*, *a*. [Fr. *vaste*, from L. *vastus*, waste, desert, vast, huge.] Waste or desert; lonely; of great extent; boundless; huge in bulk and extent; immense; very great in numbers or amount; very great as to degree or intensity.—**Vastness**, *vast'nes*, *n*. The quality of being vast; great extent; immensity; greatness in general.

**Vat**, *vat*, *n*. [Also *fat*, a vat, from A.Sax. *fæt*.] A large vessel for holding liquors; a large vessel of the tub kind; a tun; a wooden tank or cistern.

**Vatican**, *vat'i-kan*, *n*. A most extensive palace at Rome upon the Vatican hill, the residence of the pope; hence, the *Vatican* is equivalent to the papal power or government.

**Vaudeville**, *vöd'vel*, *n*. [Fr. *vaudeville*, from O.Fr. *Vau de Vire*, *Val de Vire*, the valley of the Vire, in Normandy—originally applied to songs of Oliver Basselin, who lived there.] A French name for a light, gay song, consisting of several couplets and refrain or burden, sung to a familiar air; a ballad; a dramatic piece whose dialogue is intermingled with light or comic songs set to popular airs; a variety entertainment.

**Vault**, *vält*, *n*. [O.Fr. *vaulte*, *voulte* (Fr. *voûte*), from L.L. *volta*, *voluta*, a vault, from L. *volvo*, *volutum*, to turn round, to roll.] An arched roof; a concave roof or roof-like covering (the *vault* of heaven); arch. a continued arch; an arched apartment; a subterranean chamber used for a place of interment; a cellar.—*v.t.* To form with a vault or arched roof; to arch.

**Vault**, *vält*, *n*. [Fr. *volte*, from It. *volta*, a turn, a leap or vault, from L. *volvo*, *volutum*, to roll, to turn. Hence this word is a doublet of *Vault* above.] A leap or spring; a bound; a leap by means of a pole, or assisted by resting the hand or hands on something.—*v.t.* To leap; to bound; to spring; to exhibit equestrian or other feats of tumbling or leaping.

**Vaunt**, *vant*, *v.i.* [From Fr. *vanter*, to vaunt, from L.L. *vanitare*, to boast, from L. *vanus*, vain.] To boast; to talk with ostentation; to brag; to glory; to exult.—*v.t.* To boast of; to magnify or glorify with vanity; to display or put forward boastfully.—*n*. A boast; a brag.—**Vaunting**, *van'ting*, *n*. Vain boasting; bragging.

**Veal**, *väl*, *n*. [O.Fr. *veal* and *vedel*, from L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus*, a calf.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

**Vector**, *vek'tor*, *n*. [L., a bearer or carrier, from *veho*, I carry.] A quantity, such as a velocity or a force, which has direction as well

as magnitude, and is compounded by the parallelogram law; also a radius vector.

**Veda**, *väd'a* or *vë'da*, *n*. [Skr., from *vid*, to know; cog. L. *videre*, E. *wit*, to know.] The general name for the body of ancient Sanskrit hymns, with accompanying comments, believed by the Hindus to have been revealed by Brahma, and on which the Brahmanical system is based.

**Vedette**, *vidette*, *vë-det'*, *vi-det'*, *n*. [Fr. *vedette*, from It. *vedetta*, a vedette, from *vedere*, L. *videre*, to see.] A sentry on horseback stationed on an outpost or elevated point to watch an enemy and give notice of danger.

**Veer**, *vër*, *v.i.* [Fr. *virer*, to turn, *veer*, tack, &c.; from L.L. *virare*, to turn, from L. *viria*, a ring, a bracelet; akin *environ*.] To shift or change direction, as the wind, especially to shift in a clockwise direction, the opposite of *back*; to go round; to change the direction of its course by turning (as a ship); to turn round, vary, be otherwise minded: said in regard to persons, feelings, intentions.—*v.t.* *Naut.* to direct into a different course; to wear or cause to change a course by turning the stern to windward, in opposition to *tacking*.

**Vegetable**, *vej'e-ta-bl*, *a*. [Fr. *végétable*, from L. *vegetabilis*, enlivening, from *vegeto*, I enliven, from *vegetus*, lively, from *vegeo*, I rouse, excite.] Belonging, pertaining, or peculiar to plants; having the characteristics of a plant or plants.—*n*. A plant; often distinctively, a plant used for culinary purposes, or used for feeding cattle and sheep or other animals.—**Vegetarian**, *vej-e-tä'ri-an*, *n*. One who abstains from animal food, and maintains that vegetable food is the only kind proper for man.—*a*. Belonging to the diet or system of the vegetarians.—**Vegetate**, *vej'e-tät*, *v.i.*—*vegetated*, *vegetating*. [In form from L. *vegeto*, *vegetatum*, to enliven, but in meaning from *vegetable*.] To grow in the manner of plants; hence, to live a monotonous, useless life; to have a mere existence.—**Vegetation**, *vej-e-tä'shon*, *n*. The process of growing exhibited by plants; vegetable growth; vegetables or plants in general or collectively.

**Vehement**, *vë'hë-ment*, *a*. [Fr. *véhément*, from L. *vehemens*, *vehementis*, eager, vehement, lit. carried out of one's mind, from *veho*, I carry, and *mens*, *mentis*, the mind.] Proceeding from or characterized by strength or impetuosity of feeling; very eager or urgent; fervent; passionate; acting with great force or energy (*vehement* wind, fire); energetic; violent; very forcible.—**Vehemence**, *vë'hë-mens*, *n*. [Fr. *véhémence*, L. *vehementia*.] The character or quality of being vehement; violent ardour; fervour; impetuosity; fire; impetuous force; boisterousness; violence.

**Vehicle**, *vë'hî-kl*, *n*. [L. *vehiculum*, vehicle, a carriage, from *veho*, carry.] Any kind of carriage moving on land; a conveyance; that which is used as the instrument of conveyance, transmission, or communication (language is the *vehicle* for conveying ideas); a substance in which medicine is taken; a menstruum or medium in which paints, gums, varnishes, &c., are dissolved and prepared for use.

**Vehmerichte**, *fäm'gë-rëch-te*, *n.p.* [G.] A system of secret tribunals widely spread over Germany in the middle ages.

**Veil**, *väl*, *n*. [O.Fr. *veile*, *vaile* (Fr. *voile*), from L. *velum*, a sail, a veil.] Something hung up or spread out to intercept the view; a screen; curtain; especially, a more or less transparent piece of dress worn to conceal, shade, or protect the face; fig. anything that prevents observation; a covering, mask, disguise, or the like.—*To take the veil*, to assume the veil on becoming a nun; to retire to a nunnery.—*v.t.* To cover or conceal with a veil; to enshroud; to envelop; to keep from being seen; to conceal from view; to conceal, figuratively; to mask; to disguise.

**Vein**, *vän*, *n*. [Fr. *veine*, from L. *vena*, a vein, also natural benevolence.] One of a system of membranous canals or tubes distributed throughout the bodies of animals for the purpose of returning the pure blood from the extremities to the surfaces, and viscera to the heart and lungs; a tube or an assemblage of tubes through which the sap of plants is transmitted along the leaves; a crack or fissure in a rock filled up by substances different from the rock, and which may either be metallic or non-metallic; a streak or wave of different color appearing in wood, in marble, &c.; disposition or cast of mind; particular mood, humour, or disposition for the time being.—*To fill or furnish with veins*, to streak or variegate with veins.—**Veined**, *vänd*, *a*. Full of veins; streaked; variegated; bot. having vessels branching over the surface as a leaf.

**Veld**, *Veldt*, *felt*, *n*. [D. *veld*, field = E. *field*.] A term in Africa for open unclosed country.

**Vellum**, *vel'um*, *n*. [Fr. *vellin*, from L. *vitulinus*, pertaining to a calf, from *vitulus*, a calf.] A fine kind of parchment made of calf's skin, rendered clear, smooth, and white for writing on.

**Velocipede**, *vë-lo'sî-pëd*, *n*. [Fr. L. *velox*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] light vehicle or conveyance consisting mainly of wheels and driven or impelled by the feet of the rider or pair of riders; a bicycle or cycle.

**Velocity**, *vë-lo'sî-ti*, *n*. [Fr. *vélocité*, from L. *velocitas*, *velocitatis*, from *velox*, *velocis*, swift, rapid.] Quickness or speed in motion or motion

ent; swiftness; rapidity: not applied to the movements of animals, or but rarely; *physics*, rate of motion, differing from speed in involving direction as well as magnitude.

**Clure**, vel'ôr, *n.* [Fr. *velours*, *L. vellosus*.] A substance of felt or other velvety combinations, much used in the construction of hats, &c.

**Velvet**, vel'vet, *n.* [O.E. *velouette*, *hwet*, *vellute*; *L.L. vellutium*, *vellum*; *It. veluto*, from *L. villus*, *haggy hair*.] A rich silk stuff, covered on the outside with a close, short, fine, soft shag or nap; a cotton stuff manufactured in the same way, distinctively called *vel-teen* or *cotton velvet*; a delicate airy integument covering a deer's antlers in the first stages of growth.

**Velvety**, vel've-ti, *a.* Made of velvet; soft and delicate like velvet.—**Velveteen**, vel-tên', *n.* A cloth made of cotton in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.—**Velvety**, vel've-ti, *a.* Made of or resembling velvet; smooth, soft, or delicate in surface.

**Venal**, vē'nal, *a.* [*L. venalis*, *venal*, for sale, from *venum*, sale; akin *vend*.] Ready to sell oneself for money or other consideration and entirely from sordid motives; ready to accept a bribe; mercenary.—**Venality**, vē-nal'i-ti, *n.* Prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward; mercenariness.

**Vend**, vend, *v.t.* [From *L. vendo*, *I sell*.] To sell.—**Vendible**, vend'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being sold; saleable; marketable.—**Vendor**, ven'dor, *n.* A seller.

**Vendace**, vend'ās, *n.* [O.Fr. *vendese*, *Fr. vandaise*, the dace; origin unknown.] A fish of the salmon family found only in a few British lakes, and in some of the rivers and lakes of Sweden; very delicate eating.

**Vendetta**, ven-det'tā, *n.* [It. from *vindicta*, revenge.] A blood-feud; the practice of the nearest of kin executing vengeance on the murderer of a relative, as among the Corsicans, Arabs, &c.

**Veneer**, ven-ēr', *n.* [From *G. furnier*, *veneier*, *furnieren*, to veneer, from *Fr. fournir*, to furnish.] A thin piece of wood (sometimes ivory or other substance) laid upon another of a less valuable sort, so that the whole article appears to be of the more valuable sort.—*v.t.* To overlay or cover over with veneer; *fig.* to put fine superficial show on; to gild.

**Veneering**, ven-ēr'ing, *n.* The act of one who veneers; the material laid on; *fig.* superficial show.

**Venerate**, ven'er-āt, *v.t.* [*L. veneror*, *veneratus*, to venerate.] To regard with respect and reverence; to reverence; to revere; to regard as allowed.—**Veneration**, ven-ēr-ā-shon, *n.* [*L. veneratio*.] The highest degree of respect and reverence; a feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity, wisdom, and goodness of a

person, or by the sacredness of his character, and with regard to place, by whatever makes us regard it as hallowed.—**Venerable**, ven'er-ā-bl, *a.* [*L. venerabilis*.] Worthy of veneration; deserving of honour and respect; to be regarded with awe and reverence; hallowed by associations; title given by Church of England to archdeacons and by Church of Rome to those who have passed the first stage of canonization.

**Veneereal**, ven-ēr-ē-al, *a.* [*L. vene-reus*, from *Venus*, *Veneris*.] Pertaining to sexual love or its indulgence; relating to or arising from sexual intercourse.—**Venery**, ven'er-i, *n.* Sexual intercourse.

**Venery**, ven'er-i, *n.* [Fr. *vénérie*, from O.Fr. *vener*, *L. venari*, to hunt, whence also *venison*.] The act or exercise of hunting; the sports of the chase.

**Venetian**, vē-nē-shi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Venice in Northern Italy.—**Venetian blind**, a blind made of thin narrow transverse slips of wood, so connected as to overlap each other when closed, and to show a series of open spaces for the admission of light and air when in the other position. [In this usage the capital letter need not be employed.]—*Venetian red*, a burnt ochre which owes its colour to the presence of an oxide of iron.

**Vengeance**, ven'jans, *n.* [Fr. *vengeance*, from *venger*, to revenge, from *L. vindicare*, to avenge.] Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offence, generally implying indignation on the part of the punisher and more or less justice in the nature of the punishment. The word is often used in curses or imprecations (a *vengeance* on you!); the phrase with a *vengeance*! is expressive of excess in degree, vehemence, violence, and the like (a forced march, with a *vengeance*!).—**Vengeful**, venj'ful, *a.* Vindictive; retributive; revengeful.

**Venial**, vē-ni-al, *a.* [*L. venialis*, from *L. venia*, pardon.] That may be forgiven; pardonable; not deeply sinful; excusable; that may pass without censure.

**Venison**, ven'zn or ven'i-zn, *n.* [O.Fr. *venison* (Fr. *venaison*), from *L. venatio*, a hunting, from *venari*, to hunt.] The flesh of such wild animals as are taken in the chase and used as human food; in modern usage restricted to the flesh of animals of the deer kind.

**Venom**, ven'om, *n.* [O.E. *venim*, *venime*, O.Fr. *venim*, *venin*, Mod.Fr. *venin*, from *L. venenum*, poison.] The poisonous fluid secreted by certain animals and introduced into the bodies of other animals by biting, as in the case of serpents, and stinging, as in the case of scorpions, bees, &c.; hence, spite; malice; malignity; virulence.—**Venomous**, ven'om-us, *a.* Full of venom; noxious to animal life from venom; poisonous; malignant; spiteful; malicious.

**Venous**, vē'nus, *a.* [*L. venosus*, from *vena*, a vein.] Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in veins (*venous blood*, distinguishable from arterial blood by its darker colour); consisting of veins; *bot.* veined.

**Vent**, vent, *n.* [From Fr. *vent*, wind, air, from *L. ventus*, wind.] A small aperture or opening; the priming and firing aperture of a gun; the touch-hole; the anus; the opening at which the excrements of birds and fishes are discharged; the flue or funnel of a chimney; an outlet; means of outward manifestation or expression (a *vent* for one's feelings); utterance; expression.—*To give vent to*, to suffer to escape; to keep no longer pent up (anger or the like).—*v.t.* To let out; to give passage to; to emit; to keep no longer pent up in one's mind; to pour forth; to utter; to publish.

**Ventilate**, ven'ti-lāt, *v.t.* [*L. ventilo*, *ventilatum*, to winnow, to ventilate, from *ventus*, wind.] To expose to the free passage of air or wind; to supply with fresh and remove vitiated air; to expose to common talk or consideration; to let be freely discussed.—**Ventilation**, ven-ti-lā'shon, *n.* [*L. ventilatio*.] The act of ventilating; the replacement of vitiated air by pure fresh air; the art or operation of supplying buildings, mines, and other confined places with a necessary quantity of fresh air; public examination or discussion of questions or topics.—**Ventilator**, ven'ti-lā-tēr, *n.* A contrivance for keeping the air fresh in any close space.

**Ventricle**, ven'tri-kl, *n.* [*L. ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, belly.] A small cavity in an animal body serving some function.—*Ventricles of the heart*, two cavities of the heart (distinguished as *right* and *left*), which propel the blood into the arteries.—**Ventriloquism**, ven-tri'ō-kwizm, *n.* [*L. ventriloquist*, a ventriloquist—*venter*, and *loquor*, I speak, the notion being that the voice proceeded from the belly.] The act, art, or practice of speaking or uttering sounds by employing the vocal organs in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distance, as from the opposite side of the room, from the cellar, &c.

**Ventriloquist**, ven-tri'ō-kwist, *n.* One who practises or is skilled in ventriloquism.

**Venture**, ven'tūr, *n.* [Abbrev. of *aventure*, old form of *adventure*, from *Fr. aventure*, *L. ad*, to, and *venturus*, about to come, from *venio*, I come.] An undertaking of chance or danger; the risking or staking of something; a hazard; a scheme for making gain by way of trade; a commercial speculation; the thing put to hazard; something sent to sea in trade; chance; luck; contingency.—*At a venture*, at hazard; without seeing the end or mark, or without foreseeing the issue.—*v.i.* To dare; to have courage or presumption

to do, undertake, or say something; to run a hazard or risk; to risk oneself.—*v.t.* To expose to hazard; to risk; to expose oneself to.—**Venturesome**, ven'tūr-sum, *a.* Inclined to venture; venturesome.

**Venue**, ven'ū, *n.* [Fr. *venue*, a coming, from *venir*, *L.* *venire*, to come.] *Fencing*, a coming on; an onset; a bout; a turn; a thrust; *law*, a locality; the place where an action is laid, or the trial of a cause takes place.

**Venus**, vē'nus, *n.* [L.] The goddess of beauty and love among the Romans, often identified with the Greek *Aphrodite*; a planet having its orbit between Mercury and the earth, the most brilliant of all the planetary bodies, sometimes the morning, sometimes the evening star.

**Veracious**, vē-rā'shus, *a.* [L. *verax*, *veracis*, from *verus*, true.] Observant of truth; habitually disposed to speak truth; characterized by truth; true.—**Veracity**, vē-ras'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being veracious or true; regard to or observance of truth; truthfulness; truth; agreement with actual fact.

**Veranda**, **Verandah**, vē-ran'da, *n.* [Pg. *varanda*, from Skr. *varanda*, a veranda, from *vri*, to cover.] A kind of open portico, or a sort of light external gallery attached to the front of a building, with a sloping roof supported on slender pillars.

**Verb**, vērb, *n.* [Fr. *verbe*, from *L.* *verbum*, a word.] *Gram.* that part of speech whose essential function is to predicate or assert something in regard to something else (the subject or thing spoken of), divided into *active* and *neuter*, *transitive* and *intransitive*, &c.—**Verbal**, vēr'bal, *a.* [L. *verbalis*.] Spoken; expressed to the ear in words; oral; respecting words only and not things; literal; having word answering to word (a *verbal* translation); *gram.* derived from a verb (a *verbal* noun).—**Verbally**, vēr-bal-li, *adv.* In a verbal manner; by words uttered; orally; word for word.—**Verbatim**, vē-rbā'tim, *adv.* [L.] Word for word; in the same words (to tell a story *verbatim*).—**Verbiage**, vēr-bi-āj, *n.* [Fr.] Verbosity; use of many words without necessity; wordiness.—**Verbose**, vēr-bōs, *a.* [L. *verbosus*.] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; wordy; prolix.—**Verboseness**, **Verbosity**, vēr-bōs'nes, vēr-bōs'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being verbose; wordiness; prolixity.

**Verbena**, vē-bē'na, *n.* [L. *verbena*, any green bush used in sacred rites.] A genus of plants, mostly American, though one species, common vervain—formerly supposed to possess remarkable virtues—is common in Britain, while others are cultivated for the great beauty of their flowers.

**Verbiage**, **Verbose**, &c. Under **VERB**.

**Verdant**, vēr'dant, *a.* [From Fr. *verd*, to grow green, O.Fr. *verd*, green, from *L.* *viridis*, green.] Green with herbage or foliage; covered with growing plants or grass; green in knowledge; simple by reason of inexperience [colloq.].—**Verderer**, vēr'dēr-ēr, *n.* [Fr. *verdier*, L.L. *viridarius*.] An official having charge of the trees, &c., in a royal forest.

**Verdict**, vēr'dikt, *n.* [L.L. *verdictum*, *veredictum*, from *L.* *vere*, truly, and *dictum*, something declared, from *dico*, *dictum*, to say.] The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause committed to their trial and examination; hence, a decision, judgment, or opinion pronounced in general.

**Verdigris**, vēr'di-gris, *n.* [O.Fr. *verd-de-gris*, verdigris, apparently from *verd*, green, *de*, of, *gris*, grey; but rather from *verd* de Grèce, lit. green of Greece.] A substance obtained by exposing copper to the air in contact with acetic acid, used as a pigment, as a mordant, and otherwise.

**Verdure**, vēr'dūr, *n.* [Fr. *verdure*, greenness, green vegetation, from *verd*, *vert*, green, from *L.* *viridis*, green.] Greenness or freshness of vegetation; green plants or foliage.

**Verge**, vērj, *n.* [Fr. *verge*, a rod, mace, ring, or hoop, from *L.* *virga*, a rod.] A rod or staff of office; a mace; compass; space; room; scope; the extreme side or edge of anything; the brink, border, margin, limit.—**Verger**, vēr-jēr, *n.* One who carries a verge; an officer who bears the verge or staff of office before a bishop, dean, or other dignitary; the official who takes care of the interior of the fabric of a church.

**Verge**, vērj, *v.i.* [L. *vergo*, I turn, incline.] To tend downward; to bend; to slope; to tend; to incline; to approach; to border.

**Verify**, vēr'i-fi, *v.t.* [Fr. *vérifier*, from *L.* *verus*, true, and *facio*, I make.] To prove to be true; to confirm; to establish the truth, correctness, or authenticity of.—**Verification**, vēr'i-fi-kā'shon, *n.* The act of verifying; authentication; confirmation.

**Verily**, vēr'i-li, *adv.* [From *very*.] In truth; in very truth or deed; in fact; certainly; really; in sincere earnestness.

**Verisimilitude**, vēr'i-si-mil'i-tūd, *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo*.] The appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

**Verity**, vēr'i-ti, *n.* [Fr. *vérité*, from *L.* *veritas*, from *verus*, true.] The quality of being true or real; true or real nature; reality; truth; fact; a true assertion or tenet; a truth.—*Of a verity*, in very truth or deed; of a truth; certainly.—**Veritable**, vēr'i-ta-bl, *a.* [Fr. *véritable*.] True; agreeable to truth or fact; real; actual.

**Verjuice**, vēr'jūs, *n.* [Fr. *verjus*,

from *verd*, *vert*, *L.* *viridis*, green, and *jus*, juice.] An acid liquor expressed from crab-apples, unripe grapes, &c., used for culinary and other purposes; *fig.* sourness or acidity of temper, manner, or expression.

**Vermicelli**, vēr-mi-sel'i, *n.* [It., lit. little worms, pl. of *vermicello*, from *L.* *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.] An Italian food preparation of flour, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, in the form of long, slender tubes or threads.

**Vermicide**, vēr'mi-sid, *n.* [*L.* *vermis*, a worm, and *cædo*, I kill.] A substance which destroys intestinal worms; a worm-killer.

**Vermicular**, vēr-mik'ū-lēr, *a.* [From *L.* *vermiculus*, a little worm, dim. of *vermis*, a worm.] Pertaining to worms; resembling a worm; particularly resembling the motion of a worm.—**Vermiform**, vēr'mi-form, *a.* [L. *vermis*, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of a worm or of its motions.—**Vermifuge**, vēr'mi-fūj, *n.* A medicine or substance that destroys or expels intestinal worms; an anthelmintic.

**Vermilion**, vēr-mil'yon, *n.* [Fr. *vermillon*, from *vermeil*, vermillion, red, from *L.* *vermiculus* (dim. of *vermis*, a worm), a little worm, the kermes insect.] The red sulphide of mercury or cinnabar; a bright red pigment formed of this, or artificially prepared from a preparation of sulphur and mercury; a colour such as that of the above pigment; a beautiful red colour.—*v.t.* To colour with vermillion; to cover with a delicate red.

**Vermin**, vēr'min, *n. sing.* and *pl.*: used chiefly in plural. [Fr. *vermine*, vermin, parasitic insects, from *L.* *vermis*, a worm.] A name given to the smaller mammalia or certain birds which damage man's crops or other belongings, and to noxious or destructive insects or the like; also used of noxious human beings.

**Vermouth**, vēr'mūt, *n.* [Fr. *vermouth*, *vermouth*, from G. *wermuth*, absinthe. **WORMWOOD**.] A liquor compounded of white wine, absinthe, angelica, and other aromatics, used to excite the appetite.

**Vernacular**, vēr-nak'ū-lēr, *a.* [L. *vernaculus*, domestic, indigenous, from *verna*, a slave born in his master's house, a native.] Belonging to the country of or place of one's birth; belonging to the speech that we all naturally acquire, or more particularly to the everyday idiom of a place.—*n.* One's mother-tongue; the native idiom of a place.

**Vernal**, vēr'nal, *a.* [L. *vernalis*, from *ver*, spring.] Belonging to the spring; appearing in spring; belonging to youth; the spring of life.—**Vernation**, vēr-nā'shon, *n.* Bot. the disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud.

**Vernier**, vēr'ni-ēr, *n.* [From the inventor, Peter Vernier, of Brussels,



who died 1637.] A small sliding-scale parallel with the fixed scale of a barometer, theodolite, or other instrument, used for measuring fractional parts of the divisions on the fixed graduated scale.

**Veronal**, ver'ō-nal, *n.* A white, crystalline substance used as a hypnotic.

**Veronica**, vē-rōn'ī-ka, *n.* [From a supposed female saint of the name of *Veronica*.] A genus of plants including the various species of speedwell.

**Verrucose**, **Verrucous**, ver'ū-kōs, ver'ū-kus, *a.* [L. *verrucosus*, warty, from *verruca*, a wart.] Warty; having little knobs or warts on the surface.

**Versatile**, vē-r'sa-tīl, *a.* [L. *versatilis*, from *verso*, I turn, freq. of *vertō*, *versum*, to turn.] Capable of being moved or turned round; turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applying oneself to a new task or to various subjects; many-sided; *bot.* turning like the needle of a compass; fixed but freely movable.—**Versatility**, vē-r'sa-tīl'ī-tī, *n.* The state or quality of being versatile; the faculty of easily turning one's mind to new tasks or subjects; facility in taking up various intellectual pursuits.

**Verse**, vērs, *n.* [L. *versus*, a row, a line in writing, a verse.] A line of poetry consisting of a certain number of metrical feet; poetry; metrical language; poetical composition; versification; a short division of the chapters in the Scriptures; a short division of a poetical composition; a stanza.—**Versicle**, vē-r'sī-kī, *n.* [L. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus*.] A little verse; a short verse in a church service spoken or chanted by the priest or minister alternately with a response by the people.—**Versification**, vē-r'sī-fī-kā'shōn, *n.* The act or practice of composing poetic verse; a turning into verse; the construction of poetry; metrical composition.—**Versify**, vē-r'sī-fī, *v.i.* [Fr. *versifier*, L. *versificare*—*versus*, a verse, and *ficio*, I make.] To make verses.—*v.t.* To relate in verse; to treat as the subject of verse; to turn into verse.

**Verse**, vērs, *a.* [Fr. *versé*, from L. *versatus*, pp. of *versor*, I turn about frequently, am engaged, from *vertō*.] Thoroughly acquainted; practised; skilled: with in.

**Version**, vēr'shōn, *n.* [From L. *verto*, *versum*, to turn, change, translate, &c.] The act of translating from one language into another; a translation; that which is rendered from another language (the revised *version* of the Scriptures); a statement or account of incidents or proceedings from some particular point of view; a school exercise consisting of a translation from one language into another.

**Verso**, vēr'sō, *n.* [L. *versus*, turned.] The left-hand page of an open book; the left-hand side of a sheet of paper, as opposed to *recto*.

**Verst**, verst, *n.* A Russian measure of length, containing 1166½ yards, or two-thirds of an English mile.

**Versus**, vē-r'sus, [L., against, turned in the direction of.] Against: used chiefly in legal phraseology (Doe *versus* Roe).

**Vert**, vērt, *n.* [Fr. *vert*, green, from Latin, *viridis*, green.] *Forest* law, everything within a forest that grows and bears a green leaf; *her.* a green colour.

**Vertebra**, vēr'te-brā, *n. pl.* **Vertebrae**, vēr'te-brē. [L. *vertebra*, a joint, a joint or vertebra of the spine, from *verto*, I turn.] One of the bones of which the spine or backbone of an animal consists; *pl.* the spine.—**Vertebral**, vēr'te-brāl, *a.* Pertaining to the vertebrae (the vertebral column, that is, the spine); vertebrate.—*n.* A vertebrate animal.—**Vertebrata**, vēr'te-brā'ta, *n. pl.* The highest division of the animal kingdom, consisting of those animals which possess a backbone, including the fishes, amphibians, birds, reptiles, quadrupeds, and man.—**Vertebrate**, vēr'te-brāt, *n.* *Zool.* a member of the Vertebrata.

**Vertex**, vēr'teks, *n. pl.* **Vertexes**, vēr'tek-sez, or **Vertices**, vēr'tī-sēz. [L. *vertex*, an eddy, top, summit, lit. a turning-point, from *verto*, I turn.] The highest or principal point; apex; top; crown; summit; *math.* the point in any figure opposite to and most distant from the base; the point of a conic section where the axis meets the curve.—**Vertical**, vēr'tī-kāl, *a.* Relating to the vertex; situated at the vertex; directly overhead; in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; upright; plumb.

**Vertigo**, vēr'tī-go or vēr'tī-go, *n.* [L.] Dizziness or swimming of the head; giddiness arising from some disorder of the system.

**Vertu**, vērt'ū, *It. pron.* ver-tō', *n.* [It. *virtù*, *virtù*, virtue, goodness, excellence, &c.] Excellence in objects of art or curiosity; objects of art, antiquity, or curiosity taken collectively.

**Verve**, verv, *n.* [Fr.] Poetical or artistic rapture or enthusiasm; great spirit; energy; rapture; enthusiasm.

**Very**, vēry, *adv.* [O.E. *verri*, *veray*, *veray*, *vertel*, from O.Fr. *verai*, Fr. *vrai*, true, from a L.L. form *veracus*, from L. *verax*, veracious, from *versus*, true.] In a high degree; to a great extent; extremely; exceedingly.—*a.* Veritable; real; true; actual; often placed before substantives to indicate that they must be understood in their full, unrestricted sense (my *very* heart-strings); to denote exact conformity with what is expressed by the word, or to express identity (the *very* words); to give emphasis or force generally (even *very* eyes). [*Very* is sometimes met with in the comparative and superlative.]

**Very light**, vē'rī līt, *n.* [After Lieut. *Very*, the inventor.] The

commonest make of British star-shell, used for purposes of observation and signalling.

**Vesicant**, ves'ī-kant, *n.* A blistering application or agent.—**Vesicle**, ves'ī-kī, *n.* [Fr. *vésicule*, L. *vesicula*, a little bladder, dim. of *vesica*.] Any small bladder-like structure, cavity, cell, or the like in a body; a little sac or cyst; a small blister or pustule on the skin.

**Vesper**, ves'pēr, *n.* [L., akin to Gr. *Hesperos*, the evening, the evening-star; same root as *west*.] The evening-star; hence, the evening; *pl.* the time of evening service in some churches; *pl.* evening worship or service.

**Vessel**, ves'sel, *n.* [O.Fr. *vessel*, *veissel* (Fr. *vaisseau*), from L. *vasculum*, a dim. of *vas*, a vessel.] A utensil proper for holding liquors and other things, as a barrel, kettle, cup, dish, &c.; a ship; a craft of any kind, but usually one larger than a mere boat; *anat.* any tube or canal in which the blood or other humours are contained, secreted, or circulated; *bot.* a canal or tube in which the sap is contained and conveyed; *fig.* in scriptural phraseology, a person into whom anything is conceived as poured or infused (a chosen *vessel*, *vessels* of wrath).

**Vest**, vest, *n.* [Fr. *veste*, from L. *vestis*, a garment.] A garment or dress; a short sleeveless garment worn by men under the coat, covering the upper part of the body; a waistcoat (shop term).—*v.t.* To clothe; to invest or clothe, as with authority; to endow; to confer upon (*vested with power*); to confer possession or enjoyment of (*to vest dominion in a person*).—*v.i.* To devolve; to take effect, as a title or right (the estate *vests in the heir*).—**Vested**, ves'ted, *p. and a.* Clothed; habited; *law*, not in a state of contingency or suspension; fixed (*vested rights or interests in property*).

**Vesta**, ves'ta, *n.* [L.] One of the great divinities of the ancient Romans, the virgin goddess of the hearth, in honour of whom a sacred fire was kept constantly burning under the charge of six stainless virgins; *astron.* one of the asteroids; a wax match which ignites by friction.—**Vestal**, ves'tal, *a.* [L. *vestalis*.] Pertaining to Vesta; pure; chaste.—*n.* Among the ancient Romans, a virgin consecrated to Vesta; hence, a virgin or woman of spotless chastity; a nun.

**Vestibule**, ves'tī-būl, *n.* [Fr. *vestibule*, from L. *vestibulum*.] A passage, hall, or ante-chamber next the outer door of a house; a lobby; a hall.

**Vestige**, ves'tij, *n.* [L. *vestigium*, a footprint.] A footprint; a trace, mark, or appearance of something which is no longer present or in existence; remains of something long passed away; in plants and animals, structures which have been reduced as a result of adaptation.

**Vestment**, vest'ment, *n.* [O.Fr. *vestement*, *L. vestimentum*, from *vestio*, I clothe.] A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; especially, some part of outer clothing.

**Vestry**, ves'tri, *n.* [Fr. *vestiaire*, *L. vestiarium*, a wardrobe, from *vestis*, a garment.] A place or room appendant to a church, where the ecclesiastical vestments are kept, and where the clergy robe themselves; in England, a parochial assembly, so called from its meetings being held in the vestry; a select number of ratepayers elected to carry on the local government of a parish.

**Vesture**, ves'tür, *n.* [O.Fr. *vesture*. **VEST.**] A garment or garments generally; clothing; apparel; dress; that which invests or covers; envelope; integument.

**Vet**, vet, *n.* A veterinary surgeon [colloq.]. — *v.t.* To examine or treat an animal medically or surgically; to examine and correct a literary work [colloq.].

**Vetch**, vech, *n.* [O.Fr. *veche*, *vesse*, Mod.Fr. *vesce*, from *L. vicia*, a vetch.] The popular name of plants allied to the bean, some of them, as the common tare, cultivated for fodder to cattle.

**Veteran**, vet'e-ran, *a.* [*L. veteranus*, from *vetus*, *veteris*, old.] Having been long exercised in anything; long practised or experienced in war and the duties of a soldier. — *n.* One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war.

**Veterinary**, vet'e-ri-na-ri, *a.* [*L. L. veterinarius*, pertaining to beasts of burden.] Pertaining to the art or science of treating the diseases of domestic animals (a veterinary surgeon, a veterinary college or school).

**Veto**, vet'ō, *n.* [*L. veto*, I forbid.] The power which one branch of a legislature has to negative the resolutions of another branch; the act of exercising this power or right; any authoritative prohibition, interdict, refusal, or negative. — *v.t.* — *vetoed*, *vetoing*. To put a veto on; to forbid; to interdict.

**Vex**, veks, *v.t.* [Fr. *vexer*, to vex, from *L. vexare*.] To excite slight anger or displeasure in; to trouble by petty or light annoyances; to irritate, fret, plague, annoy; to make sorrowful; to grieve or distress.

— **Vexation**, vek-sā'shon, *n.* The act of vexing or state of being vexed; irritation; annoyance; cause of irritation; affliction. — **Vexatious**, vek-sā'shus, *a.* Causing vexation; annoying; mortifying.

**Via**, vī'a, *prep.* [*L.*, a way or road.] By way of (to send a letter via Palermo).

**Viable**, vī'a-bl, *a.* [Fr., likely to live, from *vie*, *L. vita*, life.] Capable of sustaining independent life: said of a new-born child.

**Viaduct**, vī'a-dukt, *n.* [*L. via*, way, and *ductus*, a leading, a duct.] A long bridge or series of arches conducting a railway or road over a valley or district of low level.

**Vial**, vī'al, *n.* [A modification of *phial*.] A small glass vessel or bottle; a phial.

**Viant**, vi'and, *n.* [Fr. *vlande*, *viands*, food, from *L. L. vivanda*, provisions, from *L. vivo*, I live.] Meat dressed; food; victuals: used chiefly in the plural.

**Vibrate**, vi'brāt, *v.i.* [*L. vibro*, *vibratum*, to vibrate, brandish, shake.] To swing; to oscillate; to move one way and the other; to play to and fro; to produce a vibratory or resonant effect; to quiver. — *v.t.* To move or wave to and fro; to oscillate; to cause to quiver; to measure by vibrating or oscillating (a pendulum which vibrates seconds).

— **Vibration**, vi-brā'shon, *n.* [*L. vibratio*, *vibrationis*.] The act of vibrating; an oscillation or swing of a pendulum or similar body; one of a series of rapid tremulous motions produced in a body or substance; the tremulous motion of a sonorous body.

**Vicar**, vik'ēr, *n.* [Fr. *vicaire*, from *L. vicarius*, forming a substitute, from *viciis*, change.] A substitute in office; a representative; the priest of a parish in England who receives only the smaller tithes or a salary. — **Vicarage**, vik'ēr-āj, *n.* The benefice of a vicar; the house or residence of a vicar. — **Vicarious**, vi-kā'ri-us, *a.* [*L. vicarius*.] Belonging to a deputy or substitute; delegated; filling the place of another; performed or suffered for, or instead of, another.

**Vice**, vis, *n.* [Fr. *vice*, from *L. vitium*, vice.] A defect, fault, or blemish; a fault or bad trick in a horse; any immoral or evil habit or practice; a moral failing; a particular form of wickedness or depravity; the indulgence of impure or degrading appetites or passions; depravity or corruption of manners (an age of *vice*); the character in the old Morality Plays, dressed in the habit of a fool, furnished with a dagger of lath, whose chief employment was to belabour the devil. — **Vicious**, vish'us, *a.* Characterized by vice; faulty; defective; imperfect; addicted to vice; depraved; wicked; contrary to morality; evil; bad (*vicious* examples); not genuine or pure; faulty; incorrect (a *vicious* style in language); addicted to bad tricks (a *vicious* horse).

**Vice**, vis, *n.* [Fr. *vis*, a screw, from *L. vitis*, a vine.] An instrument with a pair of iron jaws brought together by means of a screw, so that they can take a very fast hold of anything placed between them.

**Vice**, vi'sē, *prep.* [*L. vice*, in the room of.] In place of; in room of (A.B. appointed to be captain *vice* C.D. promoted). — **Vice versa**, *adv.* [*L.*] Contrariwise; the reverse; the terms or the case being reversed.

**Vice**, vis, [Fr. *vice*, from *L. vice*. See above.] A prefix denoting position second in rank: sometimes used by itself as a noun, the context making the intended mean-

ing clear. — **Vice-admiral**, *n.* An officer next in rank and command to the admiral. — **Vice-chancellor**, *n.* An officer next to a chancellor; a judge in the chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England; an officer of a university who discharges certain duties of the chancellor. — **Vicerigent**, vis-jē'rent, *n.* [Fr. *vicerigent* — *vice*, and *L. gerens*, *gerentis*, ppr. of *gero*, I act.] An officer who is deputed to exercise the powers of another; a substitute; one having a delegated power. — **Vice-regal**, *a.* Pertaining to a viceroy. — **Viceroy**, vis'roi, *n.* [Fr. *viceroi* — *vice*, in the place of, and *roi*, *L. rex*, a king.] One who rules in the name of the king (or queen) with regal authority.

**Vicinity**, vi-sin'i-ti, *n.* [*L. vicinitas*, from *vicinus*, neighbouring.] The quality of being near; propinquity; proximity; nearness in place; neighbourhood; the adjoining district, space, or country.

**Vicissitude**, vi-sis'i-tūd, *n.* [*L. vicissitudo*, from *viciis*, a change.] A passing from one state or condition to another; change, especially in regard to the affairs of life or the world; mutation.

**Victim**, vik'tim, *n.* [Fr. *victime*, from *L. victima*.] A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite; a person or thing destroyed; a person sacrificed in the pursuit of an object; a person who suffers severe injury from another; one who is cheated or duped; a gull. — **Victimize**, vik'tim-iz, *v.t.* To make a victim of; to make the victim of a swindling transaction.

**Victor**, vik'tēr, *n.* [*L.*, from *vinco*, *victum*, to conquer.] One who wins or gains the advantage in a contest; especially, one who conquers in war. — *a.* Victorious. — **Victoria**, vik-tō'ri-a, *n.* [*L. victoria*, victory, hence the name of the British queen.] A kind of four-wheeled carriage, with a calash top, seated for two persons, and with an elevated driver's seat in front. — **Victoria Cross**, the highest British decoration granted for individual acts of bravery, founded by Queen Victoria in 1856. — **Victorian Order**, order of knighthood founded in 1896 by Queen Victoria, conferred usually for some personal service rendered to the sovereign. Women were first admitted to this order in 1936. — **Victorious**, vik-tō'ri-us, *a.* [Fr. *victorieux*, from *L. victoriosus*.] Having conquered in battle or contest; being victor; conquering; associated with victory; indicating victory. — **Victory**, vik-tō-ri, *n.* [*L. victoria*.] The defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in a contest; the superiority gained in any contest (as over passions, temptations, &c.).

**Victual**, vit'l, *n.* [O.Fr. *vitaile*, Mod.Fr. *victaille*, from *L. L. victualia*, provisions, *victualis*, pertain-

ing to food, from *L. victus*, food, from *vivo*, *victum*, to live.] Provision of food; provisions: now generally in plural, and signifying food for human beings, prepared for eating.—*v.t.* To supply or store with victuals; to provide with stores of food.—**Victualler**, *vi't-lér*, *n.* One who furnishes victuals; a tavern-keeper; one who keeps a house for selling intoxicating liquors by retail.

**Vicugna**, *Vicuna*, *vi-kön'ya*, *n.* [Sp. *vicuña*, from native name.] A South American animal of the camel family, closely allied to the llama, yielding short, soft, silken fur used for making delicate fabrics.

**Videlicet**, *vi-del'i-set*, *adv.* [L., *con*, for *videre licet*, it is permitted to see, one may see.] To wit; that is; namely: most frequently met with in its contracted form, *Viz*.

**Vie**, *vi*, *vî*. [Contr. from old *envie*, *envye* (accent on last), from *Fr. envier*, to invite, to vie in games, from *L. invitare*.] In old games of cards, to wager on one's hand against an opponent; hence, to strive for superiority; to contend: followed by *with* and said of persons or things.

**View**, *vû*, *n.* [O.Fr. *veue* (Fr. *vue*), from *veid*, *veu*, L.L. participle *vidutus*, from *L. video*, *videre*, to see.] The act of looking, seeing, or beholding; survey; look; sight; a mental survey; consideration; range of vision; power of seeing or perception, either physical or mental; that which is viewed, seen, or beheld; a sight or spectacle presented; scene; prospect; a scene portrayed; a representation of a landscape or the like; manner or mode of looking at things; judgment; opinion; way of thinking; something looked towards or forming the subject of consideration; intention; purpose (to act with a view to happiness).—*v.t.* To see; to look on; to examine with the eye; to inspect; to survey; to survey intellectually; to consider.—*v.i.* To look; to take a view.—**View-halloo**, *n.* The shout uttered by the huntsman on seeing the fox break cover.

**Vigil**, *vi'jil*, *n.* [Fr. *vigile*, *vigil*, from *L. vigilia*, a watch, from *vigil*, watchful.] The act of keeping awake; forbearance from sleep; a period of sleeplessness; a watch or watching; a devotional watching; devotions performed during the customary hours of sleep; *eccles.* the eve or evening or whole day preceding a festival, as Christmas, Easter, or some principal saint's day.—**Vigilance**, *vi'j-lans*, *n.* The state or quality of being vigilant; watchfulness; circumspection.—**Vigilant**, *vi'j-lant*, *a.* Watchful; ever awake and on the alert; circumspect.

**Vignette**, *vin-yet' or vi-net'*, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *vigne*, L. *vinea*, a vine.] An ornament representing vine-

leaves, tendrils, and grapes, such as those with which capital letters in ancient manuscripts were often surrounded; hence, flowers, head and tail pieces, &c., in printed books; any woodcut or engraving not enclosed within a definite border; a small photographic portrait.

**Vigour**, *vi'g'or*, *n.* [L. *vigor*, *vigour*, from *vigere*, to be strong.] Active strength or force of body in animals; physical strength; strength of mind; intellectual force; energy; strength in animal or vegetable nature or action.—**Vigorous**, *vi'g'or-us*, *a.* Possessing vigour or physical strength; strong; lusty; exhibiting or resulting from vigour, energy, or strength, either of body or mind; powerful; energetic.

**Viking**, *vi'king*, *n.* [Icel. *vikíng*, lit. one who frequents bays and fiords—*vík*, a bay, and term. *-íng*, one who belongs to or is descended from (*r* being the masc. art.)] A rover or sea-robber belonging to the predatory bands of Northmen who infested the European seas during the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries.

**Vilayet**, *vil-á-yet*, *n.* [Turk.] Formerly, any province of the Turkish Empire.

**Vile**, *vil*, *a.* [Fr. *vil*, *vile*, from *L. villis*, worthless, vile.] Worthless; despicable; morally base; depraved; bad; wicked; villainous.—**Vilify**, *vil'i-fi*, *v.t.*—*vilified*, *vilifying*. [L. *viliſco*—*vills*, vile, and *facio*, I make.] To attempt to disgrace by slander; to defame; to traduce.

**Villa**, *vil'a*, *n.* [L. *villa*, a country house.] A country residence, usually of some size and pretension; a rural or suburban mansion.—**Village**, *vil'aj*, *n.* An assemblage of houses smaller than a town or city and larger than a hamlet.

**Villain**, *vil'an*, *n.* [O.Fr. *villain*, *villain*, *vilein* (Fr. *villain*), from *L.L. villanus*, a farm-servant.] A feudal serf; a man of the lowest grade in feudal times; hence, a boor, peasant, or clown; a man extremely depraved, and capable or guilty of great crimes; a vile, wicked person.—**Villainous**, *vil'-a-nus*, *a.* Pertaining to a villain; very wicked or depraved; vile; proceeding from depravity; sorry; mean.—**Villainy**, *vil'a-ni*, *n.* The quality of being villainous; extreme depravity; great wickedness; a villainous act; a crime; an action of deep depravity.

**Villanelle**, *vee'la-nel*, *n.* [Fr.] A French verse-form, usually nineteen lines with only two rhymes.

**Villein**, *vil'en*, *n.* [O.Fr. *villain*.] A feudal tenant of the lowest class.

**Vim**, *vim*, *n.* [L., acc. of *vis*, strength.] Vigour, energy. [Colloq.]

**Vinaigrette**, *vin-á-gret'*, *n.* [Fr., from *vinaigre*, vinegar.] A small box of gold, silver, &c., with perforations, for holding aromatic vinegar (in a sponge) or smelling-salts: used like a smelling-bottle.

**Vindicate**, *vin'di-kát*, *v.t.* [L. *vindico*, *vindicatum*, to lay claim to, to avenge or revenge.] To assert a right or claim to; to prove (a claim) to be just or valid; to maintain the cause or rights of; to deliver from wrong, oppression, or the like; to support or maintain against denial, censure, or objections; to defend (to vindicate a theory); to justify.—**Vindication**, *vin-di-ká'shon*, *n.* [L. *vindicatio*, *vindications*.] The act of vindicating; justification against censure, objections, or accusations; the proving of anything to be just; defence from wrong or oppression, by force or otherwise.—**Vindictive**, *vin-dik'tiv*, *a.* [L. *vindicta*, revenge.] Revengeful; given to revenge.—**Vindictiveness**, *vin-dik'tiv-ness*, *n.* Revengeful spirit; revengefulness.

**Vine**, *vin*, *n.* [O.Fr. *vine* (Fr. *vigne*), a vine; from *L. vinea*, a vine.] A well-known climbing plant with a woody stem, producing the grapes of commerce; the trailing or climbing stem of a plant.—**Vinedresser**, *n.* One who trims or prunes vines.—**Vinery**, *vi'nér-i*, *n.* A kind of greenhouse where vines are cultivated by artificial heat.—**Vineyard**, *vin'yárd*, *n.* A plantation of vines producing grapes.

**Vinegar**, *vin'é-gér*, *n.* [Fr. *vinaigre*, from *vin*, L. *vinum*, wine, and *aigre*, L. *acer*, sharp, sour.] Dilute and impure acetic acid, usually obtained by the souring or acetification of fermented fruit juices, or an infusion of malt; anything really or metaphorically sour; sourness of temper.—*Aromatic vinegar*, a vinegar holding camphor and essential oils in solution.

**Vintage**, *vin'táj*, *n.* [Partly from *vintner*, partly from *Fr. vendange*, vintage, from *L. vindemia*, the vintage.] The gathering of a crop of grapes; the crop produced; the wine from the crop of grapes in one season.

**Vintner**, *vin't'nér*, *n.* [O.E. *viniter*, O.Fr. *vinetier*, from *L.L. vinitarius*, from *L. vinum*, wine.] One who deals in wine; a wine-seller; a licensed victualler; a taverner.

**Viol**, *vi'ol*, *n.* [Fr. *violate*, *it. viola*, *Pr. viola*, *viola*, L.L. *vidula*, a viol, from *L. vitulari*, to celebrate a festival (probably by killing a calf—*vitulus*, a calf).] An ancient stringed musical instrument of much the same form as the violin.—**Viola**, *vi-ó-la*, *n.* [It.] A large kind of violin, to which the part between the second violin and the bass is generally assigned.

**Viola**, *vi-ó-la*, *n.* [L.] The violet, an extensive genus of plants.

**Violate**, *vi'ó-lát*, *v.t.* [L. *violio*, *violatum*, to violate; akin to *vis*, force.] To treat roughly and injuriously; to do injury to; to outrage; to break in upon; to disturb; to desecrate; to treat with irreverence; to profane or profanely meddle with; to infringe; to sin



against; to transgress; to ravish; to commit rape on.—**Violation**, vi-ô-lâ'shon, *n.* The act of violating; desecration; profanation; infringement; transgression.—**Violator**, vi'ô-lâ-tér, *n.* One who violates; one who infringes or transgresses; one who profanes or desecrates.—**Violence**, vi'ô-lens, *n.* [*L. violentia*, from *violentus*, violent.] The quality of being violent; vehemence; intensity of action or motion; highly excited feeling; impetuosity; injury done to anything which is entitled to respect or reverence; profanation; violation; unjust force; outrage; attack; assault.—**Violent**, vi'ô-lent, *a.* [*L. violentus*, violent; akin *violate*.] Characterized by the exertion of force accompanied by rapidity; impetuous; furious; effected by violence; not coming by natural means (a violent death); acting or produced by unlawful, unjust, or improper force; unreasonably vehement; passionate; severe; extreme; sharp or acute (*violent pains*).

**Violet**, vi'ô-let, *n.* [*Fr. violet*, *violette*, from *viola*, *L. viola*, a violet; allied to *Gr. (v)ion*, a violet.] The common name of a genus of plants that includes the pansy and other well-known species.

**Violin**, vi'ô-lin, *n.* [*It. violino*, a dim. of *viola*.] A well-known musical instrument of wood, having four catgut strings stretched by means of a bridge over a hollow body, and played with a bow; a fiddle.—**Violinist**, vi'ô-lin-ist, *n.* A person skilled in playing on a violin.

**Violoncello**, vë'ô-lon-chel'fô, *n.* [*It.*, a dim. of *viola*, which is an augmentative of *viola*, a viol.] A powerful and expressive bow instrument of the violin kind, held by the performer between the knees, and filling a place between the violin and double-bass.

**Viper**, vi'pér, *n.* [*Fr. vipère*, from *L. vipera*, from *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, I bring forth, as bringing forth its young alive.] A name of certain poisonous serpents, one of them the common viper or adder found in Britain; a mischievous or malignant person.—**Viperish**, vi'pér-ish, *a.* Inclining to the character of a viper.

**Virago**, vi-rá'gô, *n.* [*L.*, a heroic maiden, a heroine, a female warrior, from *vir*, a man.] A manlike woman; a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant.

**Virelai**, vir'e-lâ, *n.* [*Fr. virelai*, from *vire*, to turn, to veer, and *lai*, a lay.] A short poem with a refrain, based throughout on two rhymes.

**Virgilian**, vër-jil'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to *Virgil*, the Roman poet; resembling the style of *Virgil*.

**Virgin**, vër-jin, *n.* [*O.Fr. virgine*, *L. virgo*, *virginis*.] A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of a man; a maiden of inviolate chastity; a man who has preserved his chastity;

the sign or the constellation *Virgo*.—*a.* Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly; modest; chaste; untouched; fresh; unsullied.—**Virginal**, vër-jin'al, *n.* [*Fr. virginal*, from being commonly played by young ladies or virgins.] An obsolete keyed musical instrument resembling the spinet.—**Virginity**, vër-jin'i-ti, *n.* [*L. virginitas*.] The state of being a virgin; perfect chastity.—**Virgo**, vër'gô, *n.* One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 22nd of August.

**Virile**, vir'il, *a.* [*Fr. viril*, from *L. virilis*, from *vir*, a man.] Pertaining to a man as opposed to a woman; masculine; not puerile or feminine.—**Virility**, vi-ril'i-ti, *n.* [*Fr. virilité*, *L. virilitas*.] Manhood; the power of procreation; masculine conduct or action.

**Virtue**, vër'tü, *n.* [*Fr. vertu*, virtue, goodness, power, efficacy, from *L. virtus*, *virtutis*, properly manliness, bravery, hence worth, excellence, virtue, from *vir*, a man.] Moral goodness; uprightness; morality: the opposite of *vice*; a particular moral excellence (the *virtue* of temperance); specifically, female purity; chastity; any good quality, merit, or accomplishment; an inherent power or property (the medicinal *virtues* of plants); efficacy; active, efficacious power.—**Virtual**, vër'tü-al, *a.* [*Fr. virtuel*.] Being in essence or effect, not in fact; not actual but equivalent, so far as result is concerned (a *virtual* denial of a statement).—**Virtually**, vër'tü-al-ly, *adv.* In a virtual manner; in efficacy or effect if not in actuality.—**Virtuous**, vër'tü-us, *a.* Imbued with or proceeding from virtue; morally good; practising the moral duties and abstaining from vice; often specifically, chaste; pure: applied to women.

**Virtuoso**, vër'tü-ô'sô, *n.* pl. **Virtuosi**, vër'tü-ô'si. [*It. VERTU*.] One skilled in or having a taste for artistic excellence; one skilled in antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

**Virulent**, vir'ül-ent, *a.* [*Fr. virulent*, from *L. virulentus*, poisonous, from *virus*, poison.] Extremely poisonous or venomous; very actively injurious to life; very noxious or baneful; very bitter in enmity; malignant.—**Virulence**, vir'ül-lens, *n.* [*Fr. virulence*, *L. virulentia*.] The quality of being virulent; intensity of destructive quality; acrimony of temper; rancour or malignity.

**Virus**, vî'rus, *n.* [*L.*] Contagious poisonous matter, as of small-pox, cholera, hydrophobia, &c.; *fig.* extreme acrimony or bitterness; malignity.

**Visa**. See **Visé**.

**Visage**, viz'äj, *n.* [*Fr. visage*, from *L. visus*, a look, from *L. video*, *visum*, to see.] The face, countenance, or look of a person or of other animal: chiefly applied to human beings.

**Vis-à-vis**, vë-zä-vë, *adv.* [*Fr.*, lit. face to face, from *O.Fr. vis*, a visage, *L. visus*, a look.] In a position facing each other; standing or sitting face to face.—*n.* One who is face to face with another.

**Viscera**, vis'e-ra, *n.* pl. [*L.*] The entrails; the bowels.

**Viscid**, vis'sid, *a.* [*L.L. viscidus*, clammy, from *L. viscum*, the mistle-toe, bird-lime.] Sticking or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; semi-fluid and sticky.—**Viscose**, vis'kôz, *n.* A derivative of cellulose, obtained from wood pulp and other substances, and extensively used in the manufacture of artificial silk.—**Viscosity**, vis-kô'si-ti, *n.* The quality of being viscous; stickiness; glutinousness.—**Viscous**, vis'kus, *a.* [*L. viscosus*.] Glutinous; sticky; adhesive; tenacious.

**Viscount**, vi'kount, *n.* [*Lit.* a vice-count; *O.E. viconte*, *O.Fr. vice-comte*, *visconte*, *Fr. vicomte*.] A degree or title of nobility next in rank to an earl, and above that of baron.—**Viscountess**, vi'kount-es, *n.* The wife of a viscount, or a lady having equal rank.

**Viscous**. Under **Viscid**.

**Visé**, vë-zä, *n.* [*Fr. visé*, pp. of *viser*, to put a visé to, from *L. visus*, seen, *video*, *visum*, to see.] An indorsement made upon a passport, denoting that it has been examined and found correct.

**Visible**, viz'i-bl, *a.* [*L. visibilis*, from *video*, *visum*, to see.] Perceivable by the eye; capable of being seen; in view; apparent.—**Visibility**, viz-i-bl'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being visible; condition of the atmosphere with reference to the ease which objects can be seen through it: chiefly used in aviation, and with such adjectives as good, low, poor, moderate.—**Visibly**, viz'i-bl-ly, *adv.* Perceptibly to the eye; manifestly; obviously.

**Vision**, viz'h'on, *n.* [*Fr. vision*, from *L. visio*, *visionis*, from *video*, *visum*, to see.] The act or faculty of seeing; the power or faculty by which we perceive the forms and colours of objects; sight; that which is seen; an object of sight; something supposed to be seen otherwise than by the ordinary organs of sight; something seen in a dream, trance, or the like; an apparition; a phantom; a mere creation of fancy; fanciful view.—**Visionary**, viz'h'on-a-ri, *a.* [*Fr. visionnaire*.] Apt to behold visions of the imagination; given to indulging in day-dreams, fanciful theories, or the like; not real; having no solid foundation; imaginary.—*n.* One who sees visions or unreal sights; one who forms impracticable schemes.

**Visit**, viz'it, *v.t.* [*Fr. visiter*, from *L. visitare*, a freq. from *viso*, I go to see.] To go or come to see (a person or thing); to make a call upon; to proceed to in order to view; to come or go to generally; to afflict; to overtake or come upon: said

especially of diseases or calamities; to send a judgment upon; to inflict punishment for.—*v.i.* To practise going to see others; to make calls.—*n.* The act of visiting; a going to see a person, place, or thing; a short stay of friendship, ceremony, business, curiosity, &c.; a call.—**Visitation**, viz-i-tā'shon, *n.* [*L. visitatio.*] A visit; a formal or judicial visit by a superior, superintending officer, &c.; a special dispensation or judgment from heaven; communication of divine favour or goodness, more usually of divine indignation and retribution.—**Visitor**, viz-i-tēr, *n.* One who visits; a caller; guest.—**Visiting-card**, *n.* A small card bearing one's name, &c., to be left in making calls or paying visits.

**Visor**, Vizor, viz'or, *n.* [*Fr. visière*, a visor, from *O.Fr. vis*, the face or visage. *VISAGE.*] A mask used to conceal the face or disguise the wearer; the movable face-guard of a helmet.

**Vista**, vis'ta, *n.* [*It.*, sight, view, from *L. video*, *visum*, to see.] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; the trees that form the avenue.

**Visual**, vizh'ū-al, *a.* [*Fr. visuel*, *L.L. visualis*, from *L. visus*, sight.] Pertaining to sight; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing.—**Visualize**, vizh'ū-al-iz, *v.t.* To form a mental image or picture of anything.

**Vital**, vi'tal, *a.* [*Fr. vital*, from *L. vitalis*.] Pertaining to life, either animal or vegetable; contributing to life; necessary to life; being the seat of life; being that on which life depends (a *vital* part); hence, absolutely necessary; essential; indispensable.—**Vitality**, vi-tal'i-ti, *n.* The state of showing vital powers; the principle of life; animation; manifestation of life or of a capacity for lasting.—**Vitals**, vi-talz, *n.pl.* Internal parts or organs of animal bodies essential to life.

**Vitamin**, vi'ta-min, *n.* [*L. vita*, life, and *amine*.] One of several substances necessary for animal nutrition, and occurring in minute quantities in natural foods; numerous types have been distinguished, and designated by the letters of the alphabet.

**Vitiate**, vish'i-āt, *v.t.* [*L. vitio*, *vitium*, from *vitium*, a fault, vice.] To render faulty or imperfect; to injure the quality or substance of; to impair; to spoil; to render invalid or of no effect; to invalidate.

**Viticulture**, vit'ī-kul-tūr, *n.* [*L. vitis*, a vine, and *cultura*, culture.] The culture or cultivation of the vine.

**Vitreous**, vit'rē-us, *a.* [*L. vitreus*, from *vitrum*, glass.] Pertaining to or obtained from glass; consisting of glass; resembling glass (the *vitreous* humour of the eye, a transparent gelatinous fluid occupying the posterior of the globe).—**Vitrify**, vit'

ri-fi, *v.t.* [*L. vitrum*, and *facio*, I make.] To convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat.—*v.i.* To become glass; to be converted into glass.

**Vitriol**, vit'ri-ol, *n.* [*Fr. vitriol*, *L.L. vitriolum*, *vitriol*, from *L. vitrum*, glass.] The common name of sulphuric acid and of many of its compounds, which, in certain states, have a glassy appearance.—*Blue vitriol* or *copper vitriol*, sulphate of copper.—*Green vitriol*, ferrous sulphate, also called *copperas*.—*Lead vitriol*, sulphate of lead.—*Oil of vitriol*, concentrated sulphuric acid.—*Red vitriol*, a sulphate of cobalt; also, red sulphate of iron.—*White vitriol*, sulphate of zinc.—**Vitriolic**, vit-ri-ol'ik, *a.* Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol; heated; fiery.

**Vituperate**, vi-tū-pe-rāt, *v.t.* [*Fr. vituperer*, from *L. vituperō*, *vituperatum*—vitium, a vice, a fault, and *paro*, I prepare.] To blame with abusive language; to abuse; to rate; to oburgate.—**Vituperation**, vi-tū-pe-rā'shon, *n.* [*L. vituperatio.*] The act of vituperating; abuse; railing.—**Vituperative**, vi-tū-pe-rā-tiv, *a.* Containing or expressing abusive censure; abusive.

**Viva**, vē-vā, *interj.* [*It.*] An Italian exclamation of applause or joy, corresponding to the French *vive*, long live.

**Vivacious**, vi-vā'shus, *a.* [*L. vivax*, *vivax*, from *vivus*, alive.] Lively; active; sprightly in temper or conduct; proceeding from or characterized by sprightliness.—**Vivacity**, vi-vas'i-ti, *n.* [*L. vivacitas*.] Liveliness of manner or character; sprightliness of temper or behaviour; animation; briskness; cheerfulness; spirit.

**Vivandière**, vē-vān-dē-ār, *n.* [*Fr.*] A woman attached to French and other continental regiments, who sells provisions and liquor.

**Vivarium**, vi-vā-ri-um, *n. pl.* **Vivaria**, vi-vā-ri-a, [*L.*, from *vivus*, alive.] A place artificially prepared for keeping animals alive, in as nearly as possible their natural state.

**Viva voce**, vi'va vō'sē, *adv.* [*L.*, by the living voice.] By word of mouth; orally; sometimes used adjectively (a *viva voce* examination).

**Vive**, vēv, *interj.* [*Fr.*, from *vivre*, *L. vivere*, to live.] Long live; success to (*vive le roi*, long live the king).

**Vivid**, viv'id, *a.* [*L. vividus*.] Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; bright; clear; lively; fresh (*vivid* colours); forming brilliant images or painting in lively colours; realistic.—**Vividly**, viv-id-li, *adv.* In a vivid or lively manner; with strength or intensity; in bright or glowing colours; with animated exhibition to the mind.

**Vivify**, viv'i-fi, *v.t.* [*Fr. vivifier*, *L. vivificare*—*vivus*, alive, and *facio*, I make.] To endue with life; to animate; to make to be living.—*v.i.* To impart life or animation.

**Viviparous**, vi-vip'a-rus, *a.* [*L. vivus*, alive, and *pario*, I bear.] Producing young in a living state, as distinguished from *oviparous*, producing eggs.

**Vivisection**, viv-i-sek'shon, *n.* [*From L. vivus*, alive, and *sectio*, *sectionis*, a cutting.] The dissection of, or otherwise experimenting on, a living animal, for the purpose of ascertaining or demonstrating some fact in physiology or pathology.

**Vixen**, vik'sen, *n.* [*A.Sax. fīxen*, *fīxen*, a she-fox, fem. of *fox* (with change of *f* to *v*); comp. *G. fuchsinn*, a she-fox, *fuchs*, a fox.] A she-fox; a froward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman; a scold; a termagant.

**Viz**, A contraction of *L. videlicet*, meaning namely, to wit, and read as so.

**Vizier**, viz-i-ēr or vi-zēr', *n.* [*Fr. vizir*, from *Ar. wazir*, a vizier, lit. a bearer of burdens, a porter, from *wazara*, to bear a burden.] The title of high political officers in the former Turkish Empire and other Mohammedan states; a minister of state.—*Grand vizier*, the president of the divan; the prime minister.

**Vizor**, viz'or, *n.* *VISOR.*

**Vlej**, Vlei, vli or fli, *n.* [*D.*] In South Africa, a name for a swampy hollow or pool that dries up at certain seasons.

**Vocabulary**, vō-kab'ū-la-ri, *n.* [*Fr. vocabulatre*, from *L. vocabulum*.] A list or collection of words arranged in alphabetical order and briefly explained; a word-book; sum or stock of words employed; range of language (a limited *vocabulary*).

**Vocal**, vō'kal, *a.* [*L. vocalis*, from *vox*, voice.] Pertaining to the voice or speech; uttered or modulated by the voice; endowed or as if endowed with a voice; *phonetics*, voiced or sonant; said of certain sounds; having a vowel character.—*Vocal chords*, two elastic membranous folds so attached to the cartilages of the larynx and to muscles that they may be stretched or relaxed, so as to modify the sounds produced by their vibration.—**Vocalist**, vō'kal-ist, *n.* A vocal musician; a singer.—**Vocalize**, vō'kal-iz, *v.t.*—*vocalized*, *vocalizing*. To form into voice; to make vocal; to utter with voice and not merely breath; to make sonant.—**Vocally**, vō'kal-li, *adv.* In a vocal manner; with voice; verbally.

**Vocation**, vō-kā'shon, *n.* [*Fr. vocation*, from *L. vocatio*, from *voco*, *vocatum*, to call.] A calling or designation to a particular state or profession; a summons; a call; employment; calling; occupation; trade.—**Vocative**, vōk'a-tiv, *a.* [*L. vocativus*, from *voco*, I call.] Relating to calling or addressing by name; applied to the grammatical case in which a person or thing is addressed.—*n.* The vocative case.

**Vociferate**, vō-sit'ēr-āt, *v.i.* [*L. vocifer*, *vociferatum*—*vox*, *vocis*, the voice, and *fero*, I bear.] To cry out

with vehemence; to exclaim.—*v.t.* To utter with a loud voice or clamorously; to shout.—**Vociferous**, vō-sif'ēr-us, *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy.

**Vodka**, vod'ka, *n.* An intoxicating spirit distilled from rye, and much used in Russia.

**Voe**, vō, *n.* [Icel. *vör*, *a* voc.] An inlet, bay, or creek. [Orkneys and Shetlands.]

**Vogue**, vōg, *n.* [Fr. *vogue*, fashion, lit. rowing of a ship, from *lt. voga*, a rowing, from *G. wogen*, to wave, akin *E. wag, wave*.] The prevalent mode or fashion; popular repute or estimation; now almost exclusively used in the phrase *in vogue*, that is, in fashion, held in esteem for the time being.

**Voice**, vois, *n.* [O.E. *voys*, O.Fr. *vois*, Mod.Fr. *voix*, from *L. vox*.] The sound uttered by the mouths of living creatures, whether men or animals; especially, human utterance in speaking, singing, or otherwise; the sound made when a person speaks or sings; the faculty of uttering audible sounds; the faculty of speaking; language; a sound produced by an inanimate object; sound emitted; the right of expressing an opinion; vote; suffrage (you have no *voice* in the matter); *phonetics*, sound uttered with resonance of the vocal chords, and not with breath merely; sonant utterance; *gram*, a form of verb inflection (active *voice*, middle *voice*, passive *voice*).—*v.i.* To utter, declare, or proclaim.—**Voiced**, voist, *a.* Furnished with a voice; *phonetic*, sonant.

**Void**, void, *a.* [O.Fr. *voide*, *vuide* (Fr. *vide*), empty, void, from *L. viduus*, widowed, bereaved.] Empty or not containing matter; having no holder or possessor; vacant; unoccupied; devoid; destitute (*void* of learning); not producing any effect; ineffectual; in vain; having no legal or binding force; null (a deed not duly signed and sealed is *void*).—*n.* An empty space; a vacuum.—*v.t.* [O.Fr. *voidier*, to empty.] To make or leave vacant; to quit or vacate; to emit, throw, or send out; to evacuate from the bowels.

**Voile**, vol, *n.* A thin semi-transparent cotton or woollen material used for women's dresses, &c.

**Volatile**, vol'a-til, *a.* [Fr. *volatil*, from *L. volatilis*, from *volo, volatum*, to fly.] Having the quality of passing off by spontaneous evaporation; diffusing more or less freely in the atmosphere; passing off insensibly in vapour; of a lively, brisk, or gay temperament; fickle; apt to change.—**Volatilize**, vol'a-til-iz, *v.t.* [Fr. *volatiliser*.] To cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapour or invisible effluvia.

**Volcano**, vol-kā'nō, *n. pl.* **Volcanoes**, vol-kā'nōz. [It. *volcano, vulcano*, Fr. *volcan*, from *L. Vulcanus*, the god of fire; cog. Skr. *ukā*,

fire.] A hill or mountain more or less perfectly cone-shaped, with a circular cup-like opening or basin (called a *crater*) at its summit, from which are sent out clouds of vapour, gases, showers of ashes, hot fragments of rocks, and streams of lava.—**Volcanic**, vol-kan'ik, *a.* Pertaining to volcanoes; changed or affected by the heat of a volcano; violent; intense.

**Vole**, vōl, *n.* [Also called *volemouse*, perhaps for *wold-mouse*.] A name of several rodent animals, resembling, and in many cases popularly bearing the names of rats and mice, as the short-tailed field-mouse, the water-rat, &c.

**Volition**, vō-lish'ōn, *n.* [L. *volitio*, from *volo, I will*.] The act of willing; the exercise of the will; the power of willing; will.

**Volley**, vol'i, *n.* [Fr. *voile*, a flight, from *voler, L. volare*, to fly.] A flight of missiles, as of shot, arrows, &c.; a simultaneous discharge of a number of missile weapons, as small-arms; in *tennis*, a return of the ball before it touches the ground.—*v.t.* To discharge with a volley, or as if with a volley.—*v.i.* To be discharged at once or with a volley; to sound like a volley of artillery.

**Volplane**, vol'plān, *n.* *Aviation*, a descent by means of a steep glide, with the engine shut off.—*v.i.* To descend in this manner.

**Volt**, volt, *n.* [From *Volta*, the discoverer of voltaic electricity.] The practical unit of electro-motive force, equal to  $10^8$  absolute electro-magnetic units of *c.m.f.* The *c.m.f.* of a standard Clark cell at  $15^{\circ}$  C. is taken as  $1.434$  volts.—**Voltage**, *n.* Electro-motive force as measured in volts.—**Voltaic**, vol-tā'ik, *a.* Pertaining to ordinary current electricity or galvanism.—**Voltaic battery**, an apparatus consisting of a combination of voltaic cells.—**Voltaic cell**, a contrivance for producing electric current, consisting in its simplest form of a jar containing an electrolyte, such as dilute sulphuric acid, and two metals, such as copper and zinc. When the metals are joined by a wire a current flows.—**Voltaic electricity**, current electricity, produced chemically.

**Volte-face**, volt-fās, *n.* [Fr.] A wheel about; a sudden change in speaking, acting, &c.

**Voluble**, vol'ū-bl, *a.* [Fr. *voluble, L. volubilis*, revolving, fluent.] Having a great flow of words or glibness of utterance; speaking with over great fluency; over fluent.—**Volubility**, vol-ū-bil'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being voluble in speech; over great fluency or readiness of the tongue; unchecked flow of speech.

**Volume**, vol'ūm, *n.* [Fr. *volume*, from *L. volumen*, a roll, a roll of manuscript, a book, from *volvo, I roll*.] A roll of manuscript, such as anciently formed a book; a book; a tome; a part or portion of an extended work that is bound up together in one cover; something of

a convolved, rounded, or swelling form; a coil; a convolution; a wreath (*volumes* of smoke); the bulk or solid content of a body, measured, e.g., in cubic feet or cubic centimetres; a quantity as having a certain bulk (*a volume* of a gas); *mus.* quantity, fullness, power, or strength of tone or sound.—**Volumetric**, vol-ū-met'rik, *a.* *Chem.* pertaining to estimation by measured volumes of standard solutions of reagents.—**Volumetric analysis**, a method of chemical analysis in which the quantity of a substance present in a solution is estimated by the amount of a standard solution required to produce a certain reaction.

**Voluminous**, vō-lū'mi-nus, *a.* [Fr. *volumineux*, from *L. volumen, voluminis*, a volume.] Consisting of many coils or complications [*Mil.*]; of great volume; bulky; having written much; producing books that are bulky or writing many of them (*a voluminous writer*).

**Voluntary**, vol'un-ta-ri, *a.* [L. *voluntarius*, from *voluntas*, will, choice.] Proceeding from the will; done of one's own accord or free choice; spontaneous; not prompted or suggested by another; of one's or its own accord or choice; subject to or controlled by the will; regulated by the will.—*n.* *Mus.* an organ solo performed at the beginning, during, or at the end of a church service.—**Volunteer**, vol-un-tēr, *n.* [Fr. *volontaire*.] A person who enters into any service of his own free-will; a person who of his own free-will offers the state his services in a military capacity; a person belonging to one of the corps of riflemen, artillery, engineers, &c., in Britain, who voluntarily underwent a military training for home defence (absorbed by the Territorials since 1907).—*v.t.* To offer or bestow voluntarily.—*v.i.* To enter into any service of one's free-will.

**Voluptuary**, vō-lup'tū-a-ri, *n.* [L. *voluptuarius*, from *voluptas*, pleasure.] A man wholly given up to luxury of the gratification of the appetite and sensual pleasures; a sensualist.—**Voluptuous**, vō-lup'tū-us, *a.* [L. *voluptuosus*.] Pertaining to sensual pleasure; gratifying the senses; exciting or tending to excite sensual desires; sensual.

**Volute**, vō-lūt', *n.* [L. *voluta*.] *Arch.* a kind of spiral scroll used in the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals, of which it is a principal ornament.

**Vomit**, vom'it, *v.t.* [From *L. vomo*.] To throw up or eject from the stomach; to belch forth; to emit.—*v.i.* To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to spew.—*n.* The matter ejected from the stomach; an emetic.

**Voodoo**, vō'dō, *n.* [Perhaps of African origin.] Among the West Indian and United States negroes, a person who professes to be a



sorcerer, or to possess mysterious powers; such mysterious and malign powers collectively; an evil spirit. Also used adjectively.

**Voracious**, vō-rā'shus, *a.* [*L. vorax, voracis*, from *voro*, I devour.] Greedy for eating; eating food in large quantities; rapacious; ready to devour or swallow up.

**Vortex**, vor'teks, *n. pl.* **Vortices**, vor'ti-séz, or **Vortexes**, vor'tek-séz. [*L.*] A whirling or gyrotory motion in any fluid, whether liquid or aeri-form; a whirlpool or a whirlwind; an eddy.—*Vortex ring*, a ring of fluid matter, which may be regarded as composed of rotating circles placed side by side, like beads on a string, as the smoke-rings which are sometimes produced in smoking tobacco.—**Vorticist**, vor'ti-sist, *n.* A follower of an English movement in art comparable to Cubism and Futurism on the Continent.

**Votary**, vō'tā-ri, *n.* [*From L. votum, a vow.*] One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise; a person devoted, given, or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life.—**Votarist**, vō'tā-ris-t, *n.* A votary.—**Votaress**, vō'tā-res, *n.* A woman devoted to any service, worship, or state of life.

**Vote**, vōt, *n.* [*Fr. vote, a vote, from L. votum, a vow.*] The expression of a desire, preference, or choice in regard to any measure proposed, in which the person voting has an interest in common with others; a suffrage; that by which will or preference is expressed in elections or in deciding proposals; a ballot, a ticket, &c.; a thing conferred by vote; a grant.—*v.t.* To give a vote; to express or signify the mind, will, or preference in electing persons to office or the like.—*v.t.* To elect by some expression of will; to enact, establish, or grant by vote.—**Voter**, vō'tér, *n.* One who votes or has a legal right to vote; an elector.—**Voting-paper**, *n.* A paper by which a person gives his vote.—**Votive**, vō'tív, *a.* [*L. votivus, from votum, a vow.*] Given, paid, or consecrated, in consequence of some vow.—*A votive offering*, a tablet, picture, &c., dedicated in consequence of the vow of a worshipper.

**Vouch**, vouch, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. vocher, from L. vocare, to call; hence vouch.*] To declare, assert, affirm, or attest; to maintain by affirma-

tions; to warrant; to answer for.—*v.i.* To bear witness; to give testimony or attestation; to maintain; to assert; to aver.—**Voucher**, vouch'ér, *n.* One who vouches; a paper or document which serves to confirm and establish facts of any kind; the written evidence of the payment of a debt, as a discharged account or the like.

**Vouchsafe**, vouch-sáf, *v.t.* [*From vouch and safe, to vouch or attest as safe; formerly often as two words.*] To condescend to grant; to concede (to *vouchsafe* an answer).—*v.i.* To condescend; to deign; to yield.

**Vousoir**, vōs'war, *n.* [*Fr.*, akin in origin to *vault*.] One of a series of stones, &c., shaped like truncated wedges, with which an arch is constructed, the uppermost or middle one of which is called the keystone.

**Vow**, vou, *n.* [*O.Fr. vou, Mod.Fr. vœu, a vow, from L. votum, a vow.*] A solemn promise; an engagement solemnly entered into; an oath made to God, or to some deity, to perform some act on the fulfilment of certain conditions; a promise to follow out some line of conduct, or to devote oneself to some act or service.—*v.t.* To promise solemnly; to give, consecrate, or dedicate by a solemn promise, as to a divine power; to threaten solemnly or upon oath (to *vow* vengeance).—*v.i.* To make vows or solemn promises.

**Vowel**, vou'el, *n.* [*Fr. voyelle, from L. vocalis, vocal.*] A sound uttered by opening the mouth and giving vent to voice; a sound uttered when the vocal organs are in an open position, as the sound of *a* or *o*; the letter or character which represents such a sound.

**Voyage**, voi'áj, *n.* [*Fr. voyage, a journey; It. viaggio, Sp. viaje; from L. raticum, from raticus, pertaining to a journey.*] Formerly, a journey by sea or by land; now, a journey by sea from one place, port, or country to another, especially a journey by water to a distant place or country.—*v.i.* To take a journey or voyage; to sail or pass by water.—*v.t.* To travel; to pass over.—**Voyager**, voi'áj-ér, *n.* One who makes a voyage.

**Vulcan**, vul'kan, *n.* [*L. Vulcanus or Volcanus (hence volcano); akin Skr. ulká, a fire.*] The Roman deity who presided over fire and the working of metals; the name given in 1859 to a hypothetical intra-Mercurial planet, now considered to have no

existence.—**Vulcanite**, vul'kan-ít, *n.* A kind of vulcanized caoutchouc differing from ordinary vulcanized caoutchouc in containing a larger proportion of sulphur, and in being made at a higher temperature, used for combs, brooches, bracelets, &c.; ebonite; a name for pyroxene, from its being found in ejected blocks and lavas.—**Vulcanization**, vul'kan-i-zá'shon, *n.* A method of combining caoutchouc or india-rubber with sulphur and other ingredients to effect certain changes in its properties, and yield a soft (*vulcanized india-rubber*) or a hard (*vulcanite*) product.

**Vulgar**, vul'gér, *a.* [*Fr. vulgaire, from L. vulgaris, from vulgus, the common people, the crowd.*] Pertaining to the common people or the multitude; plebeian; common; ordinary; in general use; hence, national; vernacular (the *vulgar tongue*); pertaining to the lower or less refined class of people; hence, somewhat coarse; rude; boorish; low.—**Vulgarian**, vul-gá-ri-an, *n.* A vulgar person.—**Vulgarism**, vul-gér-izm, *n.* Vulgarity; a vulgar phrase or expression.—**Vulgarity**, vul-gár'i-ti, *n.* The quality of being vulgar; coarseness or clownishness of manners or language; an act of low manners.—**Vulgarize**, vul-gér-iz, *v.t.*—*vulgarized, vulgarizing.* To make vulgar or common.—**Vulgarly**, vul-gér-li, *adv.* In a vulgar manner; commonly; by popular usage; coarsely; clownishly.

**Vulgate**, vul'gat, *n.* [*L. vulgata editio, popular edition.*] A Latin translation of the Scriptures made towards the end of the fourth century, recognized as authoritative by the Roman Catholic Church.

**Vulnerable**, vul'nér-a-bl, *a.* [*Fr. vulnérable, from L. vulnero, I wound.*] Capable of being wounded; liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; at *contract bridge*, said of a side which has already won one game of the rubber.

**Vulpine**, vul'pin, *a.* [*L. vulpinus, from vulpes, a fox.*] Pertaining to the fox; resembling the fox; cunning.

**Vulture**, vul'túr, *n.* [*O.Fr. vultor, L. vultor, same root as vulnerable.*] The name of well-known raptorial birds which live chiefly on carrion.

**Vulva**, vul'va, *n.* [*L. vulva, volva, a wrapper, the womb, from volvo, I roll.*] Anat. the opening of the external parts of generation in the female.

W

**W** is the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, taking its form and name from the union of two V's or U's.

**Waacs**, waks, *n.* [*From the initials.*] Members of the Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps in the European War.

**Wad**, wod, *n.* [*Same word as Sw. vadd, Dan. vat, G. watte, wad.*] A soft mass of fibrous material, as cotton-wool or the like, used for stuffing, stopping an aperture, &c.; a little mass of some soft or flexible material, used for stopping the charge of powder in a gun and pres-

sing it close to the shot.—*v.t.* To furnish with a wad; to stuff or line with wadding, as a garment.—**Wadding**, wod'ing, *n.* A fabric of cotton fibre or the like, used for stuffing various parts of articles of dress; material for ramming down above the charge of firearms.

**Waddle**, wod'l, *v.i.* [A dim. and freq. formed from *wade*.] To sway or rock from side to side in walking; to walk in a tottering or vacillating manner; to toddle.

**Wade**, wäd, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *wadan*, to go.] To walk through any substance that impedes or hinders the free motion of the limbs (as long grass or snow); to move stepwise through a fluid; to move or pass with difficulty or labour.—*v.t.* To pass or cross by wading; to ford.—**Wader**, wä'dër, *n.* One who wades; specifically, the name applied to such birds as the heron, snipe, rail, &c.

**Wady**, wod'i, *n.* [Ar. *wādī*.] The channel of a water-course which is dry, except in the rainy season; a water-course.

**Wafer**, wä'fër, *n.* [O.Fr. *waufre* (Fr. *gaufre*), wafer, from G. *waffel*, D. *wafel*, a thin cake, a wafer.] A small thin sweet cake; a thin circular portion of unleavened bread, used in the Roman Cath. Church in the celebration and administration of the eucharist; a small thin disc of dried paste formerly used for sealing letters, &c.

**Waffle**, wof'l, *n.* [D. *waffel*, G. *waffel*.] A kind of thin cake.

**Waft**, wä'ft, *v.t.* [Closely akin to *wave*, and to Sw. *vefta*, to waft, Dan. *viſte*, to waft, to fan; *vift*, a puff.] To convey through water or air; to make to sail or float; to buoy up; to keep from sinking.—*v.i.* To sail or float.—*n.* The act of one who or that which wafts; a sweep; a breath or current, as of wind.

**Wag**, wag, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *wagian*.] To cause to move backwards and forwards, or from side to side alternately; to cause to oscillate or vibrate slightly; to wave.—*v.i.* To move backwards and forwards; to hang loosely and shake; to oscillate; to sway; to be in motion or action; to move off or away; to be gone.—*n.* [Most likely a shortening of the old term *waghalter*, one likely to *wag* in a halter or gallows.] A person who is fond of making jokes; one who is full of frolicsome tricks; a humorist; a wit; a joker.

**Wage**, wä'j, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *wager*, to pledge.] To engage in (a contest); to carry on (war); to undertake.—*n.* A gage or pledge; hire; wages.—**Wages**, wä'j'ez, *n.pl.* [O.Fr. *wage*, *gage*, a pledge; *wages* are what the person hiring another has pledged himself to give.] The payment given for services performed; the price paid for labour; hire; recompense.

**Wager**, wä'jër, *n.* [O.Fr. *wageure*, *gageure*, from L.L. *radiatura*, from *wadium*, a pledge.] An occasion on which two parties bet; a bet; the stake laid; the subject of a bet.—*v.t.* To hazard on the issue of some question that is to be decided; to bet; to stake.—*v.i.* To make a bet; to bet.

**Waggle**, wag'l, *v.i.* [A freq. and

dim. from *wag*.] To move with a wagging motion; to sway or move from side to side.—*v.t.* To cause to wag frequently and with short motions.

**Wagon**, **Waggon**, wag'on, *n.* [From D. *wagen*, rather than from A.Sax. *wagen*, a wagon (whence *wain*).] A four-wheeled vehicle for the transport of heavy loads; an open four-wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of goods on railways.

**Wagoner**, wag'on-ër, *n.* One who drives a wagon; the constellation Charles's Wain or Ursa Major.—**Wagonette**, wag-on-et', *n.* [Dim. of *wagon*.] An open four-wheeled pleasure vehicle of light construction, seated for six or eight persons.

**Wagtail**, wag'tail, *n.* A small bird of several species, distinguished by its brisk and lively motions, as well as by the length of its tail, which it jerks up and down incessantly.

**Waif**, wä'f, *n.* [O.Fr. *waif*, *galf*, a waif; of Scandinavian origin, like E. *waivre*.] A stray or odd article; an article that no one claims; goods found of which the owner is not known; a wanderer; a neglected, homeless wretch.

**Wail**, wäl, *v.t.* [From Icel. *vála*, *vála*, to wail or lament; perhaps connected with *woe*.] To lament; to bewail.—*v.i.* To express sorrow audibly; to lament.—*n.* Loud weeping; violent lamentation.

**Wain**, wän, *n.* [A.Sax. *wæn*, a contracted form of *wægen*, a wagon, from *wegan* to carry.] A four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods; a wagon; a constellation, Charles's Wain.

**Wainscot**, wän'skot, *n.* [From D. *wagenscot*, *wainscot*, for *wagescot*, from *waeg*, a wall, and *schot*, boarding, a covering of boards.] A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments, usually made in panels.—*v.t.* To line with wainscot.

**Waist**, wäst, *n.* [A.Sax. *wæstm*, growth, stature, form, from stem of *wax*, to grow.] That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax, or between the thorax and hips; the middle part of a ship, or that part between the fore- and main-masts.—**Waistcoat**, wäst'köt, *n.* A garment without sleeves, under the coat, covering the chest and waist; a vest.

**Wait**, wät, *v.i.* [O.Fr. *waiter* (Fr. *guetter*), to watch or lie in wait, from *waite*, a watchman or sentinel, from O.H.G. *wahta*, a watchman; akin E. *watch*, *wake*.] To stay or rest in expectation or patience; to perform the duties of a servant or attendant; to serve at table.—*v.t.* To stay or wait for; to await.—*n.* The act of waiting; a waiting in concealment; ambush; a musician who with others promenades the streets in the night about Christmas time, performing music appropriate to the season.—*To lie in wait*, to lie in ambush; hence, *fig.* to lay snares

or make insidious attempts.—**Waiter**, wä'tër, *n.* One who waits; a male attendant on the guests in a hotel, inn, or similar place; a salver or small tray.—**Waiting**, wä'ting, *n.* The act of staying in expectation; attendance.—*In waiting*, in attendance (lords in waiting, certain officers of the royal household).—**Waitress**, wä'tres, *n.* A female attendant in a hotel, restaurant, &c.

**Waive**, wäv, *v.t.* [The verb corresponding to the noun *waif*.] To relinquish or give up; not to insist on or claim; to forego.

**Wake**, wäk, *v.i.*—pret. and pp. *woke* or *waked*; ppr. *waking*. [A.Sax. *wacan*, also *wacian*.] To be awake; to continue awake; not to sleep; to cease to sleep; to be aroused; to be excited from a torpid or inactive state; to be put in motion; to revel or carouse late at night.—*v.t.* To rouse from sleep; to excite or stir; to put in motion or action: often with *up*; to hold a wake for.—*n.* Vigils; the feast of the dedication of a parish church, formerly kept by watching all night; the watching of a dead body prior to burial by the friends and neighbours of the deceased.—**Waking**, wä'king, *p.* and *a.* Being awake; rousing from sleep; exciting.—**Wakeful**, wäk'fúl, *a.* Keeping awake after going to bed; watchful; vigilant.—**Waken**, wä'kn, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *wæcnan*, to become awake, from *wacan*, to wake.] To wake; to cease to sleep.—*v.t.* To excite or rouse from sleep; to awaken; to excite to action; to rouse; to stir; to produce; to call forth (to *waken* love or fear).

**Wake**, wäk, *n.* [Same as Prov.E. *wake*, a row of grass; Icel. *vök*, a channel for a vessel in ice.] The track which is left by a ship in the water, and which may be seen to a considerable distance behind.

**Wale**, wäl, *n.* [A.Sax. *walu*, a wale = O.Fris. *walu*, Icel. *völr*, Goth. *walus*, a rod, a staff. Hence *wale* in *gunwale*.] A streak or stripe produced by the stroke of a rod or whip on animal flesh; a wale; a plank from one end of a ship to another a little above the water-line.

**Waler**, wäl'ër, *n.* [From New South Wales.] One of a breed of horses imported into India from Australia.

**Walk**, wäk, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *wælcian*, to roll, to turn about.] To step along; to advance by alternate steps, lifting one foot past the other without running; to go or travel on foot; to go or come, as used in the ceremonious language of invitation (*walk in*); to haunt or show itself in some place, as a spectre; to conduct oneself; to pursue a particular course of life.—*v.t.* To pass over or through on foot; to cause to walk or step slowly.—*n.* The act of one who walks; the pace of one who walks; a short excursion on foot, for pleasure or exercise; manner of

walking; gait; a place in which one is accustomed to walk; an avenue, promenade, or the like; sphere of action; a department, as of art, science, or literature; way of living; a tract or piece of ground in which animals graze; a sheep-walk; a district habitually served by an itinerant vendor of any commodity.—**Walker**, wă'kér, *n.* One who walks; a pedestrian.

**Wall**, wăl, *n.* [*A.Sax. weall.*] A structure of stone, brick, or other materials, of some height and breadth, serving to enclose a space, form a division, support superincumbent weights, &c.; the side of a building or room; a solid and permanent enclosing fence; a rampart; a fortified enceinte or barrier: in this sense often spoken of as plural; means of securing or protection; *mining*, the rock enclosing a vein.—*v.t.* To enclose with a wall; to defend by walls; to fill up with a wall.—**Wallflower**, wăl'flou-ér, *n.* The name of a cruciferous plant—a biennial or perennial herb or under-shrub—which exhales a delicious odour, and is a great favourite in gardens; so called because in its wild state it grows on old walls and in stony places.—**Wall-paper**, *n.* Paper for covering room-walls; paper-hangings.

**Wallaby**, wăl'a-bi, *n.* [*Native Australian.*] A name in Australia for several kangaroos of small size.

**Wallah**, wăl'la, *n.* [*Anglo-Indian.*] Person employed about or concerned with something.—*Competition-wallah*, Indian civil servant appointed by examination.

**Wallet**, wăl'et, *n.* [Probably a corruption of old *watel*, a bag.] A bag or sack for containing articles which a person carries with him; a knapsack; a pack, bundle, or bag.

**Wall-eye**, *n.* [*Icel. vagl-eygr*, wall-eyed, from *vagl*, a beam or defect in the eye.] An eye in which the iris is of a very light grey or whitish colour: said commonly of horses.

**Walloon**, wăl-lôn', *n.* [From a Teutonic word meaning foreign, seen also in *walnut*, *Welsh*.] One of the descendants of the old Gallic Belgæ who occupy part of Belgium and north-eastern France, speaking a French dialect containing Gallic and Low German words; the language of the Walloons.

**Wallop**, wăl'op, *v.t.* To thrash; beat soundly. [*Colloq.*]

**Wallow**, wăl'ô, *v.i.* [*A.Sax. wealwan*, to roll.] To roll one's body on the earth, in mire, or in other substance; to tumble and roll in anything soft; to live in filth or gross vice.

**Walnut**, wăl'nút, *n.* [*A.Sax. wealhnut*, a walnut, lit. a foreign nut.] A large handsome tree and its fruit, a native of Persia, yielding timber of great value as a cabinet and furniture wood.

**Walrus**, wăl'rus, *n.* [From *D. walrus*, a walrus, lit. a whale-horse—*wal*, a whale, and *rus*, a horse.] A

large marine carnivorous mammal of the Arctic regions allied to the seal; also known as the morse, sea-horse, and sea-cow; hunted for its oil and for the ivory of its tusks.

**Waltz**, walts, *n.* [Short for *G. waltzer*, from *walzen*, to roll, to waltz; akin to *welter*.] A dance performed to music in triple time by couples who swing round and round, moving on as they do so; the music composed for the dance.—*v.i.* To dance a waltz.

**Wampum**, wom'pum, *n.* [*American Indian*; said to mean white.] Small beads made of shells, used by the American Indians as money, or wrought into belts, &c., as an ornament.

**Wan**, won, *a.* [*A.Sax. wan*, *won*, *wann*, dark, dusky.] Having a pale or sickly hue; languid of look; pale; gloomy: often applied to water.

**Wand**, wond, *n.* [Same as *Dan. vaand*, *O.Sw. wand*, *Icel. vöndr*.] A long slender stick; a rod; a rod or similar article, having some special use or character; a staff of authority; a rod used by conjurers or diviners.

**Wander**, won'dér, *v.i.* [*A.Sax. wandrian*.] To ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view; to roam; to stroll; to leave home; to go through the world; to deviate; to err; to be delirious; not to be under the guidance of reason.—*v.t.* To travel over without a certain course; to traverse.—**Wandering**, won'dér-ing, *p.* and *a.* Given to wander; roaming; unsettled.—*n.* A travelling without a settled course; peregrination; aberration; deviation; mental aberration.

**Wane**, wän, *v.i.* [*A.Sax. wanian*.] To diminish; to decrease or grow less: particularly applied to the illuminated part of the moon, as opposed to *wax*; to decline; to approach its end (the autumn *wanes*).—*n.* Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon to the eye of the spectator; decline (his fortunes were on the wane).

**Wangle**, wang'g, *v.* To gain one's ends by devious or unscrupulous methods.

**Want**, wont, *n.* [From *Icel. vant*, neut. of *vann*, lacking, wanting.] The state of not having; absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired; lack; need; necessity (to supply one's wants); poverty; indigence; lack of the necessities of life (to suffer from want).—*v.t.* To be without; not to have; to lack; to have occasion for; to require; to need; to feel a desire for; to long for.—*v.i.* To be deficient; to be lacking; to be absent or not present where required or expected; to be in want.

**Wanton**, won'ton, *a.* [*O.E. wantowen*, *wantoun*, undisciplined, dissolute.] Indulging the natural impulses or appetites without restraint; licentious, lustful; un-

restrained in various ways, as in gaiety or sport; playful; frolicsome; sportive; playing freely or without constraint (*wanton* ringlets); unrestrained (in growth); growing too luxuriantly; arising from recklessness or disregard of right or consequences; unprovoked (*wanton* mischief).—*n.* A lascivious man or woman; a pampered, petted creature.—*v.i.* To revel; to frolic unrestrainedly; to sport or dally in lewdness.

**Wapenshaw**, Wapinschaw, wă'pn-shă, wă'pin-shă, *n.* [*Lit. a weapon-show*.] In Scotland, a review of persons under arms, made formerly at certain times in every district.

**Wapiti**, wă'pî-tî, *n.* [*Indian name*.] The North American stag, closely resembling the European red-deer, though larger, called 'elk' in popular usage.

**War**, war, *n.* [*A.Sax. war*.] A contest between nations or states (*international war*), or between parties in the same state (*civil war*), carried on by force of arms; the profession of arms; art of war; a state of violent opposition or contest; hostility; enmity (feelings at war with each other).—*v.i.* To make or carry on war; to carry on hostilities; to contend; to strive; to be in a state of opposition.—**War-cry**, *n.* A cry or phrase used in common by a body of troops or the like in charging an enemy.—**Wardance**, *n.* A dance engaged in by savage tribes before a warlike excursion; a dance simulating a battle.—**Warfare**, war'fâr, *n.* Military service; military life; hostilities; war.—**War-like**, war'lik, *a.* Fit for war; disposed or inclined for war; military; pertaining to war; having a martial appearance; having the qualities of a soldier.—**War-office**, *n.* That department of the British government presided over by the secretary of state for war.—**War-paint**, *n.* Paint put on the face and other parts of the body by savages before going to war.—**War-path**, *n.* The route or path taken on going to war; a warlike expedition or excursion: used chiefly in regard to the American Indians.—**Warrior**, war'i-ér, *n.* A soldier; a man engaged in military life; a brave soldier.

**Warble**, war'bl, *v.t.* [*O.Fr. werbler*, from *O.H.G. hwerbalôn*, *G. wirbeln*, to whirl, to warble.] To sing in a trilling, quavering, or vibrating manner; to modulate with turns or variations; to sing or carol generally; to utter musically.—*v.i.* To have a trilling, quavering, or vibrating sound; to carol or sing with smoothly gliding tones; to trill.—*n.* A soft, sweet flow of melodious sounds; a trilling, flexible melody; a carol; a song.—**Warbler**, war'blér, *n.* One who warbles; a song-bird; the popular name given to members of a dentirostral family of birds com-



prising most of the small woodland songsters of Europe and North America.

**Ward, ward, v.t.** [A.Sax. *weardian*, to guard.] To fend off; to keep from hitting; to turn aside, as anything mischievous that approaches: often followed by *off*.—*n.* The act of guarding; guard (to keep watch and *ward*); a defensive motion or position in fencing or the like; the state of being under a guard; confinement; custody; guardianship; one who is guarded; specifically, a minor who is under guardianship; a certain division or section of a town or city, such as is constituted for the convenient transaction of local public business; one of the apartments into which an hospital is divided; a curved ridge of metal inside a lock to oppose the passage of a key which has not a corresponding notch; the notch in the key.—**Warden, ward'en, n.** A guard or watchman; an officer of rank in charge of something; a keeper; the title given to the head of some colleges and to the superior of some conventual churches.

**Warder, ward'er, n.** One who guards or keeps; a keeper; a guard; a truncheon or staff of authority.—**Wardrobe, ward'rob, n.** A place in which clothes are kept, often a piece of furniture resembling a press or cupboard; wearing apparel in general.—**Ward-room, n.** The mess-room of the officers above the rank of sub-lieutenant in a war-ship.

**Wardour Street, ward'er strët, n.** A street in London famous for antiques, genuine and otherwise; hence *Wardour Street English*, the sham antique style adopted by certain writers of historical novels, &c.

**Ware, wâr, a.** [A.Sax. *wær*, wary.] On one's guard; aware, conscious, assured. [Poet.]

**Ware, wâr, n.** [A.Sax. *waru*.] Articles of merchandise; goods; commodities; manufactures of a particular kind: properly a collective noun, as in the compounds *chinaware*, *hardware*, *tinware*, &c., but generally used in the plural form when articles for sale of different kinds are meant.—**Ware-house, wâr'houz, n.** A house in which wares or goods are kept; a building for storing imported goods on which customs dues have not been paid; a store for the sale of goods wholesale; also a large retail establishment.

**Warlock, war'lok, n.** [O.E. *waerloga*, deceiver.] A male witch; a wizard or sorcerer.

**Warm, warm, a.** [A.Sax. *warm*.] Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold; having the sensation of heat; feeling hot; flushed; subject to heat; having prevalence of heat (a *warm* climate); full of zeal, ardour, or affection; zealous; ardent (a *warm* friend); somewhat ardent or excitable; irritable (a *warm*

temper); somewhat excited; nettled; brisk; keen (a *warm* contest); wealthy; moderately rich; well-off [colloq.].—*v.t.* To make warm; to communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to interest; to excite ardour or zeal in; to animate; to inspirit; to give life to; to flush; to cause to glow.—*v.i.* To become moderately heated; to become ardent or animated.—**Warm-blooded, a.** Having warm blood: *zool.* said of mammals and birds, in contradistinction to fishes, amphibians, and reptiles, or cold-blooded animals.—**Warming-pan, n.** A covered pan with a long handle formerly used for warming a bed with ignited coals.—**Warmth, warmth, n.** The quality or state of being warm; the sensation of heat; gentle heat; hearty kindness or good feeling; ardour; zeal; fervour; earnestness; slight anger or irritation.

**Warn, warn, v.t.** [A.Sax. *warnian*.] To give notice of approaching or probable danger or evil, that it may be avoided; to caution against anything that may prove injurious; to advise; to expostulate with; to inform previously; to give notice to.—**Warning, warn'ing, n.** Caution against danger, or against faults or evil practices which incur danger; previous notice; a notice given to terminate the relation of master and servant or landlord and tenant.

**Warp, warp, v.t.** [From A.Sax. *weorpan*, pret. *wearp*, to throw.] To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction, by contraction (the heat of the sun *warps* boards); to turn aside from the true direction; to pervert (the mind or judgment); *naut.* to tow or move, as a ship into a required position, by means of a rope attached to something.—*v.i.* To twist, or be twisted from straightness; to turn from a straight, true, or proper course; to deviate; to swerve; to wind yarn off bobbins to form the warp of a web; *naut.* to work forward by means of a rope.—*n.* **Weaving,** the threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom and crossed by the woof; *naut.* a rope used in moving a ship by attachment to an anchor, post, &c.; a towing-line; the twist of wood in drying.—**Warped, warpt, p. and a.** Twisted by shrinking; perverted; unnatural.

**Warrant, wor'ant, v.t.** [O.Fr. *warantir*, *garantir* (Fr. *garantir*), to warrant.] To give an assurance or surety to; to guarantee; to give authority or power to do or forbear anything; to justify, sanction, support, allow; to give one's word for or concerning; to assert as undoubted; to furnish sufficient grounds or evidence to; to give a pledge or assurance to or in regard to (to *warrant* goods to be as said).—*n.* An authority granted by one person to another to do something

which he has not otherwise a right to do; a document or anything that authorizes an act; security; guarantee; pledge; a voucher; an attestation; a document or negotiable writing authorizing a person to receive money or other thing; an instrument giving power to arrest or execute an offender; *army and navy*, a writ or authority inferior to a commission.—**Warrant-officer, n.** An officer in the army or navy next below a commissioned officer, acting under a warrant from a department of state, and not under a commission.

**Warren, wor'en, n.** [O.Fr. *warene*, *wareenne*, of similar origin to *warrant*.] A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of game or rabbits; a preserve for keeping fish in a river.

**Wart, wart, n.** [A.Sax. *wearte*.] A small dry hard growth in the skin, most common on the hands; a spongy excrescence on the hinder pasterns of a horse; a roundish glandule on the surface of plants.—

**Wart-hog, n.** A species of swine found in Africa notable for its large tusks and warty growths or excrescences on the cheeks.

**Wary, wâr'i, a.** [Formed from *ware*, wary, aware (the *-ware* of *a-ware*, *beware*), from A.Sax. *war*, cautious.] Carefully watching against deception, artifices, and dangers; ever on one's guard; cautious; circumspect; prudent; careful, as to doing or not doing something.

**Was, woz, [A.Sax. *ic was*, I was.]** The past tense of the verb to be.

**Wash, wosh, v.t.** [A.Sax. *wascan*.] To apply water or other liquid to, for the purpose of cleansing; to scour, scrub, or the like, with water or other liquid; to cover with water or other liquid; to overflow or flow along; to wet copiously; to remove by ablation, literally or figuratively: with *away*, *off*, *out*, &c.; to sweep away by a rush of water (a man *washed* overboard); to cover with a watery or thin coat of colour; to tint lightly or thinly; to overlay with a thin coat of metal; to separate from earthy and lighter matters by the action of water (to *wash* gold, to *wash* ores).—*v.i.* To perform the act of ablation on one's own person; to perform the business of cleansing clothes in water; to stand the operation of washing without being injured, spoiled, or destroyed; hence, to stand being put to the proof; to stand the test [colloq.].—*n.* The act of washing; the clothes washed on one occasion; the flow or sweep of water; a piece of ground sometimes overflowed; a shallow; waste liquor containing the refuse of food, such as is often given to pigs; swill or swillings; the fermented wort from which spirit is extracted; a liquid used for toilet purposes, such as a liquid dentifrice, a hair-wash, &c.; a lotion; a thin coat of colour spread over surfaces; a thin coat of

metal.—**Washer**, wosh'ér, *n.* One who or that which washes; an annular disc or flat ring of metal, leather, or other material, used to reduce friction, form an air-tight or water-tight packing, &c.—**Washerwoman**, wosh'ér-wym-an, *n.* A woman that washes clothes for hire.—**Wash-house**, **Washing-house**, *n.* A house, generally fitted with boilers, tubs, &c., for washing clothes, &c.—**Washing**, wosh'ing, *n.* A cleansing with water; ablution; clothes washed at one time; a wash.—**Wash-leather**, *n.* A kind of soft leather, usually from split sheepskins, used for domestic purposes, as cleaning glass or plate, polishing, &c.—**Wash-out**, *n.* The washing out or away of earth by rain or a flood; a shot which misses the target, so a complete failure (used of persons and things).—**Washy**, wosh'y, *a.* Watery; too much diluted; thin; feeble; worthless.

**Wasp**, wosp, *n.* [A.Sax. *wæsp*.] The common name applied to various hymenopterous insects which live in societies, and consist of males, females, and neuters, the two latter classes being armed with powerful and in some cases highly venomous stings.

**Wassail**, wos'el, *n.* [A.Sas. *was hael*, *was hæl*, be hale.] A festive occasion where drinking and pledging of healths are indulged in; a drinking bout; a carouse; the liquor used on such occasions, especially about Christmas or the New Year.

**Waste**, wäst, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *waster*, to waste, lay waste (later *gaster*, Mod. Fr. *gäter*, to spoil), from O.H.G. *wastan*, from L. *vastare*, to lay waste, *vastus*, vast, waste.] To bring to desolation; to devastate; to desolate; to ravage; to wear away gradually; to spend uselessly, vainly, or foolishly; to squander; *law*, to damage, injure, or impair, as an estate, voluntarily, or by allowing the buildings, fences, or the like, to go to decay.—*v.i.* To decrease gradually; to be consumed; to dwindle.—*a.* Resembling a desert or wilderness; desolate; not cultivated; producing no crops nor timber; rendered unfit for its intended use; spoiled in making or handling; refuse.—*n.* The act of wasting or process of being wasted; lavish expenditure; gradual decrease in quantity, strength, value, &c.; a desert region; a wilderness; a tract of land not in cultivation, and producing little or no herbage or wood.—**Wastage**, wäs'taj, *n.* Loss by use, decay, leakage, and the like.—**Wasteful**, wäst'ful, *a.* Causing waste; grossly thriftless; ruinous; lavish; prodigal.—**Waste-pipe**, *n.* A pipe for waste water, &c.; an overflow pipe.—**Waster**, wäs'tér, *n.* One who wastes; a squanderer; a prodigal.—**Wasting**, wäs'ting, *p. and a.* Desolating; laying waste; sapping the bodily strength (a

wasting disease).—**Wastrel**, wäs'trel, *n.* An idle, worthless fellow; a waster.

**Watch**, woch, *n.* [A.Sax. *wæcce*.] A keeping awake for the purpose of attending, guarding, preserving, or the like; a vigil; vigilant attention; vigilance; a guard or number of guards; a watchman or body of watchmen; the time during which a person or body of persons are on guard; a division of the night, when the precautionary setting of a watch is most generally necessary; *naut.* the period of time occupied by each part of a ship's crew alternately while on duty; a certain part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together attend to working her for an allotted time; a small time-piece to be carried in the pocket or strapped to the wrist.—*v.i.* To be or continue without sleep; to keep vigil; to be attentive, circumspect, or vigilant; to be closely observant; to give heed; to act as a watchman, guard, sentinel, or the like; to look forward with expectation; to be expectant; to wait.—*v.t.* To look with close attention at or on; to keep a sharp look-out on or for; to regard with vigilance and care; to have in keeping; to tend; to guard; to look for; to wait for.—**Watch-dog**, *n.* A dog kept to watch or guard premises and property.—**Watchful**, woch'ful, *a.* Careful to observe; observant; giving wary attention; vigilant.—**Watchman**, woch'man, *n.* A person set to pay heedful attention over something; one who holds a post of observation; a guard; a sort of night policeman; the caretaker of a building by night.—**Watchword**, woch'wörd, *n.* The word given to sentries and such as have occasion to visit guards, as a token by which a friend is known from an enemy; a countersign; a password, motto, or maxim.

**Watchet**, woch'et, *n. or a.* [Origin doubtful.] Light blue; pale blue; sky-blue.

**Water**, wä'tér, *n.* [A.Sax. *wæter*.] A compound substance, consisting of hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion of 2 volumes of the former gas to 1 volume of the latter; a fluid covering about three-fifths of the entire surface of the earth, and forming an essential constituent of vegetable and animal organisms; this fluid as opposed to *land* (to travel by *water*); any natural collection of it; sometimes used of other fluids, humours, &c.; urine; the colour or lustre of a diamond or other precious stone (a diamond of the first *water*, that is, perfectly pure and transparent).—*v.t.* To irrigate; to overflow or wet with water; to supply with water or streams of water (a country well *watered*); to supply with water for drink (to *water* horses); to subject to a calendering process, as silk, &c., in order to make it exhibit a

variety of undulated reflections and plays of light.—*v.i.* To shed water or liquid matter (his eyes *water*); to take in water (the ship put into port to *water*); to gather saliva as a symptom of appetite; to have a longing desire (his mouth *watered*).—**Water-bailiff**, *n.* A custom-house officer in a port for searching ships; one who watches a salmon river to prevent poaching.—**Water-bed**, *n.* A bed composed of india-rubber cloth inflated with water on which a patient rests; a hydrostatic bed.—**Water-boatman**, *n.* The boat-fly.—**Water-bottle**, *n.* A bottle for holding drinking water.—**Water-butt**, *n.* A large open-headed cask as a reservoir for rain-water.—**Water-cart**, *n.* A cart carrying water for sale or for watering streets, gardens, &c.—**Water-cement**, *n.* A cement which hardens under water.—**Water-closet**, *n.* A privy in which the discharges are removed by means of water through a waste-pipe.—**Water-colour**, *n.* A pigment or colour carefully ground up with water and isinglass or other mucilage instead of oil.—**Water-course**, *n.* A stream of water; a channel for the conveyance of water.—**Water-cress**, *n.* An aquatic plant much used as a salad.—**Water-dog**, *n.* A dog having remarkable swimming powers.—**Watered**, wä'téid, *a.* Having a wavy appearance on the surface (*watered* silk or paper).—**Water-fall**, wä'tér-fäl, *n.* A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream; a cascade; a cataract.—**Water-gas**, *n.* A gas used as a fuel and, after enrichment, as an illuminant; produced by the decomposition of steam forced against glowing carbon.—**Water-glass**, *n.* A soluble alkaline silicate made by boiling silica in an alkali, as soda or potash, used to give surfaces, as of walls, a durable covering resembling glass.—**Water-hammer**, *n.* The concussion of moving water against the sides of a pipe, especially a steam pipe.—**Water-hen**, *n.* The gallinule or moor-hen.—**Watering-place**, *n.* A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, &c.; a place to which people resort at certain seasons in order to drink mineral waters, or for bathing, &c.; as at the sea-side.—**Watering-can**, **Watering-pot**, *n.* A hand vessel for sprinkling water on plants.—**Watering-trough**, *n.* A trough in which cattle and horses drink.—**Water-jacket**, *n.* An outer casing containing cooling water, e.g. in an internal-combustion engine.—**Waterless**, wä'tér-less, *a.* Destitute of water.—**Water-level**, *n.* A levelling instrument in which water is employed, consisting of a bent glass tube open at both ends, and having the ends turned up.—**Water-lily**, *n.* The common name of several genera of aquatic plants

distinguished for their beautiful flowers and large floating leaves.—**Water-line**, *n.* The line of floatation in a ship; one of those horizontal lines supposed to be described by the surface of the water on the bottom or side of a ship.—**Water-logged**, *a.* Lying like a log on the water; applied to a ship when by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold she has become so heavy as to be nearly or altogether unmanageable, though still keeping afloat.—**Waterman**, *wa'tér-man*, *n.* A boatman; a ferryman; one who plies for hire on rivers, &c.—**Water-mark**, *n.* The mark indicating the rise and fall of water; any distinguishing device or devices indelibly stamped in the substance of a sheet of paper during the process of manufacture.—**Water-melon**, *n.* A plant and its fruit extensively cultivated in dry hot parts of the world, the fruit abounding with a sweetish refreshing liquor, and the pulp remarkably delicious.—**Water-mill**, *n.* A mill whose machinery is moved by water.—**Water-ousel**, *n.* The dipper, a European bird of the thrush family that can walk about under the surface of water.—**Water-pipe**, *n.* A pipe for the conveyance of water.—**Water-polo**, *n.* A ball-game played by swimmers, who try to throw the ball into their opponents' goal.—**Water-power**, *n.* The power of water employed or capable of being employed as a prime mover in machinery.—**Waterproof**, *wa'tér-prúf*, *a.* Impervious to water; so firm and compact as not to admit water.—*n.* Cloth rendered waterproof; an over-coat or other article of dress made of such cloth.—*v.t.* To render impervious to water, as cloth, leather, &c.—**Water-rail**, *n.* A bird, a species of rail, the only one found in Europe.—**Water-rat**, *n.* A rodent animal of the vole genus which lives in the banks of streams or lakes.—**Water-rate**, *n.* A rate or tax for the supply of water.—**Watershed**, *wa'tér-shed*, *n.* [*Shed* has sense of parting.] An imaginary line which runs along the ridge of separation between adjacent seas, lakes, or river-basins, and represents the limit from which water naturally flows in opposite directions.—**Waterside**, *n.* The bank or margin of a stream or lake; the sea-shore.—**Water-spaniel**, *n.* The name of two varieties of the spaniel, excellent swimmers.—**Water-spout**, *n.* A meteorological phenomenon frequently observed at sea, and consisting of a pillar of dark cloud caused to revolve by a whirlwind and forming a vast funnel, which descends to the surface of the sea and draws up a certain quantity of spray or water; a water-spout (so-called) on land is merely a very heavy shower.—**Water-tight**, *a.* So tight as to retain or not admit water; stanch.—**Water-**

**way**, *n.* That part of a river, arm of the sea, &c., through which vessels enter or depart; the fairway; also, a name given to the thick planks along the scuppers of a ship.—**Water-works**, *n.pl.* The aggregate of constructions and appliances for the collection, storage, and distribution of water for the use of communities.—**Watery**, *wa'tér-i*, *a.* Pertaining to water; resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid; consisting of water; abounding in, filled with, or containing water; wet; moist; tasteless; insipid; vapid; spiritless.

**Watt**, *wot*, *n.* [After James Watt.] The practical unit of power, or rate of conveying energy, used in electricity; the power of a current of one ampere driven by an electrical pressure of one volt, viz.  $10^7$  ergs per second.

**Wattle**, *wot'l*, *n.* [A.Sax. *watel*.] A hurdle made of interwoven rods or wands; the fleshy lobe that grows under the throat of the domestic fowl, or any appendage of the like kind.—*v.t.* To twist, interweave, or interlace (twigs or branches); to plat (to *wattle* a hedge); to form by plating twigs.

**Wattle**, **Wattle-tree**, *wot'l*, *n.* A name in Australia for various species of acacia, some of them with beautiful flowers.

**Wattle-bird**, *wot'l*, *n.* A name of certain Australian birds of the honey-eater family, having wattles hanging below the ear.

**Wave**, *wáw*, *v.i.* [From A.Sax. *wafian*, to waver or hesitate through astonishment.] To move loosely backwards and forwards; to float or flutter; to undulate; to be moved as a signal; to beckon.—*v.t.* To move one way and the other; to brandish; to signal to by waving the hand or the like; to beckon.—*n.* [O.E. *wawe*, a wave of the sea, from A.Sax. *wæg*, a wave (akin to *wag*); modified by the verb above.] A swell or ridge on the surface of water or other liquid resulting from the oscillatory motion of its component particles, when disturbed from their position of rest by any force; especially, a swell or surge on the surface of the sea or other large body of water by the action of the wind; a billow; *physics*, a vibration propagated from one set of particles of an elastic medium to the adjoining set, and so on; anything resembling a wave; one of a series of undulating inequalities on a surface; an undulation; a swelling outline; that which advances and recedes, rises and falls, comes and goes, &c., like a wave; the undulating line or streak of lustre on cloth watered and calendered; a signal made by waving the hand, a flag, or the like.—**Wave-length**, *n.* The distance between the crests of or hollows between two adjacent waves; the distance a wave travels in a time equal to the period of vi-

bration. In *wireless*, each generating station sends out electromagnetic waves of wave-lengths reserved by agreement for that station, and a listener can adjust his receiver so that it responds to the particular wave-length he may desire.—**Wavy**, *wá'vi*, *a.* Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves.

**Waver**, *wá'vér*, *v.i.* [A freq. corresponding to the verb *to wave*.] To play or move to and fro; to flutter; to be unsettled in opinion; to be undetermined; to fluctuate; to vacillate; to hesitate; to be in danger of falling or failing; to totter; to reel.—**Waverer**, *wá'vér-ér*, *n.* One who wavers; one who is unsettled in doctrine, faith, or opinion.

**Wax**, *waks*, *n.* [A.Sax. *weax*.] A thick, viscid, tenacious substance, excreted by bees from their bodies, and employed in the construction of their cells; any substance resembling this in appearance or properties; a vegetable product which may be regarded as a concrete fixed oil; vegetable wax; a tenacious substance excreted in the ear; ear-wax; a substance used in sealing letters; sealing-wax; a thick resinous substance used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.—*v.t.* To smear or rub with wax.—**Wax-wing**, *n.* The name of a dentirotal bird, so called because it has small, oval, horny appendages on the secondaries of the wings of the colour of red sealing-wax.—**Wax-work**, *n.* Work in wax; figures formed of wax in imitation of real beings; a place where a collection of such figures is exhibited.—**Waxy**, *wak'si*, *a.* Resembling wax; made of wax; abounding in wax.

**Wax**, *waks*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *wæxen*, to grow.] To increase in size; to grow; to become larger or show a larger disc (as the moon); to become (to *wax* strong).

**Way**, *wá*, *n.* [A.Sax. *weg*.] A track or path along or over which one passes or journeys; a path, route, or road of any kind; distance (a good way off); path or course in life; direction of motion; means by which anything is accomplished; scheme; device; plan; method or manner of proceeding; mode; style; usual or habitual mode of acting or behaving; plan or mode of action selected; course approved of as one's own; sphere of observation (to come in one's way); *naut.* progress or motion through the water; *pl.* the timbers on which a ship is launched.—**Way-bill**, *n.* A list of passengers or goods carried by rail or other public conveyance.—**Wayfarer**, *wá'fá-rér*, *n.* One who journeys or travels; a traveller; a passenger.—**Wayfaring**, *wá'fá-ring*, *a.* Being on a journey; travelling.—**Waylay**, *wá-lá'*, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *waylaid*; *ppr.* *waylaying*. [*Wag* and *lay*.] To watch insidiously in the way, with a view to seize, rob, or slay; to beset in



ambush.—**Wayleave**, wā'lēv, *n.* Permission, or right, to cross land.—**Wayside**, wā'sīd, *n.* The side, border, or edge of a road or highway.—*a.* Growing, situated, &c., by or near the side of the way (*wayside flowers*).

**Wayward**, wā'wērd, *a.* [For *away*, *ward*; comp. *forward*, *toward*.] Full of peevish caprices or whims; froward; perverse.

**We**, wē, *pron.*, pl. of *I*. [A.Sax. *wē*.] I and another or others; I and he or she, or I and they. *We* is frequently used by individuals, as editors, authors, and the like, when alluding to themselves, in order to avoid the appearance of egotism; and the plural style is also used by kings and other potentates.

**Weak**, wēk, *a.* [Same as *Icel.* *veikr*, *veikr*, Sw. *vek*, Dan. *veg*, L.G. and D. *weak*, G. *welch*, pliant, soft, weak, the A.Sax. form being *wāc*.] Not strong; wanting physical strength; feeble; infirm; not able to sustain a great weight or strain; easily broken; brittle; frail; wanting in ability to perform functions or office (a *weak stomach*, *weak eyes*); deficient in force of utterance (a *weak voice*); unfit for effective attack or defence (a *weak fortress* or *body of troops*); deficient in essential or characteristic ingredients (*weak tea*, &c.); deficient in intellectual power or judgment; silly; not decided or confirmed (*weak faith*); vacillating; wanting resolution; easily moved or worked upon; facile; wanting moral courage; not supported by the force of reason or truth (*weak arguments*); ineffective; not founded in right or justice; deficient in force of expression; not affecting the mind or the senses strongly; slight; *gram.* a term applied when inflection is effected by adding a letter or syllable (*love*, *loved* as compared with *rise*, *rose*): distinguished from *strong*.—**Weaken**, wē'kn, *v.t.* To make weak or weaker; to enervate; to enfeeble.—*v.i.* To become weak or weaker.—**Weakling**, wēk'ling, *n.* A feeble creature.—**Weakly**, wēk'li, *adv.* In a weak manner; with little physical strength; faintly; not forcibly; with feebleness of mind or intellect; injudiciously.—*a.* Not strong of constitution; infirm.—**Weakness**, wēk'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being weak; want of physical, mental, or moral strength; feebleness; want of strength of will or resolution; want of cogency; a defect; a failing.

**Weal**, wēl, *n.* [A.Sax. *wela*, prosperity.] A sound, healthy, prosperous state; welfare; prosperity; happiness.—The *public*, *general*, or *common weal*, the interest, well-being, prosperity of the community, state, or society.—**Wealth**, welth, *n.* [From *well*, and suffix *th*; comp. *health*, *sloth*, &c.] Well-being or welfare; a collective term for riches; material posses-

sions in all their variety; affluence; opulence; profusion; abundance; *pol. econ.* all and only such objects as have both utility and can be appropriated in exclusive possession, and therefore exchanged.—**Wealthy**, wel'thi, *a.* Having wealth; having large possessions in lands; affluent; rich; opulent; large in point of value; ample.

**Weal**, wēl, *n.* The mark of a stripe.

**Weald**, weld, *a.* [A.Sax.] A piece of open forest land; a wold: as a proper name applied to the tract of country lying between the North and South Downs of Kent and Sussex.—**Weald-clay**, *n.* The upper portion of the Wealden formation, composed of beds of clay, sandstone, &c.—**Wealden**, wēl'den, *a.* Pertaining to a weald; belonging to the Weald of Sussex and Kent.—*Wealden formation*, *group*, or *strata*, *geol.* a series of fresh-water strata belonging to the lower cretaceous epoch, and occurring between the uppermost beds of the oolite and the lower ones of the chalk formation.—*n.* The Wealden group or formation.

**Wealth, Wealthy**, &c. Under **WEAL**.

**Wean**, wēn, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *wenian*, to accustom.] To accustom to do without the mother's milk as food; to reconcile to the want of the breast; to detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire; to reconcile to the want or loss of something; to disengage from any habit.

**Weapon**, wēp'on, *n.* [A.Sax. *waepen*.] Any instrument of offence or defence; an instrument for contest or for combating enemies; an instrument that may be classed among arms.

**Wear**, wār, *v.t.*—*pret.* *wore*, *pp. worn*. [A.Sax. *werian*.] To carry covering or appendant to the body, as clothes, weapons, ornaments, &c.; to have on; to deteriorate or destroy (clothes, &c.) by frequent or habitual use; to waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; to destroy by degrees; to produce by constant rubbing or attrition (to *wear a channel*); to have or exhibit an appearance of; to exhibit; to show (to *wear a glad face*).—*v.i.* To be undergoing gradual impairment or diminution; to waste gradually; to pass away, as time; to make gradual progress (winter *wore over*).—*n.* The act of wearing; the state of being worn; diminution by friction, use, time, or the like; style of dress; fashion or vogue in costume.—**Wearable**, wār'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being worn.

**Wear**, wār, *v.t.* [A form of *veer*.] *Naut.* to bring on the other tack by turning the vessel round, stern towards the wind.

**Weary**, wē'ri, *a.* [A.Sax. *wērig*.] Having the strength much exhausted by toil or violent exertion; tired; fatigued; impatient of the continu-

ance of something painful, irksome, or the like; sick; disgusted (*weary of life*); tiresome; irksome.—*v.t.* To make weary; to tire; to fatigue; to exhaust the patience of; to harass by anything irksome.—*v.i.* To become weary; to tire.—**Weariness**, wē'ri-nes, *n.* The state of being weary or tired; lassitude or exhaustion of strength induced by labour; fatigue; tedium; ennui; languor.—**Wearisome**, wē'ri-sum, *a.* Causing weariness; tiresome; irksome; monotonous.

**Weasand**, wē'zand, *n.* [A.Sax. *wāsend*.] The windpipe. Written also *Weasand*, *Wezand*, and *Weazand*.

**Weasel**, wē'zl, *n.* [A.Sax. *wesle*.] A small carnivorous animal distinguished by the length and slenderness of its body, feeding on mice, rats, moles, and small birds.

**Weather**, wēth'ēr, *n.* [A.Sax. *weder*.] The atmospheric conditions at any particular time; the state of the atmosphere with respect to its temperature, pressure, humidity, motions, or any other meteorological phenomena.—*v.t.* To bear up against and come through, though with difficulty (to *weather a gale*); hence, to bear up against and overcome, as danger or difficulty; *naut.* to sail to the windward of.—*v.i.* *Geol.* to suffer change, disintegration, or waste by exposure to the weather, as a rock or cliff.—*a.* *Naut.* toward the wind; windward; opposite of *lee*.—**Weather-beaten**, *a.* Beaten or harassed by the weather; seasoned by exposure to every kind of weather.—**Weather-cock**, wēth'ēr-kok, *n.* A vane or figure on the top of a spire, which turns with the wind and shows its direction: so called from the figure of a cock being a favourite form of vane; a fickle, inconstant person.

—**Weather-eye**, *n.* The eye that looks at the sky to forecast the weather.—To *keep one's weather-eye open* or *awake*, to be vigilantly on one's guard.—**Weather-glass**, *n.* An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere; a term popularly applied to the barometer.—**Weather-side**, *n.* *Naut.* that side of a ship under sail which is to windward.

**Weave**, wēv, *v.t.*—*pret.* *wove*, *ppr. weaving*, *pp. woven*; *pret.* and *pp. formerly often weaved*. [A.Sax. *wefan*.] To form by interlacing anything flexible, such as thread, yarn, filaments, or strips of different materials; to form by a loom; to form a tissue with; to entwine into a fabric; to unite by intermixture or close connexion; to work up into one whole (to *weave incidents into a story*); to contrive or construct with design (to *weave a plot*).—*v.i.* To work with a loom; to become woven.—**Weaver**, wē'vēr, *n.* One who weaves or whose occupation is to weave; an aquatic insect, the whirlwig beetle; a weaverbird.—**Weaver-bird**, *n.* An insectorial tropical bird, so called

from its nest being woven of various vegetable substances.—**Weaving**, we'ving, *n.* The act of one who weaves; the act or art of producing cloth or other textile fabrics.

**Weazen**, we'zn, *a.* [Icel. *visinn*, wizened, withered.] Thin; lean; wizened.

**Web**, web, *n.* [A.Sax. *web*, *webb*, from stem of *weave*.] That which is woven; the whole piece of cloth woven in a loom; something resembling this; a large roll of paper such as is used for newspapers and the like; the blade of a saw; a flat portion of various things; the membrane which unites the toes of many water-fowl; the threads or filaments which a spider spins; a cobweb; *fig.* anything carefully contrived and put together, as a plot or scheme.—**Webbing**, web'ing, *n.* A strong fabric of hemp, 2 or 3 inches wide, for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.—**Web-foot**, *n.* A foot whose toes are united by a web or membrane.

**Wed**, wed, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *weddian*, to engage.] To marry; to take for husband or for wife; to join in marriage; to unite closely by passion or prejudice; to unite inseparably.—*v.i.* To marry; to contract matrimony.—**Wedded**, wed'-ed, *a.* Pertaining to matrimony (*wedded* life); intimately connected or joined together.—**Wedding**, wed'ing, *n.* Marriage; nuptial ceremony; nuptial festivities.—*Silver wedding, golden wedding, diamond wedding*, the celebrations of the twenty-fifth, the fiftieth, and the sixtieth anniversaries of a wedding.

—**Wedding-ring**, *n.* A plain gold ring placed by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand at the marriage ceremony.—**Wedlock**, wed'lok, *n.* [A.Sax. *wedléc*, a pledging, from *wed*, a pledge, and *léc*, sport, a gift, but later used as a mere termination of abstract nouns.] Marriage; matrimony.

**Wedge**, wej, *n.* [A.Sax. *wecg*.] A piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c.; one of the mechanical powers; a mass of metal, especially if resembling a wedge in form; anything in the form of a wedge.—*The thin or small end of the wedge* is used figuratively of an initiatory move of small apparent importance, but calculated to produce ultimately an important effect.—*v.t.* To split with a wedge or with wedges; to rive; to drive as a wedge is driven; to crowd or compress closely; to fasten with a wedge or with wedges; to fix in the manner of a wedge.

**Wednesday**, wenz'dä, *n.* [A.Sax. *Wōdnesdag*, that is, Woden's day. Woden is the same as Odin.] The fourth day of the week; the next day after Tuesday.

**Wee**, we, *a.* [A form of *way*, its present meaning being due to its

frequent usage in the phrase 'a little *we*' (or *wea*) = a little way, a little bit.] Small; little. [Colloq.]

**Weed**, wēd, *n.* [A.Sax. *wēdd*.] The general name of any plant that is useless or troublesome; a plant such as grows where it is not wanted, and is either of no use to man or injurious to crops; a sorry, worthless animal; a leggy, loose-bodied horse; a cigar.—*v.t.* To free from weeds or noxious plants; to take away, as noxious plants; to extirpate; to free from anything hurtful or offensive.—**Weedy**, wēd'ī, *a.* Consisting of weeds; abounding with weeds; worthless for breeding or racing purposes (a *weedy* horse).

**Weed**, wēd, *n.* [A.Sax. *waed*, *waede*, a garment.] A garment; *pl.* mourning, especially the mourning dress of a widow.

**Week**, wēk, *n.* [A.Sax. *wice*.] The space of seven days; the space from one Sunday to another.—**Week-day**, *n.* Any day of the week except Sunday.—**Weekly**, wēk'li, *a.* Pertaining to a week or week-days; lasting for a week; happening or done once a week.—*adv.* Once a week.—*n.* A periodical, as a newspaper, appearing once a week.

**Ween**, wen, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *wēnan*.] To be of opinion; to have the notion; to think; to imagine.

**Weep**, wēp, *v.i.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *wēpt*. [A.Sax. *wēpan*.] To manifest grief or other strong passion by shedding tears; to drop or flow like tears; to let fall drops; to rain; to give out moisture; to have the branches drooping or hanging downwards; to droop.—*v.i.* To lament, bewail, or bemoan; to shed tears for; to shed or let fall drop by drop; to pour forth in drops, as if tears; to get rid of by weeping; followed by *away*, *out*, &c.

**Weevil**, wē'vil, *n.* [A.Sax. *wifel*.] The name applied to various insects of the beetle family, distinguished by the prolongation of the head, so as to form a sort of snout or proboscis; dangerous enemies to the agriculturist, from destroying grain, fruit, &c.

**Weft**, weft, *n.* [A.Sax. *weft*, the woof, from *wefan*, to weave; so Icel. *weftr*.] The woof of cloth; the threads that are carried in the shuttle and cross the warp.

**Weigh**, wā, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *wegan*, to lift, to weigh, to move.] To raise or bear up; to lift so that it hangs in the air (to *weigh* anchor); to examine by the balance so as to ascertain how heavy a thing is; to pay, allot, or take by weight; to consider for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; to estimate; to balance; to compare.—*v.i.* To have weight; to be equal in weight (to *weigh* a pound); to be considered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance; to bear heavily; to press hard.—**Weigh-bridge**, *n.* A machine for weighing carts,

wagons, &c., with their load.—**Weight**, wāt, *n.* [O.E. *weght*, *wight*, A.Sax. *wiht*.] That property of bodies by which they tend toward the centre of the earth; the measure of the force of gravity as determined for any particular body; the amount which anything weighs; a certain mass of brass, iron, or other substance to be used for determining the weight of other bodies (a pound *weight*); a heavy mass; something heavy; in some clocks, one of the two masses of metal that by their weight actuate the machinery; pressure; burden (the *weight* of grief); importance; influence; efficacy; consequence; moment; impressiveness; *med.* a sensation of oppression or heaviness.—*v.t.* To add or attach a weight or weights to; to add to the heaviness of.—**Weighty**, wā'tī, *a.* Having great weight; heavy; ponderous; important; momentous; grave; adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince; cogent; grave or serious.

**Weir**, wēr, *n.* [A.Sax. *war*.] A dam across a stream to stop and raise the water, for the purpose of conveying water to a mill for irrigation, &c.; a fence of twigs or stakes set in a stream for catching fish.

**Weird**, wērd, *n.* [A.Sax. *wyrd*.] Destiny; a person's allotted fate.—*a.* Connected with fate or destiny; able to influence fate; partaking of the supernatural, unearthly; suggestive of unearthliness.

**Welcome**, wel'kum, *a.* [Equivalent to *well come*.] Received with gladness; admitted willingly to one's house and company; producing gladness on its reception; grateful; pleasing; free to have or enjoy; in phrases of courtesy.—*n.* Salutation of a new-comer; kind reception of a guest or new-comer.—*v.t.* To salute a new-comer with kindness; to receive hospitably and cheerfully; to accept or meet with gladness (to *welcome* death).

**Weild**, weld, *v.t.* [O.E. *welle*, *Sc. waul* (the final *d* has been added.) To unite or join together into firm union, as two pieces of metal, by hammering or compression when raised to a white heat; hence, *fig.* to unite very closely (*welded* by affection).—*n.* A junction of two pieces of iron by hammering when heated to a white heat.

**Welfare**, wel'far, *n.* [Lit. a state of *far*ing well.] A state of exemption from misfortune, calamity, or evil; the enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; well-being; prosperity.

**Welkin**, wel'kin, *n.* [O.E. *welkne*, *wolkne*, A.Sax. *wolcen*.] The sky; the vault of heaven. [Poetical.]

**Well**, wel, *n.* [A.Sax. *well*, *wella*.] A spring; a fountain; an artificial structure from which water is obtained, often a round pit sunk perpendicularly into the earth to reach a supply of water; a compartment at the bottom of certain things; a

compartment in a fishing-vessel having holes to let in water so that fish may be kept alive; *arch*, the space in a building in which winding stairs are placed; *fig*, a spring, source, or origin.—*v.i.* To spring or issue forth, as water from the earth; to flow; to bubble up. — **Well-spring**, *n.* A fountain; a source of continual supply.

**Well**, *wel*, *a.* [A.Sax. *wel*.] Not ill; in accordance with wish or desire (the business turned out *well*); satisfactory: often in impersonal usages (it is *well*); being in health; not ailing or sick; having recovered; comfortable; being in favour; favoured (to be *well* with the king); just; right; proper (was it *well* to do this?).—*adv.* In a proper manner; justly; rightly; not ill or wickedly; in a satisfactory manner; skilfully; with due art (the work is *well* done); sufficiently; very much (I like it *well*); to a degree that gives pleasure; with praise; commendably (to speak *well* of one); conveniently; suitably (I cannot *well* go); easily; fully; adequately; thoroughly; considerably; not a little (*well* advanced in life). This word is often merely expletive or used to avoid abruptness (*well*, the work is done; *well*, let us go; *well*, *well*, be it so).

—**Well-appointed**, *a.* Fully furnished and equipped.—**Well-being**, *wel'bē-ing*, *n.* Welfare; happiness; prosperity.—**Well-born**, *a.* Born of a noble or respectable family; not of mean birth.—**Well-bred**, *a.* Of good breeding; polite; cultivated; refined; of good breed, stock, or race.—**Well-doing**, *n.* Performance of duties; upright conduct.—**Well-educated**, *a.* Having a good education; well-instructed.—**Well-founded**, *a.* Founded on good and valid reasons.—**Well-informed**, *a.* Well furnished with information; intelligent.—**Well-knit**, *a.* Firmly compacted; having a strong bodily frame.—**Well-known**, *a.* Fully known; generally known or acknowledged.—**Well-meaning**, *a.* Having a good intention.—**Well-meant**, *a.* Rightly intended; sincere; not feigned.—**Well-met**, *Interj.* A term of salutation denoting joy at meeting.—**Well-off**, *a.* In comfortable circumstances; having a good store of wealth; fortunate.—**Well-read**, *a.* Having read a great deal; conversant with books.—**Well-regulated**, *a.* Having good regulations; well-ordered.—**Well-timed**, *a.* Done at a proper time; opportune.—**Well-to-do**, *a.* Being in easy circumstances; well-off; prosperous.—**Well-wisher**, *n.* One who wishes the good of another.

**Welladay**, *wel'a-dā*, *interj.* [A corruption of *welaway*, from A.Sax. *wā*, *lā*, *wā*, *wōe*! lo! woe!] *Welaway*! alas! lackaday!

**Wellington**, *wel'ing-ton*, *n.* A kind of long-legged boot, worn by men,

named after the Duke of *Wellington*; used also adjectively.—**Wellingtonia**, *wel-ing-tō'ni-a*, *n.* A name popularly given to a genus of trees (*Sequoia*) comprising the mammoth trees of America.

**Welsh**, *welsh*, *a.* [A.Sax. *welisc*, *welisc*, lit. foreign.] Pertaining to Wales or to its people; Cymric.—*n.* The language of Wales, a member of the Celtic family, forming with the Breton and now extinct Cornish the Cymric group; the inhabitants of Wales.—**Welshman**, *welsh'man*, *n.* A native of the principality of Wales.

**Welsher**, *n.* A professional betting man who receives the sums staked by persons wishing to back particular horses and does not pay if he loses.

**Welt**, *welt*, *n.* [Probably from W. *gwald*, a hem, a welt.] A border; a kind of hem or edging; a strip of leather sewed round the edge of the upper of a boot or shoe and the inner sole, and to which the outer sole is afterwards fashioned.—*v.t.* To furnish with a welt.

**Welter**, *wel'ter*, *v.i.* [From A.Sax. *wealtan*, to roll.] To wallow; to tumble about; to roll or wallow in some foul matter; to rise and fall, as waves.

**Wen**, *wen*, *n.* [A.Sax. *wenn*, D. *wen*, L.G. *ween*, Prov.G. *wenne*, a swelling, a wart.] A tumour without inflammation or change of colour of the skin.

**Wench**, *wensh*, *n.* [O.E. *wenche*.] A familiar expression applied to a woman, especially a young woman, in any variation of tone between tenderness and contempt; in a bad sense, a young woman of loose character.—*v.i.* To frequent the company of women of ill fame.

**Wend**, *wend*, *v.i.*—pret. and pp. *wended*. *Went*, which is really the pret. of this verb, is now detached from it and used as pret. of *go*. [A.Sax. *wendan*, to turn, to go.] To go; to pass to or from a place; to travel.—*v.i.* To go; to direct: in the phrase to *wend one's way*; also used reflexively (*wend thee home-wards*).

**Werewolf**, *wēr'wulf*, *n.* A wer-wolf.

**Wergild**, *Weregild*, *wer'gild*, *wēr'gild*, *n.* [A.Sax. *wergild*—*wer*, man, and *gild*, *geld*, a payment.] Formerly a fine of varying amount for manslaughter and other crimes against the person, by paying which the offender got rid of every further obligation or punishment.

**Werewolf**, *wer'wulf*, *n.* [A.Sax. *werewolf*, lit. man-wolf, from *wer* (Icel. *verr*, Goth. *wair*), a man, and *wulf*, *wolf*; *wer* is cog. with L. *vir*, a man.] A man transformed for a time or periodically into a wolf; a man by day and a wolf by night; a lycanthrope.

**Wesleyan**, *wes'li-an*, *a.* Pertaining to John *Wesley*, or the religious sect (the Methodists) established by him

about 1739.—*n.* One who adopts the principles and doctrines of Wesleyanism.

**West**, *west*, *n.* [A.Sax. *west*.] That point of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinox, and midway between the north and south points; the region of the heavens near this point; the region or tract lying opposite the east, or nearer the west point than another point of reckoning.—*West-End*, the fashionable or aristocratic quarter of London: used often adjectively.—*a.* Being in the west or lying towards the west; western; coming or moving from the west or western region.—*adv.* To the western region; at the westward; more westward.—*v.i.* To pass to the west; to assume a westerly direction.—**Westerly**, *wes'ter-li*, *a.* Being toward the west; situated in the western region; coming from the westward.—*adv.* Tending, going, or moving toward the west.—**Western**, *wes'tern*, *a.* Being in the west, or in the direction of west; moving or directed to the west; proceeding from the west (a *western breeze*).—**Westing**, *wes'ting*, *n.* Space or distance westward; space reckoned from one point to another westward from it.—**Westward**, *Westwards*, *wes't-wēr'd*, *wes'twēr'dz*, *adv.* [A.Sax. *west*, and *-ward*, denoting direction. *Westwards* is an adverbial genitive.] Toward the west.—**Westwardly**, *wes'twēr'd-li*, *adv.* In a direction toward the west.

**Wet**, *wet*, *a.* [O.E. and Sc. *wet*, A.Sax. *waet*.] Containing water; soaked with water; having water or other liquid upon the surface; rainy; drizzly; very damp (*wet weather*).—*n.* Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree; rainy weather; rain.—*v.t.*—pret. and pp. *wet* or *wetted* (the latter regularly in the passive to avoid confusion with the adjective *wet*), ppr. *wetting*. To make wet; to moisten, drench, or soak with water or other liquid; to dip or soak in liquor.—**Wetness**, *wet'nes*, *n.* The state of being wet; a watery or moist state of the atmosphere; moisture.—**Wet-nurse**, *n.* A woman who suckles and nurses a child not her own: opposed to *dry-nurse*.

**Wether**, *weth'ēr*, *n.* [A.Sax. *wether*.] A ram, especially a castrated ram.

**Wey**, *wā*, *n.* [A.Sax. *waega*, a weight.] A certain weight or measure: of wool, 182 lb.; of wheat, 5 quarters; of cheese, 224 lb.

**Whack**, *whack*, *v.t.* To thwack; to give a hearty or resounding blow to. [Colloq.]—*v.i.* To strike or continue striking anything with smart blows. [Colloq.]

**Whale**, *whāl*, *n.* [A.Sax. *hwæl*.] The common name given to the larger mammals of the order Cetacea; the typical representative being the common or Greenland whale, so



valuable on account of the oil and whalebone which it furnishes.—**Whale-boat**, *n.* A strong carvel-built boat from 23 to 28 feet in length, rounded at both ends, used in hunting whales.—**Whale-bone**, *n.* A well-known elastic horny substance which adheres in thin parallel plates to the upper jaw of certain species of whales; baleen.—**Whaler**, *whā'ler*, *n.* A person or ship employed in the whalerfishery.

**Wharf**, *wharf*, *n.* pl. **Wharfs**, **wharfs**, or **Wharves**, *wharvz*. [*A. Sax. hwerf, hwearf*, a turning, a bank.] A quay of wood or stone on a roadstead, harbour, or river, alongside of which ships are brought to load or unload.—*v.t.* To place or lodge on a wharf.—**Wharfage**, *wharfāj*, *n.* Money paid for using a wharf; a wharf or wharfs collectively.—**Wharfinger**, *wharf'fin-jēr*, *n.* [For *wharfager*, the *n* being inserted as in *messenger, passenger*.] A person who owns or who has the charge of a wharf.

**What**, *whot*, *pron.* [*A. Sax. hwæt.*] An interrogative pronoun used in asking questions as to things, and corresponding in many respects to *who*, but used adjectively as well as substantively (*what's the matter?* I do not know what the matter is; *what stuff is this?*). Used alone in introducing a question it has an emphatic force, or is almost an interjection, equivalent to *is it possible that?* really? (*what*, do you believe that?); hence, such expressions as, *what if* = what would be the consequence if? what will it matter if? *what of* = what follows from? why need you speak of? *what though* = what does it matter though? granting or admitting that. Used to introduce an intensive or emphatic phrase or exclamation, and when employed adjectively it is equivalent to how great...! how remarkable...! how extraordinary...! (*what a season it has been!*).—**Whatever**, *whot-ev'ér*, *pron.* Anything soever that; be it what it may that; all that: used substantively; of any kind soever; be what may the: used adjectively.—**What-not**, *n.* A stand or piece of household furniture having shelves for papers, books, &c.—**What-soe'er**, **Whosoever**, *whot-sō-ār*, *whot-sō-ev'ér*, *pron.* No matter what thing or things: more emphatic that *whatever*.

**Wheat**, *whēl*, *n.* [In first meaning from *A. Sax. hweald*?, putrefaction.] A pimple or pustule; a wale or weal.

**Wheat**, *whēt*, *n.* [*A. Sax. hwaete*.] A plant belonging to the grass family, of several varieties; the seeds collectively of the plant, a well-known grain which furnishes a white nutritious flour.—**Wheat-en**, *whē'tn*, *a.* Made of wheat.

**Wheat-eat**, *whēt'ēr*, *n.* [*A. Sax. whīt, white, azs, posteriors*.] A bird akin to the stone-chat, a

common summer visitant to Britain, having a conspicuous white patch at the base of the tail.

**Whedde**, *whē'dl*, *v.t.* [Probably from *W. chwedla*, to talk, to gossip.] To entice by soft words; to gain over by coaxing and flattery; to cajole; to procure by coaxing.—*v.i.* To flatter; to coax.

**Wheel**, *whēl*, *n.* [*A. Sax. hweol*.] A circular frame or solid disc turning on an axis; as applied to carriages, a wheel usually consists of a nave, into which are inserted radiating spokes connecting it with the periphery or circular ring; any apparatus or machine the essential feature of which is a wheel (a spinning-wheel, a potter's wheel); a circular frame with projecting handles and an axle on which are wound the ropes or chains connecting it with the rudder for steering a ship; an instrument of torture formerly used, the victim being fastened on it and his limbs broken by successive blows; a whirling round; a revolution or rotation; circumgyration.—*v.t.* To cause to turn round or revolve; to give a circular motion to; to rotate; to whirl; to convey in a wheeled vehicle; to give a circular direction or form to.—*v.i.* To turn on an axis or as on an axis; to revolve; to rotate; to turn round; to make a circular flight; to roll forward or along; to march, as a body of troops, round a point that serves as a pivot.

—**Wheelbarrow**, *n.* A frame or box with a wheel in front and two handles behind, rolled by a single individual.—**Wheeler**, *whē'ler*, *n.* One who wheels; a maker of wheels; a wheel-horse, or one next the wheels of the carriage.—**Wheelwright**, *n.* A man whose occupation is to make wheels.

**Wheeze**, *whēz*, *v.i.* [*A. Sax. hweāsan*.] To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma.

**Whelk**, *whelk*, *n.* [*A. Sax. weolc*.] An edible mollusc with a spiral shell, used for food in England.

**Whelm**, *whelm*, *v.t.* [Apparently modified from old *whelve*, *whelfe*, to overturn.] To throw over so as to convert; to engulf; to swallow up; to ruin or destroy by overpowering disaster.

**Whelp**, *whelp*, *n.* [*A. Sax. hwelp*.] The young of the canine species, and of several other beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub; a son; a young man: in contempt or sportiveness.—*v.i.* To bring forth whelps.—*v.t.* To bring forth, as a bitch does; hence to give birth to or originate: in contempt.

**When**, *when*, *adv.* [*A. Sax. hwænne*.] At what or which time: used interrogatively (*when did he come?*); at the time that; at or just after the moment that: used relatively (*he came when I went*); at which time; at the same time that; while; whereas (*you were absent when you should have been present*); which

time; then: preceded by *since* or *till*.—**Whene'er**, *when-ār*. Contracted form of *Whenever*.—**Whenever**, *when-ev'ér*, *adv.* At whatever time.—**Whensoever**, *whensō-ev'ér*, *adv.* At whatever time.

**Whence**, *whens*, *adv.* [*O.E. whennes*.] From what place; from what or which source, origin, premises, antecedents, principles, facts, and the like; how: used interrogatively (*whence and what art thou?*); from which: referring to place, source, origin, facts, arguments, &c., and used relatively (*the place whence he came*).—*From whence*, although a pleonastic mode of expression, is used by good writers.

**Where**, *whār*, *adv.* [*A. Sax. hwar*.] At or in what place; in what position, situation, or circumstances: used interrogatively; at or in the place in which; in which case, position, circumstances, &c.: used relatively; to which place; whither: used both interrogatively and relatively.—**Whereabout**, *whār-a-bout*, *adv.* Near what or which place; the place near which; concerning or about which: also frequently used as a noun (a notice of your *whereabouts*).—**Whereabouts**, *whār-a-bouts*, *adv.* Near what or which place; whereabouts: often used substantively (I do not know his *whereabouts*).—**Whereas**, *whār-az*, *conj.* The fact or case really being that; when in fact; the thing being so that; considering that things are such that.—**Whereat**, *whār-at*, *adv.* At which: used relatively; at what: used interrogatively.—**Whereby**, *whār-bī*, *adv.* By which: used relatively; by what: used interrogatively.

**Wherefore**, *whār'for*, *adv.* and *conj.* For which reason: used relatively; why; for what reason: used interrogatively.—**Wherein**, *whār-in*, *adv.* In which; in which thing, time, respect, &c.: used relatively; in what thing, time, &c.: used interrogatively.—**Whereof**, *whār-ov*, *adv.* Of which: used relatively; of what: used interrogatively.—**Whereon**, *whār-on*, *adv.* On which: used relatively; on what: used interrogatively.—**Wheresoever**, *whār-sō-ār*, *whār-sō-ev'ér*, *adv.* In what place soever; in whatever place.—**Whereupon**, *whār-up-on*, *adv.* Upon which; upon what; immediately after and in consequence of which.—**Where'er**, *Wherever*, *whār-ār*, *whār-ev'ér*, *adv.* At whatever place.—**Wherewith**, **Wherewithal**, *whār-with*, *whār-with-āl*, *adv.* With which: used relatively; with what: used interrogatively.—*The wherewith, the wherewithal*, a sufficiency of resources or money.

**Wherry**, *whēr*, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *lcel*, *hverf*, crank, said of vessels, and to *A. Sax. hweorfan*, to turn.] A light shallow boat, seated for passengers, and plying on rivers.

**Whet**, *whet*, *v.t.* [*A. Sax. hwettan*.] To sharpen by rubbing on or with

a stone; to sharpen in general; to make keen, or eager; to excite; to stimulate (to *whet* the appetite); to provoke.—*n.* The act of sharpening; something that provokes or stimulates the appetite.—**Whetstone**, *n.* A stone for sharpening cutlery or tools by friction.

**Whether**, *wheth'ér*, *pron.* [A.Sax. *hwæther*.] Which of two; which one of the two: used interrogatively and relatively.—*conj.* Which of two or more alternatives: used to introduce the first of a series of alternative clauses, the succeeding clause or clauses being connected by or by or *whether*.—*Whether* or *no*, in either alternative; in any case.

**Whew**, *whū*, *interj.* [Imitative.] A sound expressing astonishment, aversion, or contempt.

**Whey**, *whā*, *n.* [A.Sax. *hwæg*.] The watery part of milk separated from the more coagulable part, particularly in the process of making cheese.

**Which**, *which*, *pron.* [A.Sax. *hwilc*.] An interrogative pronoun, by which one or more among a number of persons or things (frequently one of two) is inquired for: used adjectively or substantively (*which* man is it? *which* are the articles you mean?); a relative pronoun, serving as the neuter of *who*: often used adjectively, the relative coming before the noun by a kind of inversion (within *which* city he resides); used as an indefinite pronoun, standing for any one which (take *which* you will).—**Which-ever**, *whichev'ér*, *pron.* No matter which; anyone: used both as an adjective and as a noun.

**Whiff**, *whif*, *n.* [Imitative of the sound of blowing.] A sudden expulsion of air, smoke, or the like from the mouth; a puff; a gust of air conveying some smell.—*v.t.* To puff; to throw out in whiffs; to smoke.—*v.i.* To emit puffs, as of smoke; to puff; to smoke.

**Whig**, *whig*, *n.* [From the name *whiggamores* applied to a body of Covenanters who marched from the south-west of Scotland to Edinburgh in 1648.] A name once given to the members of a political party in Britain: opposed to *Tory*; later applied to the more conservative section of the Liberal party, and opposed to *Radical*.—*a.* Belonging to or composed of Whigs.

**While**, *whil*, *n.* [A.Sax. *hwil*, a time, a space of time.] A time; a space of time; especially, a short space of time during which something happens or is to happen or be done.—*conj.* During the time that; as long as; at the same time that.—*v.t.* To cause to pass pleasantly and without irksomeness, languor, or weariness; usually with *away* (to *while* away time).—**Whilst**, *whilst*, *conj.* The same as *while*, but less commonly used.

**Whim**, *whim*, *n.* [Probably akin to Icel. *hvima*, to wander with the eyes.] A sudden turn of the mind;

a freak; a capricious notion; a kind of large capstan worked by horse-power or steam for raising ore, water, &c., from the bottom of a mine.—**Whimsey**, *whim'zī*, *n.* A whim; a freak; a capricious notion.—**Whimsical**, *whim'zī-kal*, *a.* [From *whimsey*.] Full of whims; freakish; capricious; odd in appearance; fantastic.

**Whimbrel**, *whim'brel*, *n.* [Perhaps from its cry resembling a *whimpering*.] A British bird closely allied to the curlew, but considerably smaller.

**Whimper**, *whim'pēr*, *v.i.* [Akin to G. *wimmern*, to whimper, and to *whine*, both being imitative words.] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice.—*v.t.* To utter in a low, whining, or crying tone.—*n.* A low, peevish, broken cry.

**Whin**, *whin*, *n.* [W. *chwyn*, weeds.] Gorse; furze.—**Whin-chat**, *n.* A passerine bird visiting Britain in summer, and commonly found among broom and furze.—**Whinstone**, *whin'stōn*, *n.* [Probably first given to the blocks of whinstone often found lying in waste places.] A name for greenstone, and also applied to any dark-coloured and hard unstratified rock.

**Whine**, *whin*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *hwīnan*.] To express distress or complaint by a plaintive drawing cry; to complain in a mean or unmanly way; to make a similar noise, as dogs or other animals.—*n.* A drawing plaintive tone; a mean or affected complaint.

**Whinny**, *whin'ī*, *v.i.* [Imitative and akin to *whine*; comp. L. *hinnio*, to whinny.] To neigh.—*n.* The neigh of a horse; a low neigh.

**Whip**, *whip*, *v.t.* [Allied to D. *wippen*, to skip, to toss.] To take or seize with a sudden motion; to carry or convey suddenly and rapidly: with *away*, *out*, *up*, and the like; to sew slightly; to form into gathers; to overlay, as a rope or cord, with a cord, twine, or thread going round and round; to strike with a lash or with anything tough and flexible; to lash; to flog; to drive with lashes; to make to spin round with lashes (to *whip* a top); to lash in a figurative sense; to treat with cutting severity; to fish in with rod and line; to beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, &c.—*v.i.* To start suddenly and run; to turn and run: with *away*, *round*, &c.—*n.* An instrument for driving horses, cattle, &c., or for correction, consisting commonly of a handle, to which is attached a thong of plaited leather; a lash; a coachman or driver of a carriage (a good *whip*); a member of parliament or other legislative body who secures the attendance of as many members as possible at important divisions; a call made upon members to be in their places at a certain time.—**Whip-cord**, *n.* A hard-twisted cord of which lashes for whips are made; a strong tough worsted

material, used for riding-breeches, uniforms, &c.—**Whip-hand**, *n.* The hand that holds the whip in riding or driving.—*To have the whip-hand of*, to have an advantage over.

**Whipper-in**, *n.* One who keeps hounds from wandering, and *whips* them *in*, if necessary.—**Whipper-snapper**, *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person; a whipster.—

**Whip-poor-will**, *n.* The popular name of an American bird, allied to the European goat-sucker or night-jar, so called from its cry.—**Whipster**, *whip'stēr*, *n.* A nimble little fellow; a sharp shallow fellow; used with some degree of contempt.

**Whippet**, *whip'et*, *n.* A breed of dog resembling the greyhound but smaller, used chiefly for coursing and racing; *milit.* a light tank which can move quickly.

**Whir**, *whēr*, *v.i.* [From the sound, partly influenced in meaning by *whirl*; comp. *whiz*.] To whiz; to fly, dart, revolve, or otherwise move quickly with a whizzing or buzzing sound.—*n.* The buzzing or whirling sound made by a quickly revolving wheel, a partridge's wings, and the like.—**Whirring**, *whēr'ing*, *n.* The sound of something that whirs; the sound of a partridge's or pheasant's wings.

**Whirl**, *whērī*, *v.t.* [A freq. corresponding to A.Sax. *hweorfan*, to turn.] To turn round or cause to revolve rapidly; to turn with velocity; to carry away by means of something that turns round.—*v.i.* To turn round rapidly; to revolve or rotate swiftly; to move along swiftly as in a wheeled vehicle.—*n.* A turning with velocity; rapid rotation; something that moves with a whirling motion; a hook used in twisting, as in a rope machine.—**Whirlpool**, *whērī'pōl*, *n.* A circular eddy or current in a river or the sea produced by the configuration of the channel, by meeting currents, by winds meeting tides, &c.—

**Whirlwind**, *whērī'wind*, *n.* A whirling wind; a violent wind moving in a circle, or rather in a spiral form, as if moving round an axis, this axis having at the same time a progressive motion.

**Whisk**, *whisk*, *v.t.* [Same as Dan. *viske*, to wipe.] To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, rapid motion; to move with a quick, sweeping motion.—*v.i.* To move nimbly and with velocity.—*n.* A rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light; a sudden puff or gale; a wisp or small bunch; a brush or small besom; *cookery*, an instrument for rapidly agitating certain articles, as cream, eggs, &c.—**Whisker**, *whis'kēr*, *n.* The hair growing on the cheeks of a man; the bristly hairs growing on the upper lip of a cat or other animal at each side.

**Whisky**, *Whiskey*, *whis'ki*, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *uisge-beatha*, whisky, usquebaugh, lit. water of life—*uisge*, water, *beatha*, life. *Whisky*, there-

fore, means simply water.] An ardent spirit distilled generally from barley, but sometimes from wheat, rye, sugar, &c.

**Whisper**, whis'pér, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *hwispran*.] To speak with a low, hissing, or sibilant voice; to speak softly or without sonant breath; to make a low, sibilant sound, as the wind.—*v.t.* To say in a whisper or under the breath.—*n.* A low, soft, sibilant voice; the utterance of words with the breath merely; what is uttered by whispering; a low, sibilant sound, as of the wind.—**Whispering**, whis'pér-ing, *p.* and *a.* Speaking in a whisper; making secret insinuations of evil; back-biting; making a low, sibilant sound.

**Whist**, whist, *interj.* [Akin to *hush*, *hist*.] Silence! hush! be still!—*a.* Silent; still.—*n.* A well-known game at cards, played by four persons and with the full pack, said to be so called because the parties playing it have to be *whist* or silent.

**Whistle**, whis'l, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *hwistlian*.] To utter a kind of musical sound by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips; to utter a sharp or piercing tone, or series of tones, as birds; to pipe; to produce a shrill sound; to sound with a loud shrill wind-instrument; to sound shrill or like a pipe.—*v.t.* To utter or modulate by whistling; to call, direct, or signal by a whistle.—*n.* The sound produced by one who whistles; any similar sound; the shrill note of a bird; a sound of this kind from an instrument; an instrument or apparatus for producing such a sound; the instrument sounded by escaping steam used on railway engines, steam-ships, &c.

**Whit**, whit, *n.* [By metathesis from A.Sax. *whit*, a creature.] The smallest part or particle imaginable; an iota; a tittle: used generally with a negative (not a *whit* better).

**White**, whit, *a.* [A.Sax. *hwit*.] Being of the colour of pure snow; not tinged or tinted with any of the proper colours of their compounds; snowy; the opposite of black or dark; pale; pallid; bloodless, as from fear or cowardice; pure and unsullied; grey, greyish-white or hoary, as from age, grief, fear, &c. (*white* hair); lucky; favourable (*a white day*).—*n.* The colour of snow; the lightest colouring matter or pigment, or the hue produced by such; a part of something having the colour of snow; the central part of the butt in archery; the albumen of an egg; that part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or coloured part; a member of the white race of mankind.—*v.t.* To make white; to whiten.—**White-ant**, *n.* A termite.—**White-bait**, *n.* The fry of several kinds of small fish abounding in the Thames, and much prized as a delicacy.—**Whiteboy**, whit'boy, *n.* A member of an illegal association formed in Ireland about

1760.—**White-feather**, *n.* The symbol of cowardice, a term introduced from cock-fighting, a gamecock having no white feathers: generally used in such phrases as to show the *white-feather* = to show cowardice, to behave like a coward.

—**White-friar**, *n.* A friar of the Carmelite order, from their white cloaks.—**White-heat**, *n.* That degree of heat at which iron becomes glowing white.—**White-lead**, *n.* A carbonate of lead much used in painting; ceruse.—**White-lie**, *n.* A lie for which some kind of excuse can be offered; a harmless or non-malicious falsehood.—**White-metal**, *n.* A general name for any alloy in which zinc, tin, nickel, or lead is used in such quantity as to give it a white colour, as Britannia-metal, German-silver, queen's-metal, &c.—**Whiten**, whit'n, *v.t.* To make white; to bleach; to blanch.—*v.i.* To grow white; to turn or become white.

—**Whiteness**, whit'nes, *n.* The state of being white; want of blood in the face; paleness; purity; cleanness.—**White-smith**, whit'smith, *n.* A tinsmith; a worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work.—**White-thorn**, *n.* The common hawthorn.—**White-throat**, *n.* A small British bird of the warbler family.—**Whitewash**, whit'wash, *n.* A wash or liquid for whitening something; a composition of lime and water, or of whitening, size, and water, for whitening walls, ceilings, &c.—*v.t.* To cover with whitewash; hence, *fig.* to clear from imputations; to restore the reputation of; colloquially, to clear from the effects of bankruptcy by passing through a judicial process.—**Whitewine**, *n.* Any wine of a clear transparent colour, varying from the palest straw-colour to a deep golden tint.—**White-witch**, *n.* A witch of a beneficent disposition.

**Whither**, whith'ér, *adv.* [A.Sax. *hwider*.] To what place: used interrogatively; to which place: used relatively. *Where* has now to a considerable extent taken the place of *whither*.

**Whiting**, whít'ing, *n.* [From *white*; in first meaning with *dim. term. -ing*; in second with *term. of verbal noun*.] A small fish of the cod tribe which abounds on all the British coasts, and forms a delicate article of food; chalk pulverized and freed from impurities, used in whitewashing, for cleaning plate, &c.

**Whitlow**, whit'lō, *n.* [A corruption of *whickflaw* for *quick-flaw*, *lit. flaw* or *sore of the quick*.] An inflammation affecting one or more of the joints of the fingers, generally terminating in an abscess.

**Whitsunday**, whit'sun-dā, *n.* [Lit. white Sunday. The name was given because Pentecost was formerly a great season for christenings, in which white robes are a prominent

feature.] The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival of the Church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost; in Scotland, a term-day (May 15, or May 26 Old Style).—**Whit-Monday**, *n.* The Monday following Whitsunday; in England generally observed as a holiday.—**Whitsun**, whit'sun, *a.* Pertaining to Whitsuntide.—**Whitsuntide**, whit'sun-tid, *n.* [Whitsun, and tide, time, season.] The season of Pentecost.

**Whittle**, whit'l, *n.* [O.E. *thwitel*, *dim.* from A.Sax. *thwitan*, to cut.] A knife: rarely now used except in provincial English or Scots.—*v.t.*—*whittled*, *whittling*. To cut or dress with a knife.

**Whiz**, whiz, *v.i.*—*whizzed*, *whizzing*. [An imitative word; comp. *weehee*, *whistle*, *whir*, &c.] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.—*n.* A sound between hissing and humming.

**Who**, hō, *pron. relative*; possessive *Whose*, hōz; objective *Whom*, hōm. [A.Sax. *hwā*, who, masc. and fem., *what*, what, neut.] A relative and interrogative pronoun always used substantively (that is, not joined with a noun), and with relation to a person or persons; used interrogatively who = what or which person or persons? of what personality (*who* is he? I do not know *who* he is); used relatively = that; which person; sometimes used elliptically for *he*, *they*, or *those*, *who* or *whom*.—**Whoever**, hō-ev'ér, *pron.* Any person whatever; no matter who.—**Whosoever**, hō-sō-ev'ér, *pron.* Whoever; whatever person.

**Whoa**, hō, *exclam.* Stop! stand still!

**Whole**, hōl, *a.* [O.E. *hole*, *hool*.] In a healthy state; sound; well; restored to a sound state; healed; unimpaired; uninjured; not broken or fractured; not defective or imperfect; entire; complete; comprising all parts, units, &c., that make up an aggregate; all the; total (the *whole* city).—**Whole number**, an integer, as opposed to a fraction.—*n.* An entire thing; a thing complete in itself, the entire or total assemblage of parts; a complete system; a regular combination of parts.—**Wholesale**, hōl'sāl, *n.* Sale of goods by the entire piece or large quantity, as distinguished from *retail*.—*a.* Pertaining to the trade by wholesale; dealing by wholesale; *fig.* in great quantities; extensive and indiscriminate.—**Wholesome**, hōl'sum, *a.* [Whole, and affix -some.] Tending to promote health; good for the bodily system; nourishing; healthful; favourable to morals, religion, or prosperity; salutary.—**Wholly**, hōl'ly, *adv.* [For *whole-ly*.] Entirely; completely; perfectly; totally; exclusively.

**Whoop**, hōp, *v.i.* [Perhaps from Fr. *houper*, to whoop, an imitative



word.] To shout with a loud, clear voice; to call out loudly, as in excitement; to halloo; to hoot, as an owl.—*n.* A shout; a loud clear call.—**Whooping-cough**, hōp'ing-kōf, *n.* A contagious ailment common in childhood, characterized by a violent convulsive cough, returning by fits, and consisting of several expirations, followed by a sonorous inspiration or *whoop*.

**Whop**, whop, *v.t.* [*W. chwapiaw*, to strike, from *chwap*, a stroke.] To strike; to beat. [Colloq.]—**Whopper**, whop'ēr, *n.* [The idea of greatness or bulk is often associated with that of a blow; thus a *striking* likeness is an impressive likeness.] Anything uncommonly large; a manifest lie. [Colloq.]

**Whore**, hōr, *n.* [*A.Sax. hōre.*] A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a harlot; a prostitute; a lewd woman.—*v.i.* To have to do with prostitutes.

**Whorl**, whorl, *n.* [A form of *whirl*, which is also used in same sense.] A ring of leaves or other organs of a plant all on the same plane; a turn of the spire of a univalve shell; the fly of a spindle, generally made of wood, sometimes of hard stone.

**Whortleberry**, whor'ti-be-ri, *n.* [From *A.Sax. wȳrtl*, a small shrub, dim. of *wort*, a wort.] The bilberry and its fruit.

**Why**, whī, *adv.* [*A.Sax. hwi*, *hwȳ*, the instrumental case of *hwa*, who, *hwæt*, what. *How* is a form of the same word.] For what cause, reason, or purpose; wherefore; interrogatively (direct or indirect); for what reason or cause; for what; wherefore; used relatively.—*Why* is sometimes used substantively (the how and the why).—*interj.* Used emphatically or to enliven the speech or to draw attention.

**Wick**, wik, *n.* [*A.Sax. weoca*, *wecca*.] A sort of loose spongy string or band which draws up the oil in lamps or the melted tallow or wax in candles to be burned.

**Wicked**, wik'ed, *a.* [From old *wicke*, *wikke*.] Evil in principle or practice; doing evil; sinful; bad; wrong; iniquitous; mischievous; prone or disposed to mischief, often good-natured mischief; roguish.

**Wicker**, wik'ēr, *a.* [*O.E. wīkr*, *wiker*, a withy.] Made of plaited twigs or osiers; covered with such plaited work.—*n.* A small plant twig; a withy; a basket.—**Wicker-work**, *n.* A texture of twigs; basket-work.

**Wicket**, wik'et, *n.* [*O.Fr. wicket* (*Fr. guichet*), from *lcel. wīkja*, to turn, to bend, same word as *A.Sax. wīcan*, to yield.] A small gate or doorway, especially a small door forming part of a larger one; a hole in a door; *cricket*, the object at which the bowler aims, consisting of three upright rods (stumps), having two small pieces (bails) lying in grooves along their tops; the ground on which the wickets are set.

**Wide**, wīd, *a.* [*A.Sax. wīd.*] Having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides; broad: opposed to *narrow*; having a great extent every way; vast; extensive; *fig.* not narrow or limited; enlarged; liberal; broad to a certain degree (three feet *wide*); failing to hit a mark; hence, remote or distant from anything, as truth, propriety, or the like.—*n.* (*cricket*) A ball bowled so as to pass the wicket out of the batsman's reach.—*adv.* To a distance; to a considerable extent or space; far; far from the mark or from the purpose; astray.—**Widely**, wīd'li, *adv.* In a wide manner or degree; with great extent each way; very much; greatly; far.—**Widen**, wīd'n, *v.t.* To make wide or wider; to extend the breadth of.—*v.i.* To grow wide or wider; to extend itself.—**Width**, wīdth, *n.* [*Comp. breadth*, *length*.] Breadth; wideness.

**Widgeon**, wīj'ōn, *n.* [*Fr. widgeon.*] A migratory bird of the duck family, which breeds in high northern latitudes.

**Widow**, wīd'ō, *n.* [*A.Sax. wīduwe.*] A woman who has lost her husband by death, and who remains still unmarried; also used adjectively (a widow lady).—*v.t.* To reduce to the condition of a widow; to bereave of a husband or mate; to strip of anything good.—**Widower**, wīd'ō-ēr, *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death.

**Wield**, wīld, *v.t.* [*O.E. wēldan*, *A.Sax. (ge)wēldan*, from *wēaldan*, to rule; *lcel. valda*, *G. walten*, to rule; *Goth. valdan*, to govern; same root as *L. valēre*, to be strong.] To use in the hand or hands with full command or power; to hold aloft or swing freely with the arm; to use or employ with the hand; to manage, employ, or have full control over.

**Wife**, wīf, *n. pl. Wives*, wīvz. [*A.Sax. wīf*, a woman, a wife.] Originally, any woman of mature age: still so used in compounds (*ale-wife*, *fish-wife*); a woman or female of any age who is united to a man in wedlock: the correlative of *husband*.—**Wifely**, wīf'li, *a.* Like a wife; becoming a wife.

**Wig**, wīg, *n.* [The final syllable of *periwig*.] An artificial covering of hair for the head, used generally to conceal baldness, but formerly worn as a fashionable means of decoration.—**Wigging**, wīg'ing, *n.* A rating; a scolding. [Colloq.]

**Wight**, wīt, *n.* [*A.Sax. wīht*, *wuht*, a creature, a thing.] A being; a human being; a person either male or female.

**Wight**, wīt, *a.* [*lcel. wīgr*, neut. *wīgt*, warlike.] Having warlike prowess; strong and active; agile. [Poet.]

**Wigwam**, wīg'wam, *n.* [*A native Indian term.*] An Indian cabin or hut, so called in North America.

**Wild**, wīld, *a.* [*A.Sax. wīld.*] Living in a state of nature; roving at will; not tame; not domestic; savage;

uncivilized; ferocious; sanguinary; growing or produced without culture; not cultivated; desert; uncultivated; as left by nature (*a wild scene*); turbulent; tempestuous; stormy; furious: in both a physical and moral sense; violent; unregulated; passionate (*a wild outbreak of rage*); disorderly in conduct; frolicsome; wayward; reckless; rash; not based on reason or prudence; wanting order or regularity; extravagant; fantastic; indicating strong emotion or excitement; excited; bewildered; distracted (*a wild look*); excessively eager; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain.—*n.* A desert; an uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region.—**Wild-boar**, *n.* An animal of the hog kind, the ancestor of the domesticated swine.—**Wild-cat**, *n.* A ferocious animal closely akin to the domestic cat, but with a shorter, bushier tail, formerly abundant in Britain.—**Wild-duck**, *n.* A web-footed bird, the stock of the common domestic duck; the mallard.—**Wildfire**, wīld'fir, *n.* A composition of inflammable materials readily catching fire and hard to be extinguished; a kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder.—**Wild-goose**, *n.* The stock of the domestic goose, formerly abundant in England, but now only a winter visitant.—*Wild-goose chase*, the pursuit of anything in ignorance of the direction it will take; a foolish pursuit or enterprise.—**Wildness**, wīld'nes, *n.* The state of being wild; desert or uncultivated state; savageness; fierceness; distraction; great perturbation of look.

**Wilderness**, wīld'ēr-nes, *n.* [Formed with suffix *-ness* from older *wīldere*, a wilderness.] A desert; a tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide barren plain; a portion of a garden set apart for things to grow in unchecked luxuriance.

**Wile**, wīl, *n.* [*A.Sax. wīle*.] A trick or stratagem practised for insinuating or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.—*v.t.*—*wiled*, *wiling*. To draw or turn away, as by diverting the mind; to cajole or to wheedle [Sc.].—**Wiliness**, wīli'nes, *n.* The character of being wily; cunning; guile.—**Wily**, wī'li, *a.* Capable of using wiles; full of wiles; subtle; cunning; crafty.

**Wilful**. Under **WILL**.

**Will**, wīl, *n.* [*A.Sax. wīlla*.] That faculty or power of the mind by which we determine either to do or not to do something; the power of control which the mind possesses over its own operations; volition; power of resisting impulse; determination; the determination or choice of one possessing authority; wish or pleasure of a superior; strong wish or inclination (It is against my *will*); *law*, the legal declaration of a man's intentions as to what he wishes to be performed

after his death in relation to his property; a testament; the written paper containing such a disposition of property.—*v. aux.*, *pres.* *I will*, *thou wilt*, *he will*; *past.* *would*; *no past participle*. [*A.Sax. willan*, *pret. wolde*.] A word denoting either simple futurity or futurity combined with volition according to the subject of the verb. In the first person it expresses willingness, consent, intention, or promise; and when emphasized, determination or fixed purpose (*I will go*); simple futurity with the first person being expressed by *shall* (*SHALL*). In the second and third persons *will* expresses only a simple future or certainty, the idea of volition, purpose, or wish being then lost.—**Would**, *wud*, *past tense of will*, stands in the same relation to *will* that *should* does to *shall*, being seldom or never a preterite indicative pure and simple, but mainly employed in subjunctive, conditional, or optative senses, in the latter case having often the force of an independent verb.—*v.t.* [From the noun rather than from the auxiliary verb. In this use the conjugation is regular, *pres. ind. I will*, *thou wilt*, *he wills*, &c., *pret.* and *pp. willed*.] To determine by an act of choice (a man may move if *he wills it*); to ordain; to decree; to desire or wish; to intend; to dispose of by testament; to give as a legacy; to bequeath.—*v.i.* [From the noun.] To form a volition; to exercise an act of the will; to desire; to wish; to determine; to decree.—**Willing**, *wil'ing*, *a.* Ready to do or grant; having the mind inclined; not averse; desirous; ready; borne or accepted voluntarily; *voluntary*.—**Wilful**, *wil'ful*, *a.* Governed by one's own will without yielding to reason; not to be moved from one's notions or inclinations; obstinate; refractory; wayward; done by design; intentional (*wilful murder*).—**Wilfulness**, *wil'ful-nes*, *n.* Obstacity; stubbornness; perverseness; intention; character of being done by design.

**Will-o'-the-wisp**, *n.* IGNIS FATUUS.

**Willow**, *wil'ô*, *n.* [*A.Sax. welig*.] A name for numerous well-known species of plants of a tree-like or shrubby habit, loving moist grounds, and valuable for a variety of purposes, including basket-making.—**Willowy**, *wil'ô-i*, *a.* Abounding with willows; resembling a willow; slender and graceful.

**Wilt**, *wilt*, *v.* [*Akin welk*.] To fade.

**Wimble**, *wim'bl*, *n.* [*Dan. vimmel*.] An instrument of the gimlet, auger, or brace kind used for boring holes.

**Wimple**, *wim'pl*, *n.* [*A.Sax. winpel*.] A former female head-dress laid in plaits over the head and round the chin, sides of the face, and neck, still worn by nuns.

**Win**, *win*, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp. won* (*wun*), *ppr. winning*. [*A.Sax. winnan*, to strive, labour, fight,

struggle.] To gain by proving oneself superior in a contest; to be victorious in; to gain as victor; to gain possession of by fighting; to get into one's possession by conquest (to *win a fortress*); to gain, procure, or obtain in a general sense, but especially implying labour, effort, or struggle; to allure to kindness or compliance; to gain or obtain, as by solicitation or courtship; to gain to one's side or party, as by solicitation or other influence.—*v.i.* To be superior in a contest or competition; to be victorious; to gain the victory.—**Winning**, *win'ing*, *a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favour; charming (a *winning manner*).—*n.* The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest; usually in the pl.

**Wince**, *wins*, *v.i.* [Formerly also *winch*, from *O.Fr. guinchir, guenchir, winchir* (?), from *O.G. wenken*, to start aside.] To twist or turn, as in pain or uneasiness; to shrink; to start back.—*n.* The act of one who winces; a start, as from pain.

**Winch**, *winsh*, *n.* [*A.Sax. wince*.] The crank for turning an axle; a hoisting machine in which an axis is turned by a crank-handle, and a rope or chain wound round it so as to raise a weight.

**Wind**, *wind*, in poetry often *wind*, *n.* [*A.Sax. wind*.] Air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity; a current of air; a current in the atmosphere, as coming from a particular point; a point of the compass, especially one of the cardinal points [*O.T.*], air artificially put in motion (the *wind of a projectile*); breath modulated by the respiratory organs or by an instrument; power of respiration; lung power; breath; empty or unmeaning words; idle or vain threats; gas generated in the stomach and bowels; flatulence.

—*v.t.* (*wind*). *Pret.* and *pp. generally wound*, sometimes *winded*. [From *wind*, the above noun, pronounced as *wind*; the strong conjugation has been introduced through confusion with *wind*, to twist.] To blow; to sound by blowing.—*v.t.* (*wind*). [From *wind*, *n.*, pronounced *wind*.] To perceive or follow by the scent; to nose (hounds *wind* an animal); to expose to the wind; to render scant of wind by riding or driving (a horse); to let rest and recover wind.—**Windage**, *wind'âj*, *n.* *Gun*. the difference between the diameter of the bore of a firearm and that of the shell; the influence of the wind in deflecting a missile; the extent of such deflection.—**Wind-bag**, *n.* A bag filled with wind; a man of mere words; a noisy pretender.—**Wind-egg**, *n.* An egg surrounded only by a membrane.—**Windfall**, *wind'fal*, *n.* Fruit blown from a tree; timber blown down; an unexpected legacy; any unexpected piece of good fortune.—**Wind-flower**, *n.* The anemone.—**Wind-gall**, *n.* A

soft tumour on the fetlock joints of a horse; a streak of light on the edge of a cloud, reckoned a sign of approaching stormy weather.—**Wind-gauge**, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind; an anemometer.—**Wind-hover**, *n.* A name of the kestrel.—**Wind-instrument**, *n.* An instrument of music, played by breath or wind, as the flute, horn, organ, harmonium, &c.—**Wind-jammer**, *n.* A sailing-ship (*Colloq.*).—**Windmill**, *wind'mil*, *n.* A mill driven by the force of the wind, and used for grinding corn, pumping water, &c.—**Windpipe**, *wind'pîp*, *n.* The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.—**Windward**, *wind'wêrd*, *n.* The point from which the wind blows.—*a.* On the side toward which the wind blows.—*adv.* Toward the wind.—**Windy**, *wind'i*, *a.* Consisting of wind; formed by gales; tempestuous; boisterous; exposed to the wind; resembling the wind; as empty as the wind; flatulent.

**Wind**, *wind*, *v.t.*—*pret.* and *pp. wound* (occasionally *winded*). [*A.Sax. windan*.] To coil round something; to form into a ball or coil by turning; to turn by shifts and expedients; *refl.* insinuate; to bend or turn to one's pleasure; to enfold or encircle.—*v.i.* To turn around something; to have a spiral direction; to have a course marked by bendings; to meander; to make one's way by bendings.—**Winder**, *wind'êr*, *n.* One who or that which winds yarn or the like; an instrument or machine for winding.—**Winding**, *wind'ing*, *a.* Bending; having curves or bends; spirals.—*n.* A turn or turning; a bend.—**Winding-sheet**, *n.* A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped; a piece of tallow or wax hanging down from a burning candle; regarded as an omen of death.—**Wind-up**, *n.* The conclusion or final settlement of any matter; the closing act; the close.

**Windlass**, *wind'las*, *n.* [Partly from *D. windas*, or *Icel. vindass*, lit. winding-beam; partly from *old windle*, a wheel or reel, a dim. from the verb to *wind*.] A modification of the wheel and axle, consisting of a horizontal barrel turned by a winch or by levers, for raising a weight that hangs at the end of a rope or chain wound on to the barrel.

**Windlestraw**, *wind'li-strâ*, *n.* [*A.Sax. windelstrew*.] A name given to various species of grasses; a stalk of grass.

**Window**, *wind'ô*, *n.* [*O.E. windoge*.] An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light or of light and air when necessary; an opening resembling or suggestive of a window; the sash or other thing that covers the aperture.—**Window-dressing**, *n.* Skillful presentation of political programme, &c.—**Window-glass**, *n.* Glass for windows, of an inferior quality to plate-glass.



**Wine**, win, *n.* [A.Sax. *win*.] An alcoholic liquor obtained by the fermentation of the juice of the grape or fruit of the vine; also, the juice of certain fruits prepared in imitation of this (currant *wine*, gooseberry *wine*).—**Wine-cellar**, *n.* An apartment or cellar for stowing wine.—**Wine-cooler**, *n.* A vessel for cooling wine before it is drunk.—**Wine-glass**, *n.* A small glass in which wine is drunk.—**Wine-press**, *n.* An apparatus in which the juice is pressed out of grapes.—**Wine-vault**, *n.* A vault or cellar for wine; a name frequently assumed by a public-house or tavern.—**Winy**, wi'ni, *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.

**Wing**, wing, *n.* [Same as Sw. and Dan. *vinge*.] One of the anterior limbs in birds, specially modified and provided with feathers, in most cases serving as organs of flight; an organ used for flying by some other animals, as insects and bats; act of flying; flight (to take *wing*); that which moves or acts like a wing, as the sail of a windmill, of a ship, &c.; a projection of a building on one side of the central or main portion; a lateral extension of anything; a leaf of a gate or double door; one of the sides of the stage of a theatre; also, one of the long narrow scenes which fill up the picture on the side of the stage; the half of a regiment or larger body, termed 'right' and 'left' when in line, 'leading' and 'rear' when in column; in a football side, position to right or left of the centre line, looking towards the opponents' goal.—*v.t.* To furnish with wings; to enable to fly; to transport by flight (to *wing* me home); to move in flight through; to traverse by flying (to *wing* the air); to wound in the wing; to disable a wing or limb of.—**Wing-case**, *n.* The hard case which covers the wings of beetles, &c.; the elytron.—**Wing-commander**, *n.* Officer in Royal Air Force corresponding in rank to a commander in the navy, or a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

**Wink**, wingk, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *wincian*.] To close and open the eyelids quickly and involuntarily; to blink; to nictitate; to give a significant hint by motion of the eyelids; to twinkle; to connive; to seem not to see; to shut the eyes wilfully; with *at* (to *wink at* faults).—*n.* The act of closing the eyelids quickly; no more time than is necessary to shut the eyes; a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

**Winkle**, wing'kl, *n.* A common abbreviation of *Periwinkle*.

**Winnow**, win'ô, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *wind-wian*.] To drive the chaff from by means of wind; to fan; *fig.* to examine, sift, or try, as for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth.—*v.i.* To separate chaff from corn.

**Winsome**, win'sum, *a.* [A.Sax. *wynsum*, pleasant, delightful, from *wynn*, delight, joy (akin to *win*), and term. -*sum*, later -*some*.] Attractive; agreeable; engaging.

**Winter**, win'ter, *n.* [A.Sax. *winter*.] The cold season of the year, which in northern latitudes may be roughly said to comprise December, January, and February; a year: the part being used for the whole; also often used as an emblem of any cheerless situation.—*a.* Belonging to winter.—*v.i.* To pass the winter; to hibernation.—*v.t.* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter (to *winter* cattle).—**Winter-green**, *n.* The common name of certain perennial plants allied to the heaths, some of which are medicinal, whilst an American species yields an oil, used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of disagreeable medicines.—**Winter-quarters**, *n.pl.* The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.—**Wintry**, win'tri, *a.* Suitable to winter; brumal; cold; bleak and cheerless.

**Wipe**, wip, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *wipian*.] To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by gentle rubbing; to strike or brush gently: often with *off*, *up*, *away*, &c.—*n.* The act of one who wipes; a rub for the purpose of cleaning.

**Wire**, wir, *n.* [A.Sax. *wir*.] A thread of metal; a fine or slender metal rod of uniform diameter; such metallic threads collectively; a telegraph wire; hence, the telegraph.—*v.t.* To bind with wire; to apply wire to; to snare by means of a wire; to send by telegraph.—*v.i.* To communicate by means of the telegraph.—**Wire-bridge**, *n.* A bridge suspended by cables formed of wire.—**Wire-cloth**, *n.* A texture of wire intermediate between wire-gauze and wire-netting.—**Wiredraw**, wir'dra, *v.t.* To form into wire by forcibly pulling through a series of holes; to draw or spin out to great length and tenuity.—**Wiredrawing**, wir'dra-ing, *n.* The act or art of extending ductile metals into wire; the drawing out of an argument or discussion to proximity by useless distinctions, disquisitions, &c.—**Wire-fence**, *n.* A fence made of parallel wires attached to upright posts.—**Wire-gauze**, *n.* A kind of stiff close fabric made of fine wire.—**Wireless**, wir'les, *n.* Wireless telegraphy or telephony; communication between distant places by means of electromagnetic waves, without the use of wires.—**Wire-netting**, *n.* A texture of wire used for light fencing, &c.—**Wire-puller**, *n.* One who pulls the wires of puppets; hence, one who instigates the actions of others without his influence appearing, an intriguer.—**Wire-worm**, *n.* A name for several kinds of larvæ or grubs very destructive to crops, the name being given from the cylindrical

form and hardness of these grubs.—**Wiry**, wi'ri, *a.* Made of wire; like wire; tough; lean and sinewy.—**Wise**, wiz, *a.* [A.Sax. *wis*.] Having the power of discerning and judging correctly; possessed of discernment, judgment, and discretion; prudent; sensible; sage; judicious; experienced; skilled; *Scrip.* godly; pious.—**Wise man**, a man skilled in hidden arts; a sorcerer.—**Wise woman**, a witch; a fortune-teller.—**Wisdom**, wiz'dom, *n.* The quality of being wise; the power or faculty of forming the fittest and best judgment in any matter presented for consideration; sound judgment and sagacity; prudence; discretion; sound common sense: often opposed to *folly*; *Scrip.* right judgment concerning religious and moral truth; godliness.—**Wisdom-tooth**, *n.* A large back double-tooth, so named because not appearing till a person is grown up.

**Wise**, wiz, *n.* [A.Sax. *wise*, manner.] Manner; mode: now used only in such phrases as *in any wise*, *in no wise*, &c., or in composition, as in *likewise*, *lengthwise*, &c., having then much the same force as *-ways* in *lengthways*, &c.

**Wiseacre**, wiz'à-kèr, *n.* [Corrupted from G. *weissager*, a soothsayer, from O.H.G. *vizzago*, *vizago*, a seer = A.Sax. *witega*, a seer, lit. one who is wise or knowing: akin to *wit* and *wise*.] One who makes pretensions to great wisdom; a would-be wise person.

**Wish**, wish, *v.i.* [O.E. *wische*, *wusche*, A.Sax. *wyscan*, to wish.] To have a desire; to long: with *for* before the object.—*v.t.* To desire; to long for: often governing an infinitive or a clause; to frame or express desires concerning; to desire to be (with words completing the sense: to *wish* one well, to *wish* himself rich); to imprecate; to invoke (to *wish* one evil).—*n.* A desire; a longing; an expression of desire; a request; a petition; the thing desired.—**Wish-bone**, **Wishing-bone**, *n.* A fowl's merry-thought.—**Wishful**, wish'ful, *a.* Having a desire; desirous: with *of* before an object; showing desire; longing.—**Wishing-cap**, *n.* The cap of Fortunatus, in the fairy tale, upon putting on which he obtained whatever he wished for.

**Wish-wash**, wish'wosh, *n.* [A reduplication of *wash*, thin or waste liquor.] Any sort of weak, thin drink.—**Wishy-washy**, wish'ish'ish, *a.* Very thin and weak; diluted; hence, feeble; wanting in substantial qualities.

**Wisp**, wisp, *n.* [O.E. *wispe*, *wesp*, *wips*.] A bundle of straw or other like substance; a bunch of fibrous matter.

**Wistful**, wist'ful, *a.* [Modified from old *wistly*, observantly, from *wist*, known, pp. of *wit*, to know.] Anxiously observant; pensive from the absence or want of something;



earnest from a feeling of desire; longing.

**Wit**, wit, *v.t.* and *i.*; present tense, I *wot*, *thou wottest* or *woist*, *he wots* or *wot*; pl. *wot*; pret. *wist* in all persons; pp. *witting*, also *wotting*. [A.Sax. *witan*, to know.] To know; to be or become aware; to learn. To *wit* is now used parenthetically to call attention to something particular, or as introductory to a detailed statement of what has been just before mentioned generally, and is equivalent to namely, that is to say.—**Wittingly**, wit'ing-li, *adv.* Knowingly; not inadvertently or ignorantly.

**Wit**, wit, *n.* [A.Sax. *wit*, *gáwit*, knowledge, mind, understanding.] Intellect, understanding or mental powers collectively; a faculty or power of the mind (he has all his *wits* about him); wisdom; sagacity; the faculty of associating ideas in a new and ingenious, and at the same time natural and pleasing way exhibited in apt language; a quality or faculty akin to humour, but depending more on point or brilliancy of language; facetiousness; a person possessing this faculty; one distinguished for bright or amusing sayings; a humorist.—**Witless**, wit'les, *a.* Destitute of sense or understanding; silly; senseless; foolish.—**Witling**, wit'ling, *n.* [Dim. from *wit*.] A person who has little wit; a pretender to wit.—**Witticism**, wit'i-sizm, *n.* [From *witty*; comp. such words as *Atticism*, *Gallicism*.] A witty sentence, phrase, or remark; an observation, characterized by wit.—**Witty**, wit'i, *a.* [A.Sax. *witig*.] Possessed of wit; smartly or cleverly facetious; bright and amusing.

**Witch**, witch, *n.* [A.Sax. *wicca*, a witch, *wicca*, a wizard; origin doubtful, perhaps akin to *wit*. Hence *wicked*.] Originally, a person of either sex given to the black art; later, a woman supposed to have formed a compact with the devil or with evil spirits, and by their means to operate supernaturally; one who practises sorcery or enchantment; a bewitching or charming young woman.—**Witchcraft**, witch'kraft, *n.* The practices of witches; sorcery; power more than natural; enchantment; fascination.

**Witenagemot**, wit'en-a-ge-mot, *n.* [A.Sax. *witena*, gen. pl. of *wita*, a wise man, (*ge*)*mót*, a meeting, a moot.] Among the Anglo-Saxons, the great national council or parliament, consisting of athelings or princes, nobles or ealdormen, the large landholders, principal ecclesiastics, &c.

**With**, wíth, *prep.* [A.Sax. *with*, near, by, against, towards.] Against, competing against (to fight, contend, or vie *with*); not apart from; in the company of; on the side of or in favour of; in the estimation, consideration, or judgment of (*with* you art is useless); having as a concomitant, consequence, or ap-

pendage (*with* a blush); so as to contrast or correspond; immediately after (*with* that he left); correspondence; through or by, as means, cause, or consequence (pale *with* fear).

**Withal**, wíth-al', *adv.* [With and all.] With the rest; together with that; likewise.—*prep.* With: used after relatives or equivalent words, and transposed to the end of a sentence or clause.

**Withdraw**, wíth-dra', *v.t.*—pret. *withdrew*; pp. *withdrawn*. [Prefix *with*, against, opposite to, and *draw*.] To draw back or in a contrary direction; to lead, bring, or take back; to recall; to retract.—*v.i.* To retire from or quit a company or place; to go away; to retreat.

**Withe**, **Withy**, with or with, wíth'i, *n.* [A.Sax. *witig*.] A willow or osier; a willow or osier twig; a flexible twig used to bind something; a fastening of plaited or twisted twigs.

**Wither**, wíth'ér, *v.i.* [Lit. to weather, to suffer from or expose to the weather.] To dry and shrivel up, as a plant; to lose freshness and bloom; to fade; to become dry and wrinkled, as from the loss of animal moisture; to lose pristine freshness, bloom, or vigour; to decline; to pass away.—*v.t.* To cause to fade; to make sapless and shrunken; to cause to lose bloom; to shrivel; to blight, injure, or destroy, as by some malign or baleful influence.

**Withers**, wíth'érz, *n.pl.* [Lit. the parts that act against or resist, from A.Sax. *wither*, against, from prep. *with*, against.] The junction of the shoulder-bones of a horse, forming an elevation at the spring of the neck.

**Withershins**, wíth'ér-shinz, *adv.* In a direction contrary to the apparent course of the sun, a direction considered to be of evil omen. [Scottish.]

**Withhold**, wíth-hóld', *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *withheld*. [With, in sense of against, and *hold*.] To hold back; to restrain; to keep from action; to retain; to keep back; not to grant.

**Within**, wíth-in', *prep.* [A.Sax. *withinnan*—*with*, against, towards, and *innan*, within, inwardly, from *in*, in.] In the inner or interior part or parts of; inside of: opposed to *without*; in the limits, range, reach, or compass of; not beyond; inside or comprehended by the scope, limits, reach, or influence of; not exceeding, not overstepping, &c.—*adv.* In the interior or centre; inwardly; internally; in the mind, heart, or soul; in the house or dwelling; indoors; at home.

**Without**, wíth-out', *prep.* [A.Sax. *withutan*, without—*with*, towards, against, and *ut*, out.] On or at the outside or exterior of; out of: opposed to *within*; out of the limits, compass, range, or reach of; beyond; not having or not being with;

in absence or destitution of; deprived of; not having.—*adv.* On the outside; outwardly; externally; out of doors.

**Withstand**, wíth-stand', *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *withstood*. [With, in sense of against, and *stand*.] To resist, either with physical or moral force; to oppose.—*v.i.* To resist; to make a stand.

**Withy**. Under **WITHE**.

**Witness**, wit'nes, *n.* [A.Sax. *witnes*, testimony.] Attestation of a fact or event; testimony; that which furnishes evidence or proof; a person who knows or sees anything; one personally present; *law*, one who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for confirmation of its authenticity; a person who gives testimony or evidence in a judicial proceeding.—*v.t.* To attest; to testify; to see or known by personal presence; to be a witness of; to give or serve as evidence or token of; to subscribe as witness.—*v.i.* To bear testimony; to give evidence.

**Wizard**, wiz'érđ, *n.* [From *wise*, and term. -ard.] Originally, a wise man; a sage; later, an adept in the black art; a sorcerer; an enchanter; a magician; a conjurer.

**Wizen**, wiz'n, *a.* [A.Sax. *wisnian*, to become dry.] Hard, dry, and shrivelled; withered; weazen.

**Woad**, wód, *n.* [A.Sax. *wód*.] A cruciferous plant, the pulped and fermented leaves of which yield an excellent blue dye.

**Wobble**, wob'l, *v.i.* [Also *wabble*; akin to L.G. *wabbeln*, G. *wabern*, *weibeln*, *weiben*, to move to and fro.] To move unsteadily in rotating or spinning; to rock; to vacillate.

**Woe**, wó, *n.* [A.Sax. *wé*.] Grief; sorrow; misery; heavy calamity. *Woe* is frequently used in denunciations either with a verb or alone; it is also used in exclamations of sorrow, a pronoun following being then in the dative (*woe* is me).—**Woebegone**, wó'bè-gon, *a.* [That is, surrounded or overwhelmed with *woe*, *begone*, being from A.Sax. *begdn*, to surround—*be*, by, and *gán*, to go.] Overwhelmed with *woe*; immersed in grief and sorrow.—**Woeful**, wó'ful, *a.* Full of *woe*; afflicted; sorrowful; expressing *woe*; doleful; distressful; piteous; wretched.

**Wold**, wóld, *n.* [A.Sax. *wald*, *wæld*, a wood.] A wood; a forest; a weald or open country; a low hill; a down: in the plural, a hilly district or a range of hills.

**Wolf**, wulf, *n. pl.* Wolves, wulfz. [A.Sax. *wulf*.] A carnivorous quadruped belonging to the dog family, and closely related to the dog, swift of foot, crafty, and rapacious but, in general, cowardly and stealthy; hence, a term for a person considered ravenous, cruel, cunning, or the like.—**Wolf Cub**, *n.* A junior Boy Scout, between the ages of 8 and 11.—**Wolfish**, wulf'ish, *a.* Like a wolf; savage.

**Wolfram**, wŏl'fram, *n.* [G. *wolfram* — *wolf*, *wol*, *ram*, *rahm*, *from*, *cream*, *soot*.] A native tungstate of iron and manganese, the ore from which tungsten is usually obtained; a name of the metal tungsten.

**Wolverene**, **Wolverine**, wŭl'vēr-ēn, wŭl'vēr-in, *n.* [A dim. formed from *wolf*.] A carnivorous mammal, the glutton.

**Woman**, wŭm'an, *n. pl. Women*, wim'en. [A.Sax. *wifman*, later *wimman*, from *wif*, wife, and *man*, in its primitive sense of human being, person.] The female of the human race; an adult or grown-up female, as distinguished from a girl; a female attendant on a person of rank.

**Womanhood**, wŭm'an-hud, *n.* The state, character, or collective qualities of a woman. — **Womanish**, wŭm'an-ish, *a.* Suitable to a woman; feminine; effeminate; often in a contemptuous sense. — **Woman-kind**, wŭm'an-kind, *n.* Women in general; the female sex. — **Womanly**, wŭm'an-li, *a.* Becoming or suiting a woman; feminine, in the praiseworthy sense; not masculine.

**Womb**, wŏm, *n.* [A.Sax. *wamb*, *womb*, the belly.] The belly or stomach; the uterus of a female; something likened to this; any large or deep cavity that receives or contains anything.

**Wombat**, wŏm'bat, *n.* [Corruption of the native name *wombach* or *wombach*.] A marsupial mammal of Australia and Tasmania, about the size of a badger.

**Wonder**, wŏn'dēr, *n.* [A.Sax. *wundor*.] That emotion which is excited by something new, strange, and extraordinary, or that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness; a feeling less than *astonishment*, and much less than *amazement*; a cause of such feeling; a strange or extraordinary thing; a prodigy. — *v.i.* To be struck with wonder; to marvel; to be amazed; to look with or feel admiration; to entertain some doubt and curiosity; to be in a state of expectation, mingled with doubt and slight anxiety; followed by a clause. — **Wonderful**, wun'dēr-ful, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder; strange; astonishing; marvellous. — **Wonderfully**, wun'dēr-ful-li, *adv.* In a wonderful manner; surprisingly; strangely; colloquially often equivalent to *very*. — **Wondrous**, wun'drus, *a.* Such as to excite wonder; wonderful; marvellous; strange. — *adv.* In a wonderful degree; remarkably; exceedingly (*wondrously*).

**Won't**, wŏnt. A contraction for *will not*.

**Wont**, wŏnt, *a.* [For older *woned*, a participle or participial adjective, from A.Sax. *wuna*, *gewuna*, custom, habit.] Accustomed; having a certain habit or custom; using or doing customarily. — *n.* Custom; habit; use. — *v.i.* — *pret.* *wont*; *pp.* *wont*, *wonted*. To be accustomed or

habituated; to use; to be used. — **Wonted**, wŏnted, *p.* and *a.* Customary or familiar from use or habit; usual; accustomed; made or having become familiar by using, frequenting, &c.

**Woo**, wŏ, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *wōgian*, to woo, from *wōh*, genit. *wōges*, bent, bending; the meaning is therefore to bend or incline another towards oneself.] To court; to solicit in love; to invite; to seek to gain or bring about; to court (to woo destruction). — *v.i.* To make love.

— **Woer**, wŏ'ēr, *n.* One who woos; one who courts or solicits in love; a suitor. — **Wooing**, wŏ'ing, *n.* Courtship; time of courtship.

**Wood**, wud, *n.* [A.Sax. *wudu*, a wood, timber.] A large collection of growing trees; a forest; the substance of trees or their trunks; timber; *pl.* wind-instruments in an orchestra, such as the flute, clarinet, oboe, &c. — *v.i.* To take in or get supplies of wood. — *v.t.* To supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for. — **Woodbine**, **Woodbind**, wud'bin, wud'bind, *n.* The wild honeysuckle; formerly known as bindweed. — **Woodchuck**, *n.* A species of marmot common in the United States and Canada; the ground-hog. — **Woodcock**, wud'kok, *n.* A bird allied to the snipe but with a stronger bill and shorter legs, a winter visitant to Britain, where it sometimes breeds; esteemed for the table. — **Woodcraft**, wud'kraft, *n.* Skill in anything which pertains to woods or forests; skill in hunting deer, &c. — **Woodcut**, *n.* An engraving on wood, or a print from such engraving. — **Wooden**, wud'n, *a.* Made of wood; consisting of wood; ungainly; awkward; without spirit or expression. — **Wood-engraving**, *n.* The art of engraving on wood, or of producing by special cutting tools a design or picture in relief on the surface of a block of wood (generally box), from which impressions can be taken by means of an ink or pigment. — **Woodenly**, wud'n-li, *adv.* In a wooden manner; stiffly; clumsily; awkwardly. — **Woodiness**, wud'nes, *n.* State or quality of being woody. — **Woodland**, wud'land, *n.* Land covered with wood. — *a.* Relating to woods; sylvan. — **Wood-lark**, *n.* A small species of lark which usually sings perched on the branch of a tree. — **Wood-louse**, *n.* An insect, the oniscus or slater, a flatfish insect of a slaty colour frequenting rotten wood, &c. — **Woodman**, wud'man, *n.* A forester; one who fells timber. — **Woodpecker**, wud'pek-ēr, *n.* [So called from pecking or tapping with the bill on trees.] The name for certain climbing birds which feed on insects and their larvæ that they find on trees. — **Wood-pigeon**, *n.* The ring-dove or cushat. — **Woodruff**, wud'ruf, *n.* [A.Sax. *wuderofo*, *wudurofo*, the latter part of doubtful

meaning.] A well-known plant found in Britain in woods and shady places, and cultivated in gardens for the beauty of its whorled leaves and simple white blossoms, but chiefly for the fragrance of its leaves. — **Wood-sage**, *n.* A species of germander, extremely bitter, and sometimes used as a substitute for hops. — **Wood-sorrel**, *n.* A small species of sorrel, supposed by some to be the Irish shamrock. — **Wood-spirit**, *n.* A crude spirit obtained by distilling wood in closed vessels. — **Wood-warbler**, *n.* A small bird visiting England in summer. — **Wood-wasp**, *n.* A species of solitary wasp. — **Wood-work**, *n.* Work formed of wood; the part of any structure that is made of wood.

— **Woody**, wud'i, *a.* Abounding with wood; consisting of wood; ligneous; pertaining to woods. — **Wool**, wŏl, *n.* [O.E. *owel*, from A.Sax. *ōwel*, from prefix *ō*, for *on*, and *welan*, to weave.] The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the weft; texture. — **Wool**, wŭl, *n.* [A.Sax. *wull*, *wul*.] That soft species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals; the fleecy coat of the sheep; also applied to other kinds of hair, especially short, crisped, and curled hair like that of a negro; any fibrous or fleecy substance resembling wool. — **Wool-gathering**, *n.* The act of gathering wool; usually applied figuratively to the indulgence of idle fancies; a foolish or fruitless pursuit; often with a (= *on*) prefixed. — **Woolen**, wŭl-en, *a.* Made of wool; consisting of wool; pertaining to wool. — *n.* Cloth made of wool, such as blanketings, serges, flannels, tweeds, broad-cloth, and the like. — **Woolly**, wŭl'i, *a.* Consisting of wool; resembling wool; clothed or covered with wool; *bot.* covered with a pubescence resembling wool. — **Woolpack**, wŭl'pak, *n.* A bag of wool; a bundle or bale weighing 240 lb. — **Woolsack**, wŭl'sak, *n.* A sack or bag of wool; the seat of the lord-chancellor in the House of Lords, a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth.

**Word**, wĕrd, *n.* [A.Sax. *word*.] A single articulate sound, or a combination of articulate sounds or syllables, uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; a vocable; a term; speech exchanged; conversation; talk; in this sense plural; information; tidings; in this sense without an article and only as a singular (to send *word* of one's safe arrival); a watchword; a password; a motto; a term or phrase of command; an injunction; an order; an assertion or promise; an affirmation on honour; a declaration; with possessives (to take him at his *word*); terms or phrases interchanged in contention, anger, or reproach; in plural, and often qualified by *high*,



*hot, harsh, sharp, &c.* — *v.t.* To express in words; to phrase.—**Wording**, wër'di, *n.* Expression in words; form of expression.—**Wordy**, wër'di, *a.* Using many more words than are necessary; verbose; consisting of words; verbal.  
**Work**, wërk, *n.* [A.Sax. *work, weorc.*] Exertion of energy, physical or mental; effort directed to some purpose or end; toil; labour; employment; the matter upon which one is employed, engaged, or labouring; that which engages one's time or attention; an undertaking; an enterprise; a task; that which is done; performance; deed; feat; achievement; goings-on; that which is made or produced; a product of nature or art; a literary or artistic performance; a composition; some extensive structure, as a dock, bridge, fortification, &c.; any establishment where labour is carried on extensively (an iron *work*), the plural being often applied to one such establishment; *mech.* the overcoming of resistance; the act of producing a change of configuration in a system in opposition to a force which resists that change; when the point of application of a force moves, the force is said to do work, the measure of which is found by multiplying the force by the component displacement of the point in the direction of the force.—*v.i.*—*pret.* and *pp.* *wrought or worked*. [From the noun; A.Sax. *wircan, wyrcan*; *pret. worhte, pp. geworht.*] To make exertion for some end or purpose; to be engaged or employed on some task, labour, duty, or the like; to labour; to toil; to be engaged in an employment or occupation; to perform the duties of a labourer, workman, man of business, &c.; to be in motion, operation, or activity (the machine *works well*); to act; to operate; to have or take effect; to exercise influence; to tend or conduce (things *work* to some end); to be tossed or agitated, as the sea; to be in agitation; to boil (passion *works* in him); to make way laboriously and slowly; to act as a purgative or cathartic; to ferment, as liquors.—*v.t.* To bestow manual labour upon; to carry on the operations of (to *work* a mine or quarry); to bring about; to effect, perform, do (to *work* mischief); to keep at work; to keep busy or employed (he *works* his horses, his servants); to bring by action to any state (to *work* oneself out); to make or get by labour or exertion (to *work* one's way); to make into shape; to fashion; to mould; to embroider; to operate on, as a purgative; to purge; to cause to ferment, as liquor.—**Workable**, wër'ka-bl, *a.* That can be worked or that is worth working.—**Workaday**, wër'ka-dä, *a.* Working-day; everyday; toiling.—**Work-bag**, *n.* A small bag used by ladies for containing needle-work, &c.; a reticule.—**Work-**

**box**, *n.* A small box for holding needle-work, &c.—**Worker**, wër'-kër, *n.* One who works; a labourer; a toiler; a performer; a working bee.—**Work-fellow**, *n.* One engaged in the same work with another.—**Workhouse**, wërk'-hous, *n.* A house in which able-bodied paupers are compelled to work; a pauper asylum.—**Working**, wër'king, *p.* and *a.* Engaged in or devoted to bodily toil (the *working* classes); laborious; industrious; taking an active part in a business (a *working* partner).—*n.* The act of labouring; fermentation; movement; operation.—**Working-class**, *n.* A collective name for those who earn their bread by manual labour; generally used in the plural.—**Working-day**, *n.* Any day on which work is ordinarily performed as distinguished from Sundays and holidays; such part of the day as is devoted or allotted to work.—*a.* Relating to days on which work is done; plodding; laborious.—**Workman**, wër'k-man, *n.* Any man employed in work, especially manual labour; a labourer; a toiler; a worker; a skilful artificer or operator.—**Workmanlike**, wërk'man'-lik, *a.* Skilful; well performed.—**Workmanship**, wërk'man'-ship, *n.* The art or skill of a workman; the style or character of work performed on anything; operative skill; the result or objects produced by a workman, artificer, or operator.—**Workshop**, wërk'-shop, *n.* A shop or building where any work or handicraft is carried on.  
**World**, wërl'd, *n.* [A.Sax. *world.*] The earth and all created things thereon; the terraqueous globe; the universe; any celestial orb or planetary body; a large portion or division of our globe (the *Old World*, or eastern hemisphere; the *New World*, or western hemisphere; the *Roman world*); the earth as the scene of human existence and action; any state or sphere of existence (a *future world*); a domain, region, or realm (the *world* of dreams, of art); the human race; the aggregate of humanity; the public; the people among whom one lives; the life of humanity at large; the people united by a common faith, aim, pursuit, &c. (the *religious world*, the *heathen world*); the people exclusively interested in secular affairs; the unregenerate or ungodly part of humanity.—**Worldling**, wërl'd'-ling, *n.* One who is devoted exclusively to the affairs and interests of this life.—**Worldly**, wërl'd'-li, *a.* Belonging to the world or present state of man's existence; temporal; secular; desirous of temporal benefit or enjoyment merely; earthly as opposed to heavenly or spiritual; carnal; sordid.  
**Worm**, wërm, *n.* [A.Sax. *wyrm.*] A term loosely applied to many small creeping animals, entirely

wanting feet or having but very short ones; any somewhat similar creature; an intestinal parasite of lengthened form; *pl.* the disease due to the presence of such parasites; a maggot; a canker; an epithet of scorn, disgust, or contempt; anything vermicular or spiral; the thread of a screw; the spiral pipe of a still placed in a vessel of cold water, and through which the vapour of the substance distilled is conducted to cool and condense it.—*v.i.* To advance by wriggling; *refl.* to insinuate oneself; to work gradually and secretly.—*v.t.* To effect by slow and stealthy means; to extract or get at slyly or cunningly (to *worm* a secret out of a person).—**Worm-cast**, *n.* A small mass of fine earth voided by the earthworm after all the nutritive matter has been extracted from it.—**Worm-eaten**, *a.* Gnawed by worms; having a number of internal cavities made by worms.  
**Wormwood**, wërm'wud, *n.* [A.Sax. *wermod, D. wermoet, G. wermuth*; *lit. ware-mood, mind-preserver.*] A well-known plant, celebrated for its intensely bitter, tonic, and stimulating qualities; bitter feeling, mortification (*gall and wormwood*).  
**Worry**, wu'ri, *v.t.* [O.E. *wirle, wurie, worowe*, &c., from A.Sax. *wyrgan.*] To seize by the throat with the teeth; to tear with the teeth, as dogs when fighting; to harass with importunity or with care and anxiety; to plague, tease, bother, vex, persecute.—*v.i.* To be unduly careful and anxious; to be in solicitude or trouble; to fret.—*n.* The act of worrying or mauling with the teeth; perplexity; trouble; anxiety; harassing turmoil.  
**Worse**, wërs, *a.* [A.Sax. *wyrsa*, *adj., wysr*, *adv.*] Bad or ill in a greater degree; less good or perfect; of less value; inferior; more unwell; more sick; in poorer health; in a less favourable situation; more ill off; also used substantively often with *the*; loss; defeat; disadvantage; something less good or desirable (*worse* remains behind).—*adv.* In a manner more evil or bad; in a smaller or lower degree; less (it pleases him *worse*); in a greater manner or degree: with a notion of evil (he *hates* him *worse*).—**Worst**, wërst, *a.* Bad in the highest degree, whether in a moral or physical sense.—*n.* The most evil, aggravated, or calamitous state or condition: usually with *the*.—*adv.* Most ill or extreme; most intensely (he *hates* us *worst*).—*v.t.* To get the advantage over in conquest; to defeat; to overthrow.  
**Worship**, wër'ship, *n.* [From *worth*, and term. *-ship*; A.Sax. *weorthscipe*, *honour.*] Excellence of character; worth; honour; a title used in addressing certain magistrates and others of rank or station; the per-



formance of devotional acts in honour of a deity; the act of paying divine honours to the Supreme Being; religious exercises; reverence; submissive respect; loving or admiring devotion.—*v.t.* To pay divine honours to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration; to perform religious service to; to adore; to idolize.—*v.i.* To perform acts of adoration; to perform religious service.—**Worshipful**, wér'ship-ful, *a.* Worthy of honour; honourable; a term of respect specially applied to magistrates and corporate bodies.—**Worshipper**, wér'ship-ér, *n.* One who worships; one who pays divine honours to any being; one who adores.

**Worsted**, wus'ted, *n.* [From *Worsted*, in Norfolk, where it was first manufactured.] A variety of woollen yarn or thread, spun from longstaple wool, used in knitting stockings, &c.—**Wort**, wért, *n.* [A.Sax. *wyrte*, wort, must.] New beer unfemented or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt.

**Worth**, wérth, *n.* [A.Sax. *weorth*, *wurth*.] That quality of a thing which renders it valuable; value; money value; price; rate; value in respect of mental or moral qualities; desert; merit; excellence.—*a.* Equal in value or price to; deserving of (a castle *worth* defending); having estate to the value of; possessing (a man *worth* £10,000).—**Worthless**, wérth'les, *a.* Having no value; having no dignity or excellence; mean; contemptible; unworthy; not deserving.—**Worthy**, wér'thī, *a.* Having worth; excellent; deserving praise; valuable; estimable; applied to persons and things; such as merits; deserving (*worthy* of love or hatred); suitable; proper; fitting.—*n.* A person of worth or distinguished for estimable qualities; a local celebrity; a character (a village *worthy*).

**Would**, wud, pret. of *will*. Under **WILL**.—**Would-be**, *a.* Wishing to be; vainly pretending to be (a *would-be* philosopher).

**Wound**, wönd, *n.* [A.Sax. *wund*.] A cut, breach, or rupture in the skin and flesh of an animal caused by violence; an injury in a soft part of the body from external violence; a similar injury to a plant; any injury, hurt, or pain, as to the feelings.—*v.t.* To inflict a wound on; to cut, slash, or lacerate; to hurt the feelings of; to pain.—*v.i.* To inflict hurt or injury.

**Wrack**, rak, *n.* [A form of *wreck*.] A popular name for sea-weeds generally, but more especially when thrown ashore by the waves; also, a wreck; ruin; ruin; ruin.

**Wrack**, rak, *n.* [RACK.] A thin, flying cloud; a rack.

**Wrath**, ráth, *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *ar-rach*, a spectre or apparition.] An apparition in the exact likeness of a person, supposed by the vulgar to

be seen before or soon after the person's death.

**Wrangle**, rang'gl, *v.i.*—*wrangled*, *wrangling*. [A freq. from *wring*, A.Sax. *wringan*, pret. *wrang*, to press.] To dispute angrily; to brawl; to altercation; to engage in discussion and disputation; to argue; to debate.—*n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.—**Wrangler**, rang'glér, *n.* One who wrangles; an angry or noisy disputant; in Cambridge University, the name given to those placed in the first class of Part II of the Mathematical Tripos.—*Senior wrangler*, the first name in the Mathematical Tripos list when the names were placed in order of merit, a practice abandoned in 1909.—**Wrangling**, rang'gling, *n.* Angry disputation or altercation.

**Wrap**, rap, *v.t.* [O.E. *wrappe*, formed by metathesis from *warp*, in old sense of to throw.] To fold together; to arrange so as to cover something; to envelop or muffle; to cover up or involve generally.—*To be wrapped up in*, to be bound up with or in; to be involved in; to be engrossed in or entirely devoted to (*wrapped up* in his studies).—*n.* An outer article of dress for warmth; a wrapper.—**Wrapper**, rap'ér, *n.* One who wraps; that in which anything is wrapped; an outer covering; a loose upper garment; a lady's dressing-gown or the like.

**Wrasse**, ras, *n.* [W. *wrach*.] The English name of a genus of prickly-spined fishes, with oblong scaly bodies and a single dorsal fin, inhabiting the rocky parts of the British coast.

**Wrath**, ráth, *n.* [A.Sax. *wraeththo*.] Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; rage.—**Wrathful**, ráth'ful, *a.* Full of wrath; wroth; greatly incensed; raging; furious; impetuous.

**Wreak**, rék, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *wrecan*, to punish, to revenge.] To revenge or avenge; to inflict or cause to take effect (*to wreak* vengeance, rage, &c.).

**Wreath**, réth, *n.* [A.Sax. *wraeth*, from *writhan*, to twist.] Something twisted or curled; a twist or curl; a garland; a chaplet; an ornamental twisted bandage to be worn on the head.—**Wreath**, réth, *v.t.*—*wreathed*, *wreathing*. To form into a wreath; to make or fashion by twining or twisting the parts together; to entwine; to intertwine; to surround with a wreath; to twine round; to encircle.—*v.i.* To twine circularly; to be interwoven or entwined.

**Wreck**, rek, *n.* [Same as A.Sax. *wraec*, exile, punishment.] The destruction of a vessel by being driven ashore, dashed against rocks, or the like; shipwreck; the ruins of a ship stranded or floating about; goods which, after a shipwreck, have been thrown ashore by the sea; destruction or ruin generally; a person whose constitution is quite ruined; the remains of anything

destroyed, ruined, or fatally injured.—*v.t.* To cause to become a wreck; to cast away, as a vessel, by violence, collision, or otherwise; to cause to suffer shipwreck; to ruin or destroy generally, physically or morally.—**Wreckage**, rek'áj, *n.* The act of wrecking; the remains of a ship or cargo that has been wrecked; material cast up by the sea from a wrecked vessel.—**Wrecker**, rek'ér, *n.* One who plunders the wrecks of ships; one who, by delusive lights or other signals, causes ships to be cast ashore, that he may obtain plunder from the wreck; one whose occupation is to recover cargo or goods from wrecked vessels.

**Wren**, ren, *n.* [A.Sax. *wrenna*.] A name of various small birds; more especially a well-known inessential little bird, of brisk and lively habits, with a comparatively strong and agreeable song.

**Wrench**, rensh, *n.* [Same as A.Sax. *wrence*, *wrenc*, deceit.] A violent twist, or a pull with twisting; a sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint; an instrument consisting essentially of a bar of metal having jaws adapted to catch upon the head of a bolt or a nut to turn it; a screw-key; the combination of a single force and a couple in a plane at right angles to its line of action. Any system of forces whatever can be reduced to a wrench.—*v.t.* To pull with a twist; to wrest, twist, or force by violence; to sprain; to distort; *fig.* to pervert; to wrest.

**Wrens**, renz, *n.* [From the initials.] Members of the Women's Royal Naval Service.

**Wrest**, rest, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *wraestan*.] To twist; to wrench; to apply a violent twisting force to; to extort or bring out, as by a twisting, painful force; to force, as by torture; to turn from truth or twist from the natural meaning by violence; to pervert.

**Wrestle**, res'l, *v.i.* [A freq. of *wrest*.] To contend by grappling, and trying to throw down; to struggle, strive, or contend.—*v.t.* To contend with in wrestling.—**Wrestler**, res'lér, *n.* One who wrestles, or is skillful in wrestling.

**Wretch**, rech, *n.* [A.Sax. *wraeca*, an outcast.] A miserable person; one sunk in the deepest distress; one who is supremely unhappy; a worthless mortal; a mean, base, or vile person; often used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt, like *thing* or *creature*.—**Wretched**, rech'ed, *a.* Miserable or unhappy; sunk into deep affliction or distress; calamitous; very afflicting; worthless; patty; very poor or mean; despicable.

**Wriggle**, rig'l, *v.i.* [Freq. from older *wrig*, *wrigge*, to wriggle.] To move the body to and fro with short motions like a worm or an eel; to move with writhing or twisting of the body; hence, to proceed in a mean, grovelling

manner; to work by paltry shifts or schemes (to wriggle into one's confidence).—*n.* The motion of one who wriggles; a quick twisting motion like that of a worm or an eel.

**Wright**, rit, *n.* [A.Sax. *wyrhta*, a worker, a maker, from *wyrht*, a work, from *wyrcan*, to work.] An artisan or artificer; a worker in wood; a carpenter; now chiefly used in compounds, as in *shipwright*, *wheelwright*, also *playwright*.

**Wring**, ring, *v.t.*—pret. and pp. *wrung*. [A.Sax. *wringan*.] To twist and squeeze or compress; to pain, as by twisting, squeezing, or racking; to torture; to distress (to wring one's heart); to squeeze or press out; hence, to extort or force (to wring a confession or money from a person).—*v.i.* To writhe; to twist, as with anguish.

—**Wringer**, ring'er, *n.* One who wrings; an apparatus for forcing water from clothes, after they have been washed, by compression between rollers.

**Wrinkle**, ring'kl, *n.* [A.Sax. *wrincl*.] A small ridge or a furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; a crease; a fold.—*v.t.* To contract into wrinkles or furrows; to furrow; to crease.—*v.i.* To become contracted into wrinkles.—**Wrinkly**, ring'kli, *a.* Somewhat wrinkled; puckered; creasy.

**Wrinkle**, ring'kl, *n.* [Dim. from A.Sax. *wrenc*, wrence, a trick.] A valuable hint; a new or good idea; a notion; a device. [Colloq.]

**Wrist**, rist, *n.* [A.Sax. *wrist*.] The joint by which the hand is united to the arm, and by means of which the hand moves on the forearm; the carpus.

**Writ**, rit, *n.* [A.Sax. *writ*, *gewrit*, a writing.] That which is written, particularly applied to the Scriptures (holy writ, sacred writ); a formal document or instrument in writing; *law*, a precept issued by competent authority commanding a person to do a certain act therein specified.

**Write**, rit, *v.t.*—pret. *wrote* (formerly also *writ*); pp. *written*; *ppr.*

*writing*. [A.Sax. *writan*.] To form or trace by a pen, pencil, graver, or other instrument; to produce by tracing legible characters expressive of ideas; to set down in letters or words; to inscribe; to cover with characters or letters; to make known or express by means of characters formed by the pen, &c.; to compose and produce as author; to style in writing; to entitle; *fig.* to impress deeply or durably.—*v.i.* To trace or form characters with a pen, pencil, or the like, upon paper or other material; to be engaged in literary work; to be an author; to conduct epistolary correspondence; to convey information by letter or the like.—**Writer**, ri'ter, *n.* One who writes; a penman; a scribe; a clerk; a title given to clerks in the service of the late East India Company; a member of the literary profession; in Scotland, a law-agent, solicitor, attorney, or the like.—**Writing**, ri'ting, *n.* The act or art of setting down words or characters on paper or other material, for the purpose of recording ideas; anything written; a literary or other composition; a manuscript; a book; an inscription.—**Writing-desk**, *n.* A desk with a sloping top used for writing on.—**Writing-master**, *n.* One who teaches the art of penmanship.—**Writing-table**, *n.* A table used for writing on, having commonly a desk part, drawers, &c.—**Written**, ri'tn, *p.* and *a.* Reduced to writing: as opposed to *oral* or *spoken*.—*Written law*, law contained in a statute or statutes.

**Writhe**, ri'rh, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *wriþan*.] To twist with violence (to writhe the body); to distort; to wrest.—*v.i.* To twist the body about, as in pain.

**Wrong**, rong, *a.* [A participial form from *wring*; Dan, *wrang*, icel, *rangr*, *wrangr*, wrong; D. *wrang*, sour, harsh (lit. twisting the mouth).] Not right; not fit or suitable; not according to rule, wish, design, or the like; not what ought to be; not according to the divine or moral law; deviating from rectitude; not according to facts or

truth; inaccurate; erroneous; holding erroneous notions; being in error; mistaken.—*n.* What is not right, especially morally; a wrong, unfair, or unjust act; a breach of law to the injury of another; an injustice; any injury, hurt, pain, or damage.—*In the wrong*, holding a wrong or unjustifiable position as regards another person; blamable towards another.—*adv.* In a wrong manner; erroneously; incorrectly.—*v.t.* To treat with injustice; to deal harshly or unfairly with; to do injustice to by imputation; to think ill of unfairly.—**Wrong-doer**, *n.* One who does wrong or evil.—**Wrongful**, rong'ful, *a.* Injurious; unjust; illegal.—**Wrongly**, rong'li, *adv.* Unjustly; amiss.—**Wrongous**, rong'us, *n.* [O.E. *wrongwis*, that is, *wrong-wise*, the opposite of *rightwise* or *righteous*.] *Scots law*, unjust; illegal (*wrongous* imprisonment).

**Wrath**, rath, *a.* [A.Sax. *wrath*, angry, enraged (whence *wrath*), lit. twisted, from *wriþan*, to twist or writhe.] Very angry; much exasperated; wrathful.

**Wrought**, rat, pret. and pp. of work.—*Wrought iron*. Under *IRON*.

**Wry**, ri, *a.* [A.Sax. *wrigian*, to bend.] Abnormally bent or turned to one side; twisted; distorted; crooked.—**Wry-neck**, ri'nek, *n.* A twisted or distorted neck; a small European bird allied to the woodpeckers: so called from the singular manner in which it twists its neck.

**Wych-elm**, wich, *n.* [O.E. *wiche*, *wyche*, A.Sax. *wice*, a name applied to various trees; allied to *wicker*.] A variety of elm with large leaves and sometimes pendulous branches, forming a 'weeping' tree.—**Wych-hazel**, *n.* An American shrub with yellow flowers grown in gardens or shrubberies.

**Wynd**, wind, *n.* A lane, or alley. [Sc.]

**Wyvern**, wi'vern, *n.* [O.Fr. *wivre*, *vivre* (with *n* added as in *bittern*), a viper, a dragon, from L. *viper*, a viper.] An heraldic monster, a sort of dragon, with two wings, two legs, and a tapering body.

## X

**X**, the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, representing a double consonant sound and = *cs* or *ks*.

**Xebec**, zé'bek, *n.* [Sp. *xabeque*, from Turk. *sumbek*, a xebec; Ar. *sumbák*, a small vessel.] A small three-masted vessel having both square and lateen sails, used in the Mediterranean.

**Xenon**, zen'on, *n.* [Gr. *xenos*, stranger.] An inert gaseous element present in the atmosphere in the minute proportion of 5 parts in a hundred million by volume.

**Xerophyte**, zé'rô-fit, *n.* [Gr. *xēros*, dry, *phyton*, a plant.] A plant

adapted to live in surroundings where water is scarce (deserts) or difficult to absorb (moors).

**X-rays**, or **Röntgen rays**, eks-rāz, runt'gen, *n.* [From discoverer's name.] Rays generated by the impact of high-speed electrons on a metal target. They are electromagnetic waves of high frequency, very penetrating, and able to affect a photographic plate, so that they are of great value in medical diagnosis.—**X-ray spectrum**, *n.* The assemblage of wave-lengths in the characteristic radiation of a substance, especially an element, in the X-ray region of frequencies. Its

relation to atomic number is fundamental in modern atomic theory.—**X-ray tube**, *n.* A discharge tube containing a metal target, by impact of electrons on which X-rays are produced.

**Xylem**, zi-lem, *n.* Woody tissue, in botany opposed to *phloem*.

**Xylite**, zi-lit, *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood.] Ligniform asbestos, mountain wood, or rockwood.

**XYLOPHONE**, zi'lô-fôn, *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *phoné*, sound.] A musical instrument consisting of a series of wooden bars, and played by means of a hammer.

## Y

**Y**, the twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet, sometimes a vowel, sometimes a consonant.

**Yacht**, *yot*, *n.* [From O.D. *jacht*, Mod.D. *jagt*, a yacht, a chase, from *jagen*, G. *jagen*, Dan. *jage*, to hunt.] A light vessel, used either for pleasure trips or racing, or as a vessel of state to convey sovereigns, princes, &c.—*v.i.* To sail or cruise in a yacht.—**Yacht-club**, *n.* A club or union of yacht-owners for racing purposes, &c.—**Yachter**, *yot'ér*, *n.* One who commands a yacht; one who sails in a yacht.—**Yachting**, *yot'ing*, *a.* Belonging to a yacht or yachts.—**Yachtsman**, *yots'man*, *n.* One who keeps or sails a yacht.

**Yaffle**, *yaf'l*, *n.* [From its cry.] The green woodpecker.

**Yager**, *yä'gér*, *n.* [G. *jäger*, lit. a huntsman, from *jagen*, to hunt.] A soldier in certain regiments of light infantry in the German army.

**Yahoo**, *yä'hö*, *n.* [Coined by Swift.] A name given by Swift, in *Gulliver's Travels*, to a race of brutes having the form of man and all his degrading passions; hence, a rude, boorish, uncultivated character.

**Yahveh**, *ya'vä*, *n.* [Heb.] Jehovah.

**Yak**, *yak*, *n.* [Tibetan.] A kind of ox with long silky hair, a bushy mane, and horse-like tail, inhabiting Tibet and the Himalayas.

**Yam**, *yam*, *n.* [Pg. *inhame*, a yam; origin unknown.] A large esculent tuber or root produced by a genus of tropical plants, forming a wholesome and nutritious food.

**Yankee**, *yang'kē*, *n.* [Probably a corrupt pronunciation of *English* or Fr. *Anglais* formerly current among the American Indians.] A cant name for a citizen of New England; in Britain often applied more widely to natives of the United States.—**Yankee-Doodle**, *n.* A famous air, now regarded as American and national.—**Yankeeism**, *yang'kē-izm*, *n.* An idiom or practice of the Yankees.

**Yap**, *yap*, *v.i.* [Imitative of sound.] To yap; to bark.—*n.* The cry of a dog; a bark; a yelp.

**Yapp**, *yap*, *n.* [Name of inventor.] Book-binding with projecting limp-leather cover.

**Yarborough**, *yar'bur-ō*, *n.* A hand at bridge or whist containing no card higher than a nine.

**Yard**, *yärd*, *n.* [A.Sax. *gyrd*, *gird*, a rod.] The British and American standard measure of length, equal to 3 feet or 36 inches, the foot being practically the unit; also 9 square feet and 27 cubic feet (the square and cubic yard); a long cylindrical piece of timber in a ship, slung crosswise to a mast, and supporting and extending a sail.—**Yard-arm**, *n.* The end of a ship's yard.—**Yard-land**, *n.* A quantity

of land in England from 15 to 24 acres; a virgate.—**Yard-stick**, *n.* A stick, 3 feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, &c.

**Yard**, *yärd*, *n.* [A.Sax. *geard*, a yard.] A small piece of enclosed ground adjoining a house; an enclosure within which any work or industry is carried on (a brick-yard, a dock-yard, &c.).—*v.t.* To enclose or shut up in a yard, as cattle.

**Yare**, *yär*, *a.* [A.Sax. *gearu*, prepared, ready, yare; akin *garb*, *gear*.] Ready; quick; dexterous.

**Yarn**, *yärn*, *n.* [A.Sax. *gearn*.] Any kind of thread prepared for weaving into cloth; one of the threads of which a rope is composed; fig. a long story or tale [colloq.].

**Yarrow**, *yar'ō*, *n.* [A.Sax. *gearwe*.] A British plant; also called *Milfoil*.

**Yataghan**, *yat'a-gan*, *n.* [Turk.] A dagger-like sabre about 2 feet long, the handle without a cross-guard, worn in Mohammedan countries.

**Yaw**, *ya*, *v.i.* [Comp. Prov.G. *gagen*, to rock, to move unsteadily.] To steer wild; to deviate from the line of her course in steering; said of a ship.—*n.* A temporary deviation of a ship or vessel from the line of her course.

**Yawl**, *yäl*, *n.* [From D. *jol*.] A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a jolly-boat; the smallest boat used by fishermen; a fore and aft rigged vessel, similar to a cutter, but with a mizzen mast stepped well aft.

**Yawn**, *yan*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *gdnian*.] To have the mouth open involuntarily through drowsiness or dullness; to gape; to open wide; to stand open, as a chasm or gulf, or the like.—*n.* An involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; a gaping or opening wide.

**Yaws**, *yaz*, *n.* [African *yaw*, a raspberry.] A contagious disease of the African races characterized by cutaneous tumours, growing to the size of a raspberry.

**Yclept**, *Ycleped*, *i-klēpt'*, *i-klēpd'*, *pp.* [A.Sax. *ge-clipod*, *pp.* of *ge-clipian*, to call.] Called; named. [Archaic.]

**Ye**, *yē*, *pron.* [A.Sax. *gē*.] Properly the nominative plural of the second personal pronoun, but in later times also used as an objective; now used only in the sacred and solemn style, in common discourse and writing *you* being exclusively used.

**Yea**, *yä*, *adv.* [A.Sax. *gēd*.] Yes; the opposite of *no*; also used like *no* = not this alone, not only so but also.

**Year**, *yēr*, *n.* [A.Sax. *gēdr*, *gér*.] The period of time during which the earth makes one complete revolution in its orbit, comprehending what are called the twelve calendar

months, or 365 days from 1st January to 31st December; *pl.* age or old age.—**Year-book**, *n.* A book published every year, each issue supplying fresh information on matters in regard to which changes are continually taking place.—**Yearling**, *yēr'ling*, *n.* An animal one year old or in the second year of his age.—*a.* Being a year old.—**Yearly**, *yēr'li*, *a.* Annual; happening every year.—*adv.* Annually; once a year.

**Yearn**, *yörn*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *geornian*, *gyrnian*.] To feel mental uneasiness from longing desire; to be filled with eager longing; to have a wistful feeling.—**Yearning**, *yēr'ning*, *p.* and *a.* Longing; having longing desire.—*n.* The feeling of one who yearns; a strong feeling of tenderness, pity, or longing desire.

**Yeast**, *yēst*, *n.* [O.E. *yeest*, A.Sax. *gist*.] Barm; ferment; the yellowish substance of vegetable nature produced during the vinous fermentation of saccharine fluids; foam of water; froth.—**Yeasty**, *yēs'ti*, *a.* Resembling or containing yeast; frothy; foamy.

**Yell**, *yel*, *v.i.* [A.Sax. *gellan*, *gyllan*, to yell.] To cry out with a sharp, disagreeable noise, to shriek hideously; to cry or scream as with agony or horror.—*n.* A sharp, loud, harsh outcry; a scream or cry of horror, distress, or agony.—**Yelling**, *yel'ing*, *n.* The act or the noise of one who or that which yells.

**Yellow**, *yel'ō*, *a.* [A.Sax. *geolu*, *geolu*.] Being of a pure bright golden colour, or of a kindred hue.—One of the prismatic colours, a bright golden colour, the type of which may be found in the field buttercup. United with blue it yields green, with red it produces orange.—*v.t.* To render yellow.—*v.i.* To grow yellow.—**Yellow-bunting**, *n.* The yellow-hammer.—**Yellow-fever**, *n.* A malignant febrile disease common in the West Indies and neighbouring regions, attended with yellowness of the skin of some shade between lemon-yellow and the deepest orange-yellow.—**Yellow-hammer**, *n.* [A.Sax. *amore*, G. *ammer*, the yellow-hammer.] A passerine song-bird of Europe, called also *Yellow Bunting*, from the predominance of yellow in its plumage.—**Yellow peril**, *yel'ō per'il*, *n.* The danger to which the white race is exposed from the Chinese and Japanese races.—**Yellow-pine**, *n.* A North American tree, the wood of which is largely employed and is extensively exported.—**Yellow Press**, *n.* Sensational or jingo press.

**Yelp**, *yelp*, *v.i.* [O.E. *yelpen*, *gelpen*, A.Sax. *gilpan*, to boast.] To utter



a sharp or shrill bark; to give a sharp, quick cry, as a dog, either in eagerness or in pain or fear.—*n.* A sharp bark or cry caused by fear or pain.

**Yen**, *yen*, *n.* The Japanese money unit, of the value of 2s. sterling.

**Yeoman**, *yó'man*, *n. pl.* **Yeomen**, *yó'men*. [O.E. *yeman*, *yoman*.] A man of small estate in land, not ranking as one of the gentry; a gentleman farmer or one who farms his own land; a farmer; a member of the yeomanry cavalry.—*Yeomen of the guard*, in England, a body-guard of the sovereign, habited in the costume of Henry VIII's time, and commanded by a captain and other officers. **BEEFEATER**.—**Yeomanry**, *yó'man-ri*, *n.* Yeomen collectively; a volunteer cavalry force in Britain, consisting to a great extent of gentlemen or wealthy farmers.

**Yerba**, **Yerba-maté**, *yer'ba*, *yer-ba-má'tá*, *n.* [Yerba (Sp., from *L. herba*, herb) is the proper name; *maté* is a cup, the cup or dish from which the tea is drunk.] A name given to Paraguay tea.

**Yerk**, *yérk*, *v.t.* [See **JERK**.] To throw or kick out, as a horse; to lash.—*v.i.* To kick with both hind legs.—*n.* A sudden kick of a horse; a blow.

**Yes**, *yes*, *adv.* [A.Sax. *gese*, *gise*, from *geð*, *yea*, and *sí*, *sý*, be it so, let it be.] A word which expresses affirmation or consent: opposed to *no*.

**Yesterday**, *yes'tér*, *a.* [A.Sax. *geostra*, *gystra*.] Belonging to the day preceding the present; next before the present: mostly in composition.—**Yesterday**, *yes'tér-dá*, *n.* The day next before the present; often used for time not long gone by. **Yesterday**, **yesternight**, &c., are used without the preposition *on* or *during*.

**Yet**, *yet*, *adv.* [A.Sax. *get*, *git*, *yet*, still; equivalent etymologically to *yea* to or *yea* too.] In addition; over and above; further; still: used especially with comparatives (*yet* more surprising); at this or at that time, as formerly; now or then, as at a previous period (*while yet* young); at or before some future time; before all is done (*he'll suffer yet*); thus far; hitherto (a letter not yet sent off); often accompanied by *as* in this sense (I have not met him *as yet*); though the case be such; nevertheless.—*conj.* Nevertheless; however; notwithstanding.

**Yew**, *yú*, *n.* [A.Sax. *iw*.] An evergreen tree allied to the conifers and indigenous in Europe and Asia, yielding a hard and durable timber used for cabinet work and formerly for making bows; frequently planted in churchyards, and thus associated with death, perhaps from its poisonous leaves.

**Yiddish**, *yid'ish*, *n.* [G. *jüdisch*, Jewish.] A mixed dialect with German, Hebrew and Slavonic ele-

ments, used by German Jews and spoken in Russia, America, and the East End of London.—*a.* Spoken, written, &c., in Yiddish.

**Yield**, *yéld*, *v.t.* [A.Sax. *gildan*.] To pay; to requite; to give in return or by way of recompense; to produce as return for labour or capital; to produce generally; to bring forth, give out, or furnish (trees *yield* fruit); to afford; to grant or give (to *yield* consent); to give up, as to superior power; to relinquish; to surrender: in this sense often followed by *up*.—*v.i.* To give way, as to superior force; to submit; to surrender; to give way, as to entreaty, argument, &c.; to comply; to consent; to give place, as inferior in rank or excellence.—*n.* Amount yielded; product; return; particularly product resulting from growth or cultivation.—**Yielding**, *yél'ding*, *a.* Ready to submit, comply, or yield; compliant; unresisting.

**Yodel**, *yó'dl*, *v.t. and i.* [German Swiss.] To sing like the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers, by suddenly changing from the natural voice to the falsetto, and vice versa.

**Yoga**, *yó'ga*, *n.* [Hindu, union.] The Hindu ascetic doctrine of union of the believer's soul with the world-spirit.

**Yogi**, *yó'gi*, *n.* A Hindu devotee of the above doctrine.

**Yoke**, *yók*, *n.* [A.Sax. *geoc*, *ioc*.] A part of the gear or tackle of draught animals, particularly oxen, passing across their necks and so that two are connected for drawing; a pair of draught animals, especially oxen, yoked together; something resembling a yoke in form or use; a frame to fit the shoulders and neck of a person for carrying pails or the like; *fig.* servitude, slavery, or burden imposed; something which couples or binds together; a bond of connexion; a tie.—*v.t.*—**yoked**, *yoking*. To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke; to couple; to join with another.—*v.i.* To be joined together.—**Yoke-fellow**, *n.* One associated with another in labour; one connected with another by marriage; a partner; a mate.

**Yokel**, *yó'kl*, *n.* [Perhaps from *yoke* = one who drives yoked animals, or akin to *gawk*.] A rustic or countryman; a country bumpkin; a country lout.

**Yolk**, *yók*, *n.* [A.Sax. *geoleca*, lit. the yellow of the egg, from *geolu*, yellow.] The yellow part of an egg; the vitellus; the unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep which renders the pile soft and pliable.—**Yolk-bag**, *n.* The sac or membranous bag which contains the yolk of an egg.

**Yon**, *yon*, *a.* [A.Sax. *geon*.] That; those: referring to an object at a distance; yonder; now chiefly used in the poetic style.—**Yonder**, *yon'dér*, *a.* [A compar. form from *yon*; comp. *Goth. jaindre*, there.] Being at a distance within view;

that or those, referring to persons or things at a distance.—*adv.* At or in that place there.

**Yore**, *yór*, *adv.* [A.Sax. *gedra*, formerly, of old, originally genit. pl. of *gear*, a year, being thus an adverbial genitive of time, like *twice*, *thrice*, &c.] In time long past; long since; in old time. Now used only in the phrase of *yore*, that is, of old time; long ago (in days of *yore*).

**Yorker**, *yörk'ér*, *n.* In cricket, a ball which pitches immediately in front of a batsman's block.

**You**, *yó*, *pron.* [A.Sax. *ew*, dat. and acc. pl. of the pronoun of the second person, *ye* being properly the nom. pl.] The nominative and objective plural of *thou*: also commonly used when a single person is addressed (*you* are, *you* were, &c., being said of one person).

**Young**, *yung*, *a.* [A.Sax. *geong*.] Being in the first or early stage of life or growth; not yet arrived at maturity; not old; being in the early part of existence; not yet far advanced; having the appearance of early life; fresh or vigorous; having little experience; raw; green; pertaining to one's early life.—*n. pl.* The off-spring of an animal collectively.—*With young*, pregnant; gravid.—**Younger**, *yung'ér*, *n.* One who is not so old as another; a junior.—**Youngling**, *yung'ling*, *n.* An animal in the first part of life; also, a young person.—**Youngster**, *yung'ster*, *n.* A young person; a lad.

**Your**, *yör*, *a.* [A.Sax. *ewer* = *D. uwer*, *G. euer*; the possessive corresponding to *ye*, *you*, and therefore properly plural (*thy* being the singular), but now like *you* used as singular or plural.] Pertaining or belonging to you.—**Yours**, *yörz*, *pos. pron.* A double possessive of *you*; that or those which belong to you; belonging to you: used with or without direct reference to a preceding noun; your property; your friends or relations.—**Yourself**, *yör-self*, *pron. pl.* **Yourselves**, *yör-selvz*. You, not another or others; you, in your own person or individually: used distinctively or reflexively.

**Youth**, *yöth*, *n.* [A.Sax. *geoguth*.] The state or quality of being young; youthfulness; the part of life between childhood and manhood; a young man; a stripling or lad; young persons collectively.—**Youthful**, *yöth'ful*, *a.* Being in the early stage of life; young; pertaining to the early part of life; suitable to the first part of life; fresh or vigorous, as in youth.

**Yowl**, *yowl*, *v.i.* [Akin to *yell*.] To give a loud distressful or mournful cry, as a dog.—*n.* A long distressful or mournful cry, as that of a dog.

**Yttria**, *it'ri-a*, *n.* A metallic oxide or earth, having the appearance of a white powder; an oxide of yttrium, discovered in 1794 in a mineral

found at *Ytterby* in Sweden, whence the name.—**Yttrium**, it'ri-um, *n.* A rare metal found in Sweden of a scaly texture, a greyish black colour, and a perfectly metallic lustre.

**Yucca**, yuk'ka, *n.* [From some American tongue.] A genus of

American plants of the lily family, of considerable size, with white flowers in large panicles, and long rigid, pointed leaves, cultivated in British gardens.

**Yule**, yöl, *n.* [A.Sax. *geöl*, *giöl*, *iöl*, *gedhol*.] The Old English and still

the Scottish and Northern English name for Christmas.—**Yule-log**, *n.* A large log of wood forming the basis of a Christmas fire in the olden time.—**Yule-tide**, *n.* The time or season of Yule or Christmas.

## Z

**Z**, the last letter of the English alphabet, equivalent to the *s* in *wise, ease*, &c.

**Zambo**, zam'bō, *n.* [Sp. *zambo*, bandy-legged, a zambo.] The child of a mulatto and a negro, also sometimes of an Indian and a negro.

**Zante**, zan'tā, *n.* A species of sumach from *Zante* in the Mediterranean, used for dyeing.

**Zany**, zā'ni, *n.* [Fr. *zani*, from It. *zanni*, *zane*, a zany or clown; originally simply a familiar and abbreviated pronunciation of *Giovanni*, John.] A buffoon or merry-andrew.

**Zax**, zaks, *n.* [A.Sax. *seax*, Icel. *sax*, a knife or short sword.] An instrument used by slaters for cutting and dressing slates.

**Zeal**, zēl, *n.* [Fr. *zèle*, from L. *zelus*, Gr. *zelos*, zeal; from stem of *zeō*, I boil.] Passionate ardour in the pursuit of anything; eagerness in any cause or behalf, good or bad; earnestness; fervency; enthusiasm.

**Zealot**, zel'ot, *n.* [Fr. *zélote*, L. *zelotes*, from Gr. *zēlōtēs*.] One who is zealous or full of zeal; one carried away by excess of zeal; a fanatical partisan.—**Zealous**, zel'us, *a.* Inspired with zeal; warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object; fervent; eager; earnest.

**Zebra**, zē'bra, *n.* [A native African word.] A quadruped of southern Africa allied to the horse and ass, nearly as large as a horse, white, striped with numerous brownish-black bands.

**Zebu**, zē'bū, *n.* [The Indian name.] A species of ox found extensively in India, and regarded with veneration by the Hindus, having one, or more rarely two, humps of fat on the shoulders.

**Zedoary**, zed'ō-a-ri, *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *zedoaria*, from Ar. and Pers. *zedwār*, zedoary.] An Asiatic root used for similar purposes as ginger.

**Zemindar**, zem-in-dār', *n.* [Per. *zemindār*, a landholder—*zemīn*, land, and *dār*, holding, a holder.] In India, a landholder or landed proprietor, subject to the payment of the land-tax or government land-revenue.

**Zenana**, ze-nā'na, *n.* [Hind. *zanānah*, from Per. *zan*, a woman.] The portion of a house exclusively for the women in a family of good caste in India.

**Zend**, zend, *n.* An ancient Iranian language belonging to the Aryan family, and closely allied to Sanskrit, in which are composed the sacred

writings of the Zoroastrians.—**Zend-Avesta**, zend-a-ves'ta, *n.* The collective name for the sacred writings of the Parsees, ascribed to Zoroaster.

**Zenith**, zen'ith, *n.* [Fr. *zenith*, from Sp. *zenit*, *zenith*, a corruption of Ar. *samt*, *sent*, abbreviated for *samt-ur-ras*, *samt-er-ras*, way of the head, *zenith*, *samt* being a way (*ras*, head).] The vertical point of the heavens at any place, or point right above a spectator's head; the upper pole of the celestial horizon; *fig.* the highest point of a person's fortune; culminating point.

**Zephyr**, **Zephyrus**, zef'ēr, zef'ir-us, *n.* [L. *zephyrus*, from Gr. *zephyros*, allied to *zophos*, darkness, gloom, the west.] The west wind; and poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

**Zeppelin**, zep'el-in, *n.* [From the inventor, Count Zeppelin.] A German air-ship.

**Zereba**, ze-rē'ba, *n.* A temporary camping-place surrounded by a fence of bushes, stones, &c., used in the Sudan.

**Zero**, zūs, *n.* [Fr. *zéro*, It. and Sp. *zero*, by contraction from Ar. *sifr*, a cipher; the same word as *cipher*.] No number or quantity; number or quantity diminished to nothing; a cipher; nothing; *physics*, the point of a graduated instrument at which its scale commences; the starting-point on a graduated scale, generally represented by the mark 0.

**Zest**, zest, *n.* [Fr. *zeste*, the peel of an orange or lemon.] Originally, a piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavour to liquor; hence, that which serves to enhance enjoyment; a relish; keen enjoyment; gusto.

**Zeus**, zūs, *n.* The supreme divinity among the Greeks: generally treated as the equivalent of the Roman Jupiter.

**Zibet**, zib'et, *n.* An animal closely akin to the civet.

**Zigzag**, zig'zag, *n.* [Fr. *zig-zag*, from G. *zick-zack*, reduplicated from *zack*, a tooth or sharp point.] Something that consists of straight lines or pieces with short sharp turns or angles; a zigzag moulding; a chevron.—*a.* Having sharp and quick turns or flexures.—*v.i.* To move or advance in a zigzag fashion; to form zigzags.

**Zinc**, zingk, *n.* [Fr. *zinc*, G. Sw. and Dan. *zink*; allied to G. *zinn*, tin.] A metal frequently called *spelter*, having a strong metallic

lustre and a bluish-white colour, brittle at low or high degrees of heat, but between 250° and 300° F. both malleable and ductile, so that it may be rolled or hammered into thin sheets and drawn into wire; also used in brass and other alloys.—*v.t.* To coat or cover with zinc.—**Zincography**, zing-kog'ra-fi, *n.* An art similar to lithography, the stone printing surface of the latter being replaced by that of a plate of polished zinc.

**Zionism**, zī'on-ism, *n.* [From Mount Zion, in Jerusalem.] A Jewish national movement for the re-establishment of the Jews in Palestine.

**Zip-fastener**, zip-fas'n-ēr, *n.* [Onomatopœic word.] A patent kind of fastener, pulled open or shut by a tag and joining two edges together, used on purses, tobacco-pouches, golf-bags, &c.

**Zircon**, zēr'kon, *n.* [Singhalese.] A mineral, one of the gems, originally found in Ceylon, and appearing in colourless or coloured specimens, jargon being also a name of it.

**Zither**, **Zithern**, tsit'er, tsit'ern, *n.* [G., from L. *cithara*.] A flat, stringed musical instrument consisting of a sounding-box with thirty-one strings, played with the right hand, the strings being stopped with the left.

**Zodiac**, zō'di-ak, *n.* [Fr. *zodiaque*, L. *zodiacus*, the zodiac, from Gr. *zōdiakos* (*kyklos*, circle, understood), from *zōdion*, dim. of *zōon*, an animal.] An imaginary belt or zone in the heavens, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, within which the motions of the sun, moon, and principal planets are confined.—*Signs of the zodiac.* Under SIGN.—**Zodiacal**, zō-dī'a-ka, *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac.—*Zodiacal light*, a luminous tract lying nearly in the ecliptic, its base being on the horizon, seen at certain seasons either in the west after sunset or in the east before sunrise.

**Zollverein**, tsol'ver-in, *n.* [G. *zoll*, toll, custom, and *verein*, union.] The German customs union, established in order that there might be a uniform rate of customs duties throughout the various states.

**Zone**, zōn, *n.* [L. *zona*, a belt or girdle, a zone of the earth, from Gr. *zōnē*, a girdle, from *zōnōmyi*, I gird.] A girdle or belt; any well-marked band or stripe running round an object; *geog.* one of the

five great divisions of the earth, bounded by circles parallel to the equator, named according to the temperature prevailing in each, the *torrid zone*, two *temperate zones*, and two *frigid zones*; *nat. hist.* any well-defined belt within which certain forms of plant or animal life are confined.

**Zoography**, zō-og'ra-fi, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *graphō*, I describe.] A description of animals, their forms and habits.

**Zoid**, zō'oid, *a.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *eidōs*, likeness.] Resembling or pertaining to an animal. —*n.* An organic body, as a cell or a spermatozoon, in some respects resembling a distinct animal; one of the more or less completely independent organisms produced by gemmation or fission, as in polyzoa, tapeworms, &c.

**Zoology**, zō-ol'o-jī, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *logos*, discourse.] That science which treats of the natural history of animals, or their structure, physiology, classification, habits, and distribution. —**Zoological**, zō-o-loj'i-kal, *a.* Pertaining to zoology. —**Zoological garden**, a garden in which a collection of living animals is kept. —**Zoologist**, zō-ol'o-jist, *n.* One who studies or is well versed in zoology.

**Zoomorphic**, zō-o-mor'fik, *a.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, *morphē*, shape.]

Pertaining to animal forms; exhibiting animal forms. —**Zoomorphism**, zō-o-mor'fizn, *n.* The state of being zoomorphic.

**Zoon**, zō'on, *n.* [Gr., an animal.] An animal having a distinct and independent existence.

**Zoonomy**, zō-on'o-mī, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *nomos*, law.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life.

**Zoophyte**, zō'o-fit, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, *phyton*, a plant.] A name loosely applied to many plant-like animals, as sponges, corals, sea-anemones, sea-mats, and the like.

—**Zoophytic**, zō-o-fit'tik, *a.* Relating to zoophytes. —**Zoophytology**, zō'o-fi-tol'o-jī, *n.* The natural history of zoophytes.

**Zoosperm**, zō'os-pēr-m, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, and *sperma*, seed.] One of the spermatozoa of animals.

**Zoospore**, zō'os-pōr, *n.* [Gr. *zōon*, an animal, *spora*, a sowing, seed.] A spore of algae, fungi, &c., which can move spontaneously to some extent by its cilia or long filiform processes.

**Zoroastrian**, zor-o-as'tri-an, *a.* Pertaining to Zoroaster, whose system of religion was the national faith of ancient Persia, and is embodied in the Zend-Avesta. —*n.* A believer in this religion. —**Zoroastrianism**, zor-o-as'tri-an-izm, *n.* The religion founded by Zoroaster,

one feature of which was a belief in a good and an evil power or deity perpetually striving against each other.

**Zouave**, zwāv, *n.* [Fr., from the name of a tribe inhabiting Algeria.] A soldier belonging to certain light-infantry corps in the French army, originally organized in Algeria, and having a dress of a somewhat Turkish fashion.

**Zounds**, zoundz. An exclamation contracted from 'God's wounds', formerly used.

**Zulu**, zō'lō, *n.* A member of a warlike branch of the Kaffir race dwelling north of Natal.

**Zygospore**, zī'gō-spōr, *n.* [Gr. *zeugos*, a pair, *sporos*, fruit.] Bot. A spore formed by union of two gametes.

**Zygote**, zī'gōt, *n.* [Gr. *zeugos*, a pair.] Biol. the product of fusion of two gametes.

**Zymic**, zim'ik, *a.* [Gr. *zymē*, leaven.] Pertaining to a ferment or to fermentation; causing fermentation. —**Zymology**, zī-mol'o-jī, *n.* The doctrine of ferments and fermentation. —**Zymotic**, zī-mot'ik, *a.* [Gr. *zymōtikos*, from *zymōs*, i ferment, from *zymē*, ferment.] Pertaining to or produced by fermentation. —**Zymotic diseases**, a general name for infectious diseases, supposed to be produced by some morbid principle acting on the system like a ferment.



# APPENDICES

## A KEY TO NOTED NAMES IN FICTION, MYTHOLOGY, ETC.

### A GUIDE TO LITERARY ALLUSIONS

**Abdiel**, ab'di-el. A seraph in Milton's *Paradise Lost* who withstood the revolt of Satan, 'faithful found among the faithless, faithful only he'.

**Abou Hassan**, ab'ô has'an. A young man of Bagdad in the *Arabian Nights*, who is carried, while asleep, to the bed of the Caliph Haroun-al-Rashid, and next morning is persuaded that he really is the caliph.

**Absalom**. The Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II, is so called in Dryden's poem *Absalom and Achitophel*.

**Absolute, Sir Anthony**. A hot-tempered and domineering but good-hearted and generous old gentleman in Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals*. His son, the gallant and spirited **Captain Absolute**, is in love with Lydia Languish, and has Bob Acres for his rival.

**Abu'dah**. A merchant in the *Tales of the Genii* (H. Ridley), almost driven distracted by an old hag who haunts him every night.

**Achates**, a-ka'téz. The faithful companion of Æneas in Virgil's *Æneid*, adopted as a type of staunch companionship.

**Acheron**, ak'e-ron. In classical fable, a river of the infernal regions.

**Achilles**, a-kil'léz. The chief Greek hero in the siege of Troy as told in Homer's *Iliad*. He slew Hector, but according to later writers was himself slain by Paris, who wounded him in the right heel, where alone he was vulnerable. His bosom friend was Patroclus, who was killed by Hector. See *Ilium*, *Hector*, &c.

**Achitophel**. The Earl of Shaftesbury in Dryden's poem *Absalom and Achitophel*.

**Acis**, a'sis. According to Ovid, a Sicilian shepherd beloved by Galatea and killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus, who wanted Galatea for himself.

**Acra'sia**. A beautiful enchantress in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, typifying uncontrolled indulgence in sensual pleasures.

**Acres, Bob**. A blustering, swearing, but cowardly character in Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals*. See *Absolute*.

**Actæon**, ak-té'on. A huntsman who, having surprised Diana bathing, was turned by her into a stag and torn by his own dogs.

**Adams, Parson**. A country curate in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*: poor, pious, learned, absent-minded, and extremely ignorant of the world.

**Admetus**, ad-mé'tus. A mythological king of Thessaly under whom, for a year, Apollo served as a shepherd. See *Alcestis*.

**Adonis**, a-dô'nis. In Greek mythol. a beautiful youth beloved by Venus and killed by a wild boar. The myths connected with Adonis are of Eastern origin, and he himself appears to be a personification of the sun.

**Ægeus**, ē'jūs. A legendary king of Athens, the father of Theseus.

**Æneas**, ē-nē'as. The hero of Virgil's poem the *Æneid*, a Trojan warrior, who came to Italy after the fall of Troy, passing through various adventures by the way. He was said to be the son of Anchises and Venus, and was regarded as the remote founder of Rome. See also *Dido*.

**Æolus**, ē'o-lus. God of the winds among the Greeks and Romans. He kept the winds confined in a cave in the Æolian Islands.

**Æsculapius**, es-kū-lā'pi-us, or **Asklepios**. The god of medicine among the Greeks and Romans.

**Agamemnon**, ag - a - mem'non. Leader of the Greeks in the war against Troy, slain by his wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Ægisthus. His brother was Menelaus, his son Orestes, and his daughters Iphigenia and Electra.

**Agramante**. King of the Moors in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*.

**Aguecheek, Sir Andrew**. A silly and ridiculous character in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, a crony of Sir Toby Belch.

**Ahriman, Ahrimanes**, ā'ri-man, ā-ri-mā'néz. The evil principle or deity in the religious system of Zoroaster.

**Aimwell, Viscount**. In Farquhar's comedy *The Beaux' Stratagem*, a gentleman who seeks the hand of Dorinda, daughter of Lady Bountiful. He and his friend Archer are the 'beaux', who carry on their schemes in disguise.

**Ajax**, ā'jaks. A Greek hero of the war against Troy, who became frenzied and killed himself when the armour of Achilles was awarded to Ulysses. He is the hero of a tragedy by Sophocles.

**Aladdin**, a-lad'din. A well-known character in the *Arabian Nights*, son of a poor tailor in China. He gains possession of a magic ring and lamp, and thus has at his beck and call the Genii who are attached to them as slaves.

**Alas'nam**. A prince in the *Arabian Nights* who possessed eight precious statues, but was led to seek for one still more precious, and found it in the person of a pure and beautiful woman. He got a magic mirror, which became dimmed when it reflected any damsel sullied with impurity.

**Alastor**, a-las'tor. In Greek, a name for an avenging deity, but adopted by Shelley as that of the Spirit of Solitude in his poem *Alastor*.

**Al Borak**. A celestial animal of wonderful form which carried Mohammed to the seventh heaven.

**Alceste**. The hero of Molière's comedy *Le Misanthrope*. An honourable man who became soured because of his intolerance of the hypocrisy of society.

**Alcestis**, al-ses'tis. The heroine of a drama of Euripides. She was the wife of Admetus, and gave herself up to death in his stead, but was brought back from the grave alive by Hercules.

**Alcides**, al-si'déz. A name of Hercules.

**Alcinous**, al-sin'o-us. In Homer's *Odyssey*, the king of the Phæacians and father of Nausicaa. He hospitably entertained Ulysses.

**Alcmena**, alk-mē'na. The mother of Hercules by Jupiter. See *Amphitryon*.

**Aldiborontiphosphorhio**. A character in Henry Carey's burlesque *Chrononhotontologos* (1734). The name was humorously given by Sir Walter Scott to his friend and printer James Ballantyne.

**Alecto**. In classical myth, one of the three Furies.

**Ali Baba**. The hero of the story of *The Forty Thieves* (in the *Arabian Nights*), whose treasure cave he is enabled to enter by overhearing their magic password 'Over open sesame' ('sesame' being the grain of that name). His brother is Cassim Baba, his female slave Morgiana.

**Alice**. The child heroine of Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking Glass*.

**Alice-for-Short.** See *Kavanagh, Alice*.

**Allen-a-Dale.** A follower of Robin Hood in the ballad cycle.

**Allworthy, Mr.** A country gentleman in Fielding's *Tom Jones*, distinguished for benevolence, charity, rectitude, and modesty. He brings up Jones, who turns out to be the natural son of his sister.

**Alnaschar, al-nas'kär.** A young man in the *Arabian Nights* who lays out all his money on a basket of glassware, and while dreaming of the fortune he is to make in trade with this as a foundation kicks it over, and thus ruins his hopes.

**Alpheus, al-fē'us.** A river-god of Greek mythol. See *Arethusa*.

**Alsatia, al-sā'shi-a.** A popular name formerly given to the district of Whitefriars in London, a sanctuary for debtors and law-breakers. It figures in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*.

**Al Sirat.** In Mohammedan belief, a bridge of incredible slenderness leading across the abyss of hell, which all must cross to reach paradise.

**Amadis de Gaul, am'a-dis dē gäl.** The hero of a famous romance of chivalry which was supposed to have been originally written in Portugal, *Gaul* standing for Wales. The romance belongs to those connected with King Arthur and his knights. The mistress of Amadis was Oriana.

**Amalthe'a.** A nymph of classic fable, with whose story is connected the cornucopia or horn of plenty. In some versions of the legend Amalthea is the name of the goat which suckled the infant Jupiter.

**Amaryllis, am-a-ri'l'is.** A country girl in ancient pastoral poetry; hence a name for any rustic beauty.

**Amelia.** The heroine of Fielding's novel of the same name, wife of the profligate Captain Booth, and a most perfect specimen of wifehood.

**Ammon.** An ancient Egyptian deity, regarded by the Greeks and Romans as identical with Jupiter, and represented with the head or horns of a ram.

**A'mory, Blanche.** A young lady in Thackeray's *Pendennis*, good-looking, clever, and pretending to sentiment, but shallow, selfish, and a vixen. She was at one time engaged to Pendennis, and also to Harry Foker.

**Amphion, am-fi'ōn.** A son of Zeus or Jupiter, at the sound of whose lyre the stones moved into their places so as to form the walls of Thebes in Greece.

**Amphitrite, am-fi-tri'tē.** A goddess of the sea, the wife of Poseidon.

**Amphitryon, am-fit'ri-on.** In Greek myth, a king of Thebes who married Alcmena. Jupiter assumed Amphitryon's form and Alcmena became, by him, the mother of Hercules. There are comedies by Plautus and Molière on the incidents connected with this story.

**Anchises, an-ki'sēz.** The father of Æneas.

**Ancient Mariner.** Hero of a famous poem by Coleridge, turning on the shooting of an albatross by the mariner.

**Andrews, Joseph.** A novel by Fielding, written to ridicule Richardson's *Pamela*, the hero being a virtuous footman who overcame temptations.

**Andromache, an-drom'a-kē.** The wife of Hector, a beautiful and touching figure in Homer's *Iliad*. See *Hector, Ilium*.

**Andromeda, an-drom'e-da.** In Greek fable, the fair daughter of an Ethiopian queen, exposed to a sea monster at the command of an oracle, but rescued by Perseus.

**Angelic Doctor.** A name given to Thomas Aquinas.

**Angelo.** The deputy of Vincentio in Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*.

**Antæus, an-tē'us.** A giant invincible so long as he touched the earth, but ultimately killed by Hercules, who held him up and crushed him.

**Antigone, an-tig'o-nē.** The heroine of Sophocles' tragedy of this name, daughter of Œdipus, put to death by the tyrant Creon of Thebes, for burying her brother contrary to his orders.

**Antiph'olus.** The name of the twin brothers, exactly resembling each other, who are the chief characters in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*.

**Antiquary.** See *Oldbuck*.

**Anto'nio.** The name of the merchant in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, who incurs the enmity of Shylock the Jew.

**Anubis, a-nū'b'is.** The dog-shaped divinity of ancient Egypt.

**Aphrodite, af-rō-di'tē.** The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Venus.

**Apis, ā'pis.** The sacred bull of ancient Egypt, worshipped as a symbol of the god Osiris.

**Apollo.** The Greek and Roman god of music and prophecy, the avenger of disease and suffering, originally a sun-god (his epithet Phoebus meaning radiant or beaming). He was a son of Zeus and Latona, and brother of Artemis (Diana).

**Apollonius of Tyre.** The hero of a tale which was very popular in the middle ages, and which furnished the plot for Shakespeare's *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*.

**Apollon.** A demon in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

**Arachne, a-rak'nē.** In class. mythol. a maiden who, having surpassed Minerva in weaving, was changed by her into a spider.

**Aramis.** One of the Three Musketeers in Dumas' book of that name.

**Archimago, Archimage, ār-ki-mā'gō, ār'ki-māj.** An enchanter in Spenser's *Fairie Queene*, a type of hypocrisy.

**Ares, ā'rēz.** The Greek god of war; same as Mars.

**Arethusa, a-re-thū'sa.** One of the Nereids, who was changed by Artemis into a fountain near

Syracuse, to free her from the pursuit of the river-god Alpheus. His waters, however, flowed under the sea from Greece and mingled with those of the nymph.

**Argo.** In Greek legend, the ship in which Jason and his companion heroes, the Argonauts, sailed to bring back the golden fleece from Colchis at the eastern extremity of the Euxine. Jason obtained the fleece by the aid of Medea, daughter of the King of Colchis. See *Jason, Medea*.

**Argus.** A creature of Greek mythol. who had a hundred eyes and was ever watchful.

**Ariadne, a-ri-ad'nē.** In Greek myth, the daughter of Minos, king of Crete. She gave Theseus a clue of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth after he had killed the Minotaur. Theseus deserted her in the isle of Naxos, and she was commonly said to have married Bacchus.

**Ariel, ā'ri-el.** A spirit of Jewish and middle-age fable, adopted by Shakespeare in *The Tempest*, and also by Pope in his *Rape of the Lock*.

**Arion, a-ri'ōn.** An ancient Greek poet (ab. 625 B.C.), fabled to have been flung into the sea by sailors, who coveted the prizes he had won, but to have been carried safe to land by a dolphin.

**Armida, ār-mē'da.** A beautiful and seductive enchantress in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, who allures the hero Rinaldo into her delightful palace and garden, where for a time he forgets his high calling as a crusader.

**Ar'tegale.** A character in Spenser's *Fairie Queene*, typifying justice.

**Ar'temis.** The Greek goddess identified by the Romans with Diana.

**Artful Dodger, The.** A youthful pickpocket in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*.

**Arthur.** A British king at the time of the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain. Nothing is really known of him, but he has become the centre of a vast upgrowth of legend or fable, especially in regard to the exploits of his Knights of the Round Table.

**Asca'n'ius.** In Virgil's *Æneid*, the son of Æneas and his wife Creusa.

**As'gard.** In Scand. mythol. the abode of the gods, rising above Midgard, that is, the earth.

**Ashton, Lucy.** The heroine of Scott's novel *The Bride of Lammermoor*, loving and loved by Edgar Ravenswood. Married against her inclination to Frank Hayston of Bucklaw, she goes mad on her marriage night.

**Asmodeus, as-mō'dē-us or as-mō'dēs.** An evil spirit of the ancient Jews mentioned in the book of *Tobit*, and introduced by Le Sage in his *Diable Boiteux* or *Devil on Two Sticks*.

**Astar'te.** A Phœnician goddess equivalent to the Ashtaroth of the Hebrews. She in some respects

corresponded with the Greek Aphrodite or Roman Venus.

**Astræa**. In class. mythol. the goddess of justice, the last of the deities to leave the earth at the close of the golden age.

**Atalan'ta**. A famous huntress of Greek myth., who agreed to marry anyone who could outstrip her in running. She was vanquished by a wooer (Hippomenes), who dropped successively three golden apples as he ran, and thus lured her to stop and pick them up.

**Atē, a'tē**. A Greek goddess of hatred, crime, and retribution.

**Athelstane**. A heavy-wittedthane in Scott's *Ivanhoe*, betrothed to Rowena.

**Athene, a-thē'nē**. The Greek goddess of wisdom, usually identified with the Roman Minerva. She is also called Pallas or Pallas Athene.

**Athos**. One of the Three Musketeers in Dumas' book of that name.

**Atlan'tis**. A large island believed by the ancients to have existed in the Atlantic westward of the Straits of Gibraltar. Bacon has left an allegorical fragment, *The New Atlantis*, in which he represents himself as having been wrecked on such an island, and having found there an ideal community.

**Atlas**. In Greek myth. a Titan compelled to support the vault of heaven.

**Atræus, a-trūs**. In Greek myth. the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who are hence called Atreidae (a-trī'dē).

**At'ropos**. One of the three fates among the Greeks; it was she who cut the thread of life. The others were Clotho and Lachesis.

**Audrey, a'drī**. A country wench in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*.

**Aurora, a-rō'ra**. In Roman mythol. the goddess of the dawn, in Greek called *Eōs*. See *Tithonus*.

**Autolycus, a-to'lī-kus**. A roguish pedlar in Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale*.

**Av'alon**. A sort of fairyland or elysium mentioned in connexion with the legends of King Arthur.

**Aver'nus**. A name for the lower world among the Romans. It was originally given to a gloomy lake regarded as the entrance to the lower regions.

**Az'rael**. The angel of death among the Mohammedans.

**Baal**. A deity of the Canaanites.

**Bacchus, bak'us**. The Greek and Roman God of wine, in Greek commonly called *Dionysus*.

**Backbite, Sir Benjamin**. A spiteful scandal-monger in Sheridan's *School for Scandal*.

**Bagstock, Major**. A purple-faced, pompous, and irascible retired officer in Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, always swaggering and boasting about himself as 'Joey B', 'Old Joe B', &c.

**Balder, Baldur**. A Scand. deity,

the son of Odin and Frigga, beautiful, wise, amiable, and beloved of all the gods; slain through the guile of the evil god Loki.

**Bal'derstone, Caleb**. A devoted but ridiculous old domestic in Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*, who thinks it his duty by all shifts to uphold the dignity of the family in the direst scarcity of all external aids to assist him.

**Balfour, David**. The hero of R. L. Stevenson's *Kidnapped* and *Catriona*.

**Balwhidder, Rev. Micah**. The old-fashioned, sincere, and garrulous Presbyterian minister in Galt's *Annals of the Parish*.

**Banquo, bang'kwō**. Athane in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, whom Macbeth causes to be murdered, and whose ghost haunts him.

**Barata'ria**. In Cervantes' romance of *Don Quixote*, the so-called island of which Sancho Panza believes himself to be appointed governor.

**Bar'dell, Mrs.** Mr. Pickwick's landlady in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, who gets damages against Mr. Pickwick in a trumped-up case of breach of promise of marriage.

**Bar'dolph**. The red-nosed follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives*, *Henry IV*, and *Henry V*—a swaggering, drunken, but amusing rascal.

**Barkis**. A carrier in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, who marries David's old nurse Peggotty, expressing his proposal to do so by the words, 'Barkis is willin'.

**Barmecide, bār'mē-sid**. In the *Arabian Nights*, a prince of the Barmecide family, who pretended to treat a beggar named Shacabac to a sumptuous feast, pressing him to eat, though no dishes were on the table.

**Barnacle, Tite**. In *Little Dorrit*, a high, 'impressive' official in the Circumlocution Office.

**Barnwell, George**. The hero of a tragedy by Lillo (1730), a London apprentice who is led by a base woman to rob his master, and then to rob and murder his uncle. He is finally betrayed by her and dies on the scaffold.

**Bassa'nio**. The lover of Portia in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*. See *Portia*.

**Bates, Charley**. A merry young pickpocket in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*.

**Bates, Miss**. A character in Jane Austen's *Emma*, famous for her never-ending flow of trivial conversation.

**Bath, Major**. A poor and pompous but noble and kindly old man in Fielding's *Amelia*.

**Battle, Mrs.** A famous whist player in *The Essays of Elia*.

**Baucis and Philemon, ba'sis, fi-lē'mon**. An aged and affectionate couple, who, having hospitably entertained the gods Jupiter and Mercury, had their humble abode changed into a splendid temple; while they themselves, in response to their wish that they might die

together, were changed into two trees.

**Bayes, bāz**. The chief character in Buckingham's burlesque *The Rehearsal* (1671). He is supposed to be a caricature of Dryden.

**Beatrice, bē'a-tris** (It. bā-ā-trē'chā). A young lady beloved by Dante, and celebrated in his *Divine Comedy*; also the heroine of Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*.

**Beau Tibbs**. A vain, foppish, but hard-up character in Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World*.

**Bede, Adam**. The hero of a novel by George Eliot, a manly and straightforward artisan, in love with Hetty Sorrel, who is seduced by the young squire Arthur Donnithorne. He marries Dinah Morris.

**Bed'ivere, Sir**. One of King Arthur's knights, the last who remained to him at his death. He threw the king's famous sword into the mere, as described in Tennyson's *Morte d'Arthur*.

**Belch, Sir Toby**. A jolly toper, the uncle of Olivia in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*. He plays on the folly of Sir Andrew Aguecheek.

**Be'lial**. A biblical word meaning worthlessness or wickedness, often treated as a proper name. Milton so calls the chief of the fallen angels.

**Belin'da**. The heroine of Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, and of a novel by Miss Edgeworth.

**Bell, Adam**. An archer and outlaw of northern England, a hero of ballad romance in association with Clym of the Clough and William of Cloudeley.

**Bell, Peter**. The subject of a poem by Wordsworth, a hardened, uncultivated boor, whose heart, however, is touched by the fidelity of an ass to its dead master.

**Bel'laston, Lady**. An abandoned woman of rank in Fielding's *Tom Jones*.

**Bel'lenden, Lady Margaret**. The mistress of Tillietudlem Castle in Scott's *Old Mortality* and a strong adherent of the Stuarts. Her granddaughter Edith Bellenden marries Henry Morton, who belongs to the Covenanting party.

**Beller'ophon**. A hero of Greek myth. who killed the Chimera when mounted on the winged horse Pegasus. He tried to mount to heaven on Pegasus, but fell and wandered about blind till his death.

**Bello'ra**. The goddess of war among the Romans.

**Belpho'be**. A huntress in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, intended to be a likeness of Queen Elizabeth.

**Belvide'ra**. The heroine of Otway's tragedy *Venice Preserved*, who is driven mad by grief.

**Ben'edick**. One of the chief characters in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, who has many an encounter of wit with Beatrice, whom he at last marries. His name (frequently spelled *Benedict*) is often used to denote a newly married man.



**Bennet, Elizabeth.** The heroine of Miss Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*.

**Be'owulf.** The hero of a celebrated Anglo-Saxon epic, who kills two man-eating semi-human monsters. He also slays a fiery dragon, but dies from its poisonous bite.

**Bergerac, Cyrano de.** French dramatist, romance-writer, and notorious duellist of the seventeenth century, hero of Edmond Rostand's play of the same name.

**Ber'tram.** Count of Roussillon, the unworthy husband of Helena in Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*.—Also the name of the family to which belongs the hero, Harry Bertram, of Scott's *Guy Rannering*.

**Beu'lah.** In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the land of sunshine and all delight, in which the pilgrims rest till called upon to cross the river to the Celestial City.

**Bevis of Hampton.** A famous hero of English, French, and Italian romance.

**Big'tow, Hosea.** The professed writer of several satirical poems on public affairs in the United States, the real author being Prof. J. Russell Lowell.

**Biron', A.** 'merry madcap' young lord in the court of the King of Navarre, in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*.

**Bla'dud.** A legendary king of England, said to have been the father of King Lear, and to have founded Bath.

**Blanchefleur,** blansh - flôr. A heroine of mediæval story, beloved by Flores.

**Bla'tant Beast.** A monster in Spenser's *Faërie Queene*, supposed to typify the voice of the mob or, according to Ben Jonson, the Puritans.

**Blimber, Dr.** In Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, the proprietor of a select academy at Brighton. He specialized in cramming, and young Paul Dombey was placed under his charge. His daughter Cornelia was an exceedingly learned young lady, who wore spectacles and despised sentiment.

**Blouzelinda,** blou - ze - lin' da. A country girl in Gay's pastoral poems, natural and uncultivated, such as one might really meet, and not a figure from an ideal Arcadia.

**Bob'adil, Captain.** A cowardly braggart in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*. He proposes to annihilate a hostile army by selecting nineteen other warriors like himself, and challenging and killing the enemy by successive twenties.

**Bois-Guilbert, Brian de,** bois-gil'bert. A brave but cruel and irreligious leader of the Knights Templars in Scott's *Ivanhoe*. He is inspired with an evil passion for the Jewish maiden Rebecca, and falls dead when about to encounter Ivanhoe.

**Bombas'tes Furio'so.** The hero of a burlesque tragic opera by W. Barnes Rhodes, produced in 1790.

**Bona Dea.** A Roman goddess whose worship was exclusively confined to women.

**Bon Gaul'tier.** The pretended author of a book of humorous ballads written by Prof. Aytoun and Sir Theodore Martin.

**Boniface.** A landlord in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*.

**Booby, Lady.** A lady of loose morals in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*. She tries to lead Joseph astray.

**Booth, Captain.** The dissipated but good-natured husband of Amelia, in Fielding's novel of that name.

**Boreas,** bô're-as. In Greek and Roman myth, a personification of the north wind.

**Bottom, Nick.** The Athenian weaver in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, upon whom the fairy queen Titania is made to dote, and whose head is changed by Puck into that of an ass.

**Bountiful, Lady.** A benevolent country lady in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*.

**Bowling, Tom,** bô'ling. A naval character in Smollett's *Roderick Random*, an excellent piece of portraiture.

**Box and Cox.** The chief characters in the farce which bears their names. This farce was written by John Madison Morton, and was first produced in 1847.

**Boy'thorn, Laurence.** A gentleman in Dickens's *Bleak House*, who expresses ferocious sentiments in regard to persons of whom he disapproves, but is really gentle and kind-hearted.

**Brad'amant, Bradamante,** brad-amant'a. A 'virgin knight' in the Italian epics on Orlando, who is armed with an irresistible spear.

**Bradwardine, Baron,** brad-war'din. A Scottish nobleman in Scott's *Waverley*, brave and pedantic, but a devoted adherent of the exiled Stuarts. His daughter Rose is in love with, and eventually married to Waverley.

**Brag, Jack.** The amusing hero of that Theodore Hook's novel of that name. He is vulgar, boastful, and servile.

**Bragi,** brâ'gê. A Scand. deity, son of Odin and Frigga, the god of eloquence and poetry.

**Brahma,** brâ'mâ. The supreme god of the Hindu trinity. He is the creator, as opposed to Vishnu the preserver, and Siva the destroyer.

**Bramble, Matthew.** An elderly gentleman in Smollett's *Humphry Clinker*, shrewd, cynical, and irascible, but generous and benevolent. His sister Tabitha is a niggardly, malicious, vain, and ridiculous old maid, who finally weds Lismahago.

**Brangtons.** Characters in Fanny Burney's *Evelina*. The name is now a synonym for vulgarity and jealousy.

**Brass, Sampson.** In Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, a knavish attorney who has a sister Sally, a congenial spirit.

**Breck, Alan.** A Jacobite fugitive, companion of David Balfour, in Stevenson's *Kidnapped* and *Catriona*.

**Breitmann, Hans,** brit'mân. The name under which the American writer C. G. Leland published a number of humorous ballads in the Pennsylvania Dutch or German-English dialect.

**Brentford, The Two Kings of.** Two characters in Buckingham farce *The Rehearsal*. They are most presented as living in the most perfect union.

**Briareus,** bri'a-rûs. In Greek fable, a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads.

**Brick, Jefferson.** An American journalist in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, a slight, pale young man, giving utterance to warlike and bombastic sentiments.

**Brit'omart.** A 'lady knight' in Spenser's *Faërie Queene*, typifying chastity, and armed with an irresistible magic spear.

**Brodding'nag.** The country of the giants in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*.

**Brother Jonathan.** A playful personification of the people of the United States collectively.

**Brown, Tom.** The hero of Thomas Hughes's stories *Tom Brown's School-days* and *Tom Brown at Oxford*, a merry, natural fellow with whom study is a secondary consideration.

**Brunchild,** brû'ne-hilt. A princess of extraordinary strength and prowess in the German epic the *Nibelungenlied*, who is overcome by the devices of Siegfried and married to Gunther, King of Burgundy. Her vengeance on Siegfried, when she discovers how she has been tricked, leads to many important incidents in the poem.

**Bucephalus,** bû-sef'a-lus. The famous horse of Alexander the Great.

**Buddha,** bud'a. An Indian sage who lived in the 5th century B.C. He founded the religious cult which bears his name.

**Bull, John.** The English nation personified, originally used in Arbuthnot's political satire *The History of John Bull*.

**Bumble.** The celebrated pompous parish beadle in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*.

**Bunsby, Jack.** In Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, the skipper of a trading vessel and the friend of Captain Cuttle, who regards him as an oracle; his words are few, and his ideas seem to be equally so.

**Burchell, Mr.,** bër'chel. A chief character in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, who appears as a plain man of abrupt manners and no position in life, but is really the baronet Sir William Thornhill.

**Buzfuz, Serjeant.** A thorny lawyer in the famous breach of promise trial in Dickens's *Pickwick*.

**Byron, Miss Harriet.** A beautiful and accomplished lady, who is married to Sir Charles Grandison in Richardson's novel of that name.

**Cabiri**, ka-bi'ri. Mystic deities of whom little is known, anciently worshipped in Egypt, Asia Minor, and Greece.

**Ca'cus**. A mythical robber and giant of ancient Italy, slain by Hercules for stealing his cattle.

**Cade' nus**. A name assumed by Swift, being an anagram of L. de'canus, dean.

**Cadmus**. The reputed introducer of letters into ancient Greece, and the founder of Thebes in Boeotia, said to have been a Phœnician.

**Calus, Dr.**, kā'yus. A French doctor in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives*.

**Cal'iban**. A deformed, brutal, and malignant creature in Shakespeare's *Tempest*, offspring of the hag Sycorax, and servant of Prospero.

**Calidore, Sir**, kal'i-dōr. A knight who typifies courtesy in Spenser's *Faërie Queene*.

**Calliope**, kal-li'o-pē. The muse who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry.

**Calydonian Boar**. A fabulous monster of ancient Greece, which ravaged the district of Calydon, and was slain by the hero Meleager.

**Calypso**, ka-lip'sō. An ocean nymph who lived in the island Ogygia, where she detained Ulysses for seven years when on his return from Troy.

**Cam'bucan**. A king of Tartary in Chaucer's *Squire's Tale*. Milton erroneously pronounces it kam-bu'kan.

**Cam'elot**. A locality associated with the legends of King Arthur.

**Cam'il'ia**. In Virgil's *Aeneid*, queen of the Volscians, so swift of foot that she could fly over standing corn without causing it to bend.

**Canace**, kan'a-sē. In Chaucer's *Squire's Tale*, daughter of Cambuscan, possessor of a magic ring and mirror.

**Candour, Mrs.** A backbiting lady in Sheridan's *School for Scandal*.

**Cantwell, Dr.** The hypocritical hero of Bickerstaff's play called *The Hypocrite* (1768).

**Cap'ulets**. The noble house in Verona to which Juliet belonged in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

**Car'abas, Marquis of**. A fanciful title standing for a great nobleman or grandee; most familiar from its occurrence in the story of *Puss in Boots*.

**Carker, James**, in Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, Mr. Dombey's manager, conspicuous for his white teeth and snarling smile, treacherous to his employer.

**Carton, Sydney**. In *A Tale of Two Cities*, the jackal to Mr. Stryver. He sacrifices his life to save Charles Darnay, and is one of the most dramatic figures in the book.

**Casaubon, Mr.** A pedant in George Eliot's *Middlemarch*.

**Cassan'dra**. Daughter of King Priam of Troy, gifted with the power of prophecy, but condemned by Apollo to be always disbelieved.

**Cassio**. Lieutenant of Othello, and

dupe of Iago in Shakespeare's *Othello*.

**Cassiopeia**, -pē'ya. In Greek fable, a queen of Ethiopia, mother of Andromeda, made a constellation after her death.

**Castle of Indolence**. A poem by Thomson, the castle being a luxurious abode in a delightful land, inhabited by an enchanter who strives to drown all he can in sensual pleasures.

**Castlewood**. The title of a family in Thackeray's *Esmond*. See *Esmond*.

**Castor and Pollux**. Twin deities among the Greeks and Romans, sons of Jupiter, eventually placed among the stars as *Gemini* or the Twins.

**Caudle, Mrs.** A lady who figures in a series of humorous papers by Douglas Jerrold, professing to give the Curtain Lectures she delivered to her patient spouse.

**Ce'rops**. The first king of Attica, the mythical introducer of civilization into the country.

**Cedric**, sed'rik. The wealthy Saxon thane in Scott's *Ivanhoe*. The name appears to be borrowed from a historic King Cerdic (ker'dik).

**Ce'lia**. Daughter of the usurping Duke in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, and bosom friend of Rosalind.

**Cerberus**. See in Dict.

**Ceres**. The Roman goddess of corn.

**Chadband, Rev. Mr.** A hypocritical clergyman in Dickens's *Black House*.

**Charon**, kā'ron. The Greek and Roman god who ferried the souls of the dead across the Styx to Hades.

**Charybdis**, ka-rib'dis. See *Scylla*.

**Chauvin**. The principal character in several French plays, e.g. in Scribe's *Soldat Laboureur*. He is a type of absurd patriotism and exaggerated militarism.

**Cheeryble Brothers**. Two merchants in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, alike in their kind and benevolent characters.

**Che'vy Chase**. A famous old ballad describing a contest near the Cheviot Hills between Percy and Douglas and their followers. It is supposed to stand for the battle of Otterburn.

**Chicot the Jester**. A French court fool in several books by Dumas.

**Chingachgook**. A Red-Indian chief who appears in several of Cooper's novels.

**Chiron**, ki'ron. One of the Centaurs, famed for his knowledge of medicine, music, and other arts, the preceptor of Achilles and other heroes of ancient Greece. He was wounded by Hercules, and, desiring to descend into Hades, he gave his immortality to Prometheus (q.v.).

**Chloe**, klō'e. A shepherdess in the famous pastoral romance of *Daphnis and Chloe* by the Greek writer Longus (3rd century after Christ).

**Chriemhild**, krēm'hild. The wife of Siegfried in the *Nibelungenlied*, who exacts dreadful vengeance for the murder of her husband.

**Chris'tabel**. The heroine of a beautiful but unfinished romantic poem by Coleridge.

**Christian**. The hero of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, his wife being Christiana.

**Chrononhotonthologos**. The hero of the burlesque of that name. See *Aldiborontophosphorhio*.

**Chuzzlewit, Martin**. The hero of Dickens's novel of the same name, a young man who goes to America with Mark Tapley, and meets with experiences that do much to improve his character. His grandfather, old Martin, has been filled with bitter feelings by the way his relatives plot to get his money, but is fond of young Martin. A relative, Jonas Chuzzlewit, is an odious scoundrel, who poisons himself to escape the hangman. The famous Pecksniff is another relative. Tom Pinch, Sarah Gamp, and Betsy Prig also occur in this novel.

**Cigarette**. 'Child of the army and soldier of France.' She is the heroine of Ouida's *Under Two Flags*.

**Cimmerians**. A people fabled by Homer to live in a land of darkness.

**Cinderella**. The heroine of a well-known and widely-spread fairy tale.

**Circe**, sēr'se. A sorceress of Greek mythol. See *Circean* in Dict.

**Circumlocution Office**. A term used by Dickens in *Little Dorrit* as a designation of one of the government offices, intended to satirize the management of such public departments.

**Claudio**. Brother of Isabella in Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*.

**Claudius**. The name of Hamlet's uncle.

**Cleishbotham, Jedediah**, klēsh'-both-am. The imaginary editor of Scott's *Tales of my Landlord*.

**Clifford, Paul**. A romantic highwayman, the hero of Lytton's novel of that name, reformed by virtuous love.

**Clinker, Humphry**. The hero of a novel by Smollett, brought up in the workhouse and employed as a servant by Matthew Bramble. He turns out to be a natural son of his employer, and marries his fellow-servant, Winifred Jenkins.

**Clio**, klī'o. The muse of history.

**Clo'ten**. A base and ill-conditioned lout, the would-be lover of Imogen in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, son of Cymbeline's second wife.

**Clo'tho**. One of the Fates or Parcae among the Greeks and Romans, the other two being Atropos and Lachesis. Clotho spins the thread of life.

**Cloudesley, William of**. A famous north-country archer and outlaw in English legend, whose companions were Clym of the Clough and Adam Bell.

**Clumsey, Sir Tunbely**. A character in Vanbrugh's *Relapse*.

**Clytemnestra**, kli-tem-nēs'tra. The wife of Agamemnon, whom she and her paramour Ægisthus murdered

on his return from Troy. She was slain by her son Orestes.

**Clytie**, klī'tī-ē. A nymph who fell in love with Apollo, and was changed into a sunflower.

**Cockaigne, Land of**, kō-kān'. An imaginary country, where all sorts of good things exist in abundance and are to be had for the taking.

**Cocyus**, kō-sī'tus. In classical myth, a river of the infernal regions.

**Codlin and Short**. Two Punch and Judy men in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, who render some service to Nell and her grandfather, under the impression that ultimately they will be well paid. Codlin tries to represent himself as the real benefactor, and not Short.

**Coffin, Long Tom**. A fine type of a seaman, a character in Cooper's *Pilot*.

**Colbrand**, a Danish giant of romance.

**Collins, Mr.** A character in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*. A snobbish, self-centred English country parson.

**Co'mus**. A god of revelry among the ancients; in Milton's masque of the same name a lewd enchanter.

**Con'ingsby**. The hero of a novel by Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield), standing as a type of the Young England party.

**Cophet'ua**. A legendary king of Africa, celebrated in a ballad as having loved and married a beggar maiden.

**Copperfield, David**. The hero of Dickens's novel of the same name, in which are introduced also Mr. Micawber, David's aunt Betsy Trotwood, the Peggottys, Steerforth, Uriah Heep, Agnes Wickfield, Mr. Dick, &c. Experiences of Dickens's own early life are embodied in this novel.

**Corde'lia**. In Shakespeare's *King Lear*, the youngest and favourite daughter of the king, whose mind, however, is turned against her, so that he disinherits her, and gives over his kingdom to her two sisters. See *Lear*.

**Cor'ydon**. The name of a shepherd in the poems of Theocritus and Virgil: hence used for a shepherd or rustic in general.

**Cos'tard**. A clown in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*.

**Costigan, Captain**. In Thackeray's *Pendennis*, a hard-up Irish warrior. He is boastful and given to making a ridiculous show of dignity, but far too fond of liquor and rather disreputable. His daughter was an actress, with whom Pendennis was at one time madly in love.

**Coverley, Sir Roger de**. An old knight and country gentleman pictured by Steele and Addison in the pages of the *Spectator*, a delightful compound of simplicity, modesty, benevolence, harmless pomposity, eccentricity, and whim.

**Crawley**. The name of an aristocratic family in Thackeray's *Vanities Fair*. Old Sir Pitt is a sad reprobate,

misery, ignorant, coarse, and drunken, not devoid of shrewdness. His son Pitt, afterwards Sir Pitt, was the very reverse of this, but pompous, priggish, and dull. His other son Rawdon was a heavy dagoon, a careless spendthrift always in debt. He married Becky Sharp, but her intimacy with Lord Steyne made him throw her off.

**Crawley, Rev. Josiah**. Perpetual curate of Hoggstock in Trollope's novel *The Last Chronicle of Barset*. His memory had given way under his many misfortunes, and he was for long suspected of having stolen a cheque but was at last proved innocent.

**Cres'sida**. The fair but frail heroine of Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida*, and of the poem by Chaucer; the daughter of one of the Trojans. Her name does not occur in the classics.

**Crispin**. The patron saint of shoemakers. He and his brother Crispian are said to have preached the gospel in Gaul, and to have supported themselves by making shoes.

**Cronos**. A Greek deity corresponding with the Italian Saturn.

**Crummies, Mr. Vincent**. In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, a kind-hearted, eccentric theatrical manager, in whose theatrical company Nicholas was engaged for a time.

**Crusoe, Robinson**, krō'sō. The hero of Defoe's famous story.

**Cutpurse, Moll**. A notorious character. She is the heroine of Middleton's comedy *The Roaring Girl*.

**Cuttle, Captain**. A retired sea captain in Dickens's *Dombey and Son*; simple, credulous, ignorant, warm-hearted, and generous. He has an iron hook in place of one of his hands, and a favourite saying of his is, 'When found, make a note of'.

**Cybele**, sib'e-lē. A goddess of agriculture and settled life among the Greeks and Romans, represented with a sort of towered crown on her head.

**Cymbeline**, sim'be-lin. A semi-mythical king of Britain, standing for the historical Cunobelinus, whose name occurs on coins.

**Cynthia**, sin'thi-a. A name for Diana or the moon.

**Cytherea**, sith-e-rē'a. A name of Venus.

**Dæ'dalus**. A mythical Greek sculptor and artificer, who fled from Crete by means of wings invented by himself. His son Icarus accompanied him, but was drowned.

**Dag'onet, Sir**. The court fool of the famous King Arthur.

**Dale, Lily**. Heroine of Trollope's *Small House at Allington*.

**Dalgetty, Dugald**, dal'get-i. A soldier of fortune in Scott's *Legend of Montrose*, brave and experienced, but vulgar, conceited, pedantic, and always with an eye to the main chance.

**Damocles**, dam'o-klēz. A courtier

whom King Dionysius of Syracuse treated to a splendid feast, but over whose head he caused a naked sword to be suspended by a horse hair, as a lesson that danger may overhang greatness and outward felicity.

**Dam'on and Phin'tias** (or *Pyth'ias*). Two Greeks of Syracuse whose names have become proverbial for friendship. When Phintias was condemned to death, in order that he might be allowed to go home to settle his affairs, Damon took his place as surety that he would return—as he did—to meet his fate.

**Danae**, dan'a-ē. A Greek princess shut up in a brazen tower, to which Jove gained access in form of a golden shower, and thus became by her the father of Perseus.

**Dantes, Edmond**. The hero of Dumas' *Count of Monte Cristo*.

**Daphne**, da'f-nē. A maiden who, when pursued by Apollo, escaped by being changed into a laurel.

**Daphnis**. See *Chloe*.

**Darby and Joan**. A married couple, the type of simple domestic happiness. They are celebrated in ballad literature.

**D'Aragnan**. A Gascon soldier of fortune who appears in Dumas' *The Three Musketeers* and in several other of his books.

**Da'vus**. A common name for a slave in Latin comedy.

**Deans, dēnz, Jeanie and Effie**. The heroines of Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*, daughters of the peasant Davie Deans. Effie was condemned for child-murder, but Jeanie struggled all the way to London and obtained her pardon. Their father was very strict in religious matters and strong in theological controversy.

**Ded'lock, Lady**. The wife of Sir Leicester Dedlock in Dickens's *Bleak House*, mother out of wedlock of Esther Summerson.

**Deian'ra**. The wife of Hercules, unintentionally the cause of the hero's death by giving him a garment poisoned with the blood of the centaur Nessus, who told her she would thus retain her husband's love.

**Delectable Mountains**. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, a delightful range from which the Celestial City could be seen.

**De'lia**. In classical literature, a name of Diana, which is derived from the island of Delos.

**Demeter**, dē-mē'ter. The Greek goddess corresponding to the Roman Ceres.

**Demogor'gon**. A mysterious divinity mentioned by some writers as greatly to be dreaded and a holding powerful sway in the unseen world.

**Denys the Burgundian**. A light-hearted soldier of fortune in Reade's *Cloister and the Hearth*.

**Deronda, Daniel**. Hero of George Eliot's novel of that name.

**Desdemo'na**. The heroine of



Shakespeare's *Othello*, killed by her husband Othello, who is led by the devilish malice of Iago to believe her unfaithful to him.

**Deucalion and Pyrrha**, dū-kā'lī-on, pir'a. In Greek mythol. a man and wife who alone survived a deluge and became originators of a new race of men.

**Diana**, di-an'a. The Roman goddess corresponding to the Greek Artemis, the sister of Apollo, a chaste virgin, goddess of hunting and of the moon.

**Dick, Mr.** An amiable half-witted gentleman in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, who thinks he is bound to prepare a certain 'memorial', but cannot keep himself from putting into it something about the head of Charles I.

**Di'do**. The mythical Queen of Carthage, described by Virgil in the *Aeneid* as hospitably entertaining the shipwrecked Aeneas. She fell in love with him, and put an end to her life when he deserted her.

**Din'mont, Dandie** (that is, Andrew). A farmer in Scott's *Guy Mannering*, brawny, pugnacious, genuinely hospitable, and kindhearted.

**Diomedes**, di'o-mēd. A renowned Grecian chief at the siege of Troy.

**Dionysus**, di-o-ni'sus. A Greek name of the god Bacchus.

**Dioscuri**, di-os-kū'rī. A name of the twins Castor and Pollux.

**Dives**, di'vėz. The Latin word for a rich man. It came to be used as a sort of proper name for the rich man of the parable of Lazarus, and hence for a luxurious rich man generally.

**Dobbin, Colonel**. One of the chief characters in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, an excellent soldier and thorough gentleman, though somewhat shy and awkward. He is devoted to Amelia Sedley and also to her husband George Osborne.

**Dods, Meg**. The famous landlady of an inn in Scott's *St. Ronan's Well*.

**Dodson and Fogg**. The pettifogging lawyers who carried on the breach of promise action against Mr. Pickwick in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*.

**Doe, John**, dō. An imaginary person whose name used to appear in certain English actions at law, along with that of Richard Roe, an equally shadowy personage.

**Dogberry and Verges**. Two ridiculous constables in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*.

**Dombey, Mr.** In Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, a wealthy London merchant full of pride and self-importance. He is cold and cruel to his daughter Florence, simply because she is a girl, but is built up in his young son Paul, whose death is a great blow to him, while the elopement of his wife and the loss of his fortune completely humble him. Captain Cuttle and his friend Bunsby, Dr. Blimber, Major Bagstock, &c., also appear in this novel.

**Domdan'iel**. In oriental legend, a vast subterranean cavern haunted by sorcerers, geni, &c.

**Dominie Sampson**. The profoundly learned tutor at Eilangowan in Scott's *Guy Mannering*, exceedingly awkward and utterly ignorant of the world.

**Don Belianis of Greece**, bel-i-ā'nis. The hero of an old romance of chivalry.

**Don Ju'an**. The hero of a Spanish legend which has been much employed for the dramatic and operatic stage, and has furnished the name to Byron's poem. The don is the type of a finished and reckless libertine who is at last dragged down alive to the infernal regions. Byron's unfinished poem borrows little or nothing but the name from the old legend.

**Don Quix'ote** (Spanish pron. kē-hō'tā). The hero of the great Spanish romance of Cervantes, a Castilian country gentleman so crazed by reading books of chivalry that he sallies forth as a knight-errant to succour the oppressed and redress wrongs. As his squire he takes along with him Sancho Panza, an ignorant, credulous, and vulgar peasant, pot-bellied, gluttonous, and selfish, yet faithful to his master, shrewd and amusing. The knight, mounted on his steed Rosinante, and the squire on his ass Dapple have various amusing experiences, since the don looks upon flocks of sheep as armies, windmills as giants, and galley-slaves as oppressed gentlemen.

**Dooley, Mr.** An uncultured but shrewd Irish philosopher who appears in several works by Peter F. Dunne.

**Doone, Lorna**. Heroine of R. D. Blackmore's novel of that name.

**Dotheboys Hall** (that is, 'do the boys', cheat them). The famous academy of the ignorant and brutal schoolmaster Squeers in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*.

**Doubling Castle**. The castle of giant Despair in the *Pilgrim's Progress*.

**Dousterswivel**, dōs'tēr-swiv-el. In Scott's *Antiquary*, a swindling German who professes to be able to find hidden treasures by magical or cabalistic means, and thus extracts money from Sir Arthur Wardour.

**Draw'cansir**. A bully and braggart in Buckingham's satiric play of *The Rehearsal* (1671).

**Dro'mio**. The name of the twin slaves in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, attendants on the brothers Antipholus.

**Drugger, Abel**. In Ben Jonson's *Alchemist*, a simple character who keeps a tobacco shop.

**Dryasdust, Rev. Dr.** A fictitious personage brought forward by Scott to introduce some of his novels. The name is used as equivalent to a historical writer or investigator of the driest and most matter-of-fact kind.

**Dues'sa**. A witch in Spenser's *Faerie Queene* who deceives the Red Cross Knight, and becomes the leman of the giant Orgoglio. She and her paramour are overthrown by Prince Arthur.

**Dulcin'ea del Tobo'so**. The country girl whom Don Quixote selected as the lady of his knightly devotion.

**Dumbiedikes**, dum'i-dīks. A 'laird' or small proprietor in Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*, fond of money and also of Jeanie Deans, to whom he pays his addresses (without effect) in the most silent and undemonstrative way. His father was a hard-drinking, irreligious character, whose death-bed scene forms a striking picture.

**Dundreary, Lord**, dun-drē'ri. The chief character in Tom Taylor's play *Our American Cousin*, an amusing portrait of a nobleman whose head is full of trivialities and whimsicalities.

**Duran'dal**. The wonderful sword of Orlando, the hero of Italian romance.

**Durbeyfield, Tess**. Heroine of Thomas Hardy's *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*.

**Durie, James**. A character in Stevenson's novel *The Master of Ballantrae*. The book is named after him.

**Dur'ward, Quentin**. The hero of Scott's novel of the same name, an archer in the Scottish Guard of Louis XI of France, who finally wins the hand of the young Countess Isabella De Croye.

**Eb'lis**. In Mohammedan mythology, the chief of the evil angels.

**Egeria**, ē-jē'ri-a. In Roman legend, a nymph from whom King Numa Pompilius is said to have received instructions in regard to religious institutions.

**Elaine**, ē-lān'. A damsel of the times of King Arthur, who pines and dies of love for Lancelot; the heroine of one of Tennyson's *Idylls*.

**Eldora'do**. The name of a country exceedingly rich in gold, once imagined to exist in the Orinoco region of S. America.

**Elec'tra**. The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes, whom she abetted in the murder of their mother, to avenge the death of their father. Her story was treated by the Greek tragedians Sophocles and Euripides in still extant tragedies.

**Ella**. Pseudonym under which Charles Lamb wrote his famous series of essays.

**Eliot, Anne**. Heroine of Jane Austen's *Persuasion*.

**El'shie, Cannie**. The Black Dwarf in Scott's novel of this name.

**Emily**. 'Little Em'ly', niece of Daniel Peggotty in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, betrothed to Ham Peggotty but seduced by Steerforth.

**Encel'adus**. A giant overthrown by the thunderbolts of Jove and cast

under Etna; when he turned from one side to the other he shook the whole island.

**Endymion**, en-dim'i-on. A beautiful shepherd kissed by Diana as he lay asleep on Mount Latmus. Keats has a celebrated poem of this name.

**Enid**. The heroine of one of Tennyson's *Idylls*, a perfect example of conjugal love and patience.

**Eos**. The Greek name equivalent to Aurora.

**Epigoni**, e-pig'o-ni. Certain legendary heroes of Greece who took and destroyed the town of Thebes. They were the sons of the seven princes who had previously attacked it, and who are celebrated in the tragedy of *Æschylus*, *The Seven Against Thebes*.

**Epimenides**, ep-i-men'i-déz. A sage or wise man of ancient Greece, a prophet or seer who is fabled to have slept in a cave for fifty-seven years.

**Epimetheus**, ep-i-mē'thūs. The brother of Prometheus and husband of Pandora.

**Erato**. One of the muses: she presided over lyric and especially amatory poetry.

**Erebus**. A gloomy region under the earth.

**Eris**. A Greek goddess of strife or discord.

**Erl King**. An evil elf or goblin of German superstition.

**Eros**. The Greek name of the god of love; Cupid.

**Esmond**, Col. Henry. The hero of Thackeray's novel called *Esmond* (time, the reign of Queen Anne), a chivalrous soldier and man of taste. He is on the Jacobite side and assists in a plan for bringing back the Stuarts. He is attracted for a time by his kinswoman, the imperious and ambitious beauty Beatrix Esmond, but in the end marries her mother and retires to America.

**Eteocles and Polynices**, e-tē'oklēz, pol-i-ni'sēz. In Greek myth. sons of Œdipus, who quarrel regarding the succession to the throne, and fall in single combat by each other's hands.

**Eumæus**, ū-mē'us. In Homer's *Odyssey*, the faithful swine-herd of Ulysses, attached to and respected by his master.

**Euphrosyne**, ū-fros'i-nē. In Greek myth. one of the three graces, the others being Aglaia and Thalia.

**Euphuës**. See *Euphuism* in Dict.

**Euro'pa**. A nymph of Greek fable carried off by Jove in the form of a white bull.

**Euryalus**, ū-rī'a-lus. See *Nisus*.

**Eurydice**, ū-rid'i-sē. The wife of the poet Orpheus. See *Orpheus*.

**Euterpe**, ū-tēr'pē. The muse of music.

**Evan'geline**. The heroine of Longfellow's poem, founded on the expulsion of the French colonists from Acadia (Nova Scotia) in 1756.

**Ev'ans**, Sir Hugh. A laughable Welsh schoolmaster in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives*.

**Everdene**, Bathsheba. Heroine of Hardy's *Far from the Madding Crowd*.

**Excalt'ibur**. The famous sword of King Arthur.

**Eyre**, Jane, ſir. The heroine of a novel by Charlotte Brontë, governess to a gentleman called Rochester, to whom she is married after the death of his insane wife.

**Fag**. The lying servant of Captain Absolute in Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals*.

**Fagin**, fā'gin. An old Jew and receiver of stolen goods in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, who trains boys to steal.

**Fair Maid of Perth**. The heroine of Scott's novel so named, her proper name being Catherine Glover; marries Hal o' the Wynd, the stalwart armourer.

**Fairservice**, Andrew. In Scott's *Rob Roy*, the pragmatical, conceited, and not over honest Scottish gardener at Osbaldistone Hall.

**Faith'ful**. A companion of Christian in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, burned alive at Vanity Fair.

**Falstaff**, Sir John, fāl'staf. The 'fat knight', the finest comic character of Shakespeare and of literature, appearing in *Henry IV* (both parts) and the *Merry Wives*. Gross, sensual, dishonest, and utterly unprincipled, he would be despicable were it not for his overflowing wit and humour, his gaiety and good sense.

**Far'intosh**, Marquis of. A Scottish nobleman in Thackeray's *Newcomes*, who has neither ability, character, nor breeding to recommend him, but is a great catch in the marriage market and is expected to become the husband of Ethel Newcome.

**Fat Boy**. In Dickens's *Pickwick*, a boy named Joe, always either eating or sleeping.

**Fathom**, Ferdinand Count. An unmitigated scoundrel, the hero of a novel by Smollett.

**Fat'ima**. The last of Bluebeard's wives.

**Faulconbridge**, Philip. In Shakespeare's *King John*, a natural son of Richard I, an outspoken and daring soldier, true as steel to his friends.

**Faust**, foust. The chief character in Goethe's celebrated dramatic poem, in popular German legend known as Dr. Faustus, as also in Marlowe's tragedy of same name. Faustus was a magician and astrologer who sold himself to the devil on condition of obtaining for a period every kind of worldly enjoyment, at the end of which he realizes with horror and despair the penalty he has now to pay. The Faust of Goethe is a creation of a higher character. He is a scholar who has mastered all the science of his day, and has meditated on the problems of life, finding that all is but vanity and vexation of spirit. The tragic element here is furnished by the fate of the hapless Margaret, whom he seduces, and

who is condemned for murdering her baby. The Mephistopheles of Goethe—the demonic being who fulfils all Faust's wishes—is also a far more interesting figure than the vulgar fiend of the older stories.

**Feeble**. Jestingly called by Falstaff 'most forcible Feeble', one of the knight's 'ragged regiment' in *Henry IV*, part II, a puny, timid creature.

**Fenel'la**. A fairy-like damsel in Scott's *Peveril of the Peak*.

**Ferrex and Porrex**. Sons of a mythical British king Gobdoduc, appearing in an old English tragedy by T. Norton and T. Sackville Lord Buckhurst.

**Fer'umbars**, Sir. The hero of an old English metrical romance.

**Figaro**. A sharp-witted barber and valet, the hero of Beaumarchais' French comedies *The Barber of Seville* and *Marriage of Figaro*, on which are based operas by Rossini and Mozart.

**Fitz-Boodle**, George. A name under which Thackeray contributed a number of papers or articles to *Fraser's Magazine*, of varying character, but all marked by his humour and characteristic features of style.

**Florac**, Paul de. In Thackeray's *Newcomes*, a French nobleman married to an English wife; a kind-hearted prodigal who settles in England and assumes the character of the English country gentleman while remaining as thoroughly French as ever. Colonel Newcome was passionately in love with Florac's mother in early life.

**Flor'imel**. A virtuous lady in Spenser's *Fæerie Queene*. A malignant witch fabricated a counterfeit Florimel so like the true one that it was impossible to perceive any difference between them. When the two were placed side by side, however, 'The enchanted damsel vanished into naught'.

**Flor'izel**. The Prince of Bohemia in Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, in love with Perdita.

**Fluet'en**. A brave but pedantic Welsh captain in Shakespeare's *Henry V*, whose parallel between Monmouth and Macedon is well known.

**Flying Dutchman**. A phantom ship seen in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, said to be commanded by a Dutch captain (Vanderdecken) who for his impiety has to sail till the day of judgment.

**Foker**, Harry. In Thackeray's *Pendennis*, the son of a wealthy brewer, a sporting, slangy, wide-awake young sybarite, who for a time is enthralled by the siren Blanche Amory.

**Foppington**, Lord. A coxcomb in Vanbrugh's comedy *The Relapse*, and Sheridan's adaptation of it *A Trip to Scarborough*.

**Ford**, Mrs. One of Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, who befools Falstaff for his evil intentions.

**Fortuna'tus**. The hero of a popular

tale who obtained an inexhaustible purse and a cap that would carry him wherever he pleased.

**Fosco, Count.** The arch-villain in W. W. Collins's *The Woman in White*.

**Fra Diavolo**, frā dē-āv'o-lō. A brigand chief of S. Italy who has given name to an opera by Auber, with words by Scribe.

**Frankenstein**, -stīn. A student of physiology in Mrs. Shelley's romance of the same name. He attains profound knowledge and constructs a hideous monster endowed with the attributes of humanity. The monster, though craving sympathy and love, proves the curse and ruin of its creator.

**Freischütz**, frī'shüts. A marksman of German legend who obtains seven magic bullets, six of which hit whatever he aims at, but the seventh goes as the fiend directs.

**Freya**, frī'a. A Scandinavian goddess of love and song, often confounded with Frigg.

**Friar John.** In Rabelais's romance of *Gargantua and Pantagruel*, a profane and debauched but bold and amusing character who is always in the heart of everything that is going on.

**Friar Tuck.** The friar who is said to have been among Robin Hood's merry men.

**Friday, Man.** In Defoe, the friend and servant of Robinson Crusoe.

**Frigga.** A Scandinavian goddess, wife of Odin, and corresponding in some respects to Venus.

**Fudge Family.** An English family whose doings and adventures in Paris are amusingly chronicled by Thomas Moore in a series of letters in verse, supposed to be written by them.

**Gadsby, Captain Philip.** An Anglo-Indian officer in Kipling's *The Story of the Gadsbys*. This tale supports the theory that marriage spoils a soldier for active service.

**Gal'ahad, Sir.** One of the knights of King Arthur's Round Table, celebrated for his chastity.

**Galatea**, gal-a-tē'a. A nymph of Greek fable beloved by and loving Acis, who was killed by the Cyclops Polyphemus from jealousy.

**Gamp, Sarah.** A monthly nurse in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*. She is extremely fond of liquor, carries a big baggy umbrella, and makes frequent references to a purely imaginary friend of hers named Mrs. Harris.

**Gan'elon.** One of Charlemagne's knights, celebrated for malevolence and treachery.

**Ganymede**, gan'i-mēd. A beautiful youth of Greek fable, carried to heaven from Mount Ida by an eagle, and made cup-bearer to the gods.

**Gareth.** One of King Arthur's knights who served as a scullion for a year before being knighted. His expedition in the company of

Lynette to liberate her sister Lynors is the subject of one of Tennyson's *Idylls*.

**Gargantua.** The hero of the humorous and fantastic romance of the same name by Rabelais. He was a giant of tremendous size who had a son equally wonderful named Pantagruel.

**Gargery, Joe.** An ignorant but good-natured blacksmith in Dickens's *Great Expectations*.

**Gaw'ain.** One of the knights of the Round Table, a nephew of King Arthur, renowned for strength as well as for courtesy.

**Gaw'reys.** Flying women described in the story of *Peter Wilkins* (by Robert Paltock, 1750), who is shipwrecked and meets with them in a strange land of twilight. The winged men are called *Glumms*.

**Geierstein, Anne of**, gi'er-stīn. The heroine of one of Scott's novels dealing with events of early Swiss history.

**Gelert**, gel'ért. The faithful hound of Llewellyn, which kills a wolf that would have devoured its master's infant, and is rashly slain by him before he sees how matters really stand. Similar stories are of almost world-wide currency.

**Gellatley, Davie**, gel'at-li. In Scott's *Waverley*, a crazy domestic of the Baron Bradwardine, given to answer questions with snatches of song.

**Genevieve, St.**, jen'e-vēv. An apocryphal saint, a lady who according to legend was falsely accused of adultery and condemned to death. She escaped and lived six years in a forest till her husband, convinced of her innocence, found her and took her home.

**George-a-Green.** The pinner or pound-keeper of Wakefield, one of the associates of Robin Hood.

**Geraint, ge-rānt'.** A knight of the Round Table, married to Enid, and celebrated in one of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*. See *Enid*.

**Gerard, Brigadier.** A retired French officer whose experiences during the Napoleonic Wars form the subject of Conan Doyle's books *The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard* and *The Adventures of Gerard*. He is boastful but no braggart—he is simply obsessed by the fact that he had had the honour of serving under so great a leader.

**Geryon**, jē'ri-on. In ancient classical legend, a monstrous king of Hesperia, who fed his oxen on human flesh and was slain by Hercules.

**Giant Despair.** A formidable giant of the *Pilgrim's Progress* who lived in Doubting Castle.

**Gil Blas**, zhēl blās. The hero of a diverting novel by Le Sage. Though the book is written in French, the scene is laid in Spain, and some incidents are taken from Spanish writers.

**Gilpin, John**, gil'pin. A London linen-draper and train-band captain whose exploits on horseback are

celebrated in Cowper's humorous poem of the same name.

**Ginevra**, ji-nev'ra. The bride who, according to a well-known story, out of frolic shut herself into a chest on her wedding day and was thus entombed alive.

**Giovanni, Don**, jo-vān'nē. The Italian form of Don Juan and the title of an opera by Mozart based on the Don Juan legend.

**Glasse, Mrs.** A name attached to a famous cookery-book of 1747, in which the recipe for cooking a hare is said to begin with the words 'First catch your hare'. No exact edition of the book, however, contains these words. *Catch* is supposed to have been a misprint for *case*, the technical term for skinning a hare.

**Glaucus.** A Greek divinity of the sea.

**Gloria'na.** The queen of fairyland in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, intended to stand for Queen Elizabeth.

**Glubbud'rib.** In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, an island inhabited by sorcerers or magicians, who called up on Gulliver's desire the spirits of many personages of former times.

**Glumda'clitch.** An amiable girl giantess (forty feet high) who had the care of Gulliver when he was in Brobdingnag.

**Glumms.** See *Gaw'reys*.

**Gobbo, Launcelot.** An amusing clown in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, at one time servant to Shylock.

**Godi'va, Lady.** The wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who, according to legend, sought relief from taxation for the people of Coventry. Her husband promised to grant her request if she would ride naked through the town. This she did, first having forbidden the townspeople to look out of the windows. Only one person, hence called 'Peeping Tom', ventured to disobey, and he was immediately struck blind. The story has been versified by Tennyson.

**Golden Ass.** The name of a tale by the Latin writer Apuleius, relating the adventures of a young man who for a time has been made to assume the form of an ass. The story of Cupid and Psyche occurs in it.

**Golden Fleece.** In class. myth. the fleece of a famous ram hung in a grove in Colchis, and guarded by a dragon. It was carried off by the Argonauts (which see in Dict.).

**Gon'eril.** One of the two evil daughters of King Lear. See *Lear*.

**Goodfellow, Robin.** A tricky imp or sprite of popular English tales, called also *Puck*.

**Gor'boduc.** A fabulous British king. See *Ferrex*.

**Grad'grind, Thomas.** A successful business man connected with the iron trade in Dickens's *Hard Times*, who is above all sentiment and cares only for what is practical and matter-of-fact.

**Gran'dison, Sir Charles.** The



hero of Richardson's novel *The History of Sir Charles Grandison*, a somewhat tiresome character intended to exemplify the perfect Christian gentleman.

**Gratiano.** In *The Merchant of Venice*, friend of Antonio and husband of Nerissa.

**Greathart.** In the *Pilgrim's Progress*, the guide of Christiana and her children to the Celestial City.

**Greaves, Sir Lancelot, grēvz.** A sort of English Don Quixote, the hero of a novel by Smollett.

**Green, Verdant.** The hero of a story of Oxford life by Cuthbert Bede (Rev. E. Bradley). When he enters the university as a freshman he is as green as his name implies, and has many jokes played on him.

**Gretchen.** A German diminutive of Margaret, often used of the heroine of Goethe's *Faust*. See *Faust*.

**Griselda.** The heroine of one of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, borrowed from the Italian. She was subjected to the cruellest trials by her husband in order to test her patience and obedience, but never complained or murmured.

**Grub Street.** The former name of a street in London which has become identified with hack writers and poor literature.

**Grundy, Mrs.** A farmer's wife frequently spoken of by Mrs. Ashfield, another farmer's wife, in Morton's comedy *Speed the Plough* (1798). Mrs. Ashfield is much given to speculating about 'what Mrs. Grundy will say' in such and such circumstances.

**Gudrun, gud'rūn.** The heroine of an old German epic, a princess who is carried off and is kept for years at servile drudgery, because she refuses to marry against her inclinations.

**Guinevere, gvin'e-vēr.** The wife of King Arthur, notorious for her guilty attachment to Sir Lancelot.

**Gulliver, Lemuel.** The hero of Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*. He makes various voyages, and in one way or another visits some remarkable countries, especially Lilliput, Brobdingnag, Laputa, and the land of the Houyhnhnms. See these entries, also *Glubbdubdrib*, *Glumdalclitch*, *Struldbrugs*.

**Gummidge, Mrs.** The widow who keeps house for Daniel Peggotty in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, always in the depths of melancholy, as 'a lone lorn creetur'.

**Gunn, Ben.** In Stevenson's *Treasure Island*, a one-time pirate who was marooned for three years, and discovered by Jim Hawkins. He found Flint's treasure, and removed it to his cave.

**Gurth.** The faithful and sturdy swine-herd in Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

**Gurton, Gammer.** The heroine of the second known English comedy, *Gammer Gurton's Needle* (1575), which turns on the loss of this useful article and the finding of it

sticking in her husband Hodge's breeches.

**Guy of Warwick.** A hero of English legend, one of whose exploits was the killing of a formidable 'dun cow'.

**Guyon, Sir, gi'on.** A knight in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, the personification of temperance and self-restraint.

**Gyges, gi'jēz.** A king of ancient Lydia fabled to have had a magic ring which rendered him invisible, and thus helped him to slay his predecessor Candaules.

**Hagen, hä'gēn.** A warrior in the *Nibelungenlied* who kills Siegfried, and is himself killed by Chriemhild.

**Haidee'.** In Byron's *Don Juan*, the daughter of the pirate Lambro, a beautiful girl who rescues Juan when cast ashore, and dies when her father drags him off to slavery.

**Hajji Baba.** The Persian hero of James Morier's picaresque novel of the same name.

**Halcyone, hal-si'o-nē.** In Greek myth, daughter of Æolus and wife of Ceyx, at whose death she threw herself into the sea and became a kingfisher.

**Hamlet.** The prince of Denmark, hero of Shakespeare's tragedy, the substance of which is contained in old chronicles.

**Handy Andy.** In Samuel Lover's story of the same name, an Irish serving-man who is always getting into scrapes.

**Hardcastle, Squire.** In Goldsmith's comedy *She Stoops to Conquer*, an English country gentleman whose house young Marlow mistakes for an inn, and whose daughter 'stoops to conquer' him by pretending to be the chambermaid. The squire is a jovial old gentleman, fond of telling stories, and has one especial favourite of 'Ould Grouse in the gun-room'.

Mrs. Hardcastle is a lady who is devoted to what is genteel. Tony Lumpkin is her son by a former marriage. See *Lumpkin*.

**Harlowe, Clarissa.** The heroine of Richardson's novel *Clarissa*, a girl of great sweetness, purity, and moral dignity, who is overcome by drugs and betrayed by the man she loves, the libertine Lovelace. She scorns his offered reparation of marriage and dies of grief and shame.

**Harmo'nia.** In classical myth, a daughter of Mars and Venus and wife of Cadmus. On her marriage day she received a necklace which proved unlucky to everyone who came into possession of it.

**Harold, Childe.** The hero of Byron's poem *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, the Childe being a man of birth, wealth, and intellect who, while still young, has become satiated with pleasure and resolves to travel, thus giving the poet an opportunity for much fine description and reflective writing.

**Haroun Alraschid.** The Caliph around whose nocturnal adventures part of the *Arabian Nights* centres.

**Har'pagon.** A miser, the hero of Molière's comedy *L'Avare* (The Miser).

**Har'ris, Mrs.** Mrs. Gamp's oft-quoted but imaginary friend. See *Gamp*.

**Hatch'way, Lieutenant.** An amusing half-pay naval officer, the companion of Commodore Trunnion in Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle*.

**Hatt'eraich, Dirk.** The captain of the Dutch smuggling vessel in Scott's *Guy Mannering*, in whose lugger Harry Bertram is carried off; a reckless desperado, but honest to his employers.

**Hatto.** In German legend, an archbishop of Mainz who is devoured by an army of rats (or mice) as a judgment upon him for having, during a severe famine, shut up a number of poor people in a barn and burned them. The Mouse-tower, on an island of the Rhine near Bingen, is said to have been the scene of the archbishop's death.

**Hauksbee, Mrs.** One of Kipling's characters. She is a type of Anglo-Indian adventures.

**Hawk, Sir Mulberry.** In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, a worthless roué who insults Kate Nickleby and kills in a duel the young Lord Frederick Verisopht, who has been his associate and admirer.

**Hawkins, Jim.** In Stevenson's *Treasure Island*, the boy who is supposed to relate the story of the *Hispaniola* and her crew.

**Head'rigg, Cuddie** (Cuthbert). An amusing farm-servant in Scott's *Old Mortality*.

**Heart of Midlothian.** A name for the old tolbooth or jail of Edinburgh, adopted by Sir W. Scott as the title of one of his novels, in which it makes a figure. See *Deans*.

**He'be.** The Greek goddess of youth and cup-bearer to the gods (before Ganymede). She is represented as a very beautiful young girl.

**Hecate, hek'a-tē.** A Greek goddess whose powers were various. She was especially a goddess of the infernal regions and patroness of magicians and witches.

**Hector.** The son of Priam, King of Troy, and husband of Andromache, the most valiant among the Trojans, and the noblest hero described in the *Iliad*. He was slain by Achilles, and his body was dragged round the city walls in revenge for his having killed Patroclus. See *Ilium*.

**Hec'uba.** The wife of King Priam of Troy, and mother of Hector, Paris, and Cassandra. After the fall of Troy she was given to Ulysses as a slave, and some say she drowned herself in despair.

**Heep, Uriah.** Clerk to Mr. Wickfield, the lawyer in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, a sneaking and malignant character, always pro-

claiming how 'umble' he is, but really trying to ruin his employer and marry his daughter Agnes.

**Hel** or **He'la**. The Scandinavian goddess of the dead, daughter of Loki, a frightful being, half black and half of fair complexion.

**Helen**. The wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta, and daughter of Jupiter and Leda, the most beautiful woman of her time. She was carried off to Troy by Paris, and thus caused the Trojan war, the Greek princes having combined in a great expedition against Troy in order to recover her.

**Hel'ena**. The heroine of Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well*, who marries Bertram, Count of Rousillon, against his will, and subsequently tricks him into consummating the marriage.

**Hel'icon**. A mountain of Greece anciently sacred to Apollo and the muses.

**He'lios**. The Greek name for the sun and the sun-god, in the latter sense identified with Phœbus or Apollo.

**Hephæ'stus**. Same as Vulcan.

**Hera**. Same as Juno.

**Her'cules** or **Her'acles**. In classical mythology, a hero or demi-god, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, renowned for his wonderful achievements, twelve of which are specially singled out as the *twelve labours of Hercules*. He was for a time slave to Omphalê, Queen of Lydia, and afterwards married to Deianira (q.v.). Being mortally poisoned by the garment of Nessus, he voluntarily ascended his funeral pile, and was received among the gods. See also *Hydra*, *Omphalê*, *Cerberus*, &c.

**Hermes**, *hër'mêz*. The Greek deity regarded as equivalent to the Roman Mercury, the messenger of the gods, the inventor of the lyre (which he resigned to Apollo), the god of commerce, and also of fraud and cunning. He is generally represented with small wings attached to his head and ankles, and with a winged rod—the *caduceus*.

**Hermes Trismegis'tus**. A mythical personage, the same as the Egyptian god Thoth, represented as the author of a great number of ancient writings.

**Her'mia**. One of the heroines of Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*.

**Hermione**, *hër-mi'o-nê*. In Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale*, the wife of King Leontes of Sicily, unjustly suspected by her husband. She is an example of 'dignity without pride, love without passion, and tenderness without weakness'.

**He'ro**. The beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, to visit whom Leander used to swim the Hellespont. On his death she drowned herself. Another Hero has an important part in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*.

**Hesperides**, *hes-per'i-dêz*. In Greek

myth, three nymphs who lived in pleasant gardens in an island of the western ocean, and had charge of a tree which produced golden apples. Hercules had to fetch apples from this tree, which was watched by a dragon.

**Hes'perus**. In classical literature, a personification of the evening star (the planet Venus).

**Hes'tia**. The Greek name of the goddess Vesta.

**Hiawatha**, *hi-a-wâ'tha*. A mythical hero of the North American Indians, subject of a poem by Longfellow.

**Hip'pocrene**, *-krê-nê* or *-krên*. A fountain of the muses in Ancient Greece near Mount Helicon.

**Hippol'yta**. In classical literature, a queen of the Amazons, married to Theseus.

**Hippol'ytus**. In Greek fable, a chaste youth whose stepmother Phædra tries to seduce him. Finding her efforts vain, she accuses him to his father of attempting her virtue, and thus brings about his death.

**Hippomenes**, *hip-pom'e-nêz*. See *Atalanta*.

**Hodge**. The goodman of Gammer Gurton in the old comedy named *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, and now adopted as a name typical of a country rustic or a farm labourer.

**Holmes, Sherlock**. The greatest private detective of fiction and hero of four novels and 56 short stories by Conan Doyle.

**Holofer'nes**. A schoolmaster in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*. The name is derived from Rabelais.

**Honeycomb, Will**. One of the members of the club described in the *Spectator*, an oracle on matters of fashion.

**Honeyman, Charles**. A lackadaisical High Church clergyman in Thackeray's *Newcomes*, an uncle to Clive Newcome, smacking of the humbug and sybarite.

**Hood, Robin**. The famous archer and outlaw of mediæval England, a creation of popular mythology.

**Hopeful**. A companion of Christian in the *Pilgrim's Progress*.

**Ho'rae**. Maidens personifying the changes of the seasons, usually called in English the Hours.

**Hora'tio**. In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, the friend of the Prince of Denmark.

**Ho'rus**. An ancient Egyptian deity personifying the sun.

**Houyhnhnms**, *hō'innmz*. In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, the race of wonderful horses among whom his hero is thrown; they are endowed with reason and form a civilized community, their servants being the Yahoos (which see in Dict.).

**Hu'dibras**. The hero of the famous satire in verse by Samuel Butler directed against the Nonconformists. Hudibras is a ridiculous Presbyterian knight-errant with a squire named Ralph.

**Hugh of Lincoln**. A young boy who was tortured and put to death by the Jews resident in Lincoln.

**Hunter, Mrs. Leo**. A ridiculous matron in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, noted for hunting after any social 'lion' within her reach.

**Hyacin'thus**. A beautiful boy beloved by Apollo, by whom he was accidentally killed when throwing the discus; from his blood sprang the flower hyacinth.

**Hyde, Mr.** In Stevenson's *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, Mr. Hyde is the embodiment of all that is evil in the dual personality. See *Jekyll, Dr.*

**Hy'dra**. A many-headed monster slain by Hercules. See in Dict.

**Hy'las**. A youth beloved by Hercules and carried off by water-nymphs charmed with his beauty.

**Hyperion**, *hi-pê-ri-on*, more strictly *hi-pêr-i'on*. In ancient myth, one of the Titans; sometimes a name equivalent to the sun.

**Iachimo**, *yak'i-mô*. An Italian villain in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline* who leads Posthumus to believe that his wife Imogen has been unfaithful to him.

**Iago**, *i-â-gô*. The 'ancient' or ensign of Othello in Shakespeare's tragedy who, out of jealousy and devilish malignity, persuades Othello of Desdemona's unfaithfulness.

**Ic'arus**, the son of Dædalus. He fled with his father but soared so high that the sun melted the wax with which his artificial wings were fastened, causing him to fall into the sea and be drowned. See *Dædalus*.

**Idomeneus**, *i-dom'e-nûs*. A king of ancient Crete, who sacrificed his own son in fulfilment of a rash vow similar to that of Jephthah.

**Il'ium** or **Ili'ion**. A poetic name of Troy, whence the name of Homer's poem the *Iliad*.

**Imogen**, *im'o-jen*. The wife of Posthumus and heroine of Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*. She suffers sorrow and hardship through her husband's belief in her infidelity (see *Iachimo*), but is made happy in the end.

**In'dra**. A Hindu god of the heavens.

**Invincible Doctor**. A name for the English scholastic philosopher William of Occam (1270-1347).

**I'o**. In classical myth a princess beloved by Jupiter, and temporarily changed into a cow to avoid the enmity of Juno.

**Iphigenia**, *if-i-je-ni'a*. A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who was about to be sacrificed to avert the wrath of the gods, but was miraculously carried away from Aulis to the Crimea.

**I'ris**. The goddess of the rainbow, also a messenger of the gods, especially of Juno.

**Isaac of York**. A wealthy Jew, father of Rebecca in Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

**Isabella**. The heroine of Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, for whom Angelo, the deputy of the Duke of Vienna, has an evil passion, and whose virtue her brother

Claudio is willing to sacrifice in return for his own safety.

**Isegrim**, i'zn-grim. The name of the wolf in the famous story of *Reynard the Fox*.

**I'sis**. An Egyptian goddess of the moon, wife of Osiris and mother of Horus, often represented as veiled.

**Islands of the Blest or Fortunate Islands**. Islands believed by the Greeks to lie far out in the Atlantic and to form a sort of Elysium.

**Isolde**, i-'sold'. A heroine of mediæval romance belonging to the Arthurian cycle, the beloved of Sir Tristram.

**Is'rafil**. In Mohammedan mythology, the angel who will blow the trumpet at the resurrection, and who himself has 'the sweetest voice of all God's creatures'.

**Ithu'riel**. An angel in Milton's *Paradise Lost* who, when he found Satan in the shape of a toad, touched him with a spear and thus at once restored him to his proper appearance.

**I'vanhoe**. The hero of Scott's well-known novel, son of Cedric the Saxon, and a favourite of Richard I; loves and marries Rowena the Saxon beauty.

**Ixi'on**. In classical mythology, a Thessalian king who for his wickedness was punished in the infernal regions by being bound to a perpetually-revolving fiery wheel.

**Jack, Colonel**. The hero of a fictitious biography by Defoe. From a pickpocket he becomes a slaveowner in America.

**Ja'nus**. A Roman deity represented with two faces turning opposite ways, and whose temple was closed in time of peace.

**Jaques**, jak'wes or zhāk. A melancholy and contemplative lord in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*.

**Jarley, Mrs.** The proprietrix of a travelling waxwork in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*.

**Jarndyce, Mr.** A kindly, upright old man in Dickens's *Bleak House*. A party in the renowned Chancery case, Jarndyce and Jarndyce.

**Jarvie, Baillie Nicol**. A Glasgow magistrate in Scott's *Rob Roy*, and an admirable humorous creation.

**Ja'son**. An ancient Greek hero, the leader of the Argonauts and husband of Medea.

**Javert**. A police official who, throughout Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables*, pursues Jean Valjean with relentless perversity.

**Jeames**, jēmz. Jeames de la Pluche, the professed writer of an amusing diary, one of Thackeray's contributions to *Punch*; a footman who makes money by railway speculation and for a time is a man of consequence.

**Jekyll, Dr.** The normal side of the dual personality in *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. See *Hyde, Mr.*

**Jellyby, Mrs.**, jel'i-bi. In Dickens's *Bleak House*, a lady so immersed in missionary matters, and so much

concerned for the poor heathen in Africa, that she neglects her own household.

**Jenkins, Winifred**. In Smollett's *Humphry Clinker*, Miss Tabitha Bramble's maid. She writes letters amusing because of their blunders, and eventually marries the hero.

**Jenkinson, Ephraim**. A swindler in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, who cheats the vicar and his son Moses, and talks learnedly about the 'cosmogony of the world'.

**Jes'sica**. The daughter of Shylock the Jew in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*.

**Jingle, Alfred**. An amusing swindling stroller in Dickens's *Pickwick*, who talks in a peculiar elliptical style, and after cheating Mr. Pickwick is rescued by him from a debtor's prison. His henchman is Job Trotter.

**Jocas'ta**. See *Edipus*.

**Jones, Tom**. The hero of a novel by Fielding, manly and good-hearted, but dissipated and wanting in self-respect. He marries Sophia, daughter of Squire Western.

**Jotunheim**, yé'tôn-him. The abode of the frost giants in Scandinavian mythology.

**Jourdain, M.** The 'nouveau riche' hero of Molière's comedy *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*.

**Juan, Don**. See *Don Juan*.

**Ju'liet**. The heroine of Shakespeare's famous tragedy *Romeo and Juliet*, a member of the Capulet family.

**Junius**. The pseudonym of the writer of a series of political letters in the *Public Advertiser*. These letters were scathing criticisms of all the great men of the day, and the secret of their authorship was never revealed. Competent critics, however, assign them to Sir Philip Francis.

**Ju'no**. The supreme goddess among the Romans, identified with the Greek Hera.

**Ju'piter**. The supreme Roman deity, identified with the Greek Zeus.

**Kaf**. In Mohammedan myth, a mountain which surrounds and walls in the earth.

**Ka'ma**. The Hindu god of love.

**Kavanagh, Alice**. 'Alice-for-Short', a little London waif, befriended by the Heaths, and eventually married to Charles Heath in William de Morgan's *Alice-for-Short*.

**Kay, Sir**. A rude, boastful and mannerless knight at King Arthur's court.

**Keha'ma**. A great Indian rajah who obtains supernatural powers but meets a wretched doom. His story is the subject of Southey's poem *The Curse of Kehama*.

**Kew, Lady**. In Thackeray's *New-comers*, an aristocratic dowager, aunt of Ethel Newcome. She domineers over all the members of her family, though her niece Ethel is apt to rebel. Her son Lord Kew was at one time engaged to Ethel.

**Kilmansegg, Miss**. A rich heiress with an artificial leg of gold, celebrated in a comic poem by Hood. She was married for her money, and her husband killed her with her precious leg.

**Kim**. An Indian guttersnipe who, because of his knowledge of the underworld where he was nurtured, is used as a spy by the British secret service. He appears in Kipling's novel of the same name.

**Kite, Sergeant**. The disreputable but amusing hero of Farquhar's *Recruiting Officer (1705)*.

**Klaus, Peter, klous**. The German prototype of Rip Van Winkle (see *Winkle*).

**Knick'erbocker, Diedrich, dē'drich**. An imaginary Dutchman put forward as the author of a fictitious history of New York written by Washington Irving.

**Kriemhild**. See *Chriemhild*.

**Krook**. In Dickens's *Bleak House*, a drunken old dealer in rags and bones who dies of spontaneous combustion.

**Kuvera, ky-vā'ra**. The Hindu god of wealth.

**La Creevy, Miss**. A kind-hearted, sprightly little miniature painter in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*.

**Lady Bountiful**. See *Bountiful*.

**Lady of Lyons**. See *Melnotte*.

**Lady of the Lake**. A female of supernatural powers who figures in the legend of King Arthur.—Also the name of a poem by Sir Walter Scott, so called from its heroine Ellen Douglas, who, her father having been banished from court by James V of Scotland, lives in retirement with him at Loch Katrine.

**Laertes, là-èr'tēz**. In Greek story, the father of Ulysses; in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, son of Polonius and brother of Ophelia.

**Laga'do**. In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, the capital of Balnibarbi, visited by Gulliver in his Laputa journey. Lagado is celebrated for its academy of projectors, who try to perform numerous ridiculous scientific experiments.

**Lalla Rookh**. The heroine of Moore's poem, represented as a daughter of the emperor Aurungzebe, and as going to Cashmere to marry the King of Bucharia. On the way she is entertained by a series of tales told by a young poet, with whom she falls in love, and who turns out to be her betrothed.

**Lambro**. In Byron's *Don Juan*, a Greek pirate, father of Haldee. He is represented as having his headquarters in a small island of the Ægean, and as being 'the mildest-mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat'.

**Lammermoor, Bride of**. Lucy Ashton, heroine of a tragic novel by Scott. See *Ashton, Ravenswood*.

**Lan'celot or Lancelot**. The most famous of King Arthur's knights, paramour of Queen Guinevere.



**Languish, Lydia.** A very romantic young lady, the heroine of Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals*.

**Laocoon, la-ôk'ô-on.** In Greek legend, a Trojan priest who along with his two sons was killed by two enormous serpents—an incident represented in a very famous group of statuary.

**Laodamia, lâ'ô-da-mî'a.** In classic fable, the wife of Protesilaos, whom she was allowed to see for three hours after his death.

**Lapu'ta.** A sort of flying island visited by Gulliver, raised above the earth by means of a huge loadstone, and inhabited by persons engaged in the most abstruse studies. These philosophers were apt to become so deeply immersed in study that they were quite oblivious of everything else. Hence they had attendants called flappers whose duty it was to rouse their attention by striking them with a blown bladder attached to a handle.

**Lato'na.** The mother of Apollo and Diana.

**Launce.** An amusing clown in Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, with a favourite dog named Crab.

**Lavin'ia.** In Virgil's *Æneid*, the second wife of Æneas, previously betrothed to Turnus, King of Latium.

**Leander.** In Greek story, a young man of Abydos who used to swim the Hellespont to visit Hero of Sestos. See *Hero*.

**Lear, lër.** A mythical king of Britain, the subject of Shakespeare's tragedy *King Lear*. Believing in the love of his daughters Goneril and Regan, he divides between them his kingdom, thinking that his other daughter Cordelia is unfaithful; but the former drive him mad by ingratitude, and he only learns the worth of Cordelia when it is too late to make reparation.

**Leatherstocking.** A mighty hunter appearing in several of Fenimore Cooper's books.

**Leda.** In Greek myth, the wife of Tyndareus. Jupiter falling in love with her, and visiting her in the form of a swan, she produced two eggs, from one of which came forth Pollux and Helen, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra.

**Lefevre, lê-fâv'r.** A lieutenant whose death forms a very affecting scene in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*.

**Legree'.** A brutal slave-owner in Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

**Leigh, Amyas.** The hero of Kingsley's *Westward Ho!*

**Lenore, le-nôr'.** A heroine of German ballads whose dead lover in spectral form carries her on horseback with him to the graveyard.

**Leontes, lê-on'têz.** In Shakespeare's *The Winter's Tale*, King of Sicily, husband of Hermione, and father of Perdita. The play turns on his insane suspicion of his wife and the consequences following thereon.

**Leporel'lo.** The valet of Don Giovanni, a cowardly fellow who aids him in his libertinism, though with qualms of conscience.

**Li'lith.** In Jewish myth, a sort of female demon who was Adam's wife before Eve was created.

**Li'liput.** The land of the Lilliputians, who were pigmies about six inches high, in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*.

**Lindabrides, lin-dab'ri-dêz.** A heroine of old romance, whose name became synonymous with that of a mistress or sweetheart.

**Lirriper, Mrs.** A kind-hearted and voluble London lodging-house keeper, who is the chief character in two of Dickens's *Christmas Stories*.

**Lismaha'go.** In Smollett's *Humphry Clinker*, a Scottish half-pay officer, gaunt and grim, pedantic and disputatious, and full of national pride; he gets married to Tabitha Bramble and her £4000.

**Little Dorrit.** The heroine of a novel by Dickens, born and brought up in the Marshalsea Prison.

**Lizerann.** An attractive little child of the slums, daughter of Jim Coupland, in William de Morgan's *It Never can happen Again*.

**Lock'it.** An inhuman jailer in Gay's *Beggar's Opera*. His daughter Lucy is in love with Macheath, the dashing highwayman.

**Locrine, lô-krin'.** A mythical king of England, son of the equally mythical Brut or Brutus.

**Lo'ki.** In Scandinavian myth, the evil god who brought about the death of Balder.

**Lorelei, lô-rê-li.** In German legend, a siren of the Rhine who lures men to destruction.

**Lossie.** Daughter of Dr. Thorpe in William de Morgan's *Joseph Vance*. One of the principal and most attractive characters in the tale.

**Lothair'.** The hero of a novel by Disraeli, a young nobleman who shows some leaning towards the Roman Catholic religion, but ultimately marries Lady Corisande and attaches himself to the English Church.

**Lovelace.** The libertine hero of Richardson's novel *Clarissa*.

**Lubberland.** Same as *Cockaigne*.

**Lucre'tia.** The heroine of a legendary tale of early Rome, who stabbed herself after being defiled by Sextus Tarquinius.

**Lud.** A fabulous king of Britain.

**Lugg'nagg.** An island in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*. See *Struldbrugs*.

**Lumpkin, Tony.** In Goldsmith's comedy *She Stoops to Conquer*, the son of Mrs. Hardcastle by her first marriage; an ignorant, idle, mischievous, but good-natured young booby.

**Lupin, Mrs.** A typical, though idealized landlady in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*. She marries Mark Tapley.

**Lycidas, li-si'das.** A poetic name under which Milton in a celebrated

elegy laments his deceased friend Edward King.

**Lyndon, Barry.** The hero of Thackeray's *Memoirs of Barry Lyndon*, an Irishman who relates his own adventures as an audacious sharper and swindler.

**Lyonnesse, li-on-nes'.** A tract in the south-west of England said to be now covered by the sea.

**Mab.** The queen of the fairies according to Shakespeare and other English poets.

**Macaire, Robert, ma-kâr'.** A scoundrel hero of certain popular French plays.

**Macbeth'.** A historic personage who raised himself to be King of Scotland, and is celebrated, along with his wife Lady Macbeth, in Shakespeare's famous tragedy. The events of this are, however, almost entirely fictitious.

**Macduff'.** A Scottish thane who slays Macbeth. See preceding entry.

**Mac Flecknoe, flek'nô.** The name under which Dryden lampoons the poet Shadwell in a poetical satire of same name.

**Macheath, Captain, mak-hêth'.** The highwayman hero of Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, who declared he could be happy with either Polly Peachum or Lucy Lockit.

**Mac-Ivor, Fergus and Flora.** In Scott's *Waverley*, a Highland chief and his sister both devoted to the cause of Charles Edward Stuart. Waverley proposed to Flora, who was high-minded and beautiful. Fergus was executed.

**Mackellar, Ephraim.** Steward of the House of Durrisdeer in Stevenson's *Master of Ballantrae*.

**Maccyphanth, Sir Pertinax.** The hero of Macklin's comedy *The Man of the World*, a Scotsman who raised his fortunes by 'boeing' (bowing) to the great and wealthy.

**Ma'doc.** A prince or king of Welsh tradition, who is said to have discovered America long before Columbus; the subject of a poem by Southey.

**Mæonides, mê-on'i-dêz.** A poetical designation of Homer.

**Maid Marian.** The wife or companion of Robin Hood.

**Malagrowth, Sir Mungo.** A peevish and bitter-tongued old courtier in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*.

**Mal'aprop, Mrs.** A lady in Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals*, notorious for her amusing blunders in the use of words; aunt and guardian of Lydia Languish.

**Malvo'lio.** The pompous and conceited steward or major-domo of Olivia in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*.

**Mambrino's Helmet.** A wonderful helmet of mediæval romance which Don Quixote claimed to have found. His discovery turned out, however, to be merely a barber's basin.

**Mammon, Sir Epicure.** A sensualist of boundless imagination in Jonson's play *The Alchemist*.

**Manfred.** The hero of a drama by Byron, a man of sombre character who has dealings with the powers of evil.

**Man in Black, The.** An eccentric character in Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World*, generally considered to be a portrait of the author's father.

**Mannerling, Guy.** The English officer and gentleman who gives name to Scott's novel, and whose daughter is married to its hero Harry Bertram.

**Man of Brass.** See *Talus*.

**Man of Feeling.** The hero of a sentimental and lachrymose novel by Henry Mackenzie (1771).

**Mantallini, man-ta-lé'né.** A dissipated fop in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*. He is the husband of a fashionable milliner and is reduced to turning his wife's mangle.

**Marchioness, The.** A half-starved girl, maid of all work to Sampson Brass in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*. She is eventually married to Dick Swiveller.

**Margaret.** The heroine of Goethe's *Faust*. See *Faust*.

**Marlow.** The hero of Goldsmith's comedy *She Stoops to Conquer*, bashful with ladies, but by no means so with chambermaids. See *Hardcastle*.

**Mar'mion.** A brave but profligate English lord, hero of Scott's poem of same name. He was slain at Flodden.

**Marner, Silas.** The character who gives name to a novel by George Eliot. He is a weaver who believes himself deserted by God, and has his small store of gold stolen, but is restored to heart and hope by a little foundling child who comes to him.

**Mars.** The Roman god of war. See in *Dict*.

**Marsyas, mār'si-as.** A satyr fabled to have been conquered by Apollo in a musical contest, and to have been flayed alive by the victor.

**Mede'a.** The daughter of a king of Colchis, in Greek legend, and a famous sorceress, who helps Jason to carry off the golden fleece, and is married to him. Ultimately he deserts her, and in revenge she murders her two children.

**Megera, me-jé'ra.** In classical myth, one of the three Furies.

**Meleager, mel-é-á'ger.** A Greek legendary hero, slayer of the formidable Calydonian boar and lover of Atalanta; his life depended on how long a firebrand remained unconsumed.

**Melema, Tito.** The cunning husband of the heroine of George Eliot's *Romola*.

**Melnotte, Claude.** The hero of Lytton's play *The Lady of Lyons*, a gardener's son, who marries a proud Lyons beauty under pretence of being a prince.

**Melpomene, mel-pom'é-né.** The muse who presided over tragedy.

**Melusine, mā-lü-sën.** A fairy of French legend, who is condemned

to become every Saturday a serpent from the waist downward.

**Memnon.** A king of Ethiopia slain in the Trojan war, where he fought on the Trojan side.

**Menelaus, men-e-lá'us.** A mythical king of Sparta, husband of Helen and brother of Agamemnon.

**Mephistopheles, mēf-is-tof'e-lēz.** A fiend or spirit of evil who figures in the Faust story, and is made a striking personage by Goethe. See *Faust*.

**Mercury.** See *Hermes*.

**Mercutio, mēr-kū'shi-ō.** The witty and elegant friend of Romeo in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

**Merion, Diana.** The heroine of Meredith's novel *Diana of the Crossways*.

**Mer'lin.** The famous enchanter in the legends connected with King Arthur.

**Merrilies, Meg, mēr'ri-lēz.** An old gipsy woman who forms a striking character in Scott's *Guy Mannering*.

**Micaw'ber, Mr. Wilkins.** A delightfully humorous character in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, given to high-flown language, fond of good living, and carelessly improvident; often, if one could believe him, in the deepest gloom, but generally hopeful and waiting 'for something to turn up'.

**Mi'das.** A legendary king of Phrygia, who, having obtained from the gods the gift of turning everything he touched into gold, found it a curse. Apollo gave him an ass's ears for deciding a musical contest against him.

**Miggs.** In Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*, the shrewish maid-servant of Mrs. Varden.

**Millamant, Mrs.** The coquettish heroine of Congreve's *The Way of the World*.

**Minerva.** See *Athene*.

**Minnehaha.** The bride of Hiawatha in Longfellow's poem.

**Mi'nos.** A legendary king and law-giver of Crete, made after death one of the judges of the lower world.

**Min'otaur.** A monster of Greek fable, half man half bull, who lived in the Cretan labyrinth, and was slain by Theseus.

**Miran'da.** The daughter of Prospero in Shakespeare's *Tempest*.

**Mirza.** A fictitious personage described in *The Spectator* (No. 159) as seeing a noble allegorical vision of human life.

**Mo'dred.** The nephew of King Arthur, against whom he rebelled; he was slain in the battle that ensued, and in it King Arthur also received his death-wound.

**Montague, mon'ta-gū.** The noble house of Verona, to which Romeo belonged in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

**Morgiana, mor-jī-an'a.** The clever female slave of Ali Baba in the famous story of *The Forty Thieves*.

**Mowgli.** The hero of Kipling's *Jungle Books*. He is an Irish child who, having been reared by a she-

wolf, knows the speech and the life of the jungle.

**Mulvaney, Terence.** A dare-devil Irish soldier in Kipling's *Soldiers Three*.

**Munchausen, mun-cha'sn.** The putative author of a book of amusing but fictitious adventures.

**Nancy.** An unfortunate girl in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, kind-hearted and faithful to Bill Sikes, who brutally murdered her.

**Narcis'sus.** A youth of Greek fable, who, falling in love with his own image as reflected in a fountain, pined away and finally was changed into the flower which bears his name.

**Nausicaa, na-sik'a-a.** A princess of the Phaeacians in Homer's *Odyssey*, who takes compassion on Ulysses when shipwrecked.

**Nell.** The child heroine of Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*. She lives with her grandfather who has a passion for gambling, and who, being ruined, sets out with Nell into the country. Eventually they both die.

**Nemo, Captain.** The mysterious captain of the pirate submarine in Jules Verne's *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*.

**Nepelococcygia, nef'e-lō-kok-sij'i-a.** Cloud-cuckoo-town, the residence of the birds in Aristophanes' famous comedy *The Birds*, a satire upon Athens and the Athenians.

**Neptune, Nereids.** See in *Dict*.

**Nessus.** A centaur who brought about the death of Hercules. See *Deianira*.

**Nestor.** A legendary king in southern Greece, one of those who went to Troy. Because he lived to such a great age, his advice was deemed equal to that of the gods themselves.

**Newcome, Colonel.** One of the most prominent characters in Thackeray's novel *The Newcomes*, brave, simple, and good, though not over wise. He loses his fortune and retires to the Charterhouse, where he dies. His son, Clive, a fine, handsome young fellow, who adopts the profession of an artist, long hankers in vain after his beautiful, clever, and spirited cousin Ethel Newcome, who is the daughter of a wealthy banker and is intended to marry into the nobility. She is brought up to love wealth and title, but eventually is married to Clive. Other members of the Newcome family are introduced, especially the odious Sir Barnes, whose ill treatment causes his wife to run away from him. See also *Flora Honeyman, Kew*.

**Nibelungen, nē'be-lyng-en.** A race or family in German legend possessed of a great treasure. Their name is attached to the old Germanic epic the *Nibelungenlied* or son of the Nibelungs. See *Siegfried, Chriemhild, Brunnhild*.

**Nickleby, Nicholas.** The hero of a novel of the same name by Dickens. He teaches under Squeers at Dotheboys Hall, joins the theatrical company of Mr. Crummles, and is befriended by the brothers Cheeryble. His mother, with her rambling and inconsequent style of speaking, is very amusing. His sister Kate is a charming young lady; his uncle Ralph is a hard-hearted and miserly money-lender, who hangs himself when his schemes fail.

**Nifheim, nēf'l-him.** A region of cold and darkness in Scandinavian mythology.

**Niobe, nī'o-bē.** A queen of classic story, whose children were all slain by Apollo and Diana, and who was herself turned into stone.

**Nisus, nī'ūs.** In Virgil's *Æneid*, a Trojan youth who accompanied Æneas to Italy, and fell in attempting to rescue his intimate friend Euryalus. The two are proverbial types of friendship.

**Noggs, Newman.** In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, an extremely odd but kind-hearted character, clerk to Ralph Nickleby, once a country gentleman.

**Norns.** The three fates of Scandinavian mythology.

**Norval.** The hero of the eighteenth-century tragedy *Douglas*, by the Rev. John Home. He was the son of Lord Douglas, but was brought up as a peasant, and was killed by his stepfather Lord Randolph, who was in ignorance of the relationship.

**Nydia.** The blind flower-seller in Lytton's *The Last Days of Pompeii*.

**Nym.** A follower of Falstaff's in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives* and *Henry V*, an amusing rogue who eventually gets hanged.

**Oak, Gabriel.** Husband of Bathsheba Everdene in Hardy's *Far from the Madding Crowd*.

**Obéron.** The king of the fairies, familiar to us from Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, celebrated also in a poem by Wieland and in an opera by Weber.

**Ochiltree, Ed'le, och'/'il-trē.** A blue-gown or licensed beggar, a shrewd and humorous character in Scott's *Antiquary*.

**O'din.** The supreme Scandinavian deity, king of gods and men. As god of war he holds his court in Valhalla, surrounded by warriors who have fallen in battle. He has two ravens which sit on his shoulders and bring him tidings of all that goes on in the world. His wife is Frigga; one of his sons is Balder the Beautiful.

**Odysseus, ō-dis'ūs.** The Greek form of Ulysses; hence the name of the great Homeric epic, the *Odyssey*, which narrates the wanderings and adventures of Ulysses on his way home from the Trojan war.

**Œdipus, ē'di-pus.** A legendary king of Thebes in Greece, son of Laius and Jocasta, celebrated in tragedy.

Unaware of his parentage, he unwittingly killed his own father, and having answered the riddle of the Sphinx obtained the throne of Thebes and his own mother as his wife. When the real state of matters became known Jocasta hanged herself, and Œdipus put out his eyes and left Thebes as a poor wanderer, attended by his daughter Antigone.

**Enone, ē-nō'nē.** A nymph of classic fable married to Paris, who deserted her for Helen.

**Old'back, Jonathan.** An elderly gentleman of antiquarian tastes, from whom Scott's *Antiquary* takes its name, a confirmed bachelor and contemner of women, hasty, sarcastic, and whimsical, but shrewd and kind-hearted; an admirably humorous portrait.

**Old Man of the Sea.** In the *Arabian Nights*, a malignant old wretch who managed to get himself planted on the shoulders of Sindbad, who only got rid of him by intoxicating him.

**Old Mortality.** A novel by Scott dealing with the persecution of the Covenanters. The real Old Mortality was an old man who made it his task to keep fresh the tombstones of the Covenanters in country churchyards.

**Olifaunt, Nigel.** A young Scottish nobleman whose adventures in London form the subject of Scott's *The Fortunes of Nigel*.

**Oliver.** One of the twelve peers of Charlemagne. See *Rowland*.

**Olivia.** In Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, a rich countess whose love is sought by the Duke of Illyria, but who falls in love with Viola when dressed as a page, and marries her brother and counterpart Sebastian.—Also a daughter of the vicar in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*. She elopes with young Squire Thornhill, who thinks he deceives her by a mock marriage, which is found to be real after all.

**Olympus.** A mountain of northern Greece supposed to be the abode of the gods.

**Omphale, om'fa-lē.** A queen of Lydia whom Hercules served for three years as a slave, spinning among her women and dressed in women's clothes, while Omphale kept his club and lion's skin.

**Ophe'lia.** The daughter of Polonius in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, loving and loved by Hamlet, but driven mad by his treatment of her and by her father's death.

**Ores'tes.** A hero of Greek tragedy, the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. He killed his mother in punishment for his father's murder, and for this crime was pursued by the Furies. His friendship with Pylades, who married his sister Electra, was proverbial.

**Oria'na.** A legendary princess of England, beloved by Amadis de Gaul.

**Orion, ō-rī'on.** A giant and mighty hunter of Greek fable, who was

blinded as a punishment, but recovered his sight by travelling eastwards and exposing his eyes to the rays of the rising sun. After death he became a constellation.

**Orlando.** One of the paladins of Charlemagne, a hero of romance and Italian epic. *Roland* is another form of the name. In Shakespeare's *As You Like It* Orlando is the name of Rosalind's lover.

**Or'muzd.** The supreme deity of the ancient Persians and the modern Parsees, the good spirit who is opposed by the evil spirit Ahriman. This antagonism is a leading principle in the Zoroastrian religion.

**Orpheus, or'fūs.** A mythical musician of Greece, who could charm beasts and make rocks and woods move to his melody. His wife Eurydice having died, he went to Hades in quest of her, and his music so charmed the infernal deities that they consented to let her follow him on condition that he did not look behind him till they had quite reached the upper world. But Orpheus was too impatient, and thus lost her for ever.

**Orson.** See *Valentine*.

**Osbaldistone.** A family who appear in Scott's *Rob Roy*, the hero of the story being Frank Osbaldistone, who is in love with and ultimately marries Diana Vernon. Rashleigh Osbaldistone is the villain of the novel, and is killed by Rob Roy.

**Osborne, Capt. George.** In Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, a dandified, selfish, and shallow-hearted young officer, who marries Amelia Sedley and is killed at Waterloo after proposing an elopement with Becky Sharp. His father, a harsh, purse-proud, coarse, and domineering merchant, had previously cast him off because he objected to the marriage, Amelia's father having become bankrupt.

**O'Shan'ter, Tam.** The hero of a narrative poem by Burns, who sees a dance of witches—with the devil as their musician—in old Alloway Church. He is chased by them to the river Doon, and one of them tears the tail from his mare Maggie.

**Osi'ris.** The chief god of the ancient Egyptians.

**Ossian.** A warrior-bard of Gaelic and Irish tradition.

**Othello.** In Shakespeare's tragedy, a Moor or African who commands the Venetian forces, marries Desdemona, the daughter of a Venetian senator, kills her when deceived by the devilish Iago, and then kills himself.

**O'Trigger, Sir Lucius.** A fighting Irishman in Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals*. 'A very pretty quarrel as it stands' is a phrase of Sir Lucius.

**Overreach, Sir Giles.** A proud and unscrupulous rascal in Massinger's comedy *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*.

**Pac'olet.** A dwarf with a magic horse in the old story of Valentine and Orson.



**Page, Mrs.** In Shakespeare's *Merry Wives*, a lady who joins with Mrs. Ford in making sport of Falstaff. Her daughter Anne is desired in marriage by Slender, but marries Fenton.

**Palamon.** In Chaucer, the rival of Arcite for the hand of Emilia. Palamon is the successful suitor.

**Palinurus.** The name of Æneas' pilot in Virgil's *Æneid*, often used as a general term for a pilot or steersman.

**Pallas.** A name of Minerva.

**Pamela.** pa-mé'la or pam'é-la. The heroine of a novel by Richardson, a servant who resists her master's attempts to seduce her, and ultimately becomes his wife.

**Pan.** Among the Greeks and Romans a god of flocks and herds, represented with two horns, pointed ears, and goat's legs.

**Pan, Peter.** The whimsical hero of Sir J. M. Barrie's play of the same name. He is known as the boy who did not wish to grow up.

**Pandora.** In classical myth, a woman sent by the gods to bring evils upon men as a punishment for the theft of fire by Prometheus. Prometheus would not have anything to do with her, but his brother Epimetheus married her. Later accounts say she had a box of blessings, which was incautiously opened so that all the contents except hope escaped.

**Pangloss, Dr.** A ridiculous pedant in Colman's comedy *The Heir-at-law*.—Also the name of an optimistic character in Voltaire's *Candide*.

**Pantagruel.** An enormous giant, son of Gargantua in Rabelais' famous romance. See *Gargantua*.

**Panurge,** pa-nérj. An important character in Rabelais' romance of *Gargantua and Pantagruel*, a great friend of the latter. In spite of his being a drunkard, rogue, and coward, he is remarkably clever and amusing.

**Panza, Sancho,** sán'chō pán'thá or sán'kō pán'za. See *Don Quixote*.

**Parigot.** A delightful but eccentric character who is the hero of W. J. Locke's novel *The Beloved Vagabond*.

**París.** The son of Priam of Troy, celebrated for passing judgment as to the comparative beauty of the three goddesses, Hera, Aphrodite, and Athene (Juno, Venus, and Minerva); and for carrying off Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and thus causing the Trojan war.

**Parolles,** pa-rof'es. A braggart and coward in Shakespeare's *All's Well*.

**Partington, Mrs.** An imaginary old lady to whom are assigned many laughable blunders in the use of words. An anecdote was told by Sydney Smith of a Mrs. Partington who, during a tempest and high tide, was seen with her mop trying to keep the Atlantic out of her house.

**Partridge.** The attendant of Tom Jones in Fielding's novel of that

name, faithful, simple, and ignorant of the world, but naturally shrewd.

**Passpartout.** The amusing and ingenious valet in Jules Verne's *Round the World in Eighty Days*.

**Patroclus.** The bosom friend of Achilles in Homer's *Iliad*. He was slain by Hector.

**Patterne, Sir Willoughby.** The hero of Meredith's book *The Egoist*.

**Paul and Virginia.** A pair of youthful lovers, whose history is told in Bernardin de St. Pierre's very popular story of the same name.

**Peachum,** péch'um. A harbourer of thieves in Gay's *Beggar's Opera*. His daughter Polly is married to Macheath, and is virtuous in the midst of depravity. See *Macheath*.

**Peck's snuff.** In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, a sleek, unctuous hypocrite, an architect by profession, so thoroughly imbued with hypocrisy that it has become second nature with him. His daughters are called Charity and Mercy, the former a shrew, the latter giddy and thoughtless, but sobered by marriage with the scoundrel Jonas Chuzzlewit.

**Peebles, Peter.** In Scott's *Redgauntlet*, a disreputable old pauper, with a craze for litigation.

**Peeping Tom.** See *Godiva*.

**Peg-gotty, Clara.** Nurse of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of this name, afterwards married to Barks (q.v.). Her brother Daniel is a Yarmouth fisherman, with whom live his nephew Ham Peggotty and niece 'Little Em'ly'.

**Pe'lops.** In Greek myth, the son of Tantalus, killed and served as food to the gods by his father, who wished to test their divine powers. He was restored to life, and received an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by Ceres. His sons were Atreus and Thyestes, and the tragic events connected with 'Pe'lops' line' were famous in antiquity.

**Penden'nis, Arthur.** The hero of Thackeray's novel *Pendennis*, a young man of middle-class rank, somewhat conceited, but clever, honourable, and good-hearted, who makes his way as a novelist and man of letters, and after being engaged to Blanche Amory marries his cousin Laura Bell. His mother is a singularly sweet and good woman devoted to her son. His uncle, Major Pendennis, is a diner-out and man about town who sincerely worships rank and wealth. Pendennis's chief friend is the barrister and publicist George Warrington. It is Pendennis who is supposed to write Thackeray's novel *The Newcomes*.

**Penelope,** pe-nel'o-pé. The wife of Ulysses, who, during her husband's long absence from home, is pestered with wooers. She remains faithful, however, and puts them off by saying she will wed no one till the web she has in hand is finished. Every night she unravels what she has woven by day.

**Penthesilea,** pen-thes-i-lé'a. In

Homer and Virgil, a queen of the Amazons.

**Per'ita.** The heroine of Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, daughter of Leontes, King of Sicily. She was exposed as a child and brought up as a shepherdess.

**Pericles,** per'i-kléz. The hero of Shakespeare's *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*.

**Perseus,** per'sūs. The son of Zeus and Danaë. He slew the Gorgo Medusa and by means of her head turned a sea monster to stone and so rescued Andromeda.

**Petruchio,** pe-trū'chi-ō. The hero of Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, husband of the shrew Katharina.

**Phæaciens,** fē-ā'si-anz. An island people with whom Ulysses came in contact during his wanderings. See *Alicious, Nausicaa*.

**Phædra.** Wife of Theseus, who fell in love with her stepson Hippolytus (q.v.).

**Phaethon.** See *Phaeton* in Dict.

**Phantom Ship.** See *Flying Dutchman*.

**Philemon.** See *Baucis*.

**Philoctetes,** fi-jok-té'téz. A Greek hero who had been a companion of Hercules and had some of this hero's arrows, without which Troy could not be taken; the subject of a tragedy by Sophocles.

**Philomela.** A legendary princess of Athens, violated by her sister Procne's husband Tereus, and changed into a nightingale, Procne being changed into a swallow.

**Phegethon,** fleg'e-thon. In Greek fable, a river of the infernal regions.

**Pickle, Peregrine.** The hero of an amusing novel by Smollett, a debased character with the outward guise of a gentleman. See *Hatchway, Pipes, Truncheon*.

**Pickwick, Samuel.** The hero of Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, in which are narrated the diverting experiences of Mr. Pickwick and certain members of a club named after him, especially Messrs. Winkle, Tupman, and Snodgrass.

**Pied Piper of Hamelin.** A wonderful musician of German legend who pipes away all the rats from the town of Hamelin, but is defrauded of his promised reward, and thereupon pipes away the children of the town, who with him enter a neighbouring hill and are never more seen. Browning has a poem on this theme.

**Pinch, Tom.** In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, an assistant to Pecksniff the architect, who takes advantage of his simplicity and unselfishness, and treats him as a drudge. Tom finally discovers his baseness, leaves him and is befriended by old Martin Chuzzlewit. Tom was a great performer on the organ. His sister Ruth became the wife of his friend John Westlock.

**Pipes, Tom.** In Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle*, a retired boatswain's mate who kept Commodore Truncheon's servants in order.

**Pistol.** A follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's plays, a ranting, swaggering bully and coward.

**Plagiary, Sir Fretful.** A character in Sheridan's comedy *The Critic*, a vain and irritable playwright.

**Plummer, Caleb.** In Dickens's *Cricket on the Hearth*, a poor old toy-maker with a blind daughter, to whom he pretends that they are quite well off and living in good style—a pathetic yet humorous portrait.

**Poins.** One of Falstaff's companions.

**Polo'nus.** Lord Chamberlain of Denmark in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, father of Laertes and Ophelia, garrulous and not without worldly wisdom, but not so wise as he thinks.

**Polynices.** See *Eteocles*.

**Polyphemus.** A Cyclops or one-eyed giant in Homer's *Odyssey*, who imprisoned Ulysses and his companions in his cave and devoured some of them. The rest, however, blinded him when in a drunken sleep and escaped.

**Pomo'na.** The Roman goddess of fruits and fruit trees, wife of Vertumnus.

**Pontifex, Ernest.** Hero of Butler's *The Way of All Flesh*.

**Ponto, Major.** One of the chief figures in Thackeray's *Book of Snobs*, a retired officer and country gentleman of small estate, who is forced into the ranks of the snobs through his wife's ambition to mix only with 'the county families'.

**Pope Joan.** A woman who, according to a once credited but fictitious story, having long lived disguised as a man, got herself made pope and reigned as such for two years (853–855).

**Porthos.** One of the Three Musketeers in Dumas' novel of that name. He is a man of great physical strength and of unswerving loyalty.

**Portia, pör'shi-a.** A rich heiress in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, whose father has settled that the suitor whom she marries must first select from three sealed caskets the one which contains her picture. Fortunately her lover, Bassanio, chooses rightly. Disguised as a learned doctor of law, she afterwards gives judgment against Shylock the Jew. See *Shylock*.

**Poseidon, po-si'don.** The Greek sea god corresponding to Neptune.

**Posthumus, Leona'tus.** The husband of Imogen in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, who too rashly believes in the infidelity of his wife.

**Poyser, Mrs.** In George Eliot's *Adam Bede*, a farmer's wife remarkable for the sharpness of her tongue, and her pithy and epigrammatic sayings.

**P. Clerk of this Parish.** The fictitious author of a volume by Dr. Arbuthnot, giving what professes to be memoirs of a parish clerk, a worthy who pompously chronicles very small beer.

**Pri'am.** The King of Troy in the

classical story of the Trojan war, father of Hector and Paris, and husband of Hecuba, slain by Pyrrhus.

**Prig, Betsey.** One of Mrs. Camp's kindred spirits in *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

**Primrose, Dr.** The vicar in Goldsmith's famous *Vicar of Wakefield*, a good and simple man with amiable weaknesses and vanities. His wife is a great housekeeper and stickler for gentility. His daughters are Olivia and Sophia, his sons George and Moses, the latter of whom is simple and pedantic, and foolishly gives a good horse for a gross of green spectacles.

**Progne or Progne,** prok'nē, prog'nē. See *Philomela*.

**Prometheus,** prō-mē'thūs. A divine personage of Greek mythology, who brought fire from heaven to man, and was punished by Zeus (Jupiter), who had him chained to a rock of Mount Caucasus, where an eagle or vulture fed constantly on his liver till he was delivered by Chiron (q.v.).

**Proserpine.** The daughter of Ceres and wife of Pluto, who caught her while she was gathering flowers in Sicily and carried her off to the lower world.

**Prospero.** The magician and exiled Duke of Milan in Shakespeare's *Tempest*, father of Miranda, and master of Ariel and Caliban.

**Proteus.** See *Protean* in Dict.

**Proudie, Mrs.** The nagging, domineering wife of the Bishop in Trollope's *Barchester Towers* and *Last Chronicle of Barset*.

**Pry, Paul.** A meddlesome busybody in Poole's comedy of same name (1825).

**Prynne, Hester.** The heroine of Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*. She is seduced by Dimsdale.

**Psyche, si'kē.** An allegorical personification of the soul, a beautiful maiden whose charming story is given by the Latin writer Apuleius. Cupid fell in love with her, but Psyche had to undergo many trials, partly due to the jealousy of Venus, before the lovers were finally united.

**Puck.** Another name for Robin Goodfellow (q.v.). He appears in Shakespeare's *Midsummer-Night's Dream* and in Kipling's *Puck of Pook's Hill*.

**Puff.** A literary quack, 'a professor of the art of puffing' as he calls himself, in Sheridan's comedy *The Critic*.

**Pumblechook, Uncle.** An obnoxious character in Dickens's *Great Expectations*.

**Pure, Simon.** In Mrs. Centlivre's comedy *A Bold Stroke for a Wife*, a Quaker who is cheated out of a rich wife by Colonel Feignwell, who personates him and passes himself off as the 'Real Simon Pure'.

**Pygmalion, pig-mā'l-i-on.** A Greek sculptor who is said to have fallen in love with the statue of a beautiful woman he had made, and to have had his prayer granted that she should be endowed with life.

**Pylades, pil'a-dēz.** The bosom friend of Orestes.

**Pyramus and Thisbe, pir'a-mus, thiz'bē.** In Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, two lovers of Babylon, whose parents were against their marriage. They conversed in secret and agreed to meet at the tomb of Ninus. Thisbe arrived first, but ran away at the sight of a lioness. Unfortunately she dropped her robe and this the wild beast proceeded to worry. When Pyramus arrived he saw the garment, stained with blood from the lioness's mouth, and, concluding that his lover was dead, he killed himself. Thisbe did likewise when she discovered the tragedy. The story is introduced in Shakespeare's *Midsummer-Night's Dream*.

**Pythias, pith'i-as.** See *Damon*.

**Quasimodo.** A horribly deformed dwarf in Victor Hugo's *Notre-Dame de Paris*.

**Quatermain, Allan.** Hero of several adventure novels by Sir H. Rider Haggard, of which the best known is, perhaps, *King Solomon's Mines*.

**Quickly, Mrs.** The hostess of a London inn frequented by Falstaff in Shakespeare's *Henry IV*, garrulous and foolish, and taken advantage of by Falstaff, who runs in debt to her.

**Quilp.** A hideous and malignant dwarf in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, eventually drowned in the Thames.

**Quince.** A carpenter in Shakespeare's *Midsummer-Night's Dream*. He stage manages the production of *Pyramus and Thisbe*.

**Quisante.** Hero of the novel by Anthony Hope which bears his name. He is a political mountebank.

**Quixote, Don.** See *Don Quixote*.

**Raffles.** An amateur cricketer and gentleman crackman in a number of books by E. W. Hornung.

**Random, Roderick.** The hero of a novel by Smollett, a worthless young fellow who has many amusing adventures in different parts of the world.

**Raphael, raf'a-el.** An archangel who is introduced in the apocryphal book of *Tobit*, and who takes a considerable place in Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

**Rashleigh.** A malicious, unscrupulous and greedy member of the Osbaldistone family in *Rob Roy*. Educated for the Catholic priesthood, he was tempted to enter his uncle's counting-house and after an unsuccessful attempt to embezzle the assets of the firm, he was disinherited by his father for betraying the Jacobite interests.

**Ras'elas.** A prince of Abyssinia in a moral tale by Dr. Johnson. He is detained in delightful captivity in a certain 'happy valley'. From this he escapes and travels through the world, but, finding no greater happiness there, returns to his old abode.

**Rassendyll, Rudolf.** An adventurous and athletic Englishman in Anthony Hope's books *The Prisoner of Zenda* and *Rupert of Hentzau*. By a combination of circumstances he becomes King of Ruritania.

**Ravenswood, Edgar.** The hero of Scott's tragic romance *The Bride of Lammermoor*. He is betrothed to Lucy Ashton but her friends cause a separation. Ravenswood perishes in a quicksand.

**Rebecca.** In Scott's *Ivanhoe*, the daughter of Isaac the Jew, the real heroine of the novel, beautiful, high-principled, benevolent, loving Ivanhoe and persecuted by Bois-Guilbert. In Thackeray's humorous continuation of the novel—*Rebecca and Rowena*—Rebecca is eventually married to Ivanhoe.

**Red-cross Knight.** A knight in Spenser's *Fairie Queene*, who slays a dreadful dragon and marries Una.

**Re'gan.** One of King Lear's unnatural daughters.

**Remus.** See *Romulus*.

**Remus, Uncle.** An old negro who, in Joel Chandler Harris's *Uncle Remus's Stories*, tells delightfully humorous and very astute beast fables.

**Rhadaman'thus.** A legendary king of Lycia, who for his justice was made after death a judge in the other world.

**Rhea, rê'a.** A goddess of the Greeks and Romans, also known as Cybele.

**Richmond, Roy.** In Meredith's *Harry Richmond*, the father of the hero. His character is an enigma; he is really a most eccentric personage whose only aim in life is his son's welfare.

**Ridd, John.** Hero of R. D. Blackmore's *Lorna Doone*.

**Rinal'do.** A famous hero of Italian romantic epic, one of Charlemagne's paladins, and cousin of Roland or Orlando.

**Robin Hood.** See *Hood*.

**Rochester.** The morose hero of Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre*.

**Roderick Dhu.** An outwaded Highland chief in Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, who is defeated in a desperate hand-to-hand fight with Fitz-James, that is, the king of Scotland, James V.

**Roe, Richard.** A fictitious character whose name formerly appeared in certain English legal proceedings along with that of John Doe.

**Roister Doister, Ralph.** The hero of the earliest English comedy, by Nicholas Udall, printed in 1556.

**Ro'land.** A hero of tales connected with Charlemagne, whose nephew he was. He is said to have been killed in the rout of Charlemagne's rearguard at Roncesvalles.

**Ro'meo.** The hero of Shakespeare's tragedy *Romeo and Juliet*, one of the Montague family.

**Rom'ola.** The heroine of a novel of the same name by George Eliot, the scene of which is Florence in the time of Savonarola and the revival of learning in Italy. Romola is a

patrician maiden, the daughter of a learned man, and marries a handsome young Greek scholar, Tito Melema, who turns out to be self-seeking, unprincipled, and altogether unworthy of his noble wife.

**Romulus, rom'û-lus.** The legendary founder and first king of Rome, twin brother of Remus.

**Rosalind, roz'a-lind.** The sprightly and charming daughter of the banished duke in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, beloved by Orlando. Dressed in male attire, and accompanied by her cousin Celia and Touchstone the jester, she seeks her exiled father in the forest of Arden.

**Rosencrantz and Guildenstern.** Two courtiers in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. They are types of the obsequious and hypocritical followers of royalty, who are ready to serve any master, if such service will further their own ends.

**Rosinante, roz'î-nan-tâ.** Don Quixote's famous steed. See *Don Quixote*.

**Round Table.** The large circular table at which King Arthur and his knights used to sit, giving its name to an order of knighthood instituted by the king.

**Rowe'na.** In Scott's *Ivanhoe*, the fair Saxon lady whom the hero gets for wife. See *Rebecca*.

**Rowland, rô'land.** Same as *Roland*. Rowland and Oliver were two of the most renowned of Charlemagne's heroes, and their names became proverbial.

**Rudge, Barnaby.** The hero of a novel by Dickens, a half-witted young man, always accompanied by a tame raven called 'Grip'. He takes an innocent part in the Gordon 'No Popery' riots, and is condemned to death, but pardoned. His mother's life was overshadowed by the knowledge that her husband and Barnaby's father was a murderer, skulking about the country in danger of his life.

**Sabrin'a.** A fabulous princess of ancient Britain, said to have become the nymph of the river Severn.

**St. Clair, Eva.** In Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, the little girl who befriends Uncle Tom and whose death forms a most affecting scene.

**Sampson, Abel.** See *Dominie Sampson*.

**Sand'ford and Mer'ton.** A popular didactic tale for boys, written by Thomas Day in the eighteenth century, and recording the doings of Harry Sandford and Tommy Merton, and their tutor Mr. Barlow.

**Sangrado, Dr.** A doctor in Le Sage's novel *Gil Blas*, who prescribes copious bleeding and the drinking of hot water for every sort of ailment.

**Santa Claus.** An American corruption of the Dutch *San Nicolaas*. He is the patron saint of children and has become associated with the

giving of presents at Christmas time.

**Sawyer, Bob.** A roystering young doctor in Dickens's *Pickwick*, close friend of Ben Allen, another medical student.

**Scheherazade or Shahrazad, shâ-ê-ra-zâd', shâ-ra-zâd'.** The bride of the Sultan Shariyar, and the narrator of the stories that form the *Arabian Nights*.

**Schlemihl, Peter, shlâm'el.** The hero of a short German story by Chamisso. The book relates how he sold his shadow to a 'man in gray', and the misfortunes that thereafter attend him.

**Scrible'us, Marti'nus.** A fictitious character, a man of learning but no taste, the subject of humorous memoirs written by Dr. John Arbuthnot in conjunction with Pope.

**Scrooge, skrôj.** In Dickens's *Christmas Carol*, a 'grasping, covetous old hunk' of a London merchant, who is converted to an entirely different disposition by a series of visions or dream pictures he sees at Christmas.

**Scylla, sil'a.** In ancient geography a rock in the Strait of Messina which, with the adjacent whirlpool *Charybdis* (ka-rib'dis), was proverbial as a source of danger to mariners, since in trying to avoid the one they were liable to encounter the other. Scylla was also represented as a hideous monster.

**Sedley, Amelia.** One of the two chief female characters in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, amiable and affectionate, but not intellectual, and thus very different from Becky Sharp. She married George Osborne, and cherished his memory till, finding how unworthy he was, she married Colonel Dobbin. Her father, at one time wealthy, became a poor, broken-down creature, fruitlessly trying to sell wine, coals, &c. Her brother Jos (Joseph), an Indian civil servant, was a fat and cowardly dandy, and was victimized by Becky Sharp.

**Semele, sem'e-le.** In ancient myth, the mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.

**Semir'amis.** A legendary queen of Assyria, wife and successor to Ninus, and mother of Ninias.

**Sera'pis.** A deity worshipped in Egypt, chiefly by Greek and Roman residents there.

**Set'ebos.** A god of the Patagonians mentioned in Shakespeare's *Tempest*.

**Seven against Thebes.** See *Epigoni*.

**Seven Champions of Christendom.** St. George of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. David of Wales, St. Denis of France, St. James of Spain, St. Anthony of Italy.

**Seven Sleepers.** The subject of a legend which tells how seven Christian youths of Ephesus, having taken refuge from persecution in a cave, were there walled up, but were miraculously made to sleep for two or three hundred years.



**Shacabac.** See *Barmecide*.

**Shaf'ton, Sir Piercie.** A character in Scott's *Monastery*, whose language is marked by what Scott intended to be the affectation called euphuism.

**Shallow, Justice.** A foolish justice in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives and Henry IV* (second part).

**Shandon, Captain.** A literary man in Thackeray's *Pendennis*, with excellent abilities but easy and self-indulgent, spending much of his time in a debtors' prison.

**Shandy, Tristram.** The titular hero of Sterne's *Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy*, in which, however, his father and uncle, 'Uncle Toby', take the chief place. The former (Walter Shandy), a retired merchant, is a man of much reading, but a strange embodiment of whims and fantastic notions. Uncle Toby has been an officer of the army in Flanders, and has been wounded. In his childlike simplicity, and his all-embracing humanity—with the mimic sieges that he carries on in his garden, and the attempts of Widow Wadman to hook him—he is one of the finest and most genuinely humorous characters in literature.

**Sharp, Becky.** One of the two chief female characters in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*—clever, good-looking, heartless, ambitious, and utterly unscrupulous. She marries Rawdon Crawley, is justly discarded by him for her intrigue with Lord Steyne, turns adventuress, cheats Jos Sedley out of his money, and then becomes respectable. See *Shelley*; *Osborne*.

**Short.** See *Codin*.

**Shy'lock.** The Jew in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, who lends money to Antonio, 'the merchant', stipulating that if it is not paid at a certain date he may take a pound of his debtor's flesh.

**Siegfried, zēg'frēt.** A hero of Teutonic legend, who is celebrated in the German epic the *Nibelungenlied*. *Sigurd* is another form of the name.

**Sigismunda, sij - is - mun' da.** In a story by Boccaccio, the daughter of a prince of Salerno who poisons herself when her father sends to her the heart of her lover, a page of his named Guiscardo.

**Sikes, Bill.** A brutal housebreaker in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, who murders the girl Nancy who lives with him. He is accidentally hanged by a rope in trying to escape.

**Silence.** A country justice, friend of Justice Shallow, in Shakespeare's *Henry IV* (part two).

**Sile'nus.** In classical myth, the companion of Bacchus, represented as a jovial, drunken, sensual old man.

**Sin'd'bad the Sailor.** A merchant and mariner in the *Arabian Nights* who makes several wonderful voyages.

**Sis'yphus.** In Greek myth, a man condemned to roll a great stone up

a hill in Hades. When it reached the top, it immediately rolled down again.

**Skim'pole, Harold.** In Dickens's *Bleak House*, an utterly selfish character who poses as a man of artistic tastes. He is a child in money matters, and takes advantage of his friends' good nature.

**Slawkenbergius.** An imaginary author quoted in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, and represented as having a huge nose.

**Slender.** A foolish country lout in love with 'Sweet Anne Page' in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives*.

**Slick, Sam.** An imaginary Yankee clockmaker and pedlar, a shrewd and amusing character who figures in several humorous narratives by Judge C. Haliburton of Nova Scotia.

**Slipslop, Mrs.** The elderly but amorous waiting-gentlewoman to Lady Booby in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*.

**Slop, Dr.** A narrow-minded and irritable medical man in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*.

**Slope, Rev. Obadiah.** A Low-Church clergyman, chaplain to Bishop Proudie in Trollope's *Barchester Towers*. At first an ally of Mrs. Proudie, he quarrelled with her and so was dismissed in disgrace.

**Sly, Christopher.** A tinker in the 'Induction' to Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, who, being dead drunk, is dressed up and made to fancy himself a lord.

**Smelfungus.** A nickname given by Sterne to Smollett, who wrote a peevish account of his journey through France and Italy.

**Smike.** An ill-used boy in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, befriended by Nicholas and discovered to be the son of his Uncle Ralph.

**Sneak, Jerry.** A henpecked husband in Foote's farce *The Mayor of Garratt*.

**Sneerwell, Lady.** A character in Sheridan's *School for Scandal* who finds her chief occupation in gossip and slander.

**Snodgrass, Augustus.** A poetical young man, one of the companions of Mr. Pickwick.

**Sosia, sō'zī-a.** A slave of Amphitryon in Plautus's comedy of this name. The god Mercury figures in the play as the double of Sosia.

**Spenlow and Jorkins.** In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, a firm of proctors to which David was articulated. Jorkins had little share in the business, but was represented by Spenlow as very strict and stern, and as setting his face against any lenient or indulgent course that he himself would otherwise incline to adopt.

**Spo'rus.** A name under which Pope satirizes Lord Hervey.

**Square.** See *Thwackum*.

**Squeers.** In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, the ignorant and brutal schoolmaster of Dotheboys Hall.

**Stalky.** A mischievous but life-like schoolboy, hero of Kipling's *Stalky & Co.* He is in direct contrast to the idealized hero of the conventional school story.

**Steerforth.** A young man of wealth who leads 'little Em'ly' astray, in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, and is drowned in a shipwreck at Yarmouth. Ham Peggotty, in trying to rescue him, is also drowned.

**Stella.** A name given by Swift to Esther Johnson, with whom he was long on most intimate terms.

**Step'hano.** A drunken butler in Shakespeare's *Tempest*.

**Stewart, Alan Breck.** See *Breck, Alan*.

**Steyne, Marquis of, stān.** A great English nobleman who figures in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, and also appears in *Pendennis*—proud, sarcastic, irreligious, sensual, despising his toadies, yet accepting their attentions, heartless in pursuit of pleasure, yet maintaining a reputable position in society and the world at large. His intrigue with Becky Sharp caused her husband to discard her.

**Stiggins.** A hypocritical dissenting preacher, in Dickens's *Pickwick*, given to the consumption of strong waters, and dipped in the horse-trough by old Weller.

**Strap.** The faithful friend and attendant of Roderick Random (see *Random*), who shows him but little gratitude for many services rendered.

**Stre'phon.** The name of a shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*; often used in a general sense for a rural swain.

**Struld'brugs.** Wretched beings described in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, living in Luggnagg. They cannot die, though they suffer all the infirmities of old age.

**Surface, Charles.** A spendthrift but good-hearted fellow in Sheridan's *School for Scandal*. His brother Joseph is a plausible hypocrite who professes much prudence and benevolence.

**Svengali.** The villain in Du Maurier's *Trilby*. While the heroine is in a hypnotic trance, he teaches her to sing.

**Swiv'eller, Dick.** The light-hearted and amusing shabby-genteel clerk to Sampson Brass in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*. He eventually comes into a small annuity and marries 'The Marchioness'.

**Syc'orax.** A foul witch mentioned in Shakespeare's *Tempest*, mother of Caliban.

**Syntax, Dr.** The hero of a book which was once extremely popular, *The Tour of Dr. Syntax in search of the Picturesque* by William Combe. It is written in doggerel verse.

**Tadpole and Taper.** Electioneering agents in Disraeli's novel *Contingency*.

**Ta'lus.** A wonderful man of iron in

Spenser's *Faërie Queene*, who had an iron flail with which he executed summary justice. [Spenser's Talus is based on the classical *Talos*, a brazen man made by Vulcan.]

**Tannhäuser**, tăn-hoi-zér. In German legend, a knight who gains admission into a hill where Venus holds her court, and there remains for years sunk in sensual delights. Being at last allowed to go, he repairs to Rome to seek absolution from the pope, but is refused, and thereupon returns and is no more seen.

**Tan'talus**. See *Tantalize* in Dict.

**Tapley**, Mark. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, the humble friend who accompanies young Martin to America, and whose pride in life it is to keep 'jolly' in the most depressing circumstances.

**Tappertit**, Simon. A conceited and ridiculous shrim of an apprentice in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*, employed by Varden the locksmith, and having designs on his daughter Dolly.

**Tartarin**. The quaint and laughter-provoking hero of several books by Alphonse Daudet.

**Tartuffe**, tăr-tuf'. A hypocritical priest in Molière's comedy of same name; hence anyone who uses religion as a cloak.

**Tearsheet**, Doll. A courtesan in Shakespeare's *King Henry IV* (part two).

**Teazle**, Lady. The heroine of Sheridan's *School for Scandal*, wife of Sir Peter Teazle, who is much her senior. She is ignorant of the world, thoughtless and imprudent, and thus gives rise to scandal though really fond of her husband.

**Telemachus**, te-lem'a-kus. Son of Ulysses. When his father had been long absent after the fall of Troy, Telemachus went in quest of him, accompanied by Athene in the form of Mentor.

**Tereus**, tēr-rūs. See *Philomela*.

**Terpsichore**. See *Terpsichorean* in Dict.

**Teucer**, tŭ-sér. A Greek warrior in the Trojan war, the best archer among the Greeks.

**Teufelsdröckh**, Herr, tol'felz-drék. The hero of Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*, a learned German professor of things in general, who expounds a new philosophy—the philosophy of clothes.

**Thal'aba**. A destroyer of evil spirits and sorcerers in Southey's poem *Thalaba the Destroyer*.

**Thalia**. The Muse of Comedy.

**Tham'muz**. An ancient Syrian deity, equivalent to the classical Adonis.

**Thelème**, Abbey of, tă-lăm'. An institution in Rabelais' romance of *Gargantua*, where all good things may be enjoyed, and the motto of which is 'Do what you will'. [The name is from Gr. *thelēma*, will.]

**The'mis**. The Greek goddess of justice.

**Thersites**, thēr-sit'ez. The ugliest and most scurrilous of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

**Theseus**, thēs'ūs. A famous legendary king of Athens who overcame the Centaurs and slew the Minotaur with the assistance of Ariadne, whom he afterwards deserted.

**The'tis**. A sea-nymph of Greek myth., mother of Achilles by Peleus.

**Thisbe**. See *Pyramus*.

**Thor**. The Scandinavian god of thunder.

**Thornhill**, Squire. A dissolute young man in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, who abducts the vicar's daughter Olivia, and goes through what he thinks is a mock marriage with her. It turns out, however, to be legal and binding. His uncle, on whom he is dependent, passes himself off as Mr. Burchell (q.v.).

**Thorpe**, Dr. The learned, philosophic, and generous patron of Joseph Vance in William de Morgan's novel of that name. Supposed to be modelled on the author's father, the mathematician Professor Augustus de Morgan.

**Thwackum and Square**. In Fielding's *Tom Jones*, two members of Mr. Allworthy's household, the former engaged as tutor to young Jones and Blifil. The Rev. Mr. Thwackum's moral system was based entirely upon the precepts of revealed religion and the 'divine power of grace'; whereas Square was a philosopher, and his morality was derived from 'the natural beauty of virtue, and the eternal fitness of things'. They were alike in being narrow-minded pedants, without a spark of real goodness between them.

**Thyestes**, thī-es'tez. Son of Pelops and brother of Atreus, ate in ignorance the flesh of his own son, served up to him by Atreus out of revenge.

**Tigg**, Montague. A self-reliant rascal in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*. He floats an insurance company, and finally is murdered by Jonas Chuzzlewit, whom he has implicated in the swindle.

**Tilbury'na**. Daughter of the governor of Tilbury Fort, a character in the burlesque tragedy introduced in Sheridan's comedy *The Critic*.

**Ti'mon**. A misanthropical Athenian, the hero of Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens*.

**Tinto**, Dick. A very mediocre artist described in the introductory chapter to Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*.

**Tire'sias**. A celebrated blind soothsayer of Greek fable.

**Tisiphone**, ti-sif'o-nē. In classical myth. one of the three Furies.

**Tita'nia**. The queen of the fairies and wife of Oberon.

**Ti'tans**. A race of giant Greek deities who warred against Saturn and Jupiter, and were thrown into Tartarus.

**Titho'nus**. A young man of whom Aurora is fabled to have been enamoured and whom Jupiter made

immortal, but as he was not also endowed with perpetual youth he withered away and was changed into a cicada.

**Tit'marsh**, Michael Angelo. An assumed personality under which some of Thackeray's works were written, such as *Dr. Birch and his Young Friends*, *The Kickleburys on the Rhine*, &c. Titmarsh's cousin Samuel is the hero of the story called *The Great Hogarty Diamond*.

**Todgers**, Mrs. Keeper of a London boarding-house for commercial gentlemen in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

**Toots**, Mr. In Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, a well-to-do young man, warm-hearted and unselfish, but rather scatter-brained, who thinks himself dreadfully in love with Florence Dombey; but this, to use his favourite expression, 'is of no consequence'.

**Top'sy**. An amusing young slave girl in Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

**Touchstone**. A wise and witty clown in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*.

**Trim**, Corporal. An old soldier acting as servant to Uncle Toby in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, simple, ignorant, honest, and affectionate.

**Trin'culo**. A jester in Shakespeare's *Tempest*.

**Triptol'emus**. A Greek hero, the patron of agriculture and inventor of the plough, son of Demeter or Ceres.

**Trismegistus**. See *Hermes Trismegistus*.

**Trist'ram**, Sir. A knight of King Arthur's court and a famous hero of mediæval romance; lover of Isolde, wife of his uncle, King Mark of Cornwall.

**Troil**, Magnus. A wealthy Shetlander in Scott's *Pirate*, with two charming daughters, Minna and Brenda.

**Tro'ilus**. A son of Priam of Troy, represented in post-classical times as in love with Cressida.

**Trotwood**, Mrs. Betsy. The aunt of David Copperfield in Dickens's novel of that name, kind-hearted and strong-minded.

**Troy**. See *Ilium*.

**Trulliber**, Parson. A coarse, ignorant clergyman in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*.

**Trun'nion**, Commodore. An old retired sea-dog in Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle*, whose household arrangements are made to coincide as far as possible with those on board ship, his servants being made to keep the watches and sleep in hammocks. See *Hatchway*, *Pipes*.

**Tul'liver**. The name of a family with whose fortunes George Eliot's *Mill on the Floss* deals. The chief characters are the brother and sister, Tom and Maggie Tulliver, who at the close of the book are both drowned together in the Floss.

**Tupman**, Mr. Tracy. One of the companions of Mr. Pickwick.

rather fat, but a bit of a dandy and an admirer of the ladies.

**Turveydrop, Mr.** In Dickens's *Bleak House*, a vain and selfish dancing-master who apes the prince-regent (George IV), poses as a master of deportment, and selfishly lives on his son's earnings.

**Twist, Oliver.** Hero of Dickens's novel of the same name, a boy of good parentage brought up in a workhouse and thrown among thieves in London, but always gentle and innocent.

**Twitchee, Jemmy.** A scoundrelly highwayman in Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, who at last 'peaches' on the more gentlemanly rogue 'Captain' Mac-heath.

**Tyb'alt.** A fiery young Capulet in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, who slays Mercutio and is slain by Romeo.

**Tyr, tēr.** In Scandinavian myth, the god of war, son of Odin and brother of Thor.

**Ugolino, ð-gō-lē'nō.** A nobleman of Pisa who, being defeated by his political opponents, was starved to death along with two sons and two grandsons; a dreadful story, treated by Dante and other writers.

**Ulysses, ū-lis'sēz.** In Greek *Odysseus, ð-di-ŭs*. King of Ithaca, one of the heroes of the Trojan war, husband of Penelope and father of Telemachus; his wanderings after the war form the subject of the *Odyssey*. See *Odysseus*.

**Una.** A lovely damsel in Spenser's *Faërie Queene*, a personification of truth. She is introduced as riding on a white ass and leading a lamb; and she comes to the court of the fairy queen Gloriana to get a champion to slay a destructive dragon, the Red Cross Knight being accordingly sent with her. When separated from the Red Cross Knight a lion fawns on her and becomes her attendant. Eventually she is married to the Red Cross Knight.

**Uncle Toby.** See *Shandy*.

**Uncle Tom.** A negro slave, the hero of Mrs. Stowe's novel of the same name, depicting the evils of slavery in the United States.

**Undine, un'din, Germ. un-dē'nē.** A water-nymph or sylph, heroine of a charming German story by de la Motte Fouqué.

**Ura'nia.** The muse who presided over astronomy.

**Uranus, ū'ra-nus.** A Greek deity, represented as the most ancient of the gods, the father of Cron'os or Saturn and grandfather of Zeus or Jupiter. The name means literally heaven.

**Uriel, ū'ri-el.** An archangel in Milton's *Paradise Lost*, one of the seven who stand nearest God's throne, regent of the sun, and sharpest-sighted of all the angels.

**U'ther.** A legendary king of Britain, father of King Arthur.

**Uto'pia.** See in Dict.

**Val'entine.** One of Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, a gallant young fellow who marries Silvia. —Also the brother of Margaret in Goethe's *Faust*, stabbed by Faust.

**Valentine and Orson.** The heroes of an old romance, twin brothers born in a forest, and the one suckled and brought up by a bear, the other reared at the king's court. Orson became a wild man of the forest, but was ultimately reclaimed from savagery by his brother.

**Valhalla.** The banquet-hall of slain warriors.

**Valkyrias.** The fatal sisters of Odin, usually nine in number, the choosers of the slain.

**Valjean, Jean.** In Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables*, a released convict, sentenced for a venial offence, who made good in spite of Javert (q.v.).

**Vance, Christopher.** Father of Joseph Vance in William de Morgan's novel *Joseph Vance*. A bibulous working-man of much shrewdness and native humour, who becomes a highly successful contractor.

**Vanessa.** A name given by Swift to Esther Vanhomrigh, who loved him, followed him to Ireland, and died of a broken heart.

**Vanity Fair.** A famous fair in the *Pilgrim's Progress*, held in the town of Vanity, where Christian and Faithful are maltreated, and the latter condemned to be burned. *Vanity Fair* is the name of one of the chief of Thackeray's novels. See *Crawley*, *Dobbin*, *Osborne*, *Sedley*, *Sharp*, *Steyne*.

**Varden, Gabriel.** An honest master locksmith in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*, with a charming daughter named Dolly, who is married to young Joe Willet. Mrs. Varden was a religious shrew, a persecuted martyr in her own eyes, and in those of her sycophantic servant Miggs.

**Vath'ek.** The hero of Beckford's powerful romance of the same name, an eastern monarch guilty of the greatest crimes, in league with demons, and eventually entombed in the abyss of Eblis or hell.

**Veal, Mrs.** An imaginary woman of whose appearance after death to a Mrs. Barge at Canterbury, Defoe has given a most circumstantial account. This fiction was intended, it is said, to help the sale of an edition of *Drelincourt on Death*.

**Veiled Prophet of Khorrasan.** One of the metrical tales forming Moore's *Lalla Rookh*, founded upon the story of a real personage. The prophet claims to have supernatural powers, and wears a veil ostensibly to hide the excessive brightness of his countenance, but really to conceal his deformed features.

**Venus.** See in Dict.

**Verges, ver'jez.** See *Dogberry*.

**Verisopht, Lord Frederick.** A young nobleman in Dickens's

*Nicholas Nickleby*, the admirer and pupil of Sir Mulberry Hawk.

**Vernon, Diana.** The heroine of Scott's *Rob Roy*, perhaps the most charming of all his female characters—beautiful, well-read, and educated, fond of field-sports, spirited and self-reliant. We meet with her at Osbaldistone Hall and in the Highlands, and are told that she became the wife of Frank Osbaldistone.

**Vertum'nus.** A Roman god of the crops and orchards.

**Vicar of Bray.** An English vicar said to have lived in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth, and to have been twice a Roman Catholic and twice a Protestant.

**Vicar of Wakefield.** See *Primrose*. **Vi'ola.** The chief heroine of Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, sister of Sebastian, in love with the Duke Orsino, between whom and the lady Olivia she, disguised as a page, acts as an intermediary. The duke ultimately marries her.

**Virgin'ia.** A beautiful Roman girl whom the lustful tribune Appius Claudius wished to get into his power on plea of her being a slave, but who was stabbed by her own father to preserve her from such a fate. See also *Paul* and *Virginia*.

**Viv'ten or Viv'ian.** A wanton connected with the story of King Arthur. Her charms overcame the enchanter Merlin, and enabled her to enclose him in a hollow oak, from which he could never hope to escape.

**Vor'tigern.** A mythical or semi-mythical British king, said to have married Rowena, daughter of Hengist.

**Vulcan, Vulca'nus.** The Roman deity who presided over fire and the working of metals, identified with the similar Greek deity Hephaestus. He made thunderbolts for Jupiter, arms for gods and heroes, and many wonderful contrivances; and had forges in Olympus as well as under Etna, where the Cyclops were his workmen. He is always represented as lame.

**Vye, Eustacia.** Heroine of Thomas Hardy's novel *The Return of the Native*.

**Wadman, Widow.** A buxom lady in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, whose wiles nearly captivate Uncle Toby.

**Wagg and Wenham.** Two sycophants, the toadies to the Marquis of Steyne in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* and *Pendennis*.

**Wamba.** The hare-brained jester of Cedric the Saxon in Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

**Wandering Jew.** A Jew who, according to a legend that arose in the middle ages, was condemned for harsh treatment of Christ to wander over the world till his second coming.

**Wandering Willie** (Willie Steenson). In Scott's *Redgauntlet*, a blind fiddler who relates what is prob-



ably one of the finest short stories in our literature.

**Wardle, Mr.** A jovial old yeoman farmer in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*. He has two daughters, Emily and Isabella, who, after providing many interesting scenes, marry Snodgrass and Trundle.

**Warrington, George.** In Thackeray's *Pendennis*, a young man of good family, a barrister and writer for the press, whose prospects have been blasted by an unfortunate early marriage—a great friend of Pendennis. Members of the same family, but of an earlier generation, appear in Thackeray's novel *The Virginians*.

**Waverley.** The first of Scott's great series of novels, to which it gives its name. The hero is Edward Waverley, a young English gentleman, and the scene is chiefly in Scotland during the rebellion of 1745. The characters include Prince Charles Edward, the Baron Bradwardine and his daughter Rose, Fergus and Flora Mac-Ivor, and Davie Gellatley.

**Wayland, the Smith.** A supernatural smith of English and Scandinavian mythology. A farrier called Wayland Smith is introduced by Scott into his novel of *Kenilworth*.

**Weissnichtwo, vis'nècht-vō.** That is 'know-not-where', the place in which was situated the university of Professor Teufelsdröckh in Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*.

**Weller, Sam.** The valet or personal attendant of Mr. Pickwick in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, a genuine Londoner, ready-witted, uneducated, full of humour, and devoted to his master's interests. His father, Tony Weller, is a fat old coachman, ignorant of almost everything except what belongs to his business. Having married a widow (who kept the Marquis of Granby Inn), he holds strong opinions about widows and their artfulness.

**Werther, vār-tēr.** A young German student, the sickly sentimental hero of Goethe's *Sorrows of Werther*, who puts an end to himself because he vainly covets his neighbour's wife. Thackeray compresses the story into a few humorous verses more pithy than complimentary to the hero.

**Western, Squire.** A jolly, ignorant, coarse, hot-tempered, and intensely prejudiced English squire in Fielding's *Tom Jones*. His charming daughter Sophia is in love with and marries Tom Jones.

**Whiskeran'dos, Don.** The lover of Tilburina in Puff's ridiculous tragedy which is introduced into Sheridan's comedy *The Critic*.

**Whittington, Dick.** The hero of a story known to everyone, and which seems to have been founded on fact.

**Wickfield, Agnes.** A beautiful, amiable, and sensible young lady in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, daughter of Mr. Wickfield, a lawyer, who becomes David Copperfield's second wife. Uriah Heep was clerk to her father, and nearly brought ruin upon him.

**Wife of Bath, The.** One of the pilgrims in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. The author presents an inimitable portrait of a woman, coarse and vulgar in words and habits, and yet ever ready to go on a pilgrimage or to observe the superstitious rites of the Church.

**Wild, Jonathan.** A notorious English robber, who is hero of Fielding's satiric novel *The History of the Life of the late Mr. Jonathan Wild the Great*.

**Wildfire, Madge.** A young woman in Scott's novel *The Heart of Midlothian*, whose brain has been turned by seduction and the murder of her infant, and who still retains the giddiness and love of finery natural to her character.

**Wild Huntsman.** A spectral huntsman of German legend, who goes careering along at night with a noisy train of men and dogs; the subject of a ballad by Bürger, translated by Sir Walter Scott.

**Wilkins, Peter.** The hero of a tale by Robert Paltock (written about 1750), a sort of Crusoe who meets with a winged race of people in a land of twilight. See *Gawreys*.

**Willet, John.** The ignorant, pig-headed landlord of the Maypole in Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge*, who tyrannizes over his son Joe in such a way as to make him run away and enlist. Joe afterwards marries Dolly Varden and becomes landlord himself.

**Wimble, Will.** An amusing character in the *Spectator*, a member of the club to which Sir Roger de Coverley and others belong.

**Winkle, Mr. Nathaniel.** One of the companions of the immortal Pickwick, represented as the would-be sportsman of the party, but knowing as little of shooting as he does of skating. He marries Arabella Allen.

**Winkle, Rip Van.** An American

Dutchman, hero of a story by Washington Irving, a good-humoured, indolent sort of fellow, who encounters a strange company playing at ninepins in the Kaatskill Mountains, and having tasted their liquor falls asleep and does not awake for twenty years.

**Woden.** Same as *Odin*.

**Wooden Horse.** A huge figure of a horse made of wood, and containing armed Greeks, which the Trojans were induced by the Greeks to admit into Troy, thus leading to the capture of the city.

**Worldly Wiseman, Mr.** A character in *The Pilgrim's Progress* who, by his talk, endeavours to prevent Christian from completing his journey.

**Ya'hoo.** See in Dict.

**Ya'ma.** An Indian deity, lord of hell, fierce and terrible.

**Yellowplush, Mr.** A fictitious London footman who figures as the author of certain memoirs and sketches by Thackeray, written as an illiterate footman might write.

**Ygg'drasil.** The tree of the universe, a huge ash which holds an important place in Scandinavian mythology and cosmogony.

**Yor'ick.** Jester to the king of Denmark in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. Sterne has introduced a personage of this name into his *Tristram Shandy*—simple, light-hearted, and humorous—intended as a portrait of himself.

**Ysolde.** See *Isolde*.

**Yvetot, èv-tō.** A small town of northern France, not far from Rouen, the site or territory of which formerly gave the title of king to its lord or possessor. An imaginary king of Yvetot has been celebrated in humorous verse by the French poet Béranger.

**Zano'ni.** The hero of a novel by Bulwer Lytton, a man who can communicate with spirits and who has the secret of prolonging life, of producing gold and gems, &c.

**Ze'phon.** A cherub in Milton's *Paradise Lost*, sent with Ithuriel to seek for Satan in Eden.

**Zeph'yrus, Zephyr.** In classical myth, a personification of the west wind.

**Zeus.** See *Jupiter*.

**Zuleika, zy-lē'ka.** An oriental female name said by the Mohammedans to have been that of Potiphar's wife. The heroine of Byron's *Bride of Abydos* is so named.

# LIST OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WRITERS

## WITH DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH

- Abbott, Edwin A., D.D., theol. and misc. writer; 1838-1926.
- Abercrombie, Lascelles, poet; 1881-1938.
- Acton, John Emerich Edward Dalberg, Lord, hist.; 1834-1902.
- Adams, W. H. Davenport, misc. writer; 1828-1891.
- Addison, Jos., essayist and poet; 1672-1719.
- Agassiz, Louis, naturalist; 1807-1873.
- Aguilar, Grace, novelist; 1816-1847.
- Ainsworth, Wm. Harrison, novelist; 1805-1881.
- Akenside, Mark, poet; 1721-1770.
- Alcott, Louisa M., Amer. writer of tales; 1833-1888.
- Aldrich, Thos. Bailey, Amer. poet and novelist; 1836-1907.
- Alexander, Sir Wm., Earl of Stirling, poet; 1567-1640.
- Alford, Henry, Dean, scholar and poet; 1810-1871.
- Alison, Rev. Arch., theol. and essayist; 1757-1839.
- Alison, Sir Arch., historian; 1792-1867.
- Allen, Grant, novel. and misc. writer; 1848-1899.
- Allingham, Wm., poet; 1828-1889.
- Anstey, Christopher, poet (*New Bath Guide*); 1724-1805.
- Anstey, F. See GUTHRIE, THOMAS ANSTAY.
- Arbuthnot, Dr. John, physician and wit; 1675-1735.
- Argyll, Duke of, scientific writer; 1823-1900.
- Arnold, Sir Edwin, poet and misc. writer; 1832-1904.
- Arnold, Matthew, poet and misc. writer; 1822-1888.
- Arnold, Dr. Thomas, historian; 1795-1842.
- Ascham, Roger (*Toxophilus*); 1515-1568.
- Ashmole, Elias, antiquary; 1617-1692.
- Atterbury, Francis, Bp.; 1662-1732.
- Aubrey, John, antiq.; 1626-1697.
- Austen, Jane, novelist; 1775-1817.
- Austin, Alfred, poet; 1835-1913.
- Avebury, John Lubbock, Lord, misc. writer; 1834-1913.
- Aytoun, Prof. Wm. Edmondstone, poet and misc. writer; 1813-1865.
- Bacon, Francis, Viscount St. Albans; 1561-1626.
- Bagehot, Walter, econ. and journalist; 1826-1877.
- Bailey, Philp James, poet; 1816-1902.
- Baillie, Joanna, poetess; 1762-1851.
- Bain, Alex., LL.D., gram. and mental science; 1818-1903.
- Baker, Sir Rich., chronicler; 1568-1645.
- Bale, John, Bp., chronicler; 1495-1563.
- Ballantyne, Rob. M., novelist; 1825-1894.
- Bancroft, Geo., Amer. hist.; 1800-1891.
- Banim, John, novelist; 1798-1842.
- Banim, Michael, novelist; 1796-1874.
- Barbault, Mrs., poet and misc. writer; 1743-1825.
- Barbour, John, Scottish poet; 1316-1396.
- Barclay, Alex. (*Ship of Fools*), poet and divine; 1475-1552.
- Barham, Rev. Rich. Harris, 'Ingoldsby'; 1788-1845.
- Baring-Gould, Rev. Sabine, novelist and misc. writer; 1834-1924.
- Barlow, Joel, Amer. poet; 1755-1812.
- Barnes, William, poet; 1801-1886.
- Barnfield, Rich., poet; 1574-1627.
- Barr, Robert, novelist; 1850-1912.
- Barrie, Sir J. M., novelist and playwright; 1860-1937.
- Barrington, Hon. Daines, misc. writer; 1727-1800.
- Barrow, Dr. Isaac, divine and mathematician; 1630-1677.
- Barton, Bernard, poet; 1784-1849.
- Baxter, Richard, divine; 1615-1691.
- Bayly, Ada Ellen ('Edna Lyall'), novelist; d. 1903.
- Bayly, Thomas Haynes, poet; 1797-1839.
- Bayne, Peter, biog.; 1830-1896.
- Beaconsfield. See DISRAELI.
- Beattie, James, poet; 1735-1803.
- Beaumont, Francis, dramatist, 1584-1616.
- Beaumont, Sir John, poet; 1583-1627.
- Beaumont, Rev. Joseph, D.D., poet (*Psyché*); 1616-1699.
- Beckford, Wm. (*Vathek*); 1759-1844.
- Beddoes, Thomas Lovell, poet; 1803-1849.
- Beecher, Hen. Ward, Amer. preacher; 1813-1887.
- Beecher, Lyman, D.D., Amer. divine; 1775-1863.
- Behn, Mrs. Aphra, dramatist; 1640-1689.
- Beith, John Hay ('Ian Hay'), novelist; 1876-.
- Bellenden, John, poet and translator; 1533-1587.
- Belloe, Hilaire, misc. writer; 1870-1953.
- Bennett, Enoch Arnold, novelist and dramatist; 1867-1931.
- Benson, Arthur Christopher, essayist; 1862-1925.
- Benson, Edward Frederic, novelist; 1867-1940.
- Benson, Robert Hugh, novelist; 1871-1914.
- Bentham, Jeremy, jurist; 1748-1832.
- Bentley, Rich., classical scholar; 1662-1742.
- Berkeley, Geo., Bp., metaphys.; 1685-1753.
- Berners, Lord, trans. of Froissart; 1467-1533.
- Besant, Sir Walter, novelist; 1838-1901.
- Bickerstaffe, Isaac, dramatist; 1735-1812.
- Binyon, Lawrence, poet; 1869-1943.
- Birch, Sam., Egyptologist; 1813-1885.
- Birmingham, George A. See HANNAY, JAMES OWEN.
- Birrell, Augustine, essayist; 1850-1933.
- Black, Wm., novelist; 1841-1898.
- Blackie, John Stuart, Prof. of Greek, poet and misc. writer; 1809-1895.
- Blacklock, Thomas, poet; 1721-1791.
- Blackmore, Sir Rich., poet; c. 1650-1729.
- Blackmore, Richard D., novelist; 1825-1900.
- Blackstone, Sir Wm., jurist; 1723-1780.
- Blair, Hugh, D.D., preacher and rhetorician; 1718-1800.
- Blair, Robert, poet; 1699-1746.
- Blake, Wm., artist-poet; 1757-1827.
- Blomfield, Robert, poet; 1766-1823.
- Boece, Hector, hist.; 1470-1550.
- Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Lord, misc. writer; 1678-1751.
- Borrow, Geo., trav. and linguist; 1803-1881.
- Bosanquet, Bernard, philosopher; 1848-1923.
- Boswell, James, biographer; 1740-1795.
- Boucicault, Dion, dramatist; 1822-1890.
- Bowles, Wm. Lisle, poet; 1762-1850.
- Boyd, Andrew Kennedy Hutchinson, misc. writer; 1825-1899.
- Boyd, Zachary, divine and poet; 1585-1653.
- Boyle, Robert, physicist; 1627-1691.
- Braddon, Mary Eliz. (Mrs. Maxwell), novelist; 1837-1915.
- Bradley, Henry, lexicographer; 1845-1923.
- Breton, Nicholas, poet; 1545-1626.
- Bridges, Robert, poet; 1844-1930.
- Bridie, James (O. H. Mavor), dramatist; 1888-1951.
- Brome, Rich., dramatist; d. 1652.
- Brontë, Anne, novelist; 1820-1849.
- Brontë, Charlotte, novelist; 1816-1855.
- Brontë, Emily, novelist; 1818-1848.
- Brooke, Henry, novelist, &c.; 1703-1783.
- Brooke, Rupert, poet; 1888-1915.
- Brooke, Rev. Stoford Augustus, critic; 1832-1916.
- Brooks, Chas. Shirley, humorous writer; 1816-1874.

- Brougham, Henry, Lord, statesman; 1779-1868.
- Broughton, Rhoda, novelist; 1840-1920.
- Brown, Charles Brockden, Amer. novelist; 1771-1810.
- Brown, John, divine; 1722-1787.
- Brown, John, M.D., physician and essayist; 1810-1882.
- Brown, 'Tom', humorist, 1663-1704.
- Browne, Charles Farrar, Amer. humorist ('Artemus Ward'); 1836-1867.
- Browne, Sir Thos. (*Religio Medici*); 1605-1682.
- Browne, William, poet; 1591-1643.
- Browning, Eliz. B., poetess; 1809-1861.
- Browning, Robert, poet; 1812-1889.
- Bruce, James, traveller; 1730-1794.
- Bruce, Michael, poet; 1746-1767.
- Bryant, Wm. Cullen, Amer. poet; 1794-1878.
- Buchan, John, novelist; 1875-1940.
- Buchanan, Robert, poet; 1841-1901.
- Buckland, Fr. T., naturalist; 1826-1880.
- Buckle, Henry Thomas, histor.; 1822-1862.
- Budgell, Eustace, misc. writer; 1685-1736.
- Bulwer-Lytton. See LYTON.
- Bunyan, John, relig. writer; 1628-1688.
- Burke, Edmund, orator; 1730-1797.
- Burnand, Sir F. C., writer, 1837-1917.
- Burnet, Gilbert, Bp., histor.; 1643-1715.
- Burnett, Mrs. Frances Hodgson, novelist; 1849-1924.
- Burnett, James, Lord Monboddo, misc. writer; 1714-1799.
- Burney, Chas., Mus. Doc.; 1726-1814.
- Burney, Fanny, Mme D'Arblay, novelist; 1752-1840.
- Burns, Robert, poet; 1759-1796.
- Burton, John Hill, historian; 1809-1881.
- Burton, Sir Rich. F., traveller and linguist; 1821-1890.
- Burton, Robert (*Anat. of Mel.*); 1577-1640.
- Butler, Joseph, Bp., theolog.; 1692-1752.
- Butler, Sam., poet (*Hudibras*); 1612-1680.
- Butler, Sam. (*Erewhon*); 1835-1902.
- Byrom, John, stenographer and verse-writer; 1692-1763.
- Byron, Lord, poet; 1788-1824.
- Byron, Henry James, dramatist; 1834-1884.
- Caine, Sir Thomas Henry Hall, novelist; 1853-1931.
- Caird, Edwd., philos.; 1835-1908.
- Caird, John, D.D., divine; 1820-1898.
- Calamy, Edmund, divine; 1600-1666.
- Calamy, Edmund, D.D., biog.; 1671-1732.
- Calverley, Chas. Stuart, parodist and translator; 1831-1884.
- Camden, Wm., antiquarian; 1551-1623.
- Campbell, Thomas, poet; 1777-1844.
- Canning, George, statesman and poet; 1770-1827.
- Carew, Thomas, poet; 1598-1639.
- Carey, Henry, musician and poet; d. 1743.
- Carleton, Wm., Irish novelist; 1794-1869.
- Carlyle, Thomas, historian and essayist; 1795-1881.
- Carroll, Lewis. See DODGSON, CHARLES LUTWIDGE.
- Cartwright, Wm., poet; 1611-1643.
- Cary, Rev. Henry Francis, poet; 1772-1844.
- Caxton, William, printer and translator; 1422?-1491.
- Centlivre, Susanna, dramatist; 1667-1723.
- Chalmers, Alex., misc. writer; 1759-1834.
- Chalmers, Geo., historian; 1742-1825.
- Chalmers, Thomas, D.D., theologian and economist; 1780-1847.
- Chamberlayne, Wm., poet; 1619-1689.
- Chambers, Charles Haddon, dramatist; 1860-1921.
- Chambers, Robt., LL.D., misc. writer and publisher; 1802-1871.
- Chambers, Wm., LL.D., misc. writer and publisher; 1800-1883.
- Channing, Wm. Ellery, Amer. divine; 1780-1842.
- Chapman, Geo., poet; 1557?-1634.
- Chatterton, Thomas, poet; 1752-1770.
- Chaucer, Geoffrey, poet; 1340?-1400.
- Chesterfield, Earl of (*Letters to his Son*); 1694-1773.
- Chesterton, Gilbert Keith, misc. writer; 1874-1936.
- Chettle, Henry, dramatist; d. 1607?
- Chillingworth, Wm., theolog.; 1602-1644.
- Churchill, Charles, poet and misc. writer; 1731-1764.
- Churchill, Winston, Amer. novelist; 1871-1947.
- Churchyard, Thos., poet; 1520-1604.
- Cibber, Colley, dramatist; 1671-1757.
- Clare, John, poet; 1793-1864.
- Clarendon, Edwd. Hyde, Earl of, historian; 1608-1673.
- Clarke, Mrs. Mary Cowden, misc. writer; 1809-1898.
- Clemens, Sam. Langhorne ('Mark Twain'), Amer. humorist; 1835-1910.
- Cleveland, John, poet; 1613-1658.
- Clough, Arthur Hugh, poet; 1819-1861.
- Cobbe, Miss Frances P., misc. writer; 1822-1904.
- Cobbett, Wm., polit. and misc. writer; 1762-1835.
- Colenso, John W., Bp., theolog.; 1814-1883.
- Coleridge, Hartley, poet; 1796-1849.
- Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, poet and philosopher; 1772-1834.
- Collier, Jeremy, divine; 1650-1726.
- Collins, Wm., poet; 1721-1759.
- Collins, Wm. Wilkie, novelist; 1824-1889.
- Colman, George, dramatist, the elder, 1732-1794.
- Colman, George, dramatist, the younger; 1762-1836.
- Colton, Rev. Chas. Caleb (*Lacon*); 1780-1832.
- Congreve, Wm., dramatist; 1670-1729.
- Conrad, Joseph, novelist; 1856-1924.
- Constable, Henry, poet; 1562-1613.
- Cook, Eliza, poetess; 1818-1889.
- Cook, Capt. James, navigator; 1728-1779.
- Cooper, Jas. Fenimore, Amer. novelist; 1789-1851.
- Corbet, Rich., Bp., poet; 1582-1635.
- Corelli, Marie, novelist; 1864-1924.
- Cornwall, Barry. See PROCTER, BRYAN WALLER.
- Coryate, Thos., traveller; 1577-1617.
- Cottle, Jos., poet; 1770-1853.
- Cotton, Charles, poet; 1630-1687.
- Cotton, Nath., poet and physicc.; 1705-1788.
- Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce, antiq.; 1571-1631.
- Coverdale, Miles, biblical trans.; 1488-1568.
- Cowley, Abraham, poet; 1618-1667.
- Cowper, William, poet; 1731-1800.
- Cox, Sir G. W., historian, &c.; 1827-1902.
- Crabbe, Rev. Geo., poet; 1754-1832.
- Craigie, Pearl Mary Teresa ('John Oliver Hobbes'), novelist; 1867-1906.
- Craik, Dinah Maria Mulock, Mrs., novelist; 1826-1887.
- Craik, George Lillie, historian; 1798-1866.
- Crashaw, Rich., poet; 1613?-1649.
- Crawford, Francis Marion, Amer. novelist; 1854-1909.
- Creasy, Sir Edward, histor.; 1812-1878.
- Creech, Thomas, translator; 1659-1700.
- Creighton, Mandell, Bp., hist.; 1843-1901.
- Crockett, Samuel Rutherford, novelist; 1859-1914.
- Croker, John Wilson, misc. writer; 1780-1857.
- Croker, Thos. Crofton, legends; 1798-1854.
- Croly, Rev. Geo., poet; 1780-1860.
- Crowe, Mrs. Cath., novelist; 1800-1876.
- Crowne, John, dramatist; d. 1703?
- Cudworth, Ralph, philos.; 1617-1688.
- Cumberland, Rich., dramatist; 1732-1811.
- Cunningham, Allan, poet and misc. writer; 1784-1842.
- Curtis, Geo. T., Amer. hist.; 1812-1894.



- Dalrymple, Sir David; See HAILES.  
Dampier, Wm., navigator; 1652-1715.  
Dana, Jas. Dwight, Amer. nat.; 1813-1895.  
Dana, Rich. Henry, Amer. poet; 1787-1879.  
Dana, Rich. Henry, jr. (*Two Years Before the Mast*); 1815-1882.  
Daniel, Samuel, poet; 1562-1619.  
D'Arblay, Madame. See BURNEY.  
Darwin, Chas., naturalist; 1809-1882.  
Darwin, Erasmus, poet and physician; 1731-1802.  
Dasent, Sir Geo. Webbe, Scand. scholar, &c.; 1820-1896.  
Davenant, Sir Wm., dramatist and poet; 1606-1668.  
Davidson, John, poet and playwright; 1857-1909.  
Davidson, Sam., D.D., bibl. critic; 1807-1898.  
Davies, John, of Hereford, poet; 1565-1618.  
Davies, Sir John, poet; 1569-1626.  
Davies, William Henry, poet; 1870-1940.  
Davy, Sir Humphry, physicist; 1778-1829.  
Dawkins, Prof. Sir W. Boyd, geol.; 1838-1929.  
Day, John, dramatist; fl. 1606.  
Day, Thos. (*Sandford and Merton*); 1748-1789.  
Defoe, Daniel, novelist and misc. writer; 1661-1731.  
Dekker, Thos., dramatist; 1570?-1641?  
De la Mare, Walter, poet and novelist; 1873-1956.  
De Morgan, Augustus, math.; 1806-1871.  
De Morgan, William Frend, novelist; 1839-1917.  
Denham, Sir John, poet; 1615-1669.  
Dennis, John, dramatist, &c.; 1657-1734.  
De Quincey, Thomas, essayist; 1785-1859.  
Derby, Earl of, trans. of *Iliad*; 1799-1869.  
De Vere, Aubrey Thos., poet; 1814-1902.  
Dibdin, Charles, song-writer; 1745-1814.  
Dickens, Charles, novelist, 1812-1870.  
Digby, Sir Kenelm, philos.; 1603-1665.  
Dilke, Sir Charles, traveller and politician; 1843-1911.  
Disraeli, Benj., Earl of Beaconsfield, statesman and novelist, 1804-1881.  
D'Israeli, Isaac, misc. writer; 1766-1848.  
Dobell, Sydney, poet and critic; 1824-1874.  
Dobson, Austin, poet; 1840-1921.  
Doddridge, Philip, divine; 1702-1751.  
Dodgson, Charles Lutwidge ('Lewis Carroll'), children's books; 1832-1898.  
Dodsley, Robert, bookseller and poet; 1703-1764.  
Domett, Alfred, poet ('Waring'); 1811-1887.  
Donne, Dr. John, poet; 1573-1631.  
Douglas, Gavin, Scottish poet; 1474-1522.  
Dowden, Prof. Edward, critic and biog.; 1843-1913.  
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, novelist; 1859-1930.  
Doyle, Sir Francis H., poet; 1810-1888.  
Drayton, Michael, poet; 1563-1631.  
Dreiser, Theodore, American novelist; 1871-1945.  
Drinkwater, John, poet and dramatist; 1882-1937.  
Drummond, Wm., poet; 1585-1649.  
Dryden, John, poet; 1631-1700.  
Du Maurier, George Louis Palmella Busson, novelist; 1834-1896.  
Dunbar, Wm., Scottish poet; 1465?-1530?  
D'Urfey, 'Tom', dramatist and song-writer; 1653-1723.  
Dyce, Alexander, Shakespearean scholar; 1798-1869.  
Dyer, John, poet; 1700-1758.  
Earle, John, Bp., essayist; 1601-1665.  
Edgeworth, Maria, novelist; 1767-1849.  
Edwards, Miss Amelia B., novelist, Egyptologist, &c.; 1831-1892.  
Edwards, Jonath., Amer. divine; 1703-1758.  
Edwards, Richard, dramatist; 1523-1566.  
Eliot, George (Marian Evans), novelist; 1820-1880.  
Elliott, Eben., poet; 1781-1849.  
Ellis, Sir Henry, antiq.; 1777-1869.  
Elyot, Sir Thomas, polit. and educational writer; 1490?-1546.  
Emerson, Ralph Waldo, Amer. misc. writer; 1803-1882.  
Etherage, Sir George, dramatist; 1635-1691.  
Evelyn, John, diarist, &c.; 1620-1706.  
Ewing, Mrs. Julia H., stories; 1842-1885.  
Fabyan, Robert, chronicler; 1450-1513.  
Fairfax, Edwd., poet; d. 1635.  
Falconer, Wm., poet; 1732-1769.  
Fanshawe, Sir Rich., poet; 1608-1666.  
Farquhar, Geo., dramatist; 1678-1707.  
Feltham, Owen (*Resolves*); 1602?-1688.  
Fenn, Geo. Manville, novelist; 1830-1909.  
Fenton, Elijah, poet; 1683-1730.  
Ferguson, Sir Sam., poet; 1810-1886.  
Ferguson, Robert, poet; 1750-1774.  
Ferrier, Susan E., novelist; 1782-1854.  
Fielding, Henry, novelist; 1707-1754.  
Fielding, Sarah, novelist; 1710-1768.  
Finlay, Geo., LL.D., hist.; 1799-1875.  
Fisher, John, Bp.; 1459-1535.  
Fitzgerald, Edward, poet. trans.; 1809-1883.  
Flecker, James Elroy, poet and dramatist; 1884-1915.  
Flecknoe, Rich., poet; d. 1678.  
Fletcher, Giles, poet; 1588-1623.  
Fletcher, John, dramatist; 1579-1625.  
Fletcher, Phineas, poet; 1582-1650.  
Florio, John, trans. and lexicog.; 1553-1625.  
Foote, Sam., dramatist; 1720-1777.  
Ford, John, dramatist; 1586-1639.  
Forster, Edward Morgan, novelist; 1879-  
Forster, John, hist. and biog.; 1812-1876.  
Fox, Geo., Quaker; 1624-1691.  
Foxe, John, martyrologist; 1516-1587.  
Francis, Rev. Philip, misc. writer; 1708-1773.  
Francis, Sir Philip (? 'Junius'); 1740-1818.  
Franklin, Benj., Amer. misc. writer; 1706-1790.  
Frazer, Sir James George, anthropologist and essayist, 1854-1941.  
Freeman, Edw. Aug., hist.; 1823-1892.  
Frere, John Hookham, poet; 1769-1846.  
Froude, James Anthony, hist.; 1818-1894.  
Fuller, Thomas, D.D., divine and hist.; 1608-1661.  
Gairdner, Jas., hist; 1828-1912.  
Galsworthy, John, novelist and dramatist; 1867-1933.  
Galt, John, novelist; 1779-1839.  
Gardiner, Sam. R., hist.; 1829-1902.  
Garnett, Richard, LL.D., poet and biog.; 1835-1906.  
Garrick, David, actor and dramatist; 1717-1779.  
Garth, Sir Sam., M.D., poet; 1661-1719.  
Gascoigne, George, poet; 1525-1577.  
Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn, novelist; 1810-1865.  
Gauden, John, D.D., Bp., ? author of *Eikon Basilike*; 1605-1662.  
Gay, John, poet; 1685-1732.  
Geikie, Sir Archibald, geologist; 1835-1924.  
Geikie, James, geologist; 1839-1915.  
Gibbon, Edward, historian; 1737-1794.  
Gifford, Wm., critic and editor; 1756-1826.  
Gilbert, Sir W. Schwenck, dram.; 1836-1911.  
Gilpin, Wm., divine, writer on scenery, &c.; 1724-1804.  
Gissing, George, novelist; 1857-1903.  
Gladstone, William Ewart, statesman; 1809-1898.  
Glanville, Joseph, divine and philos.; 1636-1680.  
Gleig, Geo. Rob., divine and histor.; 1796-1888.  
Glover, Richard, poet; 1712-1785.  
Godwin, Wm., novelist; 1756-1836.  
Goldsmith, Oliver, poet and misc. writer; 1728-1774.  
Googe, Barnaby, poet; 1540-1594.  
Gordon, Adam Lindsay, Austral. poet; 1833-1870.  
Gore, Cath. Grace, novelist; 1799-1861.

- Gosse, Sir Edmund W., poet and critic; 1849-1928.  
 Gosse, Philip Hen., zool.; 1810-1888.  
 Gower, John, poet; 1325-1408.  
 Grafton, Richard, chronicler; d. 1572.  
 Grainger, James, M.D., poet; 1721-1766.  
 Grant, James, novelist; 1822-1887.  
 Gray, David, poet; 1838-1861.  
 Gray, Thomas, poet; 1716-1771.  
 Green, John Richard, hist.; 1838-1883.  
 Green, Matthew, poet; 1696-1737.  
 Greene, Robert, dramatist; 1560-1592.  
 Griffin, Ger., novelist and poet; 1803-1840.  
 Grimald (Grimoald), Nich., poet; 1519-1562.  
 Grose, Francis, antiq.; 1731-1791.  
 Grote, George, hist.; 1794-1871.  
 Grove, Sir Geo., mus. and bibl. scholar, 1820-1900.  
 Grundy, Sydney, dramatist, 1848-1914.  
 Guthrie, Thomas Anstey ('F. Anstey'), novelist; 1856-1934.  
 Habington, Wm., poet; 1605-1654.  
 Haggard, Sir H. Rider, novelist; 1856-1925.  
 Hailes, Sir David Dalrymple, Lord, histor.; 1726-1792.  
 Hakluyt, Rich. (*Voyages*); 1553-1616.  
 Hale, Edw. Everett, Amer. misc. writer; 1822-1909.  
 Hale, Sir Matthew, jurist; 1609-1676.  
 Halliburton, Thos. Chandler, novelist; 1802-1865.  
 Halifax, Chas. Montagu, Earl of, poet; 1661-1715.  
 Hall, Edwd., chronicler; 1499-1547.  
 Hall, John, poet; 1627-1656.  
 Hall, Joseph, D.D., Bp., divine and satirist; 1574-1656.  
 Hallam, Henry, hist.; 1778-1859.  
 Halleck, Fitz-Greene, Amer. poet; 1790-1867.  
 Halliwell-Phillips, James Orchard, antiq.; 1820-1889.  
 Hamilton, Sir Wm., metaph.; 1788-1866.  
 Hannay, James Owen ('George A. Birmingham'), novelist and playwright; 1865-1950.  
 Hardy, Thomas, novelist; 1840-1928.  
 Hardyng, John, chronicler; 1378-1455.  
 Hare, Aug. Wm., divine; 1792-1834.  
 Hare, Julius Charles, divine; 1795-1855.  
 Harington, Sir John, poet, &c.; 1561-1612.  
 Harrington, Jas., polit. theorist (*Oceana*); 1611-1677.  
 Harris, Joel Chandler, American humorist; 1848-1908.  
 Harte, Francis Bret, Amer. novelist and poet; 1839-1902.  
 Hartley, David, M.D., philos.; 1705-1757.  
 Harvey, Gabriel, poet; 1545-1630.  
 Hawes, Stephen, poet; d. 1523.  
 Hawker, Rev. Robert S., poet; 1803-1875.  
 Hawkins, Sir Anth. Hope, novelist; 1863-1933.  
 Hawkins, Sir John, misc. writer; 1719-1789.  
 Hawthorne, Nathaniel, Amer. novelist, 1804-1864.  
 Hayward, Sir John, hist.; 1564-1627.  
 Hazlitt, Wm., critic, &c.; 1778-1830.  
 Hearne, Thomas, antiq.; 1678-1735.  
 Helps, Sir Arthur, hist. and essayist; 1817-1875.  
 Hemans, Felicia D., poetess; 1793-1835.  
 Henley, William Ernest, poet and critic; 1849-1903.  
 Henry, O., pen-name of William Sydney Porter, American short-story writer; 1862-1910.  
 Henryson, Robert, Scot. poet; 1430-1606.  
 Henty, George A., novelist; 1832-1902.  
 Herbert, of Cherbury, Edward Lord, philos., poet, &c.; 1583-1648.  
 Herbert, George, poet; 1593-1633.  
 Herrick, Robert, poet; 1591-1674.  
 Hervey, Rev. Jas. (*Meditations*); 1714-1758.  
 Heywood, John, writer of interludes and epigrams; 1497-1580.  
 Heywood, Thos., dramatist; d. about 1650.  
 Hill, Aaron, poet, &c.; 1685-1750.  
 Hobbes, Thos., philosopher; 1588-1679.  
 Hoffman, Chas. Fenno, American poet, &c.; 1806-1884.  
 Hogg, Jas., Ettrick Shepherd, poet; 1772-1835.  
 Holcroft, Thomas, novelist and dramatist; 1745-1809.  
 Holinshed, Raphael, chronicl.; d. about 1580.  
 Holland, Philemon, M.D., translator, 1551-1636.  
 Holmes, Oliver Wendell, Amer. poet, &c.; 1809-1894.  
 Home, Rev. John, dramatist; 1722-1808.  
 Hone, William, antiq.; 1780-1842.  
 Hood, Thomas, poet, &c.; 1798-1845.  
 Hook, Theodore Edwd., novelist, &c.; 1788-1841.  
 Hooker, Richard, divine; 1553-1600.  
 Hope, Thomas, novelist; 1770-1831.  
 Horne, Richard Hengist, poet; 1803-1884.  
 Houghton, Richard Monckton Milnes, Lord, poet; 1809-1885.  
 Housman, Alfred Edward, poet; 1859-1936.  
 Howell, James, traveller, &c.; 1594-1666.  
 Howells, Wm. D., Amer. novelist; 1837-1920.  
 Howitt, William, misc. writer; 1792-1879.  
 Hudson, William Henry, naturalist; 1841-1922.  
 Hughes, Thos., novelist, &c.; 1823-1896.  
 Hume, David, hist. and philos.; 1711-1776.  
 Hunt, Leigh, poet; 1784-1859.  
 Hurd, Rich., D.D., Bp., theol. and critic; 1720-1808.  
 Hutchinson, Arthur Stuart Menteth, novelist; 1879-  
 Huxley, Aldous, novelist and essayist; 1894-  
 Huxley, Thos. Henry, biologist; 1825-1895.  
 Inchbald, Elizabeth, dramatist, &c.; 1753-1821.  
 Inge, Rev. William Ralph, essayist; 1860-1954.  
 Ingelow, Jean, poetess; 1826-1897.  
 Innes, Cosmo, hist. and antiq.; 1798-1874.  
 Ireland, Wm. Henry, dramatist and misc. writer (Shakespeare forgeries); 1777-1835.  
 Irving, Washington, Amer. misc. writer; 1783-1859.  
 Jacks, Lawrence Pearsall, philosopher, 1860-  
 Jacobs, William Wymark, humorist; 1863-1943.  
 James, Geo. P. R., novelist; 1801-1860.  
 James, Henry, Amer. novelist and misc. writer; 1843-1916.  
 James I of Scotland, poet; 1394-1437.  
 Jameson, Mrs. Anna, misc. writer; 1797-1860.  
 Jeaffreson, John Cordy, novelist and misc. writer; 1831-1901.  
 Jebb, Sir Richard Claverhouse, class. scholar; 1841-1905.  
 Jefferies, Richard, naturalist; 1848-1887.  
 Jeffrey, Francis, Lord, critic; 1773-1850.  
 Jenyns, Soame, misc. writer; 1703-1787.  
 Jerome, Jerome Klapka, novelist; 1859-1927.  
 Jerrold, Douglas, novelist and dramatist; 1803-1857.  
 Jevons, William Stanley, economist; 1835-1882.  
 Jewell, John, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1522-1571.  
 Johnson, Dr. Sam., poet, essayist, and lexicog.; 1709-1784.  
 Johnston, Sir Harry Hamilton, novelist and misc. writer; 1858-1927.  
 Jones, Henry Arthur, dramatist; 1851-1929.  
 Jones, Sir William, Orientalist; 1746-1794.  
 Jonson, Ben, dramatist; 1572-1637.  
 Jowett, Rev. Bcn., theol. and Greek scholar; 1817-1893.  
 Kames, Henry Home, Lord, philos.; 1696-1782.  
 Keats, John, poet; 1795-1821.  
 Keble, John, poet; 1792-1866.  
 Kemble, John M., A.-Sax. scholar; 1807-1857.  
 Ken, Thos., Bp., theol. and hymn writer; 1637-1711.  
 King, Henry, D.D., poet; 1592-1669.  
 Kinglake, Alex. Wm., hist.; 1811-1891.  
 Kinsley, Rev. Chas., novelist and poet; 1819-1875.

- Kingsley, Henry, novelist; 1830-1876.  
 Kingston, William Henry Giles; 1814-1880.  
 Kipling, Rudyard, novelist and poet; 1864-1936.  
 Knight, Chas., hist. and misc. writer; 1791-1873.  
 Knolles, Rich., hist.; 1543-1610.  
 Knowles, Jas. Sheridan, dramatist; 1784-1862.  
 Knox, John, reformer; 1505-1572.  
 Knox, Vicesimus, D.D., essayist; 1752-1821.  
 Kyd, Thos., dramatist; works 1594-1599.  
 Lamb, Chas., essayist and poet; 1775-1834.  
 Landon, Letitia E., poetess; 1802-1838.  
 Landor, Walter Savage, poet and author of *Imaginary Conversations*; 1775-1864.  
 Lane, Ed. Wm., Arabic scholar; 1801-1876.  
 Lane-Poole, Stanley, Orientalist; 1854-1932.  
 Lang, Andrew, misc. writer; 1844-1912.  
 Langland, Wm. (*Piers Plowman*); 1332?-1399?  
 Lankester, Prof. Sir Edwin Ray, biologist; 1847-1929.  
 Latimer, Hugh, Bp., reformer; 1490-1555.  
 Lauder, Sir Thomas Dick, novelist and misc. writer; 1784-1848.  
 Law, William, divine; 1686-1761.  
 Lawrence, David Herbert, novelist and poet; 1885-1930.  
 Lawrence, George Alfred, novelist; 1827-1876.  
 Layard, Sir Austen H., trav. and archaeol.; 1817-1894.  
 Lear, Edward, writer of nonsense; 1812-1888.  
 Lecky, Wm. E. H., hist.; 1838-1903.  
 Lee, Harriet, novelist; 1766-1851.  
 Lee, Nath., dramatist; 1657-1691.  
 Lee, Sir Sidney, critic and biographer; 1859-1926.  
 Lee, Sophia, novelist; 1750-1824.  
 Leland, Chas. G., Amer. misc. writer; 1824-1903.  
 Leland, John, antiq.; 1506-1552.  
 Leslie, John, Bp., hist.; 1525-1596.  
 L'Estrange, Sir Roger, journal.; 1616-1704.  
 Lever, Charles James, novelist; 1806-1872.  
 Lewes, George Henry, philos., biog., &c.; 1817-1878.  
 Lewis, Sir Geo. Cornwall, hist.; 1806-1863.  
 Lewis, Matt. Gregory ('Monk'), novelist; 1775-1818.  
 Lewis, Sinclair, Amer. novelist; 1885-1951.  
 Leyden, John, poet and Orientalist; 1775-1811.  
 Lillo, Geo., dramatist; 1693-1739.  
 Lindsay, Nicholas Vachel, Amer. poet; 1879-1931.  
 Lingard, John, D.D., hist.; 1771-1851.  
 Linton, Mrs. Eliz. Lynn, novelist and essayist; 1822-1898.  
 Livingstone, David, LL.D., trav.; 1813-1873.  
 Locke, John, philos.; 1632-1704.  
 Locke, William John, novelist; 1863-1930.  
 Locker-Lampson, Fred., poet; 1821-1895.  
 Lockhart, John Gibson, biog. and novelist; 1794-1854.  
 Lodge, Sir Oliver, scientist; 1851-1940.  
 Lodge, Thomas, dramatist; 1555-1625.  
 Logan, John, poet; 1748-1788.  
 London, Jack, American novelist; 1876-1916.  
 Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, Amer. poet; 1807-1882.  
 Lovelace, Richard, poet; 1618-1658.  
 Lover, Samuel, novelist, &c.; 1797-1868.  
 Lowell, James Russell, Amer. poet and critic; 1819-1891.  
 Lyall, Edna. See BAYLY, ADA ELLEN.  
 Lydgate, John, poet; 1375-1460.  
 Lyly, John, dramatist, &c.; 1553-1600.  
 Lyndsay, Sir David, Scottish poet; 1490-1567.  
 Lytton, Earl of ('Owen Meredith'), poet; 1831-1891.  
 Lytton, Ed. Geo. Bulwer-Lytton, Baron, novelist and poet; 1803-1873.  
 Macaulay, Thos. Babington, Lord, hist.; 1800-1859.  
 Mc'Carthy, Justin, novelist, &c.; 1830-1912.  
 MacDonald, Geo., LL.D., novelist and poet; 1824-1905.  
 Mackenzie, Compton, novelist and dramatist; 1883-  
 Mackenzie, Henry, novelist; 1745-1831.  
 Mackintosh, Sir James, philos. and hist.; 1765-1832.  
 MacLaren, Ian. See WATSON, REV. JOHN.  
 Macleod, Fiona. See SHARP, WILLIAM.  
 Macleod, Rev. Norman, D.D., stories, &c.; 1812-1872.  
 Macpherson, Jas., poet (*Ossian*); 1738-1796.  
 Maginn, Wm., LL.D., misc. writer; 1794-1842.  
 Mahaffy, Sir John P., D.D., Greek hist., &c.; 1839-1919.  
 Mahony, Fr. (Father Prout), misc. writer; 1804-1866.  
 Maitland, Sir Richard, Lord Lethington, poet; 1496-1586.  
 Mallet, David, poet; 1700-1765.  
 Malone, Edmund, antiq., &c.; 1741-1812.  
 Malory, Sir Thos. (*Morte Darthur*); 1430?-1470?  
 Malthus, Rev. Th. R., pol. econ.; 1766-1834.  
 Mandeville, Bernard de, satirist; 1670-1733.  
 Mandeville, Sir John, supposed author of *Travels*; died about 1372.  
 Marlowe, Christopher, dramatist; 1564-1593.  
 Marryat, Capt. Fred., novelist; 1792-1848.  
 Marston, John, poet and dramatist; 1570-1634.  
 Marston, Philip Bourke, poet; 1850-1887.  
 Martin, Sir Theodore, biograph., poet, &c.; 1816-1909.  
 Martineau, Harriet, hist. and misc. writer; 1802-1876.  
 Martineau, Rev. James, D.D., theol. and philos.; 1805-1900.  
 Marvell, Andrew, poet, &c.; 1620-1678.  
 Masefield, John, poet, playwright and novelist; 1875-  
 Mason, Alfred Edward Woodley, novelist and dramatist; 1865-1948.  
 Mason, Wm., poet and divine; 1725-1797.  
 Massey, Gerald, poet; 1828-1907.  
 Massinger, Philip, dramatist; 1583-1640.  
 Masson, David, critic and literary hist.; 1822-1907.  
 Mather, Cotton, Amer. theol.; 1663-1728.  
 Maturin, Charles Robert, novel. and dramatist; 1782-1824.  
 Maugham, William Somerset, novelist and playwright; 1874-  
 May, Thos., poet and hist.; 1594-1650.  
 Meredith, George, novelist; 1828-1909.  
 Meredith, Owen. See LYTTON, EARL OF.  
 Merivale, Chas., D.D., hist.; 1808-1893.  
 Merrick, Leonard, novelist; 1864-1939.  
 Merriman, Henry Seton. See SCOTT, HUGH STOWELL.  
 Mickle, Wm. Julius, poet; 1734-1788.  
 Middleton, Conyers, D.D., biog. and theol.; 1683-1750.  
 Middleton, Thomas, dramatist; 1570-1627.  
 Mill, James, hist. and philos.; 1773-1836.  
 Mill, John Stuart, logic and pol. economy; 1806-1873.  
 Miller, Hugh, geol.; 1802-1856.  
 Miller, Joaquin, Amer. poet; 1842-1913.  
 Milman, Henry Hart, D.D., poet and hist.; 1791-1868.  
 Milne, Alan Alexander, dramatist, novelist, and misc. writer; 1882-1956.  
 Milton, John, poet; 1608-1674.  
 Mitford, Mary Russell (*Our Village*); 1786-1855.  
 Mitford, Wm., hist. of Greece; 1744-1827.  
 Moir, David M. (*Delta*), poet; 1798-1851.  
 Montagu, Charles. See HALIFAX.  
 Montagu, Lady M. W., letter writer; 1690-1762.  
 Montgomery, Alex., Scottish poet; d. ab. 1608.  
 Montgomery, James, poet; 1771-1854.  
 Montgomery, Rev. Robt., poet; 1807-1855.  
 Moore, Thomas, poet; 1779-1852.  
 More, Hannah, moralist; 1745-1833.  
 More, Henry, D.D., divine and philosopher; 1614-1687.  
 More, Sir Thomas (*Utopia*); 1480-1535.  
 Morgan, Lady, novelist, &c.; 1786-1859.  
 Morier, James, novelist; 1780-1849.



- Morley, Henry, English lit. hist.; 1822-1894.
- Morley, John, Lord, biog., hist.; 1838-1923.
- Morris, Sir Lewis, poet; 1834-1907.
- Morris, William, poet; 1834-1896.
- Morton, Thomas, dramatist; 1764-1838.
- Motherwell, William, poet; 1797-1835.
- Motley, John Bothrop, hist.; 1814-1877.
- Müller, Fred. Max, philol.; 1823-1900.
- Mulock, Dinah. See CRAIK.
- Munday, Anthony, poet; 1553-1633.
- Munro, Hugh Andrew Johnstone, class. scholar; 1819-1885.
- Munro, Neil, novelist; 1864-1930.
- Murphy, Arthur, dramatist, &c.; 1730-1805.
- Murray, Sir James Augustus Henry, lexicographer; 1837-1915.
- Murray, Lindley, grammarian; 1745-1826.
- Myers, Frederic William Henry, poet and essayist; 1843-1901.
- Nabbes, Thomas, dramatist; d. 1645.
- Nairne, Caroline Oliphant, Baroness, poetess; 1766-1845.
- Napier, Sir Wm. F. P., hist.; 1785-1860.
- Nash, Thomas, dramatist; 1558-1600.
- Newbolt, Sir Henry, poet; 1862-1938.
- Newcastle, Duchess of, poetess, &c.; 1624-1673.
- Newman, Prof. Fr. Wm., hist., theol., linguistics, pol. econ., &c.; 1805-1897.
- Newman, John Henry, Cardinal, theol., poet, &c.; 1801-1890.
- Newton, Sir Isaac, mathemat. and theol.; 1642-1727.
- Newton, Rev. John, divine; 1725-1807.
- Nichol, John, poet and critic; 1833-1894.
- Nicoll, Robert, poet; 1814-1837.
- Norris, Frank, Amer. novelist; 1870-1902.
- North, Christopher. See WILSON, JOHN.
- North, Hon. Roger, biog., &c.; 1650-1733.
- Norton, Hon. Mrs., novelist and poet; 1808-1877.
- Oldham, John, poet; 1653-1683.
- Olds, Wm., antiq. and biog.; 1687-1761.
- Oliphant, Mrs. Margt., novelist; 1828-1897.
- Opie, Mrs. Amelia, novelist; 1769-1853.
- Otway, Thomas, dramatist; 1651-1685.
- Ouida. See RAMÉE.
- Overbury, Sir Thos., poet, &c.; 1581-1613.
- Owen, John, D.D., theol.; 1616-1683.
- Paine, Thomas, deistical writer; 1737-1809.
- Paley, Wm., D.D., moral phil.; 1743-1805.
- Palgrave, Sir Francis, hist.; 1788-1861.
- Palgrave, Francis Turner, poet and editor of poetry; 1824-1897.
- Park, Mungo, traveller; 1771-1806.
- Parker, Theodore, Amer. theol.; 1810-1860.
- Parnell, Thomas, D.D., poet; 1679-1718.
- Parr, Samuel, D.D., critic and scholar; 1747-1825.
- Pater, Walter Horatio, critic; 1839-1894.
- Patmore, Coventry, poet; 1823-1896.
- Pattison, Mark, essayist; 1813-1884.
- Payn, James, novelist; 1830-1898.
- Peacock, Thomas Love, novelist and poet; 1785-1866.
- Pearson, John, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1612-1686.
- Peele, George, dramatist; 1558-1598.
- Pennant, Thomas, LL.D., naturalist, &c.; 1726-1798.
- Pepys, Samuel (*Diary*); 1632-1703.
- Percy, Thomas, D.D., Bp. (*Reliques of Ancient Eng. Poet.*); 1728-1811.
- Phillips, Ambrose, poet; 1671-1749.
- Phillips, John, poet; 1676-1708.
- Phillips, Stephen, dramatist; 1868-1915.
- Phillipotts, Eden, novelist and dramatist; 1862-.
- Pindar, Peter. See WOLCOT, JOHN.
- Pinero, Sir Arthur Wing, dramatist; 1855-1934.
- Piozzi, Mrs. (previously Thrale); 1741-1821.
- Planché, Jas. R., dramatist and misc. writer; 1796-1880.
- Poe, Edgar Allan, Amer. poet; 1811-1849.
- Pollok, Robert, poet; 1799-1827.
- Pope, Alexander, poet; 1688-1744.
- Porson, Richard, class. scholar; 1759-1808.
- Porter, Anna Maria, novelist; 1781-1832.
- Porter, Jane, novelist; 1776-1850.
- Præd, W. Mackworth, poet; 1802-1839.
- Prescott, Wm. Hickling, Amer. hist.; 1796-1859.
- Priestley, John Boynton, novelist and dramatist; 1894-.
- Pringle, Thomas, poet; 1788-1834.
- Prior, Matthew, poet; 1664-1721.
- Procter, Adelaide A., poetess; 1825-1864.
- Procter, Bryan Waller ('Barry Cornwall'), poet; 1790-1874.
- Prynne, Wm., polemical writer (*Histrio-Mastix*); 1600-1669.
- Purchas, Sam., D.D., collector of voyages and travels; 1577-1626.
- Puttenham, Geo. (*Art of Poesie*); 1530-1600.
- Pye, Henry James, poetaster; 1745-1813.
- Quarles, Francis, poet, &c.; 1592-1644.
- Quiller-Couch, Sir Arthur Thomas ('Q'), novelist and critic; 1863-1944.
- Radcliffe, Mrs., novelist; 1764-1823.
- Raleigh, Sir Walter, hist. and poet; 1552-1618.
- Raleigh, Sir Walter, critic; 1861-1922.
- Ramée, Louise de la ('Ouida'), novelist; 1840-1908.
- Ramsay, Allan, Scottish poet; 1685-1758.
- Randolph, Thos., dramatist; 1605-1634.
- Ray, John, naturalist; 1627-1704.
- Reade, Charles, novelist; 1814-1884.
- Reed, Talbot Baines, novelist; 1852-1893.
- Reeve, Clara, novelist; 1725-1803.
- Reid, Capt. Mayne, novelist; 1818-1883.
- Reid, Thos., philosopher; 1710-1796.
- Ricardo, David, pol. econ.; 1772-1823.
- Rice, James, novelist; 1843-1882.
- Richardson, Sam., novelist; 1689-1761.
- Ritson, Joseph, antiquary; 1752-1803.
- Robertson, Thos. William, dramatist; 1829-1871.
- Robertson, Will., D.D., historian; 1721-1793.
- Robinson, Henry Crabb, diarist; 1775-1867.
- Rochester, Earl of, poet; 1647-1680.
- Rogers, J. E. T., economist; 1823-1890.
- Rogers, Samuel, poet; 1763-1855.
- Roscommon, Earl of, poet; 1633-1684.
- Ross, Alex., misc. writer; 1590-1664.
- Ross, Alex., Scottish poet; 1699-1784.
- Rossetti, Christina, poetess; 1830-1894.
- Rossetti, Dante Gabriel, poet; 1828-1882.
- Rowe, Nicholas, dramatist; 1674-1718.
- Rowley, Will., dram.; 1585-1642.
- Ruskin, John, LL.D., art critic; 1819-1900.
- Russell, Wm. Clark, novelist; 1844-1911.
- Rutherford, Rev. Samuel, theol.; 1600-1661.
- Rymer, Thos., antiq.; 1638-1714.
- Sackville, Thos., Earl of Dorset, poet; 1536-1608.
- Saintsbury, George, critic; 1845-1933.
- Sala, Geo. Aug., misc. writer; 1828-1895.
- Sanderson, Robt., D.D., Bp., theol.; 1587-1663.
- Sandys, George, poet; 1577-1644.
- Savage, Rich., poet; 1696-1743.
- Schreiner, Olive ('Ralph Iron'), novelist; 1860-1920.
- Scott, Hugh Stowell ('Henry Seton Merriman'), novelist; 1863-1903.
- Scott, Michael, novelist; 1789-1835.
- Scott, Sir Walter, poet, novelist, and hist.; 1771-1832.
- Seaman, Sir Owen, parodist; 1861-1936.

- Sedley, Sir Chas., dramatist; 1639-1701.  
 Seeley, Prof. Sir John R., hist.; 1834-1895.  
 Selden, John, polit. writer; 1584-1654.  
 Seward, Anna, poetess; 1747-1809.  
 Shadwell, Thos., dramatist; 1640-1692.  
 Shaftesbury, Earl of, philos.; 1671-1713.  
 Shaipr, John Campbell, critic; 1819-1885.  
 Shakespeare, William; 1564-1616.  
 Sharp, William ('Fiona Macleod'), poet and man of letters; 1856-1905.  
 Shaw, George Bernard, playwright; 1856-1950.  
 Sheffield, John, Duke of Buck.; 1649-1720.  
 Shelley, Percy Bysshe, poet; 1792-1822.  
 Shenstone, William, poet; 1714-1763.  
 Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, dramatist; 1751-1816.  
 Sherlock, Thos., D.D., Bp., theol.; 1678-1761.  
 Sherlock, Dr. William, theol.; 1641-1707.  
 Shirley, James, dramatist; 1596-1666.  
 Shorthouse, Joseph Henry, novelist; 1834-1903.  
 Sidney, Algernon, polit. science; 1612-1678.  
 Sidney, Sir Philip, poet; 1554-1586.  
 Sims, Geo. Rob., dramatist; 1847-1922.  
 Sinclair, Upton, Amer. novelist; 1878-  
 Skeat, Walter Will., philol.; 1835-1912.  
 Skelton, John, poet; 1460-1529.  
 Skene, Wm. F., hist.; 1809-1892.  
 Smart, Christopher, poet; 1722-1770.  
 Smedley, Francis Edward, novelist; 1818-1864.  
 Smiles, Samuel, biog.; 1812-1904.  
 Smith, Adam, polit. econ.; 1723-1790.  
 Smith, Albert, novelist, &c.; 1816-1860.  
 Smith, Alex., poet; 1830-1867.  
 Smith, Horace, parodist and novelist; 1779-1849.  
 Smith, James, parodist; 1775-1839.  
 Smith, Rev. Sydney, divine and essayist; 1771-1845.  
 Smith, Sir W., LL.D., class. schol.; 1813-1894.  
 Smith, Wm. Robertson, Bib. critic; 1846-1894.  
 Smollett, Tobias Geo., novelist; 1721-1771.  
 Somerville, William, poet; 1677-1742.  
 South, Robt., D.D., divine; 1633-1716.  
 Southern, Thos., dramatist; 1660-1746.  
 Southey, Robert, poet and misc. writer; 1774-1843.  
 Southwell, Robt., poet, &c.; 1560-1595.  
 Spedding, James, biog., &c.; 1810-1881.  
 Spelman, Sir Henry, hist.; 1562-1641.  
 Spence, Rev. Jos., misc. writer; 1699-1768.  
 Spencer, Herbert, philos.; 1820-1903.  
 Spenser, Edmund, poet; 1553-1599.  
 Sprat, Thos., Bp., hist.; 1636-1713.  
 Spurgeon, Rev. Chas. Haddon, preach. and Bibl. expositor; 1834-1892.  
 Stanhope, Lady Hester, travels; 1776-1839.  
 Stanihurst, Rich., hist., poet; 1545-1618.  
 Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn, D.D., divine and eccles. histor.; 1815-1881.  
 Stanley, Sir H. M., African trav.; 1841-1904.  
 Steele, Sir Richard, essayist; 1671-1729.  
 Stevens, Geo., Shak. comment.; 1736-1800.  
 Stephen, Sir James, hist., &c.; 1789-1859.  
 Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames, jurist; 1829-1894.  
 Stephen, James Kenneth, poet and parodist; 1859-1892.  
 Stephen, Sir Leslie, crit. and essayist; 1832-1904.  
 Sterling, John, essayist; 1806-1844.  
 Sterne, Rev. Laurence, novelist; 1713-1768.  
 Stevenson, Robt. Louis, novelist, essayist, and poet; 1850-1894.  
 Stewart, Dugald, metaph.; 1753-1828.  
 Still, John, Bp., dramatist; 1543-1688.  
 Stillingfleet, Edward, D.D., Bp., theol.; 1635-1699.  
 Stirling, Jas. Hutchison, LL.D., philos.; 1820-1909.  
 Stirling-Maxwell, Sir Wm., biog.; 1818-1878.  
 Stoddard, Richard Henry, Amer. misc. writer; 1825-1903.  
 Story, Wm. Wetmore, Amer. poet and misc. writer; 1819-1895.  
 Stow, John, antiq.; 1525-1605.  
 Stowe, Mrs. Harriet Beecher, novelist; 1812-1896.  
 Strickland, Agnes, hist.; 1796-1874.  
 Strutt, Joseph, antiq.; 1742-1802.  
 Stubbs, Wm., D.D., Bp., hist.; 1825-1901.  
 Suckling, Sir John, poet; 1609-1642.  
 Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of, poet; 1516-1547.  
 Sutro, Alfred, dramatist; 1863-1933.  
 Swift, Jonathan, satirist and misc. writer; 1667-1745.  
 Swinburne, Algernon Chas., poet; 1837-1909.  
 Symonds, John Addington, critic; 1840-1893.  
 Synge, John Millington, dramatist; 1871-1909.  
 Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon, poet and dramatist; 1795-1854.  
 Tannahill, Robert, Scottish poet; 1774-1810.  
 Tate, Nahum, poet; 1657-1715.  
 Taylor, Bayard, Amer. poet and miscel. writer; 1825-1878.  
 Taylor, Sir Henry, dramatist; 1800-1886.  
 Taylor, Isaac, philos. and hist.; 1787-1865.  
 Taylor, Jeremy, Bp., preacher; 1613-1667.  
 Taylor, John, 'water poet'; 1580-1654.  
 Taylor, Tom, dramatist; 1817-1880.  
 Temple, Sir W., statesman, memoirs, essays, &c.; 1628-1699.  
 Tennyson, Alfred, Lord, poet; 1809-1892.  
 Thackeray, Anne Isabella (Lady Ritchie); 1838-1919.  
 Thackeray, William Makepeace, novelist; 1811-1863.  
 Theobald, Lewis, Shakespeare scholar; 1688-1744.  
 Thirlwall, Connop, Bp., hist.; 1797-1875.  
 Thompson, Francis, poet; 1859-1907.  
 Thomson, James, poet; 1700-1748.  
 Thomson, James ('B. V.'), poet; 1834-1882.  
 Thoreau, Henry David, Amer. naturalist and misc. writer; 1817-1862.  
 Tickell, Thomas, poet; 1686-1740.  
 Tillotson, John, D.D., Abp., preacher; 1630-1694.  
 Tindall, Matthew, theol.; 1657-1733.  
 Tooke, John Horne, philol.; 1736-1812.  
 Tourneur, Cyril, dramatist; 1575-1626.  
 Trelawny, Edward John, adventurer and autobiographer; 1792-1881.  
 Trevelyan, Sir Geo. Otto, biog.; 1838-1928.  
 Trollope, Anthony, novelist; 1815-1882.  
 Trollope, Frances, novelist; 1790-1863.  
 Trollope, Thos. A., novelist, &c.; 1810-1892.  
 Tupper, Martin F., poet; 1810-1889.  
 Turberville, Geo., poet; 1530-1600?  
 Tusser, Thos., didactic poetry; 1515-1580.  
 Twain, Mark. See CLEMENS.  
 Tyndale, Wm., Biblical trans.; 1480-1536.  
 Tyndall, John, LL.D.; physicist; 1820-1894.  
 Tyrwhitt, Thomas, Chaucerian schol. and critic; 1730-1786.  
 Tytler, Patrick Fraser, hist. and biog.; 1791-1849.  
 Udall, Nich., dramatist; 1506-1564.  
 Urquhart, Sir T., trans.; d. 1660?  
 Ussher, Jas., Abp., divine and hist.; 1580-1656.  
 Vanbrugh, Sir John, dramatist; 1666-1726.  
 Vaughan, Henry, poet; 1621-1695.  
 Vere, Aubrey Thos. de, poet; 1814-1902.  
 Wallace, Alfred Russel, biologist and trav.; 1822-1913.  
 Waller, Edmund, poet; 1605-1687.

- Walpole, Horace, novelist, &c.; 1717-1797.  
 Walpole, Sir Hugh Seymour, novelist; 1884-1941.  
 Walton, Izaak (*Compleat Angler*); 1593-1683.  
 Warburton, Wm., D.D., Bp.; 1698-1779.  
 Ward, Artemus. See BROWNE, CHARLES FARRAR.  
 Ward, Mrs. Humphry, novelist; 1851-1920.  
 Warner, Susan, Amer. novelist; 1819-1885.  
 Warner, Will., poet; 1558-1609.  
 Warren, Samuel, novelist, &c.; 1807-1877.  
 Warton, Joseph, poet; 1722-1800.  
 Warton, Thos., poet; 1728-1790.  
 Watson, Rev. John ('Ian Maclaren'), novelist; 1850-1907.  
 Watson, Sir Wm., poet; 1858-1935.  
 Watts, Isaac, D.D., poet and moralist; 1674-1748.  
 Watts-Dunton, Theodore, novelist, poet, and critic; 1836-1914.  
 Webster, John, dramatist; 1585?-1654?  
 Wells, Herbert Geo., novelist and misc. writer; 1866-1946.  
 Wesley, Rev. Chas., hymn writer; 1708-1788.  
 Wesley, Rev. John, theolog.; 1703-1791.  
 Wetherell, Eliz. See WARNER, SUSAN.  
 Weyman, Stanley John, novelist; 1855-1928.  
 Whately, Richard, D.D., Abp., theolog. and pol. econ.; 1787-1863.  
 White, Rev. Gilbert, of Selborne, naturalist; 1720-1793.  
 White, Henry Kirke, poet; 1785-1806.  
 Whitehead, Will., poet; 1715-1788.  
 Whitman, Walt., Amer. poet; 1819-1892.  
 Whittier, J. G., Amer. poet; 1807-1892.  
 Whyte-Melville, George John, novelist; 1821-1878.  
 Wickliffe, John, reformer; 1324-1384.  
 Wilde, Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie, poet, dramatist, and paradoxer; 1854-1900.  
 Willis, Nath. Parker, Amer. poet, &c.; 1807-1867.  
 Wills, Wm. G., dramatist; 1828-1891.  
 Wilson, John ('Christopher North'), poet and novelist; 1785-1854.  
 Wither, George, poet; 1588-1667.  
 Wodehouse, Pelham Grenville, novelist, &c.; 1881-  
 Wodrow, Robt., eccles. hist.; 1679-1734.  
 Wolcot, John, M.D. ('Peter Pindar'), satiric poet; 1738-1819.  
 Wolfe, Charles, poet; 1791-1823.  
 Wood, Anthony à, antiq.; 1632-1695.  
 Wood, Mrs. Henry, novelist; 1820-1887.  
 Wordsworth, Wm., poet; 1770-1850.  
 Wotton, Sir Henry, poet, &c.; 1568-1639.  
 Wyatt, Sir Thos., poet; 1503-1542.  
 Wycherley, William, dramatist; 1640-1715.  
 Yeats, William Butler, poet and dramatist; 1865-1939.  
 Yonge, Charlotte M., novelist; 1823-1901.  
 Young, Arthur, agriculturist and traveller; 1741-1820.  
 Young, Edwd., poet; 1684-1765.  
 Zangwill, Israel, novel. and dramatist; 1864-1926.

## WORDS, PHRASES, AND NOTEWORTHY SAYINGS

### FROM THE LATIN, THE GREEK, AND MODERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, MET WITH IN CURRENT LITERATURE

- à bas*. [Fr.] Down, down with.  
*ab extra*. [L.] From without.  
*ab incunabilis*. [L.] From the cradle.  
*ab initio*. [L.] From the beginning.  
*ab intra*. [L.] From within.  
*à bon chat, bon rat*. [Fr.] To a good cat, a good rat; well attacked and defended; tit for tat; a Rowland for an Oliver.  
*à bon marché*. [Fr.] Cheap; a good bargain.  
*ab origine*. [L.] From the origin or beginning.  
*ab ovo*. [L.] From the egg; from the beginning.  
*ab ovo usque ad mala*. [L.] From the egg to the apples (as in Roman banquets); from first to last; from beginning to end.  
*à bras ouverts*. [Fr.] With open arms.  
*abrégé*. [Fr.] An abridgment.  
*absence d'esprit*. [Fr.] Absence of mind.  
*absens hæres non erit*. [L.] The absent one will not be the heir; out of sight out of mind.  
*absente reo*. [L.] The accused being absent.  
*absit invidia*. [L.] Let there be no ill-will; envy apart.  
*ab uno disce omnes*. [L.] From one specimen judge of all the rest; from a single instance infer the whole.  
*ab urbe conditâ*. [L.] From the building of the city; i.e. Rome.  
*à capite ad calcem*. [L.] From head to heel.  
*à chaque saint sa chandelle*. [Fr.] To each saint his candle; honour where honour is due.  
*à cheval*. [Fr.] On horseback.  
*à compte*. [Fr.] On account; in part payment.  
*à corps perdu*. [Fr.] With might and main.  
*à couvert*. [Fr.] Under cover; protected; sheltered.  
*a cruce salutis*. [L.] Salvation from the cross.  
*ad aperturam (libri)*. [L.] Wherever the book opens.  
*ad arbitrium*. [L.] At pleasure.  
*ad calendâs Græcas*. [L.] At the Greek calends; i.e. never, as the Greeks had no calends in their mode of reckoning.  
*ad captandum vulgus*. [L.] To attract or please the rabble.  
*à demi*. [Fr.] By halves; half-way.  
*a Deo et rege*. [L.] From God and the king.  
*ad eundem gradum*. [L.] To the same rank or degree.  
*à deux mains*. [Fr.] For two hands; two-handed; having a double office or employment.  
*ad extremum*. [L.] To the extreme; at last.  
*ad finem*. [L.] To the end.  
*ad gustum*. [L.] To one's taste.  
*ad hominem*. [L.] To the man; to an individual's interests or passions; personal.  
*adhuc sub iudice lis est*. [L.] The case has not yet been decided.  
*a die*. [L.] From that day.  
*adieu, la voiture; adieu, la boutique*. [Fr.] Farewell, carriage; farewell, shop; it's all over.  
*ad infinitum*. [L.] To infinity.  
*ad interim*. [L.] In the meantime.  
*ad intercessionem*. [L.] To extermination.  
*à discrétion*. [Fr.] At discretion; without restriction.  
*ad libitum*. [L.] At pleasure.  
*ad modum*. [L.] After the manner of.  
*ad nauseam*. [L.] To disgust or satiety.  
*ad patres*. [L.] Gathered to his fathers; dead.  
*ad referendum*. [L.] For further consideration.  
*ad rem*. [L.] To the purpose; to the point.  
*à droite*. [Fr.] To the right.  
*adscripsi glebæ*. [L.] Attached to the soil.  
*adsum*. [L.] I am present; here!  
*ad summum*. [L.] To the highest point or amount.  
*ad unguem*. [L.] To the nail; to a nicety; exactly; perfectly.  
*ad unum omnes*. [L.] All to a man.  
*ad utrumque paratus*. [L.] Prepared for either case.



- d valorem*. [L.] According to the value.
- d vitam aut culpam*. [L.] For life or fault; i.e. till some misconduct be proved.
- d vivum*. [L.] To the life.
- egressit medendo*. [L.] It becomes worse from the very remedies used.
- equabiliter et diligenter*. [L.] Equally and diligently.
- equum servare mentem*. [L.] To preserve the mind undisturbed.
- equo animo*. [L.] With an equable mind.
- etere perennius*. [L.] More lasting than brass; everlasting.
- etatis suæ*. [L.] Of his or her age.
- affaire d'amour*. [Fr.] A love affair.
- affaire d'honneur*. [Fr.] An affair of honour; a duel.
- affaire du cœur*. [Fr.] An affair of the heart.
- fin*. [Fr.] To the end or object.
- fond*. [Fr.] To the bottom; thoroughly.
- fortiori*. [L.] With stronger reason.
- gauche*. [Fr.] To the left.
- genoux*. [Fr.] On the knees.
- age quod agis*. [L.] Attend to what you are about.
- agnus Dei*. [L.] The Lamb of God.
- grands frais*. [Fr.] At great expense.
- à haute voix*. [Fr.] Aloud.
- à huis clos*. [Fr.] With closed doors; secretly.
- aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera*. [Fr.] Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.
- l'abandon*. [Fr.] Disregarded; left uncared for.
- à la belle étoile*. [Fr.] Under the stars; in the open air.
- à la bonne heure*. [Fr.] Well timed; all right; very well; as you please.
- l'abri*. [Fr.] Under shelter.
- à la campagne*. [Fr.] In the country.
- à la dérobée*. [Fr.] By stealth.
- à la Française*. [Fr.] After the French mode.
- à la mode*. [Fr.] According to the custom or fashion.
- l'Anglaise*. [Fr.] After the English fashion.
- à la Tartuffe*. [Fr.] Like Tartuffe, the hero of a celebrated comedy by Molière; hypocritically.
- à l'envi*. [Fr.] Emulously; vying with each other.
- alere flammam*. [L.] To feed the flame.
- al fresco*. [It.] In the open air; out-of-doors.
- à l'improviste*. [Fr.] On a sudden; unawares.
- allez-vous-en*. [Fr.] Away with you.
- allons*. [Fr.] Let us go; come on; come.
- al più*. [It.] At most.
- alter ego*. [L.] Another self.
- alter idem*. [L.] Another exactly similar.
- alter ipse amicus*. [L.] A friend is another self.
- alterum tantum*. [L.] As much more.
- à main armée*. [Fr.] With force of arms.
- à maximis ad minima*. [L.] From the greatest to the least.
- à me de boue*. [Fr.] A soul of mud; a base-minded creature.
- à me de honorable*. [Fr.] Satisfactory apology; reparation.
- d merveille*. [Fr.] To a wonder; marvellously.
- amicus humani generis*. [L.] A friend of the human race.
- amicus usque ad aras*. [L.] A friend even to the altar; i.e. to the last extremity.
- ami de cour*. [Fr.] A court friend; a false friend; one not to be depended on.
- amor patriæ*. [L.] Love of country.
- amour propre*. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.
- ancien régime*. [Fr.] The ancient or former order of things.
- Anglice*. [L.] In English.
- anguis in herba*. [L.] A snake in the grass.
- animo et fide*. [L.] By or with courage and faith.
- anno etatis suæ*. [L.] In the year of his or her age.
- anno Christi*. [L.] In the year of Christ.
- anno Domini*. [L.] In the year of our Lord.
- anno mundi*. [L.] In the year of the world.
- anno urbis conditæ*. [L.] In the year from the time the city (Rome) was built.
- annus mirabilis*. [L.] Year of wonders; wonderful year.
- ante bellum*. [L.] Before the war.
- ante lucem*. [L.] Before light.
- ante meridiem*. [L.] Before noon.
- à outrance*. [Fr.] To the utmost; to extremities; without sparing.
- à pas de géant*. [Fr.] With a giant's stride.
- à perte de vue*. [Fr.] Till beyond one's view; out of sight.
- à peu près*. [Fr.] Nearly.
- à pied*. [Fr.] On foot.
- à point*. [Fr.] To a point; just in time; exactly right.
- à posse ad esse*. [L.] From possibility to reality.
- à prima vista*. [It.] At first sight.
- à propos de bottes*. [Fr.] Apropos to boots; without rhyme or reason; foreign to the subject.
- à propos de rien*. [Fr.] Apropos to nothing; without a motive; for nothing at all.
- aqua vitæ*. [L.] Water of life; brandy; alcohol.
- aquila non capit muscas*. [L.] An eagle does not catch flies.
- arbitrer elegantiarum*. [L.] A judge or supreme authority in matters of taste.
- Arcades ambo*. [L.] Arcadians both; both fellows of the same stamp.
- arcana celestia*. [L.] Secrets of Heaven.
- arcana imperii*. [L.] State secrets; the mysteries of government.
- ardentia verba*. [L.] Words that burn; glowing language.
- argent comptant*. [Fr.] Ready money.
- argumentum ad crumenam*. [L.] An argument to the purse; an appeal to interest.
- argumentum ad hominem*. [L.] An argument to the individual man; i.e. to his interests and prejudices.
- argumentum ad ignorantiam*. [L.] An argument founded on the ignorance of the person addressed.
- argumentum ad invidiam*. [L.] An argument appealing to low passions.
- argumentum ad judicium*. [L.] Argument appealing to the judgment.
- argumentum ad verecundiam*. [L.] Argument appealing to modesty.
- argumentum baculinum*. [L.] The argument of the cudgel; appeal to force.
- ariston metron*. [Gr.] The middle course is the best; the golden mean.
- arrière pensée*. [Fr.] Hidden thought; mental reservation.
- ars est celare artem*. [L.] It is true art to conceal art.
- ars longa, vita brevis*. [L.] Art is long, life is short.
- artium magister*. [Fr.] Master of Arts.
- asinus ad lyram*. [L.] An ass at the lyre; an awkward fellow.
- à tort et à travers*. [Fr.] At random; without consideration.
- à tout prix*. [Fr.] At any price.
- ad spes non fracta*. [L.] But hope is not yet crushed or dispelled.
- au bout de son Latin*. [Fr.] At the end of his Latin; to the extent of his knowledge.
- au contraire*. [Fr.] On the contrary.
- au courant*. [Fr.] Fully acquainted with matters.
- au désespoir*. [Fr.] In despair.
- audi alteram partem*. [L.] Hear the other side.
- au fait*. [Fr.] Well acquainted with; expert.
- au fond*. [Fr.] At bottom.
- au pis aller*. [Fr.] At the worst.
- aurea mediocritas*. [L.] The golden or happy mean.
- au reste*. [Fr.] As for the rest.
- au revoir*. [Fr.] Adieu until we meet again.
- aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait*. [Fr.] No sooner said than done.
- autant d'hommes, autant d'avis*. [Fr.] So many men, so many minds.
- aut Cæsar aut nullus*. [L.] Either Cæsar or nobody.
- aut vincere aut mori*. [L.] Either to conquer or to die; death or victory.
- aux armes!* [Fr.] To arms!
- auxilium ab alto*. [L.] Help from on high.
- avant propos*. [Fr.] Preliminary matter; preface.
- a verbis ad verbera*. [L.] From words to blows.
- a vinculo matrimonii*. [L.] From the bond of matrimony.
- avito vires honore*. [L.] He flourishes upon ancestral honours.
- à volonté*. [Fr.] At pleasure.
- a vostra salute*. [It.] To your health.
- à votre santé*. [Fr.] To your health.
- a vuestra salud*. [Sp.]
- bas bleu*. [Fr.] A blue-stockings; a literary woman.
- bavardage*. [Fr.] Idle talk; tittle-tattle.
- beatæ memoriæ*. [L.] Of blessed memory.
- beau monde*. [Fr.] The world of fashion.
- beaux esprits*. [Fr.] Men of wit; gay spirits.
- beaux yeux*. [Fr.] Fine eyes; good looks.
- bel esprit*. [Fr.] A person of wit or genius; a brilliant mind.

*bella horrida bella!* [L.] Wars! horrid wars!

*bellum internum.* [L.] A war of extermination.

*bene orasse est bene studuisse.* [L.] To have prayed well is to have endeavoured well.

*ben trovato.* [It.] Well or cleverly invented.

*besoin.* [Fr.] Need; necessity.

*bête noire.* [Fr.] A black beast; a bugbear.

*billet d'amour.* [Fr.] A love letter. Also *billet doux.*

*bis dat qui cito dat.* [L.] He gives double who gives quickly or seasonably.

*bis peccare in bello non licet.* [L.] To blunder twice in war is unallowable.

*bis pueri senes.* [L.] Old men are twice boys.

*bon ami.* [Fr.] Good friend.

*bon gré, mal gré.* [Fr.] With good or ill grace; willing or unwilling.

*bonhomie.* [Fr.] Good-nature; artlessness.

*bon jour.* [Fr.] Good day; good morning.

*bonne bouche.* [Fr.] A delicate or tasty morsel.

*bonne et belle.* [Fr.] Good and handsome.

*bonne foi.* [Fr.] Good faith.

*bon soir.* [Fr.] Good evening.

*bon vivant.* [Fr.] A good liver; a gourmand.

*breveté.* [Fr.] Patented.

*brevi manu.* [L.] With a short hand; offhand; extemporaneously.

*brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio.* [L.] While labouring to be brief I become obscure.

*brutum fulmen.* [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.

*bursche.* [G.] A student.

*cadit questio.* [L.] The question falls; there is no further discussion.

*caca est invidia.* [L.] Envy is blind.

*celum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt.* [L.] They change their sky but not their feelings who cross the sea.

*cetera desunt.* [L.] The rest is wanting.

*ceteris paribus.* [L.] Other things being equal.

*campo santo.* [It.] A burying-ground.

*caille.* [Fr.] Rabble.

*candida Pax.* [L.] White-robed Peace.

*cantate Domino.* [L.] Sing to the Lord.

*caput mortuum.* [L., 'dead head'] Worthless residue.

*carpe diem.* [L.] Enjoy the present day; embrace the opportunity; improve time.

*casus belli.* [L.] That which causes or justifies war.

*causa sine quâ non.* [L.] An indispensable cause or condition.

*caveat emptor.* [L.] Let the buyer beware (or look after his own interest).

*cave canem.* [L.] Beware of the dog.

*cavendo tutus.* [L.] Safe through using caution.

*cedant arma togæ.* [L.] Let arms

yield to the gown; let military authority yield to the civil power. *cela va sans dire.* [Fr.] That goes without saying; needless to say. *ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte.* [Fr.] It is only the first step that is difficult.

*c'est à dire.* [Fr.] That is to say.

*c'est une autre chose.* [Fr.] That's quite another thing.

*ceteris paribus.* [L.] Other things being equal.

*chacun à son goût.* [Fr.] Every one to his taste.

*chacun tire de son côté.* [Fr.] Every one inclines to his own side.

*chapeau bras.* [Fr.] A cocked hat.

*châteaux en Espagne.* [Fr.] 'Castles in Spain'; fancies in the air.

*chemin de fer.* [Fr.] Iron road; a railway.

*cher ami.* [Fr.] A dear (male) friend.

*chère amie.* [Fr.] A dear (female) friend; a mistress.

*che sard, sard.* [It.] Whatever will be, will be.

*cheval de bataille.* [Fr.] A war-horse; main dependence or support.

*chevalier d'industrie.* [Fr.] One who lives by his wits; a swindler.

*chi tace confessa.* [It.] He who keeps silence confesses.

*ci devant.* [Fr.] Before this; former.

*ci git.* [Fr.] Here lies.

*circuitus verborum.* [L.] A circumlocution.

*circulus in probando.* [L.] A circle in the proof; using the conclusion as one of the arguments.

*clarior e tenebris.* [L.] Brighter from obscurity.

*clarum et venerabile nomen.* [L.] An illustrious and venerable name.

*cogito, ergo sum.* [L.] I think, therefore I exist.

*coiffeur.* [Fr.] A hairdresser.

*comitas inter gentes.* [L.] Politeness between nations.

*comme il faut.* [Fr.] As it should be.

*commune bonum.* [L.] A common good.

*communibus annis.* [L.] On the annual average.

*communi consensu.* [L.] By common consent.

*compagnon de voyage.* [Fr.] A travelling companion.

*compos mentis.* [L.] Sound of mind; quite sane.

*compte rendu.* [Fr.] An account rendered; a report or statement drawn up.

*con amore.* [It.] With love; very earnestly.

*concursus.* [Fr.] Competition; contest, as for a prize.

*con diligencia.* [It.] With diligence.

*conditio sine quâ non.* [L.] A necessary condition.

*con dolore.* [It.] With grief.

*conjunctis viribus.* [L.] With united powers.

*conseil de famille.* [Fr.] A family consultation.

*conseil d'état.* [Fr.] A council of state; a privy-council.

*consensus facit legem.* [L.] Consent makes the law.

*consilio et animis.* [L.] By wisdom and courage.

*consilio et prudentia.* [L.] By wisdom and prudence.

*constantia et virtute.* [L.] By constancy and virtue.

*consuetudo pro lege servatur.* [L.] Custom is held or observed as a law.

*consule Planco.* [L.] When Plancus was consul; when I was a young man.

*contra bonos mores.* [L.] Against good manners.

*copia verborum.* [L.] Rich supply of words.

*coram nobis.* [L.] Before us; in our presence.

*coram non judice.* [L.] Not before the proper judge.

*cordon bleu.* [Fr.] Blue ribbon; a cook of the highest class.

*cordon sanitaire.* [Fr.] A line of guards to prevent the spreading of contagion or pestilence.

*corps de ballet.* [Fr.] A body of ballet-dancers.

*corps de garde.* [Fr.] The men occupying a guard-room; the guard-room itself.

*corps diplomatique.* [Fr.] A body of diplomatic officials.

*corpus delicti.* [L.] The body or substance of a crime or offence.

*corpus juris civilis.* [L.] The body of the civil law.

*corrigena.* [L.] Things to be corrected.

*couleur de rose.* [Fr.] Rose colour; attractive aspect.

*coup.* [Fr.] A stroke.

*coup d'essai.* [Fr.] A first attempt.

*coup d'état.* [Fr.] A sudden decisive blow in politics; a stroke of policy.

*coup de grâce.* [Fr.] A finishing stroke.

*coup de main.* [Fr.] A sudden attack or enterprise.

*coup de maître.* [Fr.] A master stroke.

*coup d'œil.* [Fr.] A rapid glance of the eye.

*coup de pied.* [Fr.] A kick.

*coup de plume.* [Fr.] A literary attack.

*coup de soleil.* [Fr.] Sunstroke.

*coup de théâtre.* [Fr.] A theatrical effect.

*courage sans peur.* [Fr.] Courage without fear.

*coûte qu'il coûte.* [Fr.] Let it cost what it may.

*credat Judaea Apella.* [L.] Let Apella, the superstitious Jew, believe it (I won't); tell that to the marines.

*crede quod habes, et habes.* [L.] Believe that you have it, and you have it.

*credo quia absurdum.* [L.] I believe because it is absurd.

*crescit eundo.* [L.] It increases by going.

*crescit sub pondere virtus.* [L.] Virtue increases under an imposed burden or weight.

*crux criticorum.* [L.] The puzzle or critics.

*crux mathematicorum.* [L.] The puzzle of mathematicians.

*crux medicorum.* [L.] The puzzle of physicians.

*culculus non facit monachum.* [L.] The cowl does not make the friar.

*cui bono?* [L.] For whose advantage is this? to what end?

*ulpam pœna premit comes.* [L.] Punishment follows hard upon crime.  
*um grano salis.* [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.  
*um notis variorum.* [L.] With the notes of various (critics).  
*um privilegio.* [L.] With privilege.  
*uriosa felicitas.* [L.] Nice felicity of expression.  
*urrente calamo.* [L.] With a running or rapid pen.

*a locum melioribus.* [L.] Give place to your betters.  
*ame d'honneur.* [Fr.] Maid of honour.  
*ame de la halle.* [Fr.] A market-woman.  
*amant quod non intelligunt.* [L.] They condemn what they do not comprehend.

*are pondus fumo.* [L.] To give weight to smoke; to give importance to trifles.  
*ata et accepta.* [L.] Expenditures and receipts.

*atte obolum Belisario.* [L.] Give a copper to Belisarius.  
*avus sum, non Edipus.* [L.] I am Davus, not Edipus; I am no conjurer, I cannot solve the question.  
*e bon augure.* [Fr.] Of good augury or omen.

*e bonne grâce.* [Fr.] With good grace; willingly.  
*ceptio visus.* [L.] An optical illusion.  
*ecori decus addit avito.* [L.] He adds honours to ancestral honours.  
*e die in diem.* [L.] From day to day.  
*e facto.* [L.] In point of fact; actual or actually.  
*égagé.* [Fr.] Free; easy; unconstrained.

*e gaieté de cœur.* [Fr.] Sportively.  
*e gustibus non est disputandum.* [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.  
*ei gratia.* [L.] By the grace of God.  
*éjeuner à la fourchette.* [Fr.] A breakfast with meat to it.

*e jure.* [L.] From the law; by right.  
*elenda est Carthago.* [L.] Carthage must be blotted out, or destroyed.  
*e mal en pls.* [Fr.] From bad to worse.

*e minimis non curatur.* [L.] No notice is taken of trifles.  
*e mortuis nil nisi bonum.* [L.] Say nothing but good of the dead.  
*e nihilo nihil fit.* [L.] Of nothing nothing is made.

*e novo.* [L.] Anew.  
*deo adjuvante, non timendum.* [L.] God assisting, nothing is to be feared.

*deo date.* [L.] Give to God.  
*deo duce.* [L.] God being leader.  
*deo favente.* [L.] With God's favour.  
*deo gratias.* [L.] Thanks to God.  
*deo juvante.* [L.] With God's help.  
*e omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis.* [L.] Concerning all things and certain others additional.

*deo monente.* [L.] God giving warning.  
*deo non fortund.* [L.] From God, not fortune.  
*deo volente.* [L.] God willing; by God's will.  
*e profundis.* [L.] Out of the depths.  
*ernier ressort.* [Fr.] A last resource.

*désagrément.* [Fr.] Something disagreeable.

*desipere in loco.* [L.] To jest or be merry at the proper time.

*desunt cætera.* [L.] The remainder is wanting.

*de trop.* [Fr.] Too much; more than is wanted; out of place.

*detur digniori.* [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.

*dies non.* [L.] A day on which judges do not sit.

*Dieu est toujours pour les plus gros bataillons.* [Fr.] God is always on the side of the largest battalions; the largest army has the best chance of victory.

*Dieu et mon droit.* [Fr.] God and my right.

*Dieu vous garde.* [Fr.] God protect you.

*dignus vindice nodus.* [L.] A difficulty worthy of powerful intervention.

*dil majorum gentium.* [L.] The gods of the superior class; the twelve superior gods.

*dil penates.* [L.] Household gods.

*diis aliter visum.* [L.] The gods thought otherwise.

*di salto.* [It.] By steps or leaps.

*discur de bons mots.* [Fr.] A sayer of good things; a wit.

*disjecta membra.* [L.] Scattered remains.

*distingué.* [Fr.] Distinguished; of genteel or elegant appearance.

*docendo discimus.* [L.] We learn by teaching.

*dolce far niente.* [L.] Sweet doing-nothing; sweet idleness.

*Dominus vobiscum.* [L.] The Lord be with you.

*domus et placens uxor.* [L.] A house and pleasing wife.

*dorer la pilule.* [Fr.] To gild the pill.

*double entendre.* [Fr.] A double meaning; a play on words. See next, which is the proper expression.

*double entente.* [Fr.] A double meaning; a play on words.

*do ut des.* [L.] I give that you may give; I grant for some equivalent.

*dramatis personæ.* [L.] Characters of the drama or play.

*dulce domum.* [L.] Sweet homeward! from the song sung by the students of Winchester College at the close of the term.

*dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori.* [L.] It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.

*dum spiro, spero.* [L.] While I breathe, I hope.

*dum tacent, clamant.* [L.] While they are silent, they cry out.

*dum vivimus, vivamus.* [L.] While we live, let us live.

*duomo.* [It.] A cathedral.

*durante beneplacito.* [L.] During good pleasure.

*durante vitâ.* [L.] During life.

*ecce homo!* [L.] Behold the man.

*ecce signum!* [L.] Behold the sign!

*e contra.* [L.] On the other hand.

*édition de luxe.* [Fr.] A splendid and expensive edition of a book.

*editio princeps.* [L.] The first printed edition.

*ego et rex meus.* [L.] I and my king.

*ehou! fugaces labuntur anni.* [L.] Alas! the fleeting years glide by.

*elapso tempore.* [L.] The time having elapsed.

*en ami.* [Fr.] As a friend.

*en arrière.* [Fr.] In the rear; behind; back.

*en attendant.* [Fr.] In the meantime.

*en avant.* [Fr.] Forward.

*en badinant.* [Fr.] In sport; in jest.

*en cueros or en cueros vivos.* [Sp.] Stark naked; without clothing.

*en déshabillé.* [Fr.] In undress.

*en Dieu est ma fiance.* [Fr.] In God is my trust.

*en Dieu est tout.* [Fr.] In God is all.

*en effet.* [Fr.] In effect; substantially; really.

*en famille.* [Fr.] With one's family; in a domestic state.

*enfant gâté.* [Fr.] A spoiled child.

*enfants perdus.* [Fr.] Lost children; in milit., a forlorn hope.

*enfant terrible.* [Fr.] A terrible child, or one that makes disconcerting remarks.

*enfant trouvé.* [Fr.] A foundling.

*enfin.* [Fr.] In short; at last; finally.

*en grande tenue.* [Fr.] In full dress.

*en masse.* [Fr.] In a mass or body.

*en passant.* [Fr.] In passing; by the way.

*en plein jour.* [Fr.] In broad day.

*en queue.* [Fr.] In the rear; behind.

*en rapport.* [Fr.] In harmony; in agreement; in relation.

*en règle.* [Fr.] According to rules; in order.

*en revanche.* [Fr.] In requital; in return.

*en route.* [Fr.] On the way.

*en suite.* [Fr.] In company; in a set.

*entente cordiale.* [Fr.] Cordial understanding, especially between two states.

*entêté.* [Fr.] Obstinate; headstrong.

*entourage.* [Fr.] Surroundings; adjuncts.

*entre deux feux.* [Fr.] Between two fires.

*entre deux vins.* [Fr.] Between two wines; neither drunk nor sober; half-drunk.

*entre nous.* [Fr.] Between ourselves.

*eo verité.* [Fr.] In truth; verily.

*eo animo.* [L.] With that design.

*eo nomine.* [L.] By that name.

*e pluribus unum.* [L.] One out of many; one composed of many.

*epulis accumbere divum.* [L.] To sit at the feast of the gods or the great.

*e re natâ.* [L.] According to the exigency.

*errare est humanum.* [L.] To err is human.

*esprit borné.* [Fr.] A narrow or contracted mind.

*esprit de corps.* [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body, as a regiment, one of the learned professions, or the like.

*esse quam videri.* [L.] To be rather than to seem.

*est modus in rebus.* [L.] There is a medium in all things.

*esto quod esse videris.* [L.] Be what you seem to be.

*et cætera, et cætera.* [L.] And the rest.

*et hoc (or et id) genus omne.* [L.] And everything of the sort.



*et sequentes, et sequentia.* [L.] And those that follow.  
*et sic de cæteris.* [L.] And so of the rest.  
*et sic de similibus.* [L.] And so of the like.  
*et tu, Brute!* [L.] And thou also, Brutus!  
*eventus stultorum magister.* [L.] Fools must be taught by the result.  
*ex abundantia.* [L.] Out of the abundance.  
*ex adverso.* [L.] From the opposite side.  
*ex aequo et bono.* [L.] Agreeably to what is good and right.  
*ex animo.* [L.] Heartily; sincerely.  
*ex capite.* [L.] From the head; from memory.  
*ex cathedra.* [L.] From the chair or seat of authority; with high authority.  
*excelsior.* [L.] Higher, that is taller, loftier; improperly used as an adverb.  
*exceptio probat regulam.* [L.] The exception proves (or tests) the rule.  
*exceptis excipiendis.* [L.] The due exceptions being made.  
*ex concessio.* [L.] From what has been conceded.  
*ex curia.* [L.] Out of court.  
*ex delicto.* [L.] From the crime.  
*ex dono.* [L.] By the gift.  
*exegi monumentum ære perennius.* [L.] I have reared a monument more lasting than brass.  
*exempla sunt odiosa.* [L.] Examples are offensive.  
*exempli gratiâ.* [L.] By way of example.  
*exeunt omnes.* [L.] All go out or retire.  
*exit.* [L.] He goes out.  
*exitus acta probat.* [L.] The event justifies the deed.  
*ex merâ gratiâ.* [L.] Through mere favour.  
*ex mero motu.* [L.] From his own impulse; from his own free will.  
*ex necessitate rei.* [L.] From the necessity of the case.  
*ex nihilo nihil fit.* [L.] From, or out of nothing, nothing comes; nothing produces nothing.  
*ex officio.* [L.] In virtue of his office.  
*ex opere operato.* [L.] By outward acts.  
*ex parte.* [L.] From one party or side.  
*ex pede Herculem.* [L.] From the foot we recognize a Hercules; we judge of the whole from the specimen.  
*experientia docet stultos.* [L.] Experience instructs fools.  
*experimentum crucis.* [L.] The experiment of the cross; a crucial experiment.  
*experto crede.* [L.] Trust one who has tried or had experience.  
*expertus metuit.* [L.] Having experience, he fears it.  
*ex post facto.* [L.] After the deed is done; retrospective.  
*expressis verbis.* [L.] In express terms.  
*ex quocunque capite.* [L.] For whatever reason.  
*ex tacito.* [L.] Tacitly.  
*extinctus amabitur idem.* [L.] The same man when dead will be loved.  
*extra muros.* [L.] Beyond the walls.

*ex ungue leonem.* [L.] The lion is known by his claws.  
*ex uno disce omnes.* [L.] From one learn all; from this specimen judge of the rest.  
*faber suæ fortunæ.* [L.] The maker of his own fortune; a self-made man.  
*facile est inventis addere.* [L.] It is easy to add to things already invented.  
*facile princeps.* [L.] Easily pre-eminent; indisputably the first; the admitted chief.  
*facilis descensus Averni (or Averno).* [L.] The descent to Avernus (or hell) is easy; the road to evil is easy.  
*façon de parler.* [Fr.] Manner of speaking.  
*fæx populi.* [L.] The dregs of the people.  
*faire bonne mine.* [Fr.] To put a good face upon the matter.  
*faire l'homme d'importance.* [Fr.] To assume an air of importance.  
*faire mon devoir.* [Fr.] To do my duty.  
*faire sans dire.* [Fr.] To do, not to say; to act without ostentation.  
*fait accompli.* [Fr.] A thing already done.  
*fama clamosa.* [L.] A current scandal; a prevailing report.  
*fama nihil est celerius.* [L.] Nothing travels swifter than scandal.  
*fama semper vivat.* [L.] May his fame endure for ever.  
*far niente.* [It.] The doing of nothing.  
*fas est et ab hoste doceri.* [L.] It is right to be taught even by an enemy.  
*Fata obstant.* [L.] The Fates oppose it.  
*Fata viam inveniunt.* [L.] The Fates will find a way.  
*faux pas.* [Fr.] A false step; a slip in behaviour.  
*fax mentis incendium gloriæ.* [L.] The passion of glory is the torch of the mind.  
*felicitas multos habet amicos.* [L.] Prosperity has many friends.  
*fendre un cheveu en quatre.* [Fr.] To split a hair in four; to make a very subtle distinction.  
*festina lente.* [L.] Hasten slowly.  
*fête champêtre.* [Fr.] A rural festival.  
*feu de joie.* [Fr.] A discharge of fire-arms in honour of something.  
*fiat experimentum in corpore viii.* [L.] Let trial or experiment be made on a worthless body.  
*fiat justitia, ruat cælum.* [L.] Let justice be done though the heavens should fall.  
*fiat lux.* [L.] Let there be light.  
*fide et amore.* [L.] By faith and love.  
*fide et fiducia.* [L.] By fidelity and confidence.  
*fide et fortitudine.* [L.] With faith and fortitude.  
*fidei defensor.* [L.] Defender of the faith.  
*fide non armis.* [L.] By faith, not by arms.  
*fide, sed cui vide.* [L.] Trust, but see whom.  
*fides et justitia.* [L.] Fidelity and justice.  
*fides Punica.* [L.] Punic faith; treachery.

*fidus Achates.* [L.] Faithful Achates; i.e. a true friend.  
*fidus et audax.* [L.] Faithful and bold.  
*filii nullius.* [L.] A son of nobody.  
*filii populi.* [L.] A son of the people.  
*filii terræ.* [L.] A son of the earth; one of low birth.  
*fille de chambre.* [Fr.] A lady's maid; a chambermaid.  
*fille de joie.* [Fr.] A woman of licentious pleasure; a prostitute.  
*fille d'honneur.* [Fr.] A maid of honour.  
*finem respice.* [L.] Look to the end.  
*finis coronat opus.* [L.] The end crowns the work.  
*flagrante bello.* [L.] During hostilities.  
*flagrante delicto.* [L.] In the commission of the crime.  
*flecti, non frangi.* [L.] To be bent, not broken.  
*flosculi sententiarum.* [L.] Flowers of fine thoughts.  
*foenum in cornu habet.* [L.] He has hay upon his horn (the sign of a dangerous bull); take care of him.  
*fons et origo.* [L.] The source and origin.  
*forensis strepitus.* [L.] The clamour of the forum.  
*forte scutum salus ducum.* [L.] A strong shield is the safety of leaders.  
*fortes fortuna juvat.* [L.] Fortune helps the brave.  
*forti et fideli nihil difficile.* [L.] Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful.  
*fortiter et recte.* [L.] With fortitude and rectitude.  
*fortiter, fideliter, feliciter.* [L.] Boldly, faithfully, successfully.  
*fortiter in re.* [L.] With firmness in acting.  
*fortuna favet fortibus.* [L.] Fortune favours the bold.  
*frangas, non flectes.* [L.] You may break but shall not bend me.  
*fraus pia.* [L.] A pious fraud.  
*froides mains, chaude amour.* [Fr.] Cold hands and a warm heart.  
*front à front.* [Fr.] Face to face.  
*fronti nulla fides.* [L.] There is no trusting to appearances.  
*fruges consumere nati.* [L.] Born to consume fruits; born only to eat.  
*fugit irreparabile tempus.* [L.] Irrecoverable time flies on.  
*fulmus Troes.* [L.] We were once Trojans (but now are outcasts).  
*fuit Ilium.* [L.] Troy has been (but is no more).  
*fulmen brutum.* [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.  
*functus officio.* [L.] Having performed one's office or duty; hence, out of office.  
*furor arma ministrat.* [L.] Rage provides arms.  
*furor loquendi.* [L.] A rage for speaking.  
*furor poeticus.* [L.] Poetical fire.  
*furor scribendi.* [L.] A rage for writing.  
*fuyez les dangers de loisir.* [Fr.] Avoid the dangers of leisure.  
*gaieté de cœur.* [Fr.] Gaiety of heart.  
*Galliæ.* [L.] In French.  
*garçon.* [Fr.] A boy; a waiter.

*garde à cheval.* [Fr.] A mounted guard.  
*garde du corps.* [Fr.] A body-guard.  
*garde mobile.* [Fr.] A guard liable to general service.  
*gardez.* [Fr.] Be on your guard; take care.  
*gardez bien.* [Fr.] Take good care.  
*gardez la foi.* [Fr.] Keep the faith.  
*gaudeamus igitur.* [L.] So let us be joyful.  
*gaudet tentamine virtus.* [L.] Virtue rejoices in temptation.  
*genius loci.* [L.] The genius or guardian spirit of a place.  
*gens d'armes.* [Fr.] Men at arms.  
*église.* [Fr.] Churchmen.  
*gens de guerre.* [Fr.] Military men.  
*gens de lettres.* [Fr.] Literary men.  
*gens de lois.* [Fr.] Lawyers.  
*gens de même famille.* [Fr.] Birds of a feather.  
*gens de peu.* [Fr.] The meaner class of people.  
*gens togata.* [L.] Civilians.  
*gentilhomme.* [Fr.] A gentleman.  
*genus irritabile.* [L.] The irritable race or tribe (of poets).  
*Germanicè.* [L.] In German.  
*gibber de potence.* [Fr.] A gallows-bird.  
*giovine santo, diavolo vecchio.* [It.] A young saint, an old devil.  
*gitano.* [Sp.] A gipsy.  
*gli assenti hanno torto.* [It.] The absent are in the wrong.  
*gloria in excelsis.* [L.] Glory to God in the highest.  
*gloria patri.* [L.] Glory be to the Father.  
*gnothi seauton.* [Gr.] Know thyself.  
*goutte à goutte.* [Fr.] Drop by drop.  
*grâce à Dieu.* [Fr.] Thanks to God.  
*gradu diverso, via una.* [L.] The same road by different steps.  
*gradus ad Parnassum.* [L.] A step to Parnassus; aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.  
*grande chère et beau feu.* [Fr.] Good cheer and a good fire; comfortable quarters.  
*grande parure.* } [Fr.] Full dress.  
*grande toilette.* }  
*grand merci.* [Fr.] Many thanks.  
*gratia placendi.* [L.] The delight of pleasing.  
*gratis dictum.* [L.] Mere assertion.  
*graviora manent.* [L.] Greater afflictions await us.  
*graviora quædam sunt remedia periculis.* [L.] Some remedies are worse than the disease.  
*grex venalium.* [L.] A venal rabble.  
*grosse tête et peu de sens.* [Fr.] A large head and little sense.  
*guerra al cuchillo.* [Sp.] War to the knife.  
*guerre à mort.* [Fr.] War to the death.  
*guerre à outrance.* [Fr.] War to the uttermost.  
*gutta cavat lapidem non vi, sed sæpe cadendo.* [L.] The drop hollows the stone by frequent falling, not by force.  
*hæc olim meminisse juvabit.* [L.] It will delight us to remember this some day.  
*Hannibal ante portas.* [L.] Hannibal before the gates; the enemy close at hand.

*hardi comme un coq sur son fumier.* [Fr.] Brave as a cock on his own dung-hill.  
*haud longis intervallis.* [L.] At brief intervals.  
*haud passibus æquis.* [L.] Not with equal steps.  
*haut goût.* [Fr.] High flavour; elegant taste.  
*helluo librorum.* [L.] A devourer of books; a book-worm.  
*heu p'ietas! heu prisca fides!* [L.] Alas for piety! alas for the ancient faith!  
*hiatus valde defendendus.* [L.] A chasm or deficiency much to be regretted.  
*hic et nunc.* [L.] Here and now.  
*hic et ubique.* [L.] Here and everywhere.  
*hic jacet.* [L.] Here lies.  
*hic labor, hoc opus est.* [L.] This is a labour, this is a toil.  
*hic sepultus.* [L.] Here buried.  
*hinc illæ lacrimæ.* [L.] Hence these tears.  
*hoc genus omne.* [L.] All of this sort or class.  
*hoc opus, hic labor est.* [L.] This is a work, this is a toil.  
*hoc volo, sic iubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas.* [L.] This is my wish, so I command; let my will be a reason.  
*hodie mihi, cras tibi.* [L.] Mine today, yours to-morrow.  
*hoi polloi.* [Gr.] The many; the vulgar; the rabble.  
*hombre de un libro.* [Sp.] A man of one book.  
*hominis est errare.* [L.] To err is human.  
*homme de robe.* [Fr.] A man in civil office.  
*homme des affaires.* [Fr.] A man of business.  
*homme d'esprit.* [Fr.] A man of wit or genius.  
*homo factus ad unguem.* [L.] A highly-polished man; one finished to the highest degree.  
*homo homini lupus.* [L.] Man is a wolf to man.  
*homo multarum literarum.* [L.] A man of great learning.  
*homo solus aut deus aut dæmon.* [L.] A man alone is either a god or a devil.  
*homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto.* [L.] I am a man; I count nothing human indifferent to me.  
*homo trium literarum.* [L.] A man of three letters, namely *fur*, a thief.  
*honi soit qui mal y pense.* [O.Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks.  
*honores mutant mores.* [L.] Honours change men's manners or characters.  
*honos habet onus.* [L.] Honour brings responsibility.  
*hora canonicæ.* [L.] Prescribed hours for prayer; canonical hours.  
*horresco referens.* [L.] I shudder as I relate.  
*hors de combat.* [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.  
*hors de la loi.* [Fr.] In the condition of an outlaw.  
*hors de propos.* [Fr.] Not to the point or purpose.  
*hors de saison.* [Fr.] Out of season.  
*hôtel garni.* [Fr.] A furnished lodging-house.  
*humanum est errare.* [L.] To err is human.

*hunc tu caveto.* [L.] Beware of him.  
*hurtar para dar por Dios.* [Sp.] To steal for the purpose of giving to God.  
*ich dien.* [Ger.] I serve.  
*idée fixe.* [Fr.] A fixed idea.  
*id est.* [L.] That is.  
*id genus omne.* [L.] All of that sort or description.  
*ignorantia legis neminem excusat.* [L.] Ignorance of the law excuses no one.  
*ignoratio elenchi.* [L.] Ignorance of the point in question; the logical fallacy of arguing to the wrong point.  
*ignoti nulla cupido.* [L.] No desire is felt for a thing unknown.  
*ignotum per ignotius.* [L.] The unknown (explained) by the still more unknown.  
*il a le diable au corps.* [Fr.] The devil is in him.  
*Ilias malarum.* [L.] An Iliad of ills; a host of evils.  
*il n'a ni bouche ni éperon.* [Fr.] He has neither mouth nor spur, neither wit nor courage.  
*il ne faut jamais défier un fou.* [Fr.] Never defy a fool.  
*il penseroso.* [It.] The pensive man.  
*il sent le fagot.* [Fr.] He smells of the faggot; he is suspected of heresy.  
*imitatores, servum pecus.* [L.] Imitators, a servile herd.  
*imo pectore.* [L.] From the bottom of the breast.  
*impari Marte.* [L.] With unequal military strength.  
*impedimenta.* [L.] Travellers' luggage; the baggage of an army.  
*imperium in imperio.* [L.] A state within a state; a government within another.  
*implicitè.* [L.] By implication.  
*impos animi.* [L.] Of weak mind.  
*in actu.* [L.] In act or reality.  
*in æternum.* [L.] For ever.  
*in ambiguo.* [L.] In doubt.  
*in articulo mortis.* [L.] At the point of death; in the last struggle.  
*in bianco.* [It.] In blank; in white.  
*in capite.* [L.] In chief.  
*in celo quies.* [L.] There is rest in heaven.  
*incredulus odi.* [L.] Being incredulous I cannot endure it.  
*in curia.* [L.] In court.  
*inde ira.* [L.] Hence these resentments.  
*index expurgatorius.* [L.] A list of books prohibited to Roman Catholics.  
*index prohibitorius.* [L.]  
*in dubio.* [L.] In doubt.  
*in equilibrio.* [L.] In equilibrium; equally balanced.  
*in esse.* [L.] In being; in actuality.  
*in extenso.* [L.] At full length.  
*in extremis.* [L.] At the point of death.  
*inlandum renovare dolorem.* [L.] To revive unspeakable grief.  
*in formâ pauperis.* [L.] As a poor man.  
*in foro conscientie.* [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.  
*infra dignitatem.* [L.] Below one's dignity.  
*in futuro.* [L.] In future; henceforth.

*in hoc signo spes mea.* [L.] In this sign is my hope.  
*in hoc signo vinces.* [L.] Under this sign or standard thou shalt conquer.  
*in limine.* [L.] At the threshold.  
*in loco.* [L.] In the place; in the natural or proper place.  
*in loco parentis.* [L.] In the place of a parent.  
*in medias res.* [L.] Into the midst of things.  
*in medio tutissimus ibis.* [L.] You will walk safest in the middle.  
*in memoriam.* [L.] To the memory of; in memory.  
*in nomine.* [L.] In the name of.  
*in nubibus.* [L.] In the clouds.  
*in nuce.* [L.] In a nut-shell.  
*in omnia paratus.* [L.] Prepared for all things.  
*inopem copia fecit.* [L.] Abundance made him poor.  
*in ovo.* [L.] In the egg.  
*in pace.* [L.] In peace.  
*in partibus infidelium.* [L.] In parts belonging to infidels, or countries not adhering to the Roman Catholic faith.  
*in perpetuum.* [L.] For ever.  
*in petto.* [It.] Within the breast in reserve.  
*in pleno.* [L.] In full.  
*in posse.* [L.] In possible existence; in possibility.  
*in presenti.* [L.] At the present moment.  
*in propria persona.* [L.] In person.  
*in puris naturalibus.* [L.] Quite naked.  
*in re.* [L.] In the matter of.  
*in rerum naturâ.* [L.] In the nature of things.  
*in sæcula sæculorum.* [L.] For ages on ages.  
*in sano sensu.* [L.] In a proper sense.  
*in situ.* [L.] In its original situation.  
*in solo Deo salus.* [L.] In God alone is safety.  
*in statu quo.* [L.] In the former state.  
*in te, Domine, speravi.* [L.] In thee, Lord, have I put my trust.  
*inter alia.* [L.] Among other things.  
*inter arma silent leges.* [L.] Laws are silent in the midst of arms.  
*inter canem et lupum.* [L.] Between dog and wolf; at twilight.  
*interdum vulgus rectum videt.* [L.] The rabble sometimes see what is right.  
*inter nos.* [L.] Between ourselves.  
*inter pocula.* [L.] At one's cups.  
*in terrorem.* [L.] As a means of terrifying; by way of warning.  
*inter se.* [L.] Among themselves.  
*inter spem et metum.* [L.] Between hope and fear.  
*in totidem verbis.* [L.] In so many words.  
*in toto.* [L.] In the whole; entirely.  
*intra muros.* [L.] Within the walls.  
*in transitu.* [L.] On the passage.  
*intra parietes.* [L.] Within walls; in private.  
*in usum Delphini.* [L.] For the use of the dauphin.  
*in utroque fidelis.* [L.] Faithful in both.  
*in vacuo.* [L.] In empty space; in a vacuum.  
*inverso ordine.* [L.] In an inverse order.

*in vino veritas.* [L.] There is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of intoxicants.  
*invitâ Minerva.* [L.] Against the will of Minerva; at variance with one's mental capacity; without genius.  
*ipse dixit.* [L.] He himself said it; a dogmatic saying or assertion.  
*ipissima verba.* [L.] The very words.  
*ipso facto.* [L.] In the fact itself.  
*ipso jure.* [L.] By the law itself.  
*ira furor brevis est.* [L.] Anger is a short madness.  
*ita est.* [L.] It is so.  
*ita lex scripta.* [L.] Thus the law is written.  
*Italicè.* [L.] In Italian.

*jacta est alea.* [L.] The die is cast.  
*jamais arrière.* [Fr.] Never behind.  
*jamais bon coureur ne fut pris.* [Fr.] A good runner is never caught; an old bird is not to be caught with chaff.  
*januis clausis.* [L.] With closed doors.  
*je maintiendrai le droit.* [Fr.] I will maintain the right.  
*je ne sais quoi.* [Fr.] I know not what.  
*je n'oublierai jamais.* [Fr.] I will never forget.  
*je suis prêt.* [Fr.] I am ready.  
*jet d'eau.* [Fr.] A jet of water; a fountain.  
*jeu de mots.* [Fr.] A play on words; a pun.  
*jeu d'esprit.* [Fr.] A display of wit; a witticism.  
*jeu de théâtre.* [Fr.] Stage-trick; clap-trap.  
*je vis en espoir.* [Fr.] I live in hope.  
*jocul causâ.* [L.] For the sake of a joke.  
*jubilare Deo.* [L.] Rejoice in God; be joyful in the Lord.  
*jucundi acti labores.* [L.] Past labours are pleasant.  
*judicium Dei.* [L.] The judgment of God.  
*judicium parum, aut leges terræ.* [L.] The judgment of our peers or the laws of the land.  
*jure divino.* [L.] By divine law.  
*jure humano.* [L.] By human law.  
*juris peritus.* [L.] One learned in the law.  
*juris utriusque doctor.* [L.] Doctor of both the civil and canon law.  
*jus canonicum.* [L.] The canon law.  
*jus civile.* [L.] The civil law.  
*jus divinum.* [L.] The divine law.  
*jus et norma loquendi.* [L.] The law and rule of speech.  
*jus gentium.* [L.] The law of nations.  
*jus gladii.* [L.] The right of the sword.  
*jus possessionis.* [L.] Right of possession.  
*jus proprietatis.* [L.] The right of property.  
*juste milieu.* [Fr.] The golden mean.  
*laborare est orare.* [L.] To labour is to pray.  
*labore et honore.* [L.] By labour and honour.  
*labor ipse voluptas.* [L.] Labour itself is a pleasure.  
*labor omnia vincit.* [L.] Labour conquers everything.

*laborum dulce lenimen.* [L.] The sweet solace of our labours.  
*la critique est aisée, et l'art est difficile.* [Fr.] Criticism is easy, and art is difficult.  
*la fortune passe partout.* [Fr.] Fortune passes everywhere; all suffer change or vicissitude.  
*l'allegro.* [It.] The merry man.  
*L'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher.* [Fr.] Love and smoke cannot conceal themselves.  
*lana caprina.* [L.] Goat's wool; hence, a thing of little worth or which does not exist.  
*langage des halles.* [Fr.] The language of the markets; foul language; billingsgate.  
*la patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux.* [Fr.] Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.  
*lapis philosophorum.* [L.] The philosopher's stone.  
*la pauvreté è la madre di tutte le arti.* [It.] Poverty is the mother of all the arts.  
*lapsus calami.* [L.] A slip of the pen.  
*lapsus lingue.* [L.] A slip of the tongue.  
*lapsus memoria.* [L.] A slip of the memory.  
*lares et penates.* [L.] Household gods.  
*la reine (or le roy) le veut.* [Norm.] The queen (or the king) wills it: the formula expressing the sovereign's assent to a bill which has passed both Houses of Parliament.  
*lateat scintilla forsan.* [L.] Perhaps a small spark may lie hid.  
*latet anguis in herbâ.* [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.  
*Latinè dictum.* [L.] Spoken in Latin.  
*laudari a viro laudato.* [L.] To be praised by one who is himself praised.  
*laudator temporis acti.* [L.] One who praises time past.  
*laudem immensa cupido.* [L.] Insatiable desire for praise.  
*laus Deo.* [L.] Praise to God.  
*L'avenir.* [Fr.] The future.  
*la vertu est la seule noblesse.* [Fr.] Virtue is the only nobility.  
*le beau monde.* [Fr.] The fashionable world.  
*le bon temps viendra.* [Fr.] The good time will come.  
*le coût en ète le goût.* [Fr.] The cost takes away the taste.  
*lector benevole.* [L.] Kind or gentle reader.  
*legatus a latere.* [L.] A papal ambassador.  
*le grand monarque.* [Fr.] The great monarch; a name applied to Louis XIV of France.  
*le grand œuvre.* [Fr.] The great work; the philosopher's stone.  
*le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle.* [Fr.] The game is not worth the candle; the object is not worth the trouble.  
*le monde est le livre des femmes.* [Fr.] The world is woman's book.  
*le mot d'énigme.* [Fr.] The key to the mystery.  
*le pas.* [Fr.] Precedence in place or rank.  
*le point de jour.* [Fr.] Daybreak.  
*le roi et l'état.* [Fr.] The king and the state.



*es absent ont toujours tort.* [Fr.] The absent are always in the wrong.  
*esse majesté.* [Fr.] High-treason.  
*es murailles ont des oreilles.* [Fr.] Walls have ears.  
*e tout ensemble.* [Fr.] The whole together.  
*ettre de cachet.* [Fr.] A sealed letter containing private orders; a royal warrant.  
*ettre de change.* [Fr.] Bill of exchange.  
*ettre de créance.* [Fr.] Letter of credit.  
*e vrai n'est pas toujours vraisemblable.* [Fr.] The truth is not always probable; truth is stranger than fiction.  
*ex loci.* [L.] The law or custom of the place.  
*ex non scripta.* [L.] Unwritten law; common law.  
*ex scripta.* [L.] Written law; statute law.  
*ex talionis.* [L.] The law of retaliation.  
*ex terra.* [L.] The law of the land.  
*l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose.* [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.  
*licentia vatum.* [L.] The licence of the poets; poetical licence.  
*ligna labor et mora.* [L.] The labour and delay of the file; the slow and laborious polishing of a literary composition.  
*l'Inconnu.* [Fr.] The unknown.  
*l'Incrovable.* [Fr.] The incredible.  
*lingua Franca.* [It.] The mixed language used between Europeans and Orientals in the Levant.  
*lis litem generat.* [L.] Strife begets strife.  
*litem lite resolve.* [L.] To settle strife by strife; to remove one difficulty by introducing another.  
*littera pendente.* [L.] During the trial.  
*littera scripta manet.* [L.] The written letter remains.  
*loci communes.* [L.] Commonplaces; topics.  
*loco citato.* [L.] In the place cited.  
*locus classicus.* [L.] The classical passage; the most important passage bearing on some point.  
*locus criminis.* [L.] Place of the crime.  
*locus in quo.* [L.] The place in which.  
*locus penitentiæ.* [L.] Place for repentance.  
*locus sigilli.* [L.] The place of the seal.  
*longe aberrat scopo.* [L.] He goes far from the mark.  
*longo intervallo.* [L.] By or with a long interval.  
*loyauté m'oblige.* [Fr.] Loyalty binds me.  
*lucidus ordo.* [L.] A lucid arrangement.  
*lucris causâ.* [L.] For the sake of gain.  
*lucus à non lucendo.* [L.] Used as typical of an absurd derivation, and, by extension, of anything utterly inconsequent—*lucus*, a grove, having been derived by an old grammarian from *lucere*, to shine—'from not shining'.  
*usus nature.* [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

*magister ceremoniarum.* [L.] Master of the ceremonies.  
*magna civitas, magna solitudo.* [L.] A great city is a great solitude.  
*magnæ spes altera Romæ.* [L.] Another hope of great Rome.  
*magna est veritas, et prevalebit.* [L.] Truth is mighty, and will prevail.  
*magna est vis consuetudinis.* [L.] Great is the force of habit.  
*magnas inter opes inops.* [L.] Poor in the midst of great wealth.  
*magni nominis umbra.* [L.] The shadow of a great name.  
*magnum bonum.* [L.] A great good.  
*magnum est vectigal parsimonia.* [L.] Economy is itself a great income.  
*magnum opus.* [L.] A great work.  
*maintien le droit.* [Fr.] Maintain the right.  
*maison de campagne.* [Fr.] A country house.  
*maison de santé.* [Fr.] A private lunatic asylum or hospital.  
*maison de ville.* [Fr.] A town-house.  
*maître des basses œuvres.* [Fr.] A night-man.  
*maître des hautes œuvres.* [Fr.] An executioner; a hangman.  
*maître d'hôtel.* [Fr.] A house-steward.  
*maladie du pays.* [Fr.] Home-sickness.  
*mala fide.* [L.] With bad faith; treacherously.  
*mal à propos.* [Fr.] Ill-timed; out of place.  
*mal de dents.* [Fr.] Toothache.  
*mal de mer.* [Fr.] Sea-sickness.  
*mal de tête.* [Fr.] Headache.  
*malgré nous.* [Fr.] In spite of us.  
*malheur ne vient jamais seul.* [Fr.] Misfortunes never come singly.  
*mali exempli.* [L.] Of a bad example or precedent.  
*mali principii malus finis.* [L.] Bad beginnings have bad endings.  
*malis avibus.* [L.] With unlucky birds; with bad omens.  
*malo modo.* [L.] In a bad manner.  
*malum in se.* [L.] Evil or an evil in itself.  
*malum prohibitum.* [L.] An evil prohibited; evil because prohibited.  
*malus pudor.* [L.] False shame.  
*manibus pedibusque.* [L.] With hands and feet.  
*manu forti.* [L.] With a strong hand.  
*manu propria.* [L.] With one's own hand.  
*mardi gras.* [Fr.] Shrove-Tuesday.  
*mare clausum.* [L.] A closed sea; a bay.  
*mariage de conscience.* [Fr.] A private marriage.  
*mariage de convenance.* [Fr.] Marriage from motives of interest rather than of love.  
*mariage de la main gauche.* [Fr.] Left-handed marriage; morganatic marriage.  
*mars gravior sub pace latet.* [L.] A severer war lies hidden under peace.  
*materiam superabit opus.* [L.] The workmanship will prove superior to the material.  
*mauvaise honte.* [Fr.] False modesty.  
*mauvais goût.* [Fr.] Bad taste.  
*mauvais sujet.* [Fr.] A bad subject; a worthless scamp.  
*mea culpa.* [L.] My fault; by my fault.

*médicin, guéris-toi toi-même.* [Fr.] Physician, heal thyself.  
*mediocria firma.* [L.] Moderate or middle things are surest.  
*medio tutissimus ibis.* [L.] In a medium course you will be safest.  
*mega biblion, mega kakon.* [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.  
*me j udice.* [L.] I being judge; in my opinion.  
*memento mori.* [L.] Remember death.  
*memor et fidelis.* [L.] Mindful and faithful.  
*memoria in æterna.* [L.] In eternal remembrance.  
*mens agitat molem.* [L.] Mind moves matter.  
*mens legis.* [L.] The spirit of the law.  
*mens sana in corpore sano.* [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.  
*mens sibi conscia recti.* [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.  
*meo periculo.* [L.] At my own risk.  
*meo voto.* [L.] According to my wish.  
*meum et tuum.* [L.] Mine and thine.  
*mihî cura futurî.* [L.] My care is for the future.  
*mirabile dictu.* [L.] Wonderful to relate.  
*mirabile visu.* [L.] Wonderful to see.  
*mise en scène.* [Fr.] The getting up for the stage, or the putting on the stage.  
*modo et forma.* [L.] In manner and form.  
*modus operandi.* [L.] Manner of working.  
*molliâ tempora fandi.* [L.] Times favourable for speaking.  
*mon ami.* [Fr.] My friend.  
*mon cher.* [Fr.] My dear (masc.).  
*mont de piété.* [Fr.] A public or municipal pawnshop.  
*monumentum ære perennius.* [L.] A monument more lasting than brass.  
*morceau.* [Fr.] A morsel; a small piece.  
*more majorum.* [L.] After the manner of our ancestors.  
*more suo.* [L.] In his own way.  
*mors janua vitæ.* [L.] Death is the gate of life.  
*mors omnibus communis.* [L.] Death is common to all.  
*mos pro lege.* [L.] Custom or usage for law.  
*mot du guet.* [Fr.] A watchword.  
*mots d'usage.* [Fr.] Words in common use.  
*motu proprio.* [L.] Of his own accord.  
*multum in parvo.* [L.] Much in little.  
*mundus vult decipi.* [L.] The world wishes to be deceived.  
*munus Apolline dignum.* [L.] A gift worthy of Apollo.  
*mutatis mutandis.* [L.] With the necessary changes.  
*mutato nomine de te fabula narratur.* [L.] With change of name the story is true of yourself.  
*mutuus consensus.* [L.] Mutual consent.

*natale solum.* [L.] Natal soil.  
*naturam expellat furca tamen usque recurret.* [L.] You may drive out nature with a pitchfork, it will always return; nature will always assert itself.

*nec cupias, nec metuas.* [L.] Neither desire nor fear.  
*ne cede malis.* [L.] Yield not to misfortune.  
*necessitas non habet legem.* [L.] Necessity has no law.  
*nec mora nec requies.* [L.] Neither delay nor repose.  
*nec pluribus impar.* [L.] Not an unequal match for numbers.  
*nec prece, nec pretio.* [L.] Neither by entreaty nor by bribe.  
*nec querere, nec spernere honorem.* [L.] Neither to seek nor to contemn honours.  
*nec scire fas est omnia.* [L.] It is not permitted to know all things.  
*nec tamen consumebatur.* [L.] And (the bush) was not consumed.  
*nec temere, nec timide.* [L.] Neither rashly nor timidly.  
*nefasti dies.* [L.] Days on which judgment could not be pronounced, nor assemblies of the people be held; hence, unlucky days.  
*ne fronti crede.* [L.] Trust not to appearances.  
*nemine contradicente.* [L.] No one speaking in opposition; without opposition.  
*nemine dissentiente.* [L.] No one dissenting; without a dissenting voice.  
*nemo bis punitur pro eodem delicto.* [L.] No one is twice punished for the same offence.  
*nemo me impune lacessit.* [L.] No one assails me with impunity.  
*nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.* [L.] No one is wise at all times.  
*nemo repente fuit turpissimus.* [L.] No one ever became a thorough villain in an instant.  
*nemo solus sapit.* [L.] No one is wise alone.  
*ne plus ultra.* [L.] Nothing further; the uttermost point; perfection.  
*ne puero gladium.* [L.] Intrust not a boy with a sword.  
*ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat.* [L.] Lest the state receive any detriment.  
*ne quis nimis.* [L.] Avoid extremes.  
*nervus probandi.* [L.] The sinews of the argument.  
*ne sutor supra crepidam.* [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his shoe; let no one meddle with what lies beyond his range.  
*ne tentes, aut perice.* [L.] Attempt not, or accomplish thoroughly.  
*ne vile fano.* [L.] Let nothing vile be in the temple.  
*nilhil ad rem.* [L.] Nothing to the point.  
*nilhil (properly nullum) quod tetigit non ornavit.* [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it.  
*nil admirari.* [L.] To be astonished at nothing.  
*nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.* [L.] To be conscious of no fault, and to turn pale at no accusation.  
*nil desperandum.* [L.] There is no reason for despair.  
*nil nisi cruce.* [L.] No dependence but on the cross.  
*ni P'un ni P'autre.* [Fr.] Neither the one nor the other.  
*nimium ne crede colori.* [L.] Trust not too much to looks.  
*n'importe.* [Fr.] It matters not.

*nisi Dominus frustra.* [L.] Unless God be with us all our labour is in vain.  
*nitor in adversum.* [L.] I strive against opposition.  
*nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.* [L.] Virtue is the true and only nobility.  
*noblesse oblige.* [Fr.] Rank imposes obligations; much is expected from one in good position.  
*noles volens.* [L.] Willing or unwilling.  
*noli me tangere.* [L.] Touch me not.  
*nolo episcopari.* [L.] I do not wish to be made a bishop.  
*nom de guerre.* [Fr.] A war name; an assumed travelling name; a pen name.  
*nom de plume.* [Fr.] An assumed name of a writer; incorrect for *nom de guerre*.  
*nomina stultorum parietibus haerent.* [L.] Fools' names are seen upon the walls.  
*non compos mentis.* [L.] Not in sound mind.  
*non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.* [L.] Every man has not the fortune to go to Corinth (an expensive and luxurious city).  
*non deficiente crumena.* [L.] The purse not failing; if the money holds out.  
*non est inventus.* [L.] He has not been found.  
*non libet.* [L.] It does not please me.  
*non mi ricordo.* [It.] I do not remember.  
*non multa, sed multum.* [L.] Not many things but much.  
*non nobis solum.* [L.] Not to ourselves alone.  
*non nostrum est tantas componere lites.* [L.] It is not for us to settle such grave disputes.  
*non omne licitum honestum.* [L.] Not every lawful thing is honourable.  
*non omnia possumus omnes.* [L.] We cannot, all of us, do everything.  
*non quis, sed quid.* [L.] Not who but what, not the person but the deed.  
*non sequitur.* [L.] It does not follow.  
*non sibi, sed patriæ.* [L.] Not for himself but for his country.  
*non sum qualis eram.* [L.] I am not what I once was.  
*nosce teipsum.* [L.] Know thyself.  
*noscitur e (or a) sociis.* [L.] He is known by his companions.  
*nota bene.* [L.] Mark well.  
*Notre Dame.* [Fr.] Our Lady.  
*n'oubliez pas.* [Fr.] Don't forget.  
*nous avons changé tout cela.* [Fr.] We have changed all that.  
*nous verrons.* [Fr.] We shall see.  
*novus homo.* [L.] A new man; one who has raised himself from obscurity.  
*nudis verbis.* [L.] In plain words.  
*nudum pactum.* [L.] A mere agreement, unconfirmed by writing.  
*nulla dies sine lineâ.* [L.] Not a day without a line; no day without something done.  
*nulli secundus.* [L.] Second to none.  
*nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.* [L.] Being bound to swear to the words of no master.  
*nunc aut nunquam.* [L.] Now or never.

*nunquam minus solus, quam cum solus.* [L.] Never less alone than when alone.  
*nunquam non paratus.* [L.] Never unprepared; always ready.  
*obiit.* [L.] He, or she, died.  
*obiter dictum.* [L.] A thing said by the way.  
*obscurum pro obscurius.* [L.] Explaining an obscurity by something more obscure still.  
*obsta principis.* [L.] Resist the first beginnings.  
*occurent nubes.* [L.] Clouds will intervene.  
*oderint dum metuant.* [L.] Let them hate provided they fear.  
*odi profanum vulgus.* [L.] I loathe the profane rabble.  
*odium theologicum.* [L.] The hatred of theologians.  
*œil de bœuf.* [Fr.] A bull's-eye or small round window.  
*œuvres.* [Fr.] Works.  
*officina gentium.* [L.] The workshop of the nations.  
*omen faustum.* [L.] A favourable omen.  
*omne ignotum pro magnifico.* [L.] Whatever is unknown is held to be magnificent.  
*omnem movere lapidem.* [L.] To turn every stone; to make every exertion.  
*omne solum forti patria.* [L.] Every soil is a brave man's country.  
*omne trinum perfectum.* [L.] Every perfect thing is threefold.  
*omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utilis dulci.* [L.] He gains complete approval who mixes the useful with the agreeable.  
*omnia ad Dei gloriam.* [L.] All things for the glory of God.  
*omnia bona bonis.* [L.] All things are good to the good.  
*omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.* [L.] All things change, and we change with them.  
*omnia vincit amor.* [L.] Love conquers all things.  
*omnia vincit labor.* [L.] Labour overcomes all things.  
*omnis amans amens.* [L.] Every lover is demented.  
*on connaît l'ami au besoin.* [Fr.] A friend is known in time of need.  
*operæ pretium est.* [L.] It is worth while.  
*ora et labora.* [L.] Pray and work.  
*ora pro nobis.* [L.] Pray for us.  
*orator fit, poeta nascitur.* [L.] An orator may be made by training, a poet is born a poet.  
*ore rotundo.* [L.] With round full voice.  
*origo mali.* [L.] Origin of the evil.  
*O! si scie omnia.* [L.] O! if all things so; O! if he had always so spoken or acted.  
*O temporal! O mores!* [L.] O the times! O the manners (or morals)!  
*otosa sedulitas.* [L.] Idle industry; laborious trifling.  
*otium cum dignitate.* [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.  
*oublier je ne puis.* [Fr.] I can never forget.  
*oui-dire.* [Fr.] Hearsay.  
*ouvrage de longue haleine.* [Fr.] A

work of long breath; a long or tedious business.

*ouvrier*. [Fr.] A workman; an operative.

*pace*. [L.] By leave of; not to give offence to.—*Pace tua*, with your consent.

*pacta conventa*. [L.] The conditions agreed on.

*padrone*. [It.] A master; a landlord.

*palida mors*. [L.] Pale death.

*palmarum qui meruit ferat*. [L.] Let him who has won the palm wear it.

*par ci par là*. [Fr.] Here and there.

*par excellence*. [Fr.] By way of eminence.

*pari passu*. [L.] At an equal pace or rate of progress.

*par negotiis, neque supra*. [L.] Neither above nor below his business.

*par nobile fratum*. [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike; the one as good or as bad as the other.

*parole d'honneur*. [Fr.] Word of honour.

*pars pro toto*. [L.] Part for the whole.

*particeps criminis*. [L.] An accomplice in a crime.

*parva componere magnis*. [L.] To compare small things with great.

*passim*. [L.] Everywhere; in all parts of the book, chapter, &c.

*pâté de foie gras*. [Fr.] Goose-liver pie.

*pater patriæ*. [L.] Father of his country.

*pateres conscripti*. [L.] The conscript fathers; Roman senators.

*pax vobiscum*. [L.] Peace be with you.

*peine forte et dure*. [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment; a kind of judicial torture.

*pensée*. [Fr.] A thought.

*per*. [L.] By; by means of; through.

*per ambages*. [L.] By circuitous ways; hence, by allegory; figuratively.

*per angusta ad augusta*. [L.] Through trials to triumph.

*per annum*. [L.] By the year; annually.

*per aspera ad astra*. [L.] Through rough ways to the stars; through suffering to renown.

*per capita*. [L.] By the head or poll.

*per centum*. [L.] By the hundred.

*per cantante*. [It.] For cash.

*per conto*. [It.] Upon account.

*per contra*. [L.] Contrariwise.

*per diem*. [L.] By the day; daily.

*per fas et nefas*. [L.] Through right and wrong.

*perfidivum ingenium Scotorum*. [L.] The intense earnestness of Scotsmen.

*periculum in mora*. [L.] There is danger in delay.

*per mare per terras*. [L.] Through sea and land.

*per mensem*. [It.] By the month.

*per pares*. [L.] By one's peers.

*per saltum*. [L.] By a leap or jump.

*per se*. [L.] By itself; considered apart.

*petitio principii*. [L.] A begging of the question.

*petit maître*. [Fr.] A fop or dandy.

*peu-à-peu*. [Fr.] Little by little; by degrees.

*plac à terre*. [Fr.] A resting-place; a temporary lodging.

*pis aller*. [Fr.] The worst or last shift.

*plebs*. [L.] The common people.

*poco à poco*. [It.] Little by little.

*poeta nascitur, non fit*. [L.] The poet is born, not made; nature, not study, must form the poet.

*point d'appui*. [Fr.] Point of support; prop.

*pondere, non numero*. [L.] By weight, not by number.

*pons asinorum*. [L.] The asses' bridge; a name given to the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid.

*populus vult decipi*. [L.] People like to be deceived.

*post bellum audium*. [L.] Aid after the war.

*poste restante*. [Fr.] To remain in the post-office till called for.

*post hoc ergo propter hoc*. [L.] After this therefore on account of this; subsequent to therefore due to; an illogical way of reasoning.

*pour encourager les autres*. [Fr.] To encourage the others.

*pour faire rire*. [Fr.] To excite laughter.

*pour faire visite*. [Fr.] To pay a visit.

*pour passer le temps*. [Fr.] To pass away the time.

*pour prendre congé*. [Fr.] To take leave.

*præmonitus, præmunitus*. [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.

*prendre la lune avec les dents*. [Fr.] To take the moon by the teeth; to aim at impossibilities.

*presto maturo, presto marcio*. [It.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.

*prêt d'accomplir*. [Fr.] Ready to accomplish.

*prêt pour mon pays*. [Fr.] Ready for my country.

*preux chevalier*. [Fr.] A brave knight.

*primâ facie*. [L.] At first view or consideration.

*primo*. [L.] In the first place.

*primum mobile*. [L.] The source of motion; the mainspring.

*principia non homines*. [L.] Principles, not men.

*principiis obsta*. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.

*prior tempore, prior jure*. [L.] First in time; first by right; first come first served.

*pro aris et fœcis*. [L.] For our altars and our hearths; for civil and religious liberty.

*probatum est*. [L.] It is proved.

*probitas laudatur et alget*. [L.] Honesty is praised and is left to starve.

*pro bono publico*. [L.] For the good of the public.

*pro Deo et ecclesiâ*. [L.] For God and the church.

*pro et contra*. [L.] For and against.

*profanum vulgus*. [L.] The profane vulgar.

*pro formâ*. [L.] For the sake of form.

*pro pudor*. [L.] O, for shame.

*pro memoria*. [L.] For a memorial.

*propaganda fide*. [L.] For extending the faith.

*pro patria*. [L.] For our country.

*pro rata*. [L.] According to rate or proportion.

*pro rege, lege, et grege*. [L.] For the king, the law, and the people.

*pro re nata*. [L.] For special business arising.

*pro tanto*. [L.] For so much; for as far as it goes.

*pro tempore*. [L.] For the time being.

*prudens futuri*. [L.] Thoughtful of the future.

*pugnis et calcibus*. [L.] With fists and heels; with all one's might.

*punica fides*. [L.] Punic (that is, Carthaginian) faith; treachery.

*quæ fuerunt vitia, mores sunt*. [L.] What were once vices are now manners or customs.

*quæ nocent docent*. [L.] Things which injure instruct; we learn by what we suffer.

*qualis ab incepto*. [L.] The same as at the beginning.

*qualis rex, talis grex*. [L.] Like king, like people.

*qualis vita, finis ita*. [L.] As life is so is its end.

*quam diu se bene gesserit*. [L.] As long as he shall behave well; during good behaviour.

*quantum est sapere*. [L.] How desirable is wisdom or knowledge.

*quantum libet*. [L.] As much as you please.

*quantum meruit*. [L.] As much as he deserved.

*quantum mutatus ab illo!* [L.] How changed from what he once was!

*quantum sufficit*. [L.] As much as suffices; a sufficient quantity.

*quelque chose*. [Fr.] Something; a trifle.

*quid faciendum?* [L.] What is to be done?

*quid pro quo*. [L.] One thing for another; tit for tat; an equivalent.

*quid rides?* [L.] What are you laughing at?

*qu'il soit comme il est désiré*. [Fr.] Let it be as desired.

*qui m'aime, aime mon chien*. [Fr.] Love me, love my dog.

*qui n'a santé n'a rien*. [Fr.] He who wants health wants everything.

*qui nimium probat, nihil probat*. [L.] He proves nothing who proves too much.

*qui non proficit, deficit*. [L.] He who does not advance goes backward.

*quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* [L.] Who shall keep the keepers themselves?

*quis separabit?* [L.] Who shall separate?

*qui tacet consentit*. [L.] He who is silent gives consent.

*qui timide rogat, docet negare*. [L.] He who asks timidly invites denial.

*qui va là?* [Fr.] Who goes there?

*qui vive?* [Fr.] Who is there?

*quoad hoc*. [L.] To this extent.

*quo animo*. [L.] With what intention.

*quocunque modo*. [L.] In whatever manner.

*quocunque nomine*. [L.] Under whatever name.

*quod avertat Deus!* [L.] Which may God avert!

*quod bene notandum*. [L.] Which must be especially noticed.

*quod erat demonstrandum*. [L.] Which was to be proved or demonstrated.



*quod erat faciendum.* [L.] Which was to be done.

*quod non opus est, asse carum est.* [L.] What is not wanted (or is of no use to a person) is dear at a copper.

*quod scripsi scripsi.* [L.] What I have written I have written.

*quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus.* [L.] What (has been believed) always, everywhere, by all.

*quod vide.* [L.] Which see; refer to the word just mentioned.

*quo fas et gloria ducunt.* [L.] Whither duty and glory lead.

*quo Fata vocant.* [L.] Whither the Fates call.

*quo jure?* [L.] By what right?

*quorum pars magna fui.* [L.] Of whom, or which, I was an important part.

*quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.* [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.

*quot homines, tot sententiæ.* [L.] Many men, many minds.

*raison d'état.* [Fr.] A reason of state.

*raison d'être.* [Fr.] The reason for a thing's existence.

*rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cygno.* [L.] A rare bird on the earth, and very like a black swan (formerly believed to be non-existent); a person who is a prodigy.

*rari nantes in gurgite vasto.* [L.] Floating at intervals on the vast abyss.

*re.* [L.] In the matter or affair of.

*recte et suaviter.* [L.] Justly and mildly.

*rectus in curia.* [L.] Upright in court; with clean hands.

*reculer pour mieux sauter.* [Fr.] To draw back in order to make a better spring.

*redolet lucernâ.* [L.] It smells of the lamp; it is a laboured production.

*reductio ad absurdum.* [L.] The reducing of a position to a logical absurdity.

*re infectâ.* [L.] The business being unfinished.

*relata refero.* [L.] I repeat the statements as they were given me.

*religio loci.* [L.] The religious spirit of the place.

*rem acu teligisti.* [L.] You have touched the matter with a needle; you have hit the thing exactly.

*remis velisque.* [L.] With oars and sails; using every endeavour.

*renascentur.* [L.] They will be born again.

*renovate animos.* [L.] Renew your courage.

*renovato nomine.* [L.] By a revived name.

*répondre en Normand.* [Fr.] To give an evasive answer.

*requiescat in pace.* [L.] May he (or she) rest in peace.

*res angusta domi.* [L.] Narrow circumstances at home.

*res gestæ.* [L.] Things done; exploits.

*res judicata.* [L.] A case or suit already settled.

*respicere finem.* [L.] Look to the end.

*respublica.* [L.] The commonwealth.

*resurgam.* [L.] I shall rise again.

*revenons à nos moutons.* [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.

*re vera.* [L.] In truth.

*ridere in stomacho.* [L.] To laugh secretly; to laugh in one's sleeve.

*ride si sapias.* [L.] Laugh, if you are wise.

*rien n'est beau que le vrai.* [Fr.] There is nothing beautiful except the truth.

*rira bien, qui rira le dernier.* [Fr.] He laughs well who laughs last.

*risum teneatis, amici?* [L.] Can you keep from laughing, my friends?

*rixatur de lanâ caprînâ.* [L.] He contends about goat's wool; he quarrels about trifles.

*robe de chambre.* [Fr.] A morning-gown or dressing-gown.

*ruat cælum.* [L.] Let the heavens fall.

*rudis indigestaque moles.* [L.] A rude and undigested mass.

*ruit mole sud.* [L.] It falls to ruin by its own weight.

*ruse de guerre.* [Fr.] A stratagem of war.

*rus in urbe.* [L.] The country in town.

*rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis.* [L.] The rustic waits till the river flows by (and ceases to flow).

*sal Atticum.* [L.] Attic salt; i.e. wit.

*salus populi suprema est lex.* [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law.

*salvo jure.* [L.] The right being safe.

*salvo pudore.* [L.] Without offence to modesty.

*sanctum sanctorum.* [L.] The holy of holies.

*sans cérémonie.* [Fr.] Without ceremony.

*sans façon.* [Fr.] Without ceremony or formality.

*sans peur et sans reproche.* [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.

*sans rime et sans raison.* [Fr.] Without rhyme or reason.

*sans souci.* [Fr.] Without care.

*sapere aude.* [L.] Dare to be wise.

*sartor resartus.* [L.] The butcher repatched; the tailor patched or mended.

*sat cito, si sat bene.* [L.] Soon enough done, if well enough done.

*satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum.* [L.] Eloquence enough, but little wisdom.

*satis superque.* [L.] Enough, and more than enough.

*satis verborum.* [L.] Enough of words; no more need be said.

*sat pulchra, si sat bona.* [L.] Hand-some enough, if good enough.

*sauve qui peut.* [Fr.] Let him save himself who can.

*savoir faire.* [Fr.] The knowing how to act; tact.

*savoir vivre.* [Fr.] Good-breeding; refined manners.

*scandalum magnatum.* [L.] Slander or libel of dignitaries.

*scribitur indocti doctique.* [L.] We all write, learned and unlearned.

*sculptit.* [L.] Engraved it.

*secundum artem.* [L.] According to art or rule; scientifically.

*secundum naturam.* [L.] According to nature.

*selon les règles.* [Fr.] According to rule.

*semel abbas, semper abbas.* [L.] Once an abbot, always an abbot.

*semel et simul.* [L.] Once and together.

*semel insanivimus omnes.* [L.] We have all been mad on one occasion.

*semel pro semper.* [L.] Once for all.

*semper avarus eget.* [L.] The avaricious is always in want.

*semper fidelis.* [L.] Always faithful.

*semper idem.* [L.] Always the same.

*semper paratus.* [L.] Always ready.

*semper il mal non vien per nuocere.* [It.] Misfortune does not always come to injure.

*senatus consultum.* [L.] A decree of the senate.

*se non è vero, è ben trovato.* [It.] If not true it is cleverly invented.

*sequiturque patrem haud passibus æquis.* [L.] He follows his father, but not with equal steps.

*seriatim.* [L.] In a series; one by one.

*sero venientibus ossa.* [L.] Those who come late shall have the bones.

*serus in cælum redeas.* [L.] Late may you return to heaven; may you live long.

*servare modum.* [L.] To keep within bounds.

*servus servorum Dei.* [L.] A servant of the servants of God.

*sesquipedalia verba.* [L.] Words a foot and a half long.

*sic eunt fata hominum.* [L.] Thus go the fates of men.

*sic itur ad astra.* [L.] Such is the way to the stars, or to immortality.

*sic passim.* [L.] So here and there throughout; so everywhere.

*sic semper tyrannis.* [L.] Ever so to tyrants.

*sic transit gloria mundi.* [L.] Thus passes away the glory of this world.

*sicut ante.* [L.] As before.

*sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis.* [L.] As with our fathers so may God be with us.

*sic vos non vobis.* [L.] Thus you labour but not for yourselves.

*si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos?* [L.] If God be with us who shall stand against us?

*si diis placet.* [L.] If it pleases the gods.

*silent lætes inter arma.* [L.] Amidst arms, or in war, laws are silent, or disregarded.

*similia similibus curantur.* [L.] Like things are cured by like.

*similis simili gaudet.* [L.] Like is pleased with like.

*si monumentum queris circumspice.* [L.] If you seek his monument, look around you.

*simplex munditiis.* [L.] Elegant in simplicity.

*sine curâ.* [L.] Without charge or care.

*sine die.* [L.] Without a day being appointed.

*sine dubio.* [L.] Without doubt.

*sine mora.* [L.] Without delay.

*sine præjudicio.* [L.] Without prejudice.

*sine qua non.* [L.] Without which, not.

*si parva licet componere magnis.* [L.] If small things may be compared with great.

*siste viator.* [L.] Stop traveller.  
*sit tibi terra levis.* [L.] Light lie the earth upon thee.  
*sit ut est aut non sit.* [L.] Let it be as it is, or not at all.  
*si vis pacem, para bellum.* [L.] If you wish for peace, prepare for war.  
*sola nobilitas virtus.* [L.] Virtue the only nobility.  
*solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.* [L.] They make a wilderness and call it peace.  
*sotto voce.* [It.] In an undertone.  
*souffler le chaud et le froid.* [Fr.] To blow hot and cold.  
*spero meliora.* [L.] I hope for better things.  
*pes sibi quisque.* [L.] Let every one hope in himself.  
*spirituel.* [Fr.] Intellectual; witty.  
*splendide mendax.* [L.] Nobly untruthful; untrue for a good object.  
*spolia optima.* [L.] The very choicest of the spoils.  
*sponte sud.* [L.] Of one's (or its) own accord.  
*stat magni nominis umbra.* [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.  
*stat pro ratione voluntas.* [L.] Will stands for reason.  
*statu quo ante bellum.* [L.] In the state in which things were before the war.  
*status quo.* [L.] The state in which.  
*stemmata quid faciunt?* [L.] Of what value are pedigrees?  
*sternitur alieno vulnere.* [L.] He is slain by a blow aimed at another.  
*stat.* [L.] Let it stand; do not delete.  
*tadium immane loquendi.* [L.] An insatiable desire for talking.  
*sua cuique voluptas.* [L.] Every man has his own pleasures.  
*suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.* [L.] Gentle in manner, resolute in execution or action.  
*sub colore juris.* [L.] Under colour of law.  
*sub hoc signo vinces.* [L.] Under this standard you will conquer.  
*sub iudice.* [L.] Under consideration.  
*sublatâ causâ, tollitur effectus.* [L.] The cause being removed the effect ceases.  
*sub pœna.* [L.] Under a penalty.  
*sub pretexto juris.* [L.] Under the pretext of justice.  
*sub rosa.* [L.] Under the rose; privately.  
*sub silentio.* [L.] In silence.  
*sub specie.* [L.] Under the appearance of.  
*sub voce.* [L.] Under such or such a word.  
*suggestio falsi.* [L.] Suggestion of falsehood.  
*sui generis.* [L.] Of its own or of a peculiar kind.  
*summum bonum.* [L.] The chief good.  
*summum jus, summa injuria.* [L.] The rigour of the law is the height of oppression.  
*sumptibus publicis.* [L.] At the public expense.  
*sum quod eris; fui quod es.* [L.] I am what you will be, I was what you are.  
*sunt lacrimæ rerum.* [L.] There are tears for some events.

*suo Marte.* [L.] By his own prowess.  
*suppressio veri, suggestio falsi.* [L.] A suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a falsehood.  
*surgit amari aliquid.* [L.] Something bitter arises.  
*sursum corda.* [L.] Lift up your hearts.  
*suum cuique.* [L.] Let every one have his own.  
*sus cuique mos.* [L.] Every one has his particular habit.  
*tableau vivant.* [Fr.] A living picture; the representation of some scene by a group of persons.  
*tabula rasa.* [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.  
*trêche sans tache.* [Fr.] A work without a stain.  
*tædium vitæ.* [L.] Weariness of life.  
*tam Martem quam Minervâ.* [L.] As much by Mars as by Minerva; as much by courage as by genius.  
*tangere vulnus.* [L.] To touch the wound.  
*tantane animis cælestibus iræ?* [L.] Can such anger dwell in heavenly minds?  
*tant mieux.* [Fr.] So much the better.  
*tanto buon che val niente.* [It.] So good as to be good for nothing.  
*tant pis.* [Fr.] So much the worse.  
*tantum vidit Virgilium.* [L.] He merely saw Virgil; he only looked on the great man.  
*te iudice.* [L.] You being the judge.  
*tel maître, tel valet.* [Fr.] Like master, like man.  
*tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.* [L.] The times are changing and we with them.  
*tempori parendum.* [L.] We must yield to the times.  
*tempus edax rerum.* [L.] Time the devourer of all things.  
*tempus fugit.* [L.] Time flies.  
*tempus omnia revelat.* [L.] Time reveals all things.  
*tenax propositi.* [L.] Tenacious of his purpose.  
*teres atque rotundus.* [L.] Round and smooth; polished and complete.  
*terminus ad quem.* [L.] The term or limit to which.  
*terminus a quo.* [L.] The term or limit from which.  
*terre filius.* [L.] A son of the earth.  
*terra incognita.* [L.] An unknown country.  
*tertium quid.* [L.] A third something; a nondescript.  
*tibi seris, tibi metis.* [L.] You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself.  
*tiens à la vérité.* [Fr.] Maintain the truth.  
*tiens ta foi.* [Fr.] Keep thy faith.  
*tiers état.* [Fr.] The third estate; the commons.  
*toga virilis.* [L.] The manly toga; the dress of manhood.  
*to kalon.* [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.  
*to prepon.* [Gr.] The becoming or proper.  
*tot homines, quot sententiæ.* [L.] So many men, so many minds.  
*totidem verbis.* [L.] In just so many words.  
*toties quoties.* [L.] As often as.  
*totis viribus.* [L.] With all his might.

*toto celo.* [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.  
*toujours perdis.* [Fr.] Always partridges; always the same thing over again.  
*toujours prêt.* [Fr.] Always ready.  
*tour de force.* [Fr.] A feat of strength or skill.  
*tourner casaque.* [Fr.] To turn one's coat; to change sides.  
*tout-à-fait.* [Fr.] Wholly; entirely.  
*tout-à-l'heure.* [Fr.] Instantly.  
*tout au contraire.* [Fr.] On the contrary.  
*tout à vous.* [Fr.] Wholly yours.  
*tout bien ou rien.* [Fr.] The whole or nothing.  
*tout de suite.* [Fr.] Immediately.  
*tout le monde est sage après coup.* [Fr.] Everybody is wise after the event.  
*trahit sua quemque voluptas.* [L.] Every one is attracted by his own liking.  
*tria juncta in uno.* [L.] Three joined in one.  
*Troja fuit.* [L.] Troy was; Troy is no more.  
*Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur.* [L.] Trojan or Tyrian there shall be no distinction so far as I am concerned.  
*truditur dies diæ.* [L.] One day is pressed onward by another.  
*tulit alter honores.* [L.] Another has carried off the honours.  
*tu ne cede malis.* [L.] Do not yield to evils.  
*tu quoque.* [L.] Thou also.  
*tutor et ultor.* [L.] Protector and avenger.  
*tuum est.* [L.] It is your own.  
*uberima fides.* [L.] Superabounding faith.  
*ubi bene, ibi patria.* [L.] Where it is well there is one's country.  
*ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum.* [L.] Where the law is uncertain there is no law.  
*ubi libertas, ibi patria.* [L.] Where liberty is there is my country.  
*ubi mel, ibi apes.* [L.] Where honey is, there are bees.  
*ubique.* [L.] Everywhere.  
*ubi supra.* [L.] Where above mentioned.  
*ultima ratio regum.* [L.] The last argument of kings; war.  
*ultimus Romanorum.* [L.] The last of the Romans.  
*ultra licitum.* [L.] Beyond what is allowable.  
*ultra vires.* [L.] Beyond powers or rights conferred by law.  
*una voce.* [L.] With one voice; unanimously.  
*un bien fait n'est jamais perdu.* [Fr.] A kindness is never lost.  
*un fait accompli.* [Fr.] An accomplished fact.  
*unguis et rostro.* [L.] With claws and beak; tooth and nail.  
*uno animo.* [L.] With one mind; unanimously.  
*un sot à triple étagé.* [Fr.] An egregious fool.  
*un 'tiens' vaut mieux que deux 'tu l'auras'.* [Fr.] One take it is worth more than two thou shalt have it; a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

*urbi et orbi.* [L.] To the city (Rome) and the world.  
*usque ad aras.* [L.] To the very altars; to the last extremity.  
*usque ad nauseam.* [L.] To disgust.  
*usus loquendi.* [L.] The usage in speaking.  
*utile dulci.* [L.] The useful with the pleasant.  
*ut infra.* [L.] As below.  
*ut possidetis.* [L.] As you possess; as you stand; with the possessions you at present hold.  
*ut pignus amicitiae.* [L.] As a pledge of friendship.  
*ut quocunque paratus.* [L.] Prepared for every event.  
*ut supra.* [L.] As above stated.  
*vacuus cantat coram latrone viator.* [L.] The traveller with an empty purse sings in presence of the highway-man.  
*vade in pace.* [L.] Go in peace.  
*vade retro.* [L.] Get thee behind me; avaunt.  
*væ victis!* [L.] Woe to the vanquished!  
*valeat quantum valere potest.* [L.] Let it pass for what it is worth.  
*valeat de chambre.* [Fr.] A personal attendant; a body-servant.  
*valeat de place.* [Fr.] A guide to a town, &c.  
*variae lectiones.* [L.] Various readings.  
*variorum notæ.* [L.] The notes of various commentators.  
*varium et mutabile semper foemina.* [L.] Woman is ever a changeful and capricious thing.  
*velis et remis.* [L.] With sails and oars; by every possible means.  
*veluti in speculum.* [L.] Even as in a mirror.  
*venenum in auro bibitur.* [L.] Poison is drunk from golden vessels.  
*venia necessitati datur.* [L.] Indulgence is granted to necessity.  
*veni, vidi, vici.* [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.  
*ventis secundis.* [L.] With prosperous winds.  
*vera incesu patuit dea.* [L.] The real goddess was made manifest by her walk.  
*verbatim et literatim.* [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.  
*verbum sat sapienti.* [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.  
*veritas odium parit.* [L.] Truth begets hatred.  
*veritas prevalebit.* [L.] Truth will prevail.  
*veritas vincit.* [L.] Truth conquers.

*veritatis simplex oratio est.* [L.] The language of truth is simple.  
*vérité sans peur.* [Fr.] Truth without fear.  
*ver non semper viret.* [L.] Spring is not always green.  
*vestigia nulla retrorsum.* [L.] No returning footsteps; no traces backward.  
*vexata quaestio.* [L.] A disputed question.  
*via media.* [L.] A middle course.  
*via trita, via tuta.* [L.] The beaten path is the safe path.  
*vice versa.* [L.] The terms of the case being reversed.  
*vide et crede.* [L.] See and believe.  
*video melliora proboque, deteriora sequor.* [L.] I see and approve the better things, I follow the worse.  
*vide ut supra.* [L.] See what is stated above.  
*vi et armis.* [L.] By force and arms; by main force; by violence.  
*vigilate et orate.* [L.] Watch and pray.  
*vigueur de dessus.* [Fr.] Strength from on high.  
*vincit amor patriæ.* [L.] The love of our country prevails.  
*vincit omnia veritas.* [L.] Truth conquers all things.  
*vincit qui patitur.* [L.] He who endures conquers.  
*vincit qui se vincit.* [L.] He conquers who overcomes himself.  
*vinculum matrimonii.* [L.] The bond of marriage.  
*vindex injuriæ.* [L.] An avenger of injury.  
*vires acquirit eundo.* [L.] As it goes it acquires strength.  
*Virgilium vidi tantum.* [L.] Virgil (or other great man) I only saw.  
*vir sapit qui pauca loquitur.* [L.] He is a wise man who says but little.  
*virtus in arduis.* [L.] Virtue or courage in difficulties.  
*virtus incendit vires.* [L.] Virtue kindles strength.  
*virtus laudatur et alget.* [L.] Virtue is praised and starves.  
*virtus millia scuta.* [L.] Virtue is a thousand shields.  
*virtus semper viridis.* [L.] Virtue is always green.  
*virtus sola nobilitat.* [L.] Virtue alone ennobles.  
*virtus vincit invidiam.* [L.] Virtue overcomes envy or hatred.  
*virtute et fide.* [L.] By or with virtue and faith.  
*virtute et labore.* [L.] By virtue and labour.

*virtute non astutia.* [L.] By virtue, not by craft.  
*virtute non verbis.* [L.] By virtue, not by words.  
*virtute officii.* [L.] By virtue of office.  
*virtute securus.* [L.] Secure through virtue.  
*virtutis amore.* [L.] From love of virtue.  
*virtutis fortuna comes.* [L.] Fortune is the companion of valour or virtue.  
*vis comica.* [L.] Comic power or talent.  
*vis conservatrix naturæ.* [L.] The preservative power of nature.  
*vis inertiae.* [L.] The power of inertia; resistance to force applied.  
*vis medicatrix naturæ.* [L.] The healing power of nature.  
*vis unita fortior.* [L.] United power is stronger.  
*vis vitæ.* [L.] The vigour of life.  
*vita brevis, ars longa.* [L.] Life is short, art is long.  
*vitæ via virtus.* [L.] Virtue the way of life.  
*vitam impendere vero.* [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.  
*vita sine literis mors est.* [L.] Life without literature is death.  
*vivat regina!* [L.] Long live the queen!  
*vivat rex!* [L.] Long live the king!  
*vivâ voce.* By the living voice; orally.  
*vive la bagatelle!* [Fr.] Success to trifles or frivolity!  
*vive le roi!* [Fr.] Long live the king!  
*vivit post funera virtus.* [L.] Virtue survives the grave.  
*voilà.* [Fr.] Behold; there is; there are.  
*voilà tout.* [Fr.] That's all.  
*voilà une autre chose.* [Fr.] That's another thing; that is quite a different matter.  
*voir le dessous des cartes.* [Fr.] To see the under side of the cards; to be in the secret.  
*volenti non fit injuria.* [L.] No injustice is done to the consenting person.  
*volo, non valeo.* [L.] I am willing, but unable.  
*vox et præterea nihil.* [L.] A voice and nothing more; sound but no sense.  
*vox populi, vox Dei.* [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.  
*vulgò.* [L.] Commonly.  
*vulnus immedicabile.* [L.] An irreparable injury.  
*vultus est index animi.* [L.] The countenance is the index of the mind.



# ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS COMMONLY USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

|                                                                                   |                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>A.</i> or <i>ans.</i> Answer.                                                  | <i>Aq.</i> (L. <i>aqua</i> ). Water.                                                                                          | <i>Bp.</i> Bishop.                                                                                                                                   |
| <i>a.</i> or <i>@</i> (L. <i>ad</i> ). To or at.                                  | <i>A.R.</i> (L. <i>Anno Regni</i> ). In the year of the reign.                                                                | <i>Br.</i> or <i>Bro.</i> Brother.                                                                                                                   |
| <i>ā.</i> or <i>ād.</i> In <i>med.</i> of each the same quantity.                 | <i>Ar.</i> or <i>Arab.</i> Arabic.                                                                                            | <i>Brig.</i> Brigade or brigadier.                                                                                                                   |
| <i>A.B.</i> (L. <i>Artium Baccalaureus</i> ). Bachelor of Arts. See <i>B.A.</i>   | <i>Ar.</i> or <i>Arr.</i> Arrive -s; arrival.                                                                                 | <i>Brit.</i> Britain, Britannia, British, Briton.                                                                                                    |
| <i>A.B.</i> Able-bodied seaman.                                                   | <i>A.R.A.</i> Associate of the Royal Academy.                                                                                 | <i>B.S.</i> Bachelor in Surgery.                                                                                                                     |
| <i>Abl.</i> Ablative.                                                             | <i>Arch.</i> Architecture.                                                                                                    | <i>B.Sc.</i> Bachelor of Science.                                                                                                                    |
| <i>Abp.</i> Archbishop.                                                           | <i>Archd.</i> Archdeacon.                                                                                                     | <i>Bt.</i> Baronet.                                                                                                                                  |
| <i>A.C.</i> (L. <i>Ante Christum</i> ). Before Christ.                            | <i>A.R.H.A.</i> Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.                                                                     | <i>Bucks.</i> Buckinghamshire.                                                                                                                       |
| <i>Acc.</i> Accusative.                                                           | <i>A.R.I.B.A.</i> Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.                                                     | <i>Bush.</i> Bushel.                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>Acc.</i> or <i>Acct.</i> Account or accountant.                                | <i>Arith.</i> Arithmetic or Arithmetical.                                                                                     | <i>B.V.</i> Blessed Virgin.                                                                                                                          |
| <i>A.C.P.</i> Associate of the College of Preceptors.                             | <i>Ark.</i> Arkansas.                                                                                                         | <i>B.V.M.</i> Blessed Virgin Mary.                                                                                                                   |
| <i>A.D.</i> (L. <i>Anno Domini</i> ). In the year of our Lord.                    | <i>Arm.</i> Armenian; Armoric.                                                                                                | <i>C.</i> Cent or Cents.                                                                                                                             |
| <i>A.D.C.</i> Aide-de-camp.                                                       | <i>Armor.</i> Armoric.                                                                                                        | <i>C.</i> Centigrade.                                                                                                                                |
| <i>Adj.</i> Adjective.                                                            | <i>A.R.P.</i> Air Raid Precautions.                                                                                           | <i>C.</i> Centime or centimes.                                                                                                                       |
| <i>Adj.</i> Adjutant.                                                             | <i>Arr.</i> Arrive -s -d or arrival.                                                                                          | <i>C.</i> (L. <i>centum</i> ). A hundred.                                                                                                            |
| <i>Ad lib.</i> or <i>Ad libit.</i> (L. <i>ad libitum</i> ). At pleasure.          | <i>A.R.R.C.</i> Associate of the Royal Red Cross.                                                                             | <i>C.</i> or <i>Cap.</i> (L. <i>caput</i> ). Chapter.                                                                                                |
| <i>Adm.</i> Admiral.                                                              | <i>A.R.S.A.</i> Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.                                                                      | <i>C.A.</i> Chartered Accountant.                                                                                                                    |
| <i>Adv.</i> Adverb.                                                               | <i>A.R.S.M.</i> Associate of the Royal School of Mines.                                                                       | <i>Ca.</i> or <i>Cal.</i> California.                                                                                                                |
| <i>E.</i> or <i>æt.</i> (L. <i>ætatis</i> ). Of age; aged.                        | <i>Art.</i> Article.                                                                                                          | <i>Cam.</i> or <i>Camb.</i> Cambridge.                                                                                                               |
| <i>A.F.A.</i> Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries.                              | <i>A.S.</i> , <i>A. - S.</i> , or <i>A. - Sax.</i> Anglo-Saxon.                                                               | <i>Cant.</i> Canterbury.                                                                                                                             |
| <i>A.F.C.</i> Air Force Cross.                                                    | <i>Ast.</i> Assistant.                                                                                                        | <i>Cant.</i> Canticles.                                                                                                                              |
| <i>A.F.M.</i> Air Force Medal.                                                    | <i>Astrol.</i> Astrology.                                                                                                     | <i>Cantab.</i> (L. <i>Cantabrigiensis</i> ). Of Cambridge.                                                                                           |
| <i>A.F.S.</i> Auxiliary Fire Service.                                             | <i>Astron.</i> Astronomy or astronomical.                                                                                     | <i>Cantuar.</i> (L. <i>Cantuariensis</i> ). Of Canterbury.                                                                                           |
| <i>Ag.</i> (L. <i>argentum</i> ). Silver.                                         | <i>A.T.S.</i> Auxiliary Territorial Service.                                                                                  | <i>Cap.</i> Capital.                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>Ag.</i> Agent.                                                                 | <i>Att.</i> or <i>Atty.</i> Attorney.                                                                                         | <i>Cap.</i> (L. <i>caput</i> ). Chapter.                                                                                                             |
| <i>A.H.</i> (L. <i>Anno Hegiræ</i> ). In the year of the Hegira (A.D. 622).       | <i>Atty. Gen.</i> Attorney-general.                                                                                           | <i>Caps.</i> Capitals.                                                                                                                               |
| <i>A.I.A.</i> Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.                            | <i>Au.</i> (L. <i>aureum</i> ). Gold.                                                                                         | <i>Capt.</i> Captain.                                                                                                                                |
| <i>A.Inst.C.E.</i> Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers.               | <i>A.U.C.</i> (L. <i>Anno Urbis Conditiæ</i> or <i>Ab Urbe Conditi</i> ). In the year from the building of the city (= Rome). | <i>Capt.</i> Cardinal.                                                                                                                               |
| <i>A.K.C.</i> Associate of King's College (London).                               | <i>Aug.</i> Augmentative.                                                                                                     | <i>Carp.</i> Carpentry.                                                                                                                              |
| <i>Ala.</i> Alabama.                                                              | <i>Aug.</i> August.                                                                                                           | <i>Cath.</i> Catholic.                                                                                                                               |
| <i>Ald.</i> Alderman.                                                             | <i>Aur.</i> (L. <i>aureum</i> ). Gold.                                                                                        | <i>C.B.</i> Companion of the Bath.                                                                                                                   |
| <i>Alex.</i> Alexander.                                                           | <i>A.V.</i> Authorized Version (of the Bible).                                                                                | <i>C.B.E.</i> Commander of Order of the British Empire.                                                                                              |
| <i>Alf.</i> Alfred.                                                               | <i>Avoir.</i> Avoirdupois.                                                                                                    | <i>C.C.</i> Catholic curate.                                                                                                                         |
| <i>Alg.</i> Algebra.                                                              | <i>B.</i> or <i>Bk.</i> Book.                                                                                                 | <i>C.C.</i> County Councillor.                                                                                                                       |
| <i>A.M.</i> (L. <i>Anno Mundi</i> ). In the year of the world.                    | <i>B.</i> or <i>Brit.</i> British.                                                                                            | <i>C.E.</i> Civil Engineer.                                                                                                                          |
| <i>A.M.</i> (L. <i>Ante Meridiem</i> ). Before noon.                              | <i>B.</i> Born.                                                                                                               | <i>Cel.</i> Celsius (thermometer).                                                                                                                   |
| <i>A.M.</i> (L. <i>Artium Magister</i> ). Master of Arts.                         | <i>B.A.</i> Bachelor of Arts.                                                                                                 | <i>Celt.</i> Celtic.                                                                                                                                 |
| <i>Am.</i> or <i>Amer.</i> America or American.                                   | <i>Bart.</i> or <i>Bt.</i> Baronet.                                                                                           | <i>Cent.</i> (L. <i>centum</i> ). A hundred.                                                                                                         |
| <i>A.M.Inst.C.E.</i> Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.      | <i>B.C.B.</i> British Broadcasting Corporation.                                                                               | <i>Centig.</i> Centigrade (thermometer).                                                                                                             |
| <i>A.M.I.E.E.</i> Associate Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.    | <i>B.C.</i> Before Christ.                                                                                                    | <i>C.F.</i> Chaplain to the Forces.                                                                                                                  |
| <i>A.M.I.Mech.E.</i> Associate Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. | <i>B.C.L.</i> Bachelor of Civil Law.                                                                                          | <i>Cf.</i> (L. <i>confer</i> ). Compare.                                                                                                             |
| <i>An.</i> (L. <i>anno</i> ). In the year.                                        | <i>B.D.</i> Bachelor of Divinity.                                                                                             | <i>C.G.</i> Coast-guard.                                                                                                                             |
| <i>Anal.</i> Analysis.                                                            | <i>Bd.</i> Bound.                                                                                                             | <i>C.G.</i> Commissary-general.                                                                                                                      |
| <i>Anat.</i> Anatomy or anatomical.                                               | <i>Bds.</i> Boards (bound in).                                                                                                | <i>C.G.S.</i> (used adjectively). Centimetre, Gramme, Second (the units of length, mass, and time, widely adopted in modern scientific calculation). |
| <i>Anon.</i> Anonymous.                                                           | <i>Beds.</i> Bedfordshire.                                                                                                    | <i>C.H.</i> Companion of Honour.                                                                                                                     |
| <i>Ans.</i> Answer.                                                               | <i>Belg.</i> Belgic.                                                                                                          | <i>Ch.</i> or <i>Chap.</i> Chapter.                                                                                                                  |
| <i>Ant.</i> or <i>Antiq.</i> Antiquities or antiquarian.                          | <i>Ben.</i> or <i>Benj.</i> Benjamin.                                                                                         | <i>Ch.</i> Church.                                                                                                                                   |
| <i>Aor.</i> Aorist.                                                               | <i>Berks.</i> Berkshire.                                                                                                      | <i>Chal.</i> or <i>Chald.</i> Chaldee or Chaldaic.                                                                                                   |
| <i>Ap.</i> or <i>Apl.</i> April.                                                  | <i>B. ès L.</i> (Fr. <i>Bachelier ès Lettres</i> ). Bachelor of Letters.                                                      | <i>Chanc.</i> Chancellor.                                                                                                                            |
| <i>Apoc.</i> Apogee.                                                              | <i>Bib.</i> Bible or biblical.                                                                                                | <i>Chap.</i> Chapter.                                                                                                                                |
| <i>Apoc.</i> Apocalypse.                                                          | <i>Biog.</i> Biography or biographical.                                                                                       | <i>Chas.</i> Charles.                                                                                                                                |
| <i>App.</i> Appendix.                                                             | <i>Bk.</i> Bank.                                                                                                              | <i>Chem.</i> Chemistry or chemical.                                                                                                                  |
| <i>Apr.</i> April.                                                                | <i>Bk.</i> Book.                                                                                                              | <i>Chin.</i> Chinese.                                                                                                                                |
|                                                                                   | <i>B.L.</i> Bachelor of Law.                                                                                                  | <i>Chr.</i> Christ or Christian.                                                                                                                     |
|                                                                                   | <i>B.Litt.</i> Bachelor of Letters.                                                                                           | <i>Chr.</i> Christopher.                                                                                                                             |
|                                                                                   | <i>B.M.</i> Bachelor of Medicine.                                                                                             | <i>Chron.</i> Chronicles or Chronology.                                                                                                              |
|                                                                                   | <i>B.Mus.</i> Bachelor of Music.                                                                                              | <i>C.I.</i> Order of the Crown of India.                                                                                                             |
|                                                                                   | <i>Bn.</i> Battalion.                                                                                                         | <i>C.I.E.</i> Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.                                                                                           |
|                                                                                   | <i>Bot.</i> Botany or botanical.                                                                                              | <i>Cit.</i> Citizen.                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                   |                                                                                                                               | <i>Civ.</i> Civil.                                                                                                                                   |
|                                                                                   |                                                                                                                               | <i>C.J.</i> Chief-justice.                                                                                                                           |
|                                                                                   |                                                                                                                               | <i>Class.</i> Classical.                                                                                                                             |

Clk. Clerk.  
 Cm. Centimetres.  
 C.M. Certificated Master.  
 C.M. (L. *Chirurgia Magister*). Master in Surgery.  
 C.M. Common Metre.  
 C.M.G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.  
 Co. Company.  
 Co. County.  
 C.O.D. Cash on Delivery.  
 Col. Colonel.  
 Col. Colossians.  
 Col. Column.  
 Coll. College.  
 Colloq. Colloquial, colloquialism, or colloquially.  
 Com. Commander.  
 Com. Commerce.  
 Com. Commissioner or committee.  
 Com. Commadore.  
 Com. Common.  
 Comm. Commentary.  
 Comp. Compare or comparative.  
 Comp. Compound or compounded.  
 Compar. Comparative.  
 Com. Ver. Common Version.  
 Con. (L. *contra*). Against.  
 Cong. Congress.  
 Conj. Conjunction.  
 Conn. Connecticut.  
 Con. Sect. Conic Sections.  
 Contr. Contracted or contraction.  
 Cop. or Copt. Coptic.  
 Cor. Corinthians.  
 Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.  
 Corn. Cornish or Cornwall.  
 Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.  
 Cos. Cosine.  
 C.P. Clerk of the Peace.  
 C.P. Common Pleas.  
 C.P.C. Clerk of the Privy Council.  
 C.P.S. (L. *Custos Privati Sigilli*). Keeper of the Privy Seal.  
 Cr. Credit or Creditor.  
 C.R. (L. *Custos Rotulorum*). Keeper of the Rolls.  
 Cres. Crescendo.  
 Crim. Con. Criminal Conversation or adultery.  
 C.S. Chemical Society.  
 C.S. Civil Service.  
 C.S. Clerk to the Signet.  
 C.S. Court of Session.  
 C.S.I. Companion of the Star of India.  
 Ct. Cent.  
 Ct. (L. *centum*). A hundred.  
 Ct. Connecticut.  
 C.T.C. Cyclists' Touring Club.  
 Cu. (L. *cuprum*). Copper.  
 Cur. or Curt. Current; this month.  
 C.V.O. Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.  
 Cwt. A hundredweight or hundred-weights.  
 Cyc. Cyclopædia.  
 d. (L. *denarius, denarii*). A penny or pence.  
 d. Died.  
 Dan. Danish.  
 Dat. Dative.  
 D.B.E. Dame Commander of Order of the British Empire.  
 D.C. (It. *Da Capo*). From the beginning; again.  
 D.C. District of Columbia.  
 D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.  
 D.C.M. Distinguished Conduct Medal.

D.C.V.O. Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.  
 D.D. Doctor of Divinity.  
 De. Delaware.  
 Dec. December.  
 Decl. Declension.  
 Def. Definition.  
 Deft. Defendant.  
 Deg. Degree or Degrees.  
 Del. Delaware.  
 Del. (L. *delineavit*). He (or she) drew it.  
 Dep. or Dept. Department.  
 Dep. Deputy.  
 Deut. Deuteronomy.  
 D.F. Dean of the Faculty.  
 D.F. Defender of the Faith.  
 D.F.C. Distinguished Flying Cross.  
 D.F.M. Distinguished Flying Medal.  
 D.G. (L. *Dei Gratia*). By the Grace of God.  
 Dict. Dictionary.  
 Dim. or Dimin. Diminuendo.  
 Dim. Diminutive.  
 Dis. or Disc. Discount.  
 Div. Divide, dividend, division, or divisor.  
 D.L. Deputy Lieutenant.  
 D.Lit. or D.Litt. Doctor of Letters or Literature.  
 D.M. or D.Mus. Doctor of Music.  
 Do. (It. *ditto*). The same.  
 Dols. Dollars.  
 D.O.M. (L. *Deo optimo Maximo*). To God the best and greatest.  
 Dom. Econ. Domestic Economy.  
 Doz. Dozen.  
 D.P.H. Diploma in Public Health.  
 D.Phil. Doctor of Philosophy.  
 Dr. Debtor.  
 Dr. Doctor.  
 Dr. Dram or Drams.  
 D.S. (It. *Dal Segno*). From the sign; musical term.  
 D.S.C. Distinguished Service Cross.  
 D.Sc. Doctor of Science.  
 D.S.M. Distinguished Service Medal.  
 D.S.O. Distinguished Service Order.  
 Du. Dutch.  
 Dunelm. (*Dunelmensis*). Of Durham.  
 D.V. (L. *Deo volente*). God willing.  
 Dwt. (L. *denarius*, penny, and Eng. weight). A pennyweight or penny-weights.  
 Dyn. Dynamics.  
 E. East or eastern.  
 E. English.  
 Ea. Each.  
 Eben. Ebenezer.  
 Eblan. (L. *Eblanensis*). Of Dublin.  
 Ebor. (L. *Eboracensis*). Of York.  
 E.C. Eastern Central (postal district, London).  
 E.C. Established Church.  
 Eccl. or Eccles. Ecclesiastes or ecclesiastical.  
 Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.  
 Ed. Edition or editor.  
 Ed. or Edin. Edinburgh.  
 Edm. Edmund.  
 E.D.S. English Dialect Society.  
 Edw. Edward.  
 E.E. Errors excepted.  
 E.E. Electrical Engineer.  
 E.E.T.S. Early English Text Society.  
 e.g. (L. *exempli gratia*). For example.  
 E.I.C. or E.I.Co. East India Company.

E.I.C.S. East India Company's Service.  
 Elec. or Elect. Electric or electricity.  
 Eliz. Elizabeth.  
 E.Lon. East Longitude.  
 E.M.F. Electromotive Force.  
 Emp. Emperor or empress.  
 Ency. or Encyc. Encyclopædia.  
 E.N.E. East-north-east.  
 Eng. England or English.  
 Engin. Engineering.  
 Ent. or Entom. Entomology.  
 Env. Ext. Envoy Extraordinary.  
 Eph. Ephesians.  
 Eph. Ephraim.  
 Epiph. Epiphany.  
 Epis. Episcopal.  
 Epist. Epistle.  
 Eq. Equivalent; equal.  
 E.R.I. (*Edwardus Rex Imperator*). Edward King Emperor.  
 Esd. Esdras.  
 E.S.E. East-south-east.  
 Esq. or Esqr. Esquire.  
 Esqs. or Esqrs. Esquires.  
 Esth. Esther.  
 E.T. English Translation.  
 Et al. (L. *et alibi*). And elsewhere.  
 Et al. (L. *et alii* or *alii*). And others.  
 Etc. (L. *Et cæteri, cætera, or cætera*). And others; and so forth.  
 Eth. Ethiopic.  
 Et seq. (L. *et sequentes or sequentia*). And the following.  
 Etym. Etymology.  
 Ex. or Exd. Examined.  
 Ex. Example.  
 Ex. Exodus.  
 Exc. Excellency.  
 Exc. Except or exception.  
 Exch. Exchange.  
 Exch. Exchequer.  
 Exd. Examined.  
 Ex. div. Exclusive of dividend.  
 Exec. Executor.  
 Execx. Executrix.  
 Exod. Exodus.  
 Exon. (L. *Exoniensis*). Of Exeter.  
 Exr. Executor.  
 Ez. or Ezz. Ezra.  
 Ezek. Ezekiel.  
 E. & O.E. Errors and Omissions Excepted.  
 F. Folio.  
 F. Fahrenheit.  
 f. Farthing or farthings.  
 f. or fem. Feminine.  
 f. Foot or feet.  
 f. Franc or francs.  
 Fa. Florida.  
 Fahr. Fahrenheit (thermometer).  
 F.A.M. Free and Accepted Masons.  
 F.B.A. Fellow of the British Academy.  
 F.C. Free Church (of Scotland).  
 F.C.A. Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.  
 Fcp. Foolschap.  
 F.C.P. Fellow of the College of Preceptors.  
 F.C.S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.  
 F.D. (L. *Fidei Defensor* or *Defensatrix*). Defender of the Faith.  
 Feb. February.  
 Fec. (L. *fecit*). He (or she) did it.  
 F.E.I.S. Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.

*Fem.* Feminine.  
*F.E.S.* Fellow of the Entomological Society.  
*F.E.S.* Fellow of the Ethnological Society.  
*F.F.A.* Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.  
*F.F.P.S.* Fellow of Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glas.).  
*F.G.S.* Fellow of the Geological Society.  
*F.I.A.* Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.  
*F.I.C.* Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry.  
*Fid. Def.* Defender of the Faith. See *F.D.*  
*Fig.* Figure or figures; figurative or figuratively.  
*F.I.Inst.* Fellow of the Imperial Institute.  
*F.I.J.* Fellow of the Institute of Journalists.  
*Fir.* Firkin or firkins.  
*Fl.* Flemish.  
*Fl.* Florin or florins.  
*Fl.* Flourished.  
*Fl., Fla.* Florida.  
*F.L.S.* Fellow of the Linnean Society.  
*F.M.* Field-marshal.  
*F.O.* Field-officer.  
*Fo. or Fol.* Folio or folios.  
*F.O.B.* Free on Board (goods delivered).  
*For.* Foreign.  
*Fort.* Fortification.  
*F.P.* Fire-plug.  
*F.P.S.* Fellow of the Philological Society.  
*Fr.* France or French.  
*Fr.* Francis.  
*fr.* From.  
*F.R.A.S.* Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.  
*F.R.C.O.* Fellow of the Royal College of Organists.  
*F.R.C.P.* Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.  
*F.R.C.P.E.* Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.  
*F.R.C.S.* Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.  
*F.R.C.S.E.* Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.  
*F.R.C.S.I.* Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.  
*Fred.* Frederick.  
*Freq.* Frequentative.  
*F.R.G.S.* Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.  
*F.R.H.S.* Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.  
*F.R.Hist.S.* Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.  
*Fri.* Friday.  
*F.R.I.B.A.* Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.  
*F.R.S.* Fellow of the Royal Society.  
*F.R.S.E.* Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.  
*F.R.S.L.* Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.  
*F.S.A.* Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.  
*F.S.A.Scot.* Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.  
*F.S.S.* Fellow of the Statistical Society.  
*Ft.* Foot or feet.  
*Ft.* Fort.

*F.T.C.D.* Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.  
*Fur.* Furlong.  
*Fut.* Future.  
*F.Z.S.* Fellow of the Zoological Society.  
  
*G.* Genitive.  
*G.* Guinea or guineas.  
*G.* Gulf.  
*Ga.* Georgia (United States).  
*G.A.* General Assembly.  
*Gael.* Gaelic.  
*Gal.* Galatians.  
*Gal. or Gall.* Gallon or Gallons.  
*G.B.E.* Knight or Dame Grand Cross of Order of British Empire.  
*G.B.* Great Britain.  
*G.C.B.* Grand Cross of the Bath.  
*G.C.I.E.* Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.  
*G.C.M.G.* Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.  
*G.C.S.I.* Grand Commander of the Star of India.  
*G.C.V.O.* Knight or Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.  
*Gen. or Genl.* General.  
*Gen.* Genesis.  
*Genl. or Genm.* Gentleman or gentlemen.  
*Geo.* George.  
*Geo.* Georgia (United States).  
*Geog.* Geography, geographical.  
*Geol.* Geology, geological.  
*Geom.* Geometry, geometrical, geometer.  
*Ger. or Germ.* German.  
*gm.* Grammes.  
*G.M.* Grand Master.  
*Gov.* Governor.  
*Gov-Gen.* Governor-General.  
*Govt.* Government.  
*G.P.O.* General Post-office.  
*gr.* Grain or Grains.  
*Gr.* Greek.  
*Gram.* Grammar or Grammatical.  
*G.R.I.* (*Georgius Rex Imperator*). George King Emperor.  
*G.S.O.* General Staff Officer.  
*Gum.* Gummy.  
  
*H.* Hour or hours.  
*Hab.* Habakkuk.  
*H.A.C.* Honourable Artillery Company.  
*Hag.* Haggai.  
*Hants.* Hampshire.  
*H.B.C.* Hudson's Bay Company.  
*H.B.M.* His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.  
*H.C.* House of Commons.  
*H.C.* Her Majesty's College.  
*H.C.M.* His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.  
*Hdkf.* Handkerchief.  
*h.e.* (*L. hoc est* or *hic est*). That is, or this is.  
*H.E.* His Excellency.  
*Heb. or Hebr.* Hebrew or Hebrews.  
*H.E.I.C.* Honourable East India Company.  
*H.E.I.C.S.* Honourable East India Company's Service.  
*Her.* Heraldry or Heraldic.  
*Hf.-bd.* Half-bound.  
*H.G.* Horse Guards.  
*H.H.* His (or Her) Highness.  
*H.H.* His Holiness (the Pope).  
*Hhd.* Hoghead or Hogheads.

*H.I.H.* His (or Her) Imperial Highness.  
*Hil.* Hilary.  
*Hind.* Hindu or Hindustani.  
*Hist.* History or historical.  
*H.J. or H.J.S.* (*L. hic jacet* or *hic jacet Sepultus*). Here lies, or here lies buried.  
*H.L.* House of Lords.  
*H.M.* His (or Her) Majesty.  
*H.M.I.S.* His Majesty's Inspector of Schools.  
*H.M.P.* (*L. Hoc Monumentum Posuit*). Erected this monument.  
*H.M.S.* His (or Her) Majesty's Ship.  
*Ho.* House.  
*Hon. or Honbl.* Honourable.  
*Hond.* Honoured.  
*Hort.* Horticulture or horticultural.  
*Hos.* Hosea.  
*H.P.* Half-pay.  
*H.P.* Horse-power.  
*H.R.* House of Representatives.  
*H.R.E.* Holy Roman Empire or Emperor.  
*H.R.H.* His (or Her) Royal Highness.  
*H.R.I.P.* (*L. hic requiescit in pace*). Here rests in peace.  
*H.S.* (*L. hic situs*). Here lies.  
*H.S.H.* His (or Her) Serene Highness.  
*Hum. or humb.* Humble.  
*Hun. or Hung.* Hungarian.  
*Hund.* Hundred.  
*Hyd.* Hydrostatics.  
*Hydraul.* Hydraulics.  
*Hypoth.* Hypothesis or hypothetical.  
  
*I.* Island.  
*Ia.* Iowa.  
*ib. or ibid.* (*L. ibidem*). In the same place.  
*Icel.* Iceland, Icelandic.  
*Ich. or Ichth.* Ichthyology.  
*I.C.S.* Indian Civil Service.  
*id.* (*L. idem*). The same.  
*i.e.* (*L. id est*). That is.  
*I.H.S.* Initials of *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus the Saviour of Men, or of *In hac (cruce) salus*, in this (cross) is salvation, but they were originally ΙΗΣ, the first three letters of ΙΗΣΟΥΣ (*Iêsous*), the Greek form of *Jesus*.  
*Ill.* Illinois.  
*I.L.P.* Independent Labour Party.  
*Imp.* (*L. imperator*). Emperor.  
*Imp.* Imperial.  
*Imp. or impf.* Imperfect.  
*I.M.S.* Indian Medical Service.  
*In.* Inch or inches.  
*Incog.* (*It. incognita, incognita*). Unknown; not passing under one's own name.  
*Ind.* India or Indian.  
*Ind.* Indiana.  
*Inf.* Infinitive.  
*Inf.* (*L. infra*). Below.  
*In lim.* (*L. in limine*). At the outset.  
*In loc.* (*L. in loco*). In its place.  
*I.N.R.I.* (*L. Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum*). Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.  
*Ins. Gen.* Inspector General.  
*Inst.* Instant; the present month.  
*Inst.* Institute or institution.  
*Insur.* Insurance.  
*Int.* Interest.  
*Intens.* Intensive.



*Interj.* Interjection.  
*Intrans.* Intransitive.  
*In trans.* (*L. in transitu*). On the way or passage.  
*Introd.* Introduction.  
*Inv.* (*L. invenit*). Designed; invented.  
*Io.* Iowa.  
*I. of M.* Instructor of Musketry.  
*I.O.G.T.* Independent Order of Good Templars.  
*I.O.O.F.* Independent Order of Odd-fellows.  
*I.O.U.* I owe you—an acknowledgment for money.  
*I.P.D.* (*L. In præsentid Dominorum*). In presence of the Lords (of Session).  
*I.q.* (*L. idem quod*). The same as.  
*Ir.* Ireland or Irish.  
*I.R.A.* Irish Republican Army.  
*I.R.O.* Inland Revenue Office.  
*Irreg.* Irregular.  
*Is.* or *Isa.* Isaiah.  
*Isl.* Island.  
*I.S.O.* Imperial Service Order.  
*It.* or *Ital.* Italy, Italic, Italian.  
*Itin.* Itinerary.

*J.A.* Judge-advocate.  
*Jac.* Jacob or Jacobus (= James).  
*Jan.* January.  
*Jas.* James.  
*J.C.* JESUS CHRIST.  
*J.C.* Justice-clerk.  
*J.C.D.* (*L. Juris Civilis Doctor*). Doctor of Civil Law.  
*J.D.* (*L. Jurum Doctor*). Doctor of Laws.  
*Jer.* Jeremiah.  
*J.G.W.* Junior Grand Warden.  
*J.H.S.* See *I.H.S.*  
*Jno.* John.  
*Jona.* Jonathan.  
*Jos.* Joseph.  
*Josh.* Joshua.  
*Jour.* Journal.  
*J.P.* Justice of the Peace.  
*Jr.* Junior.  
*J.U.D.* or *J.V.D.* (*L. Juris Utriusque Doctor*). Doctor of both Laws (that is, civil and canon). Note, *U* and *V* were formerly regarded as the same letter.  
*Jud.* Judith.  
*Judg.* Judges.  
*Jul.* July or Julius.  
*Jun.* or *junr.* Junior.

*K.* King.  
*Kan.* Kansas.  
*K.B.* Knight of the Bath (before 1815, when the order was divided into three classes).  
*K.B.E.* Knight Commander of Order of the British Empire.  
*K.C.* King's Counsel.  
*K.C.B.* Knight Commander of the Bath.  
*K.C.I.E.* Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.  
*K.C.M.G.* Knight Commander of St. Michael and St George.  
*K.C.S.I.* Knight Commander of the Star of India.  
*K.C.V.O.* Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.  
*Ken.* Kentucky.  
*K.G.* Knight of the Garter.  
*K.G.St.J.* Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem.

*K.H.* Knight of Hanover.  
*Kl.* Kings.  
*Kilog.* Kilogramme.  
*Kilom.* Kilometre.  
*Kingd.* Kingdom.  
*K.M.* Knight of Malta.  
*Km.* Kingdom.  
*Knt.* Knight.  
*K.P.* Knight of St. Patrick.  
*Ks.* Kansas.  
*Kt.* Knight.  
*K.T.* Knight of the Thistle.  
*K.T.* Knight Templar.  
*Ky.* Kentucky.

*L.* Latin.  
*L.* Lake.  
*L.* Lord or Lady.  
*L.* Licentiate.  
*L., l., or £ (L. libra)*. Pound or pounds (sterling).  
*L., lb., or lb. (L. libra)*. Pound or pound (weight).  
*La.* Louisiana.  
*L.A.* Law Agent.  
*L.A.* Literate in Arts.  
*L.A.H.* Licentiate Apothecaries' Hall (Ireland).  
*Lam.* Lamentations.  
*L.A.S.* Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society.  
*Lat.* Latin.  
*Lat.* Latitude.  
*lb. or lb.* Pound or pounds (weight).  
*l.b.w.* Leg before wicket.  
*L.C.* Lord Chamberlain.  
*L.C.* Lord Chancellor.  
*l.c.* Lower-case (in printing).  
*l.c. (L. loco citato)*. In the place quoted.  
*L.C.C.* London County Council.  
*L.C.J.* Lord Chief-justice.  
*L.C.P.* Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.  
*L.D.* Lady-day.  
*Ld.* Lord.  
*Ldp.* Lordship.  
*L.D.S.* Licentiate of Dental Surgery.  
*L.D.V.* Local Defence Volunteers.  
*Lex.* Lexicon.  
*L.F.P.S.* Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.  
*L.G.* Life Guards.  
*L.I.* Light Infantry.  
*Lib. (L. liber)*. Book.  
*Lib.* Librarian.  
*Lieut.* Lieutenant.  
*Lieut.-Col.* Lieutenant-colonel.  
*Lieut.-Gen.* Lieutenant-general.  
*Lieut.-Gov.* Lieutenant-governor.  
*Linn.* Linnæus or Linnæan.  
*Litt.D. (L. Literarum Doctor)*. Doctor of Literature.  
*Liv.* Livre.  
*L.L.* or *L.Lat.* Low Latin.  
*L.L.A.* Lady-literate in Arts.  
*LL.B. (L. Legum Baccalaureus)*. Bachelor of Laws. [In this and the next abbreviation the double letter is used, according to the Roman custom, to indicate a plural word.]  
*LL.D. (L. Legum Doctor)*. Doctor of Laws. [See *prec.*]  
*LL.M.* Master of Laws.  
*L.M.* Long Metre.  
*L.M.* Licentiate in Midwifery.  
*Lon.* or *Long.* Longitude.  
*Loq. (L. loquitur)*. Speaks.  
*Lou.* Louisiana.

*Lp.* Lordship.  
*L.P.* Lord Provost.  
*L.R.A.M.* Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music.  
*L.R.C.P.* Licentiate Royal College of Physicians.  
*L.R.C.S.* Licentiate Royal College of Surgeons (with *E.* = Edinburgh).  
*L.S.* Linnæan Society.  
*L.S. (L. locus sigilli)*. Place of the seal.  
*L.S.A.* See *L.A.S.*  
*L.S.D. (L. Libræ, Solidi, Denarii)*. Pounds, shillings, pence.  
*Lt.* Lieutenant.  
*LXX.* Septuagint version of the Old Testament.

*M.* Marquis.  
*M.* Member.  
*M. (L. mille)*. Thousand.  
*M. (L. meridies)*. Meridian or noon.  
*M.* Mile or miles.  
*M.* Monday.  
*M.* Monsieur.  
*m.* Married.  
*m.* Masculine.  
*m.* Minute or minutes.  
*M.A.* Master of Arts. See *A.M.*  
*Ma.* Minnesota.  
*Mac.* or *Macc.* Maccabees.  
*Mad.* Madam.  
*Mag.* Magazine.  
*Maj.* Major.  
*Maj.-Gen.* Major-general.  
*Mal.* Malachi.  
*Manuf.* Manufactures or manufacturing.  
*M.A.O. (Magister Artis Obstetricæ)*. Master in Obstetrics (Midwifery).  
*Mar.* March.  
*Mar.* Maritime.  
*Marq.* Marquis.  
*Mas.* or *Masc.* Masculine.  
*Mass.* Massachusetts.  
*Math.* Mathematics, mathematical, or mathematician.  
*Matt.* Matthew.  
*M.B. (L. Medicinæ Baccalaureus)*. Bachelor of Medicine.  
*M.B.E.* Member of Order of the British Empire.  
*M.C.* Master of Ceremonies.  
*M.C.* Master in Surgery. See *C.M.*  
*M.C.* Military Cross.  
*M.C.C.* Marylebone Cricket Club.  
*Mch.* March.  
*M.C.P.* Member of the College of Preceptors.  
*M.D. (L. Medicinæ Doctor)*. Doctor of Medicine.  
*Md.* Maryland.  
*M.E.* Military Engineer, Mining Engineer, or Mechanical Engineer.  
*Me.* Maine (United States).  
*Mech.* Mechanics or mechanical.  
*Med.* Medicine or medical.  
*Mem.* Memorandum or memorandum.  
*Messrs.* Messieurs, Gentlemen, or Sirs.  
*Met.* Metaphysics.  
*Metal.* Metallurgy.  
*Meteor.* Meteorology.  
*Meth.* Methodist.  
*M.F.H.* Master of Foxhounds.  
*M.G.C.* Machine-gun Corps.  
*M.Hon.* Most Honourable.  
*M.H.R.* Member of the House of Representatives.

*Mi.* Mississippi (State of).  
*Mic.* Micah.  
*Mich.* Michaelmas.  
*Mich.* Michigan.  
*M.I.E.E.* Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.  
*Mil.* or *Milit.* Military.  
*M.I.M.E.* Member of the Institution of Mining Engineers.  
*M.I.Mech.E.* Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.  
*Min.* Mineralogy or mineralogical.  
*Min.* Minute or minutes.  
*Minn.* Minnesota.  
*M.Inst.C.E.* Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.  
*Miss.* Mississippi (State of).  
*M.L.C.* Member of the Legislative Council.  
*Miss.* Mademoiselle.  
*MM.* Messieurs.  
*M.M.* Military Medal.  
*mm.* Millimetres.  
*Mma.* Madame or Mrs.  
*Mn.* Michigan.  
*M.N.S.* Member of the Numismatic Society.  
*Mo.* Missouri (State of).  
*Mo.* Month.  
*Mod.* (It. *moderato*). Moderately.  
*Mon.* Monday.  
*Mon.* Montana.  
*Mons.* Monsieur; Sir.  
*M.P.* Member of Parliament.  
*M.P.S.* Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.  
*M.P.S.* Member of the Philological Society.  
*Mr.* Master (pron. *Mister*).  
*M.R.* Master of the Rolls.  
*M.R.A.S.* Member of the Royal Academy of Science.  
*M.R.A.S.* Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.  
*M.R.C.P.* Member of the Royal College of Physicians.  
*M.R.C.S.* Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.  
*M.R.C.V.S.* Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.  
*M.R.G.S.* Member of the Royal Geographical Society.  
*M.R.I.* Member of the Royal Institution.  
*M.R.I.A.* Member of the Royal Irish Academy.  
*Mrs.* Mistress.  
*M.R.S.L.* Member of the Royal Society of Literature.  
*M.S.* Master in Surgery.  
*M.S.* (L. *memoriae sacrum*). Sacred to the memory.  
*MS.* Manuscript.  
*M.S.B.* Member of School Board.  
*MSS.* Manuscripts.  
*M.S.S.* Member of the Statistical Society.  
*Mt.* Mount or mountain.  
*Mus.B.* (L. *Musicae Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Music.  
*Mus.D.* or *Mus.Doc.* (L. *Musicae Doctor*). Doctor of Music.  
*M.V.O.* Member of the Royal Victorian Order.  
*M.W.G.M.* Most Worthy Grand Master.  
*Myth.* Mythology or mythological.

*N.* Noon.  
*N.* North; Northern (postal district, London).

*N.* Noun.  
*N.* Number.  
*N.A.* North America or North American.  
*Na.* Nebraska.  
*Nah.* Nahum.  
*Nap.* Napoleon.  
*Nat.* National.  
*Nat.* Natural.  
*Nat. Hist.* Natural history.  
*Nat. Ord.* Natural order.  
*Naut.* Nautical.  
*N.B.* New Brunswick.  
*N.B.* North Britain (Scotland).  
*N.B.* (L. *nota bene*). Note well or take notice.  
*N.C.* North Carolina.  
*N.C.O.* Non-commissioned officer.  
*N.D.* No date.  
*N.Dak.* North Dakota.  
*N.E.* New England.  
*N.E.* North-east; North-eastern (postal district, London).  
*Neb.* Nebraska.  
*Neg.* Negative or negatively.  
*Neh.* Nehemiah.  
*Nem. con.* (L. *nemine contradicente*). No one contradicting or unanimously.  
*Nem. dis.* (L. *nemine dissentiente*). No one dissenting or unanimously.  
*Neth.* Netherlands.  
*Neut.* Neuter.  
*Nev.* Nevada.  
*New M.* New Mexico.  
*New Test.* New Testament.  
*N.H.* New Hampshire.  
*N.J.* New Jersey.  
*N.L.* or *N. Lat.* North latitude.  
*N.M.* New Mexico.  
*N.N.E.* North-north-east.  
*N.N.W.* North-north-west.  
*No.* (L. *numero*). Number.  
*Nom.* Nominative.  
*Non. Con.* Not-content; dissentient (House of Lords).  
*Non obst.* (L. *non obstante*). Notwithstanding.  
*Non pros.* (L. *non prosequitur*). He does not prosecute.  
*Non seq.* (L. *non sequitur*). It does not follow.  
*Nor.* or *Norm.* Norman.  
*Nor. Fr.* or *Norm. Fr.* Norman-French.  
*Norw.* Norway or Norwegian.  
*Nas.* Numbers.  
*Nott.* or *Notts.* Nottinghamshire.  
*Nov.* November.  
*N.P.* Notary-public.  
*N.S.* New Style.  
*N.S.* Nova Scotia.  
*N.S.P.C.C.* National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.  
*N.S.W.* New South Wales.  
*N.T.* New Testament.  
*Num.* or *Numb.* Numbers.  
*Numis.* Numismatics.  
*N.V.M.* Nativity of the Virgin Mary.  
*N.W.* North-west; North-western (postal district, London).  
*N.Y.* New York.  
*N.Z.* New Zealand.

*O.* Ohio (State of).  
*O.* Old.  
*Ob.* (L. *obit*). Died.  
*O.B.E.* Officer of Order of the British Empire.  
*Obj.* Objective.

*Obs.* Obsolete.  
*Obt.* Obdient.  
*O.C.* Officer Commanding.  
*Oct.* October.  
*O.F.* Oddfellows.  
*O.H.M.S.* On His Majesty's Service.  
*O.K.* All correct.  
*Old Test.* Old Testament.  
*Olym.* Olympiad.  
*O.M.* Order of Merit.  
*On.* Oregon (United States).  
*Op.* Opposite or opposition.  
*O.P.* Order of Preachers.  
*O.P.* Out of print.  
*O.P.* Observation Post.  
*Op. cit.* (L. *opere citato*). In the work cited or referred to.  
*Opt.* Optics or optical.  
*Opt.* Optative.  
*Or.* Oregon.  
*Ord.* Ordinance or ordinary.  
*Orig.* Original or originally.  
*Ornith.* Ornithology.  
*O.S.* Old Style.  
*O.S.B.* Order of St. Benedict.  
*O.T.* Old Testament.  
*O.T.C.* Officers' Training Corps.  
*Oxf.* Oxford.  
*Oxon.* (L. *Oxonia*, *Oxonienis*). Oxford; of Oxford.  
*Oxonien.* (L. *Oxonienis*). Of Oxford.  
*Oz.* Ounce. [Note. The *z* in this contraction, and in *viz.*, represents an old symbol indicating a terminal contraction.]

*P.* Page.  
*P.* Participle.  
*P.* Post.  
*P.* President.  
*Pa.* Pennsylvania.  
*Pal.* or *Palæon.* Palæontology or palæontological.  
*Par.* Paragraph.  
*Parl.* Parliament or parliamentary.  
*Part.* Participle.  
*Pass.* Passive.  
*Pat.* Patrick.  
*Pathol.* Pathology or pathological.  
*Payt.* Payment.  
*P.C.* Police Constable.  
*P.C.* Privy Council or privy councillor.  
*Pd.* Paid.  
*P.D.* (L. *Philosophiæ Doctor*). Doctor of Philosophy.  
*P.E.I.* Prince Edward Island.  
*Penn.* Pennsylvania.  
*Pent.* Pentecost.  
*Per.* or *Pers.* Persian.  
*Per an.* (L. *per annum*). By the year; yearly.  
*Per cent.* or *per ct.* (L. *per centum*). By the hundred.  
*Perf.* Perfect.  
*Peri.* Perigee.  
*Pers.* Person.  
*Pet.* Peter.  
*Pg.* Portuguese.  
*P.G.M.* Past Grand Master.  
*Phar.* or *Pharm.* Pharmacy.  
*Ph.B.* Bachelor of Philosophy.  
*Ph.D.* (L. *Philosophiæ Doctor*). Doctor of Philosophy.  
*Phil.* Philip or Philippians.  
*Phil.* Philosophy, philosophical, or philosopher.  
*Philos.* Philosophy or philosophical.  
*Phil. Trans.* Philosophical Transactions.

*Photog.* Photography, photographic, or photographer.  
*Phren.* Phrenology or phrenological.  
*Phys.* Physics.  
*Physiol.* Physiology or physiological.  
*Pinx. or Pxt. (L. Pinxit).* He (or she) painted it; accompanying the artist's name (or initials) on a painting.  
*Pk.* Peck.  
*P.L.* Poet Laureate.  
*Pl.* Plate.  
*Pl.* Plural.  
*Plff.* Plaintiff.  
*Plu.* Plural.  
*Plup.* Pluperfect.  
*P.M. (L. post meridiem).* Afternoon.  
*P.M.* Past Master.  
*P.M.* Peculiar metre.  
*P.M.* Postmaster.  
*P.M.G.* Postmaster-general.  
*P.O.* Post-office; Postal Order.  
*P.O.* Petty Officer.  
*P. & O. Co.* Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.  
*Poet.* Poetry or poetical.  
*Pol.* Polish.  
*Polit. Econ.* Political economy.  
*Pop.* Population.  
*Port.* Portugal or Portuguese.  
*Poss.* Possessive.  
*Pp.* Pages.  
*P.p.* Past participle.  
*P.P.* Parish Priest.  
*P.P.C. (Fr. pour prendre congé).* To take leave.  
*Pph.* Pamphlet.  
*P. pr.* Participle present.  
*Pr.* Priest.  
*Pr.* Prince.  
*P.R. (L. Populus Romanus).* The Roman people.  
*P.R.* Prize Ring.  
*P.R.A.* President of the Royal Academy.  
*P.R.C. (L. Post Romam Conditam).* After the building of Rome.  
*Preb.* Prebendary.  
*Pref.* Prefix.  
*Prep.* Preposition.  
*Pres.* President.  
*Pres.* Present.  
*Pret.* Preterite.  
*Priv.* Privative.  
*Prob.* Problem.  
*Prof.* Professor.  
*Pron.* Pronoun.  
*Pron.* Pronounced or pronunciation.  
*Pron. a.* Pronominal adjective.  
*Prop.* Proposition.  
*Pros.* Prosody.  
*Pro tem. (L. pro tempore).* For the time being.  
*Prov.* Proverbs, proverbial, or proverbially.  
*Prov.* Provincial or provincially.  
*Prov.* Provost.  
*Prox. (L. proximo).* Next or of the next month.  
*P.R.S.* President of the Royal Society.  
*P.R.S.A.* President of the Royal Scottish Academy.  
*Prus.* Prussia or Prussian.  
*P.S. (L. post scriptum).* Postscript.  
*P.S.* Privy Seal.  
*Ps. or Psa.* Psalm or Psalms.  
*p.s.c.* Graduate of the Military (or Naval) Staff College.  
*Pt.* Part.

*Pt.* Payment.  
*Pt.* Point.  
*P.T.* Pupil Teacher.  
*P.T.* Physical Training.  
*P.T.O.* Please turn over.  
*Pub.* Published, publisher, or public.  
*Pun.* Puncheon.  
*P.W.D.* Public Works Department.  
*Pxt.* See PINX.

*Q. or Qu.* Query or question.  
*Q.B.* Queen's Bench.  
*Q.C.* Queen's College.  
*Q.C.* Queen's Counsel.  
*Q. d. (L. quasi dicat).* As if he should say.  
*Q. e. (L. quod est).* Which is.  
*Q.E.D. (L. quod erat demonstrandum).* Which was to be demonstrated.  
*Q.E.F. (L. quod erat faciendum).* Which was to be done.  
*Q.E.I. (L. quod erat invenendum).* Which was to be found out.  
*Q.L. (L. quantum libet).* As much as you please.  
*Q.M.* Quarter-master.  
*Q.Mess.* Queen's Messenger.  
*Q.M.G.* Quartermaster-general.  
*Q.P. or Q.pl. (L. quantum placet).* As much as you please.  
*Qr.* Quarter.  
*Qr.* Quire.  
*Q.S.* Quarter Sessions.  
*q. s. (L. quantum sufficit).* A sufficient quantity.  
*Qt.* Quart.  
*Qu.* Queen.  
*Qu.* Query or question.  
*Quar. or Quart.* Quarterly.  
*Quest.* Question.  
*q. v. (L. quod vide).* Which see.  
*Qy.* Query.

*R.* Railway.  
*R. (L. recipe).* Take.  
*R. (L. Rex).* King. (*Regina*). Queen.  
*R.* Réaumur.  
*R.* River.  
*R.A.* Royal Academy or Royal Academician.  
*R.A.* Royal Artillery.  
*R.A.F.* Royal Air Force.  
*R.A.M.* Royal Academy of Music.  
*R.A.M.C.* Royal Army Medical Corps.  
*R.A.O.C.* Royal Army Ordnance Corps.  
*R.A.S.* Royal Asiatic Society.  
*R.A.S.* Royal Astronomical Society.  
*R.A.S.C.* Royal Army Service Corps.  
*R.C.* Roman Catholic.  
*R.C.O.* Royal College of Organists.  
*R.C.P.* Royal College of Physicians.  
*R.C.S.* Royal College of Surgeons.  
*R.D.* Rural Dean.  
*R.E.* Royal Engineers.  
*Réaumur.* Réaumur.  
*Recd.* Received.  
*Recpt.* Receipt.  
*Ref.* Reference.  
*Ref. Ch.* Reformed Church.  
*Reg. or Regr.* Registrar.  
*Reg.* Regular.  
*Reg. or Regt.* Regiment.  
*Reg. Prof.* Regius Professor.  
*Regt.* Regent.  
*Regt.* Regiment.  
*Rel.* Religion or religious.

*Rel. pron.* Relative pronoun.  
*Rem.* Remark or remarks.  
*Rep.* Report or Reporter.  
*Rep.* Representative.  
*Rep. or Repub.* Republic.  
*Retd.* Returned.  
*Rev.* Revelation.  
*Rev.* Reverend.  
*Rev.* Review.  
*Revd.* Reverend.  
*Revs.* Reverends.  
*R.G.G.* Royal Grenadier Guards.  
*R.G.S.* Royal Geographical Society.  
*R.H.A.* Royal Horse Artillery.  
*R.H.S.* Royal Horticultural Society.  
*R.I.* Rhode Island.  
*R.I.B.A.* Royal Institute of British Architects.  
*Rich. or Richd.* Richard.  
*R.I.P. (L. requiescat in pace).* May he (or she) rest in peace!  
*Riv.* River.  
*R.L.O.* Returned Letter Office.  
*R.M.* Royal Mail.  
*R.M.* Royal Marines.  
*R.M.A.* Royal Military Academy.  
*R.N.* Royal Navy.  
*R.N.R.* Royal Naval Reserve.  
*R.N.V.R.* Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.  
*Robt.* Robert.  
*Rom.* Roman or Romans.  
*Rom. Cath.* Roman Catholic.  
*R.R.* Right Reverend.  
*R.R.C.* Royal Red Cross.  
*R.S.* Royal Society.  
*R.S.A.* Royal Scottish Academy.  
*R.S.E.* Royal Society of Edinburgh.  
*R.S.F.S.R.* Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.  
*R.S.M.* Regimental Sergeant-major.  
*R.S.M.* Royal School of Mines.  
*R.S.P.C.A.* Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.  
*R.S.V.P. (Fr. Répondez, s'il vous plaît).* Answer, if you please.  
*Rt.* Right.  
*R.T.C.* Royal Tank Corps.  
*Rt. Hon.* Right Honourable.  
*Rt. Rev.* Right Reverend.  
*R.T.S.* Religious Tract Society.  
*Rt. Wpful.* Right Worshipful.  
*Russ.* Russia or Russian.  
*R.V.* Revised Version (Bible).  
*R.W.* Right Worshipful or Right Worshipy.  
*R.W.D.G.M.* Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.  
*R.W.G.M.* Right Worshipful Grand Master.  
*R.W.G.R.* Right Worshipful Grand Representative.  
*R.W.G.S.* Right Worshipful Grand Secretary.  
*R.W.G.T.* Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer.  
*R.W.G.T.* Right Worshipful Grand Templar.  
*R.W.G.W.* Right Worshipful Grand Warden.  
*R.W.S.* Royal Society of Painters in Water-colours.  
*R.W.S.G.W.* Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden.  
*Ry.* Railway.  
*R.Y.S.* Royal Yacht Squadron.  
*S.* Saint.  
*S.* Section.



S. Shilling.  
S. Signor.  
S. South; southern (postal district, London).  
S. Sun.  
S. Sunday or Sabbath.  
s. Second or seconds.  
s. Singular.  
s. Son.  
S.A. South Africa or South America.  
Sab. Sabbath.  
Sam. or Saml. Samuel.  
Sans., Sansc., or Sansk. Sanskrit.  
Sat. Saturday.  
S.C. South Carolina (United States).  
S.C. (L. *Senatus Consultum*). A decree of the Senate.  
Sc. (L. *scilicet*). To wit; namely; being understood.  
Sc. (L. *sculpit*). He (or she) engraved it.  
Scan. Mag. (L. *scandium magnatum*). Defamatory expressions to the injury of persons of dignity.  
S. caps or Sm. caps. Small capitals (in printing).  
Sc.B. (L. *Scientiæ Baccalaureus*). Bachelor of Science.  
Sc.D. (L. *Scientiæ Doctor*). Doctor of Science.  
Sch. (L. *scholium*). A note.  
Sch. Schooner.  
Sci. Science.  
Scil. (L. *scilicet*). To wit; namely; being understood.  
Scot. Scotland, Scotch, or Scottish.  
Scr. Scruple or scruples.  
Script. Scripture or scriptural.  
Sculp. or Sculpt. (L. *sculpit*). He (or she) engraved it.  
S. Dak. South Dakota.  
S.D.U.K. Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.  
S.E. South - east; south - eastern (postal district, London).  
Sec. or Secy. Secretary.  
Sec. Second.  
Sec. or Sect. Section.  
Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.  
Sen. Senate or Senator.  
Sen. or Senr. Senior.  
Sep. or Sept. September.  
Seq. (L. *sequente or sequentia*). The following or the next.  
Serg. or Sergt. Sergeant.  
Serj. or Serjt. Serjeant.  
S.G. Solicitor-general.  
Sh. Shilling or shillings.  
Sing. Singular.  
S.J. Society of Jesus (Order of the Jesuits).  
Skṛ. Sanskrit.  
Sld. Sailed.  
S.M. Sergeant-major.  
Soc. or Socy. Society.  
Sol.-Gen. Solicitor-general.  
Sp. Spain; Spanish.  
S.P.C.C. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.  
S.P.C.K. Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.  
S.P.G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.  
S.P.Q.R. (L. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*). Senate and People of Rome.  
Sq. Square. Hence, sq. ft., square foot or feet; sq. in., square inch or inches; sq. m., square mile or miles; sq. yds., square yards.

Sr. Senior; Signor.  
SS. Saints.  
S.S. Sunday (or Sabbath) School.  
S.S.C. Solicitor before the Supreme Courts (in Scotland).  
S.S.E. South-south-east.  
S.S.W. South-south-west.  
St. Saint.  
St. Strait.  
St. Street.  
St. (L. *set*). Let it stand (in print).  
Stat. Statute or statutes.  
Stat. Statuary.  
S.T.D. (L. *Sacrae Theologiæ Doctor*). Doctor of Divinity.  
Ster. or Stg. Sterling.  
S.T.P. (L. *Sacrae Theologiæ Professor*). Doctor of Divinity.  
S.T.S. Scottish Text Society.  
Subj Subjunctive.  
Subst. Substantive.  
Subst. Substitute.  
Suff. Suffix.  
Sun. or Sund. Sunday.  
Sup. Superior.  
Sup. Superlative.  
Sup. Supplement.  
Superl. Superlative.  
Supp. Supplement.  
Supt. Superintendent.  
Surg. Surgeon or surgery.  
Sur.-Gen. Surgeon-general.  
Surv. Surveying or surveyor.  
Surv.-Gen. Surveyor-General.  
s.v. (L. *sub voce*). Under the word or title.  
S.W. Senior Warden.  
S.W. South - west; south - western (postal district, London).  
Sw. Sweden or Swedish.  
Switz. Switzerland.  
Syn. Synonym or synonymous.  
Synop. Synopsis.  
Syr. Syrup.  
T. Ton or tun.  
T. Tuesday.  
Tan. Tangent.  
T.B. Torpedo boat.  
T.B. Tuberculosis.  
T.C.D. Trinity College, Dublin.  
T.D. Territorial Officers' Decoration.  
Temp. (L. *tempore*). In the time of.  
Ten. or Tenn. Tennessee.  
Term. Termination.  
Teut. Teutonic.  
Tex. Texas.  
Text. Rec. (L. *textus receptus*). Received text.  
Th. Thomas.  
Th. Thursday.  
Theo. Theodore.  
Theol. Theology.  
Theor. Theorem.  
Thess. Thessalonians.  
Tho. or Thos. Thomas.  
Thu., Thur., or Thurs. Thursday.  
Tim. Timothy.  
Tit. Title.  
Tit. Titus.  
T.N.T. Trinitrotoluene (high explosive).  
T.O. Turn over.  
T.O. Telegraph Office.  
Tob. Tobit.  
Toc. H. Talbot House.  
Tom. Tome or volume.  
Tonno. Tonnage.  
Topog. Topography or topographical.

Tr. Translation or translator.  
Tr. Transpose.  
Tr. Treasurer.  
Tr. Trustee.  
Trans. Transactions.  
Trans. Translation, translator, or translated.  
Trav. Travels.  
T.R.H. Their Royal Highnesses.  
Trin. Trinity.  
Ts. Texas.  
T.T.L. To take leave.  
Tu. or Tues. Tuesday.  
Turk. Turkey or Turkish.  
Typ. or Typo. Typographer.  
Typog. Typography or typographical.  
U.C. (L. *urbis conditæ*). From the building of the city (Rome).  
U.F. United Free (Church).  
U.K. United Kingdom.  
Ult. (L. *ultimo*). Last, or of the last month.  
Unit. Unitarian.  
Univ. University.  
Up. Upper.  
U.P. United Presbyterians.  
U.S. United States.  
U.S. (L. *ut supra*). As above.  
U.S.A. United States of America, or United States Army.  
U.S.N. United States Navy.  
U.S.S. United States Senate.  
U.S.S. United States Ship.  
U.S.S.R. Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.  
Ut. Utah.  
v. Verb.  
V. Verse.  
v. (L. *versus*). Against.  
V. Victoria.  
v. (L. *vide*). See.  
V.A. Vicar-apostolic.  
V.A. Vice-admiral.  
V.A. Royal Order of Victoria and Albert.  
Va. Virginia.  
V.A.D. Voluntary Aid Detachment.  
V.C. Vice-chancellor.  
V.C. Victoria Cross.  
V.D. Volunteer (officers') Decoration.  
V.D.M. (L. *Verbi Dei Minister*). Minister of the Word of God.  
Ven. Venerable.  
V.G. Vicar-general.  
V.g. (L. *verbi gratiâ*). For example.  
Vice-Pres. Vice-president.  
vid. (L. *vide*). See.  
Vis. or Visc. Viscount.  
viz. (L. *videlicet*). Namely; to wit. See note under Oz.  
Voc. Votive.  
Vol. Volume.  
V.P. Vice-president.  
V.R. (L. *Victoria Regina*). Queen Victoria.  
V.Rev. Very Reverend.  
V.R.I. (Victoria Regina Imperatrix). Victoria Queen and Empress.  
vs. (L. *versus*). Against.  
V.S. Veterinary surgeon.  
Vt. Vermont.  
Vul. or Vulg. Vulgate.  
Vulg. Vulgar or vulgarly.  
W. Wednesday.  
W. Welsh.

W. West; western (postal district, London).  
 W.C. Water-closet.  
 W.C. Western Central (postal district, London).  
 Wed. Wednesday.  
 w.f. Wrong fount (in printing).  
 Whf. Wharf.  
 W.I. West Indies.  
 Wis. Wisconsin.  
 Wk. Week.  
 W. Lon. West longitude.  
 Wm. William.  
 W.M. Worshipful Master.  
 W.N.W. West-north-west.  
 Wp. Worship.  
 Wpful. Worshipful.  
 W.S. Writer to the Signet.

W.S.W. West-south-west.  
 Wt. Weight.  
 W. Va. West Virginia.  
 Wyo. Wyoming.

X. Christ. [Note. The X in this and the following cases represents the Greek X (= CH) in ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, *Christos*, Christ.]  
 Xmas. Christmas.  
 Xn. Christian.  
 Xt. Christ.  
 Xtian. Christian.

Y. Year.  
 Yd. Yard.  
 Y<sup>e</sup>. The. [Note. The Y in this and similar instances is a substitute for

or representative of the Anglo-Saxon þ (= th).]  
 Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Christian Association.  
 Yr. Year.  
 Yr. Younger.  
 Yr. Young.  
 Yrs. Years.  
 Yrs. Yours.  
 Y.W.C.A. Young Women's Christian Association.

Zach. Zachary.  
 Zech. Zechariah.  
 Zeph. Zephaniah.  
 Zool. Zoology or zoological.  
 Z.S. Zoological Society.

## FORMS OF ADDRESS

### USED IN CEREMONIOUS COMMUNICATIONS WITH PERSONS OF TITLE OR OFFICIAL POSITION

**Ambassador.** The title 'Excellency' belongs specially to ambassadors, governors of colonies, and governors-general of dominions. Address letters 'His Excellency (with name or distinctive title following) His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of —'. Begin: 'Sir', 'My lord', according as the ambassador possesses title or not. When personal reference is made say 'Your Excellency'. An envoy extraordinary or chargé d'affaires, though inferior to an ambassador strictly so called, also usually receives the title 'Excellency'; and the wives of ambassadors are generally addressed similarly during their husbands' tenure of office and while residing abroad.

**Archbishop.** Address: 'His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —'. Begin: 'My Lord Archbishop'. Refer to as 'Your Grace'. The most formal method of addressing the Archbishop of Canterbury is as follows: 'The Most Reverend Father in God, Cosmo (or whatever the Christian name is), by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan'. The Archbishop of York is addressed as 'The Most Reverend Father in God, William, by Divine Permission Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan'. An Irish archbishop is addressed as 'The Most Reverend the Archbishop of —'. An archbishop may be addressed as 'The Right Honourable and Most Reverend the Archbishop of —' if he have a claim to be called 'Right Hon.' apart from his ecclesiastical position. In America the common form of address is 'The

Most Reverend A— B—, D.D.'. The wife of an archbishop has no special title in right of her husband's dignity, being only plain Mrs.

**Archdeacon.** An archdeacon is styled 'Venerable': 'The Venerable the Archdeacon of —'. Begin: 'Venerable Sir', or 'Reverend Sir', or 'Mr. Archdeacon' (especially in speaking).

**Baron.** Address: 'The Right Hon. Lord —'; less formally 'The Lord —'; Begin: 'My Lord'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'.

**Baroness.** Address: 'The Right Hon. the Baroness —', or 'The Right Hon. Lady —', or 'The Lady —'. Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship'.

**Baronet.** Address: 'Sir A— B—, Bart.', giving Christian name and surname. The Christian name *must* be given; it is quite wrong to speak, for instance, of 'Sir Vernon Harcourt' where 'Vernon' is merely one of the surnames. Begin: 'Sir'. A baronet's wife is addressed as 'Lady' with husband's surname (her Christian name would also be used if the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl). Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship' or as 'My Lady'.

**Baron's Daughter.** Baron's daughters are all entitled to be called 'Honourable'. Unmarried they are addressed as 'The Hon. A— B—', with Christian and surname. They retain the title 'Hon.' after marriage, the wife of a commoner being 'The Hon. Mrs.', with husband's surname, the wife of a knight or baronet being 'The Hon. Lady', with husband's surname. Begin: 'Madam'. If a higher rank is conferred by the husband the title of course corresponds.

**Baron's Son.** All the sons are

'Honourable', with Christian name and surname. The eldest son of a viscount or baron of Scotland (i.e. a creation prior to 1707) is addressed as 'The Hon. the Master of' (peerage title), or 'The Hon. (John), Master of —'. Begin: 'Sir'. The wife of a baron's son is 'The Hon. Mrs.', with husband's surname or both Christian name and surname. Begin: 'Madam'. If the daughter of an earl, marquess, or duke she must be addressed accordingly.

**Bishop.** Address: 'The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —', or 'The Right Rev. A— B—, Lord Bishop of —', or simply 'The Lord Bishop of —'. Begin: 'My Lord Bishop'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'. In formal documents a bishop is styled 'The Right Reverend Father in God, John, by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of —'. A bishop suffragan is addressed as 'The Right Rev. the Bishop Suffragan of —'. Begin: 'Right Rev. Sir'. Bishops' wives have no share in their husbands' titles.

In Ireland the bishops of the Protestant church are addressed as 'The Right Reverend the Bishop of —' (or in the case of Meath 'The Most Reverend'). Begin: 'Right Rev. Sir'. In Scotland a bishop is addressed as 'The Right Rev. Bishop —' (with surname). Begin: 'Right Rev. Sir'. The Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church is addressed as 'The Most Rev.'. Begin: 'Most Rev. Sir'. Neither Irish nor Scottish bishops can claim to be spoken of as 'Lord Bishop', 'Your Lordship', though this is sometimes done.

A retired bishop is still addressed as 'Right Reverend'; 'The Right Reverend Bishop —',

'Right Rev. Sir'. In America the form of address to a bishop is generally 'The Right Rev. A—B—'.

[Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland are accorded the title 'Right Reverend'.]

**Canon.** Address: 'The Rev. Canon —'. Begin: 'Reverend Sir'.

**Cardinal.** The special title of a cardinal as such is 'His Eminence'. Begin: 'Your Eminence'.

**Chargé d'Affaires.** See *Ambassador*.

**Clergy.** The general form of address is 'The Reverend A—B—'. Begin: 'Rev. Sir' or simply 'Sir'. If a clergyman is the son of a duke or marquess he is to be addressed as 'The Rev. Lord A—B—'; if the son of an earl, viscount, or baron: 'The Rev. the Honourable A—B—'. If he is a baronet, 'The Rev. Sir A—B—, Bart.'.

**Congress, Members of (U.S.).** Addressed generally 'The Honourable A—B—'.

**Consul.** There is no special form of address to a person as such. 'A—B—, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul', 'Consul-general', or as the case may be. In the U. States, however, a consul is commonly called 'Honourable'.

**Countess.** Address: 'The Right Honourable the Countess of —'. Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship'.

**Dean.** Address: 'The Very Reverend the Dean of —'. Begin: 'Very Rev. Sir'; more familiarly 'Mr. Dean' (used in oral communications).

**Doctor.** The initials denoting the particular degree are placed after the usual form of address, whether D.D., LL.D., M.D., Mus.Doc., D.Litt., D.Sc., or Ph.D. 'The Rev. A—B—, D.D.', 'A—B—, Esq., M.D.'. Less formally: 'The Rev. Doctor B—'; 'Doctor A—B—'.

**Dowager.** When the holder of a title is married, the widow of the previous holder of the same title becomes 'dowager', this being often inserted in addressing her: 'The Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of —'; 'The Dowager Lady —'. Instead of 'Dowager', to which some ladies object, the Christian name is now generally used: 'The Right Hon. Mary Countess of —'. Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship'. The term dowager should never be used except when the lady addressed is mother or grandmother of the peer or baronet who holds the title for the time being.

**Duchess.** Address: 'Her Grace the Duchess of —'. Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Grace'.

**Duke.** Address: 'His Grace the Duke of —'. Begin: 'My Lord Duke'; refer to as 'Your Grace'. For Royal Duke see *Prince*.

**Duke's Daughter.** Address: 'Lady', with Christian name and

surname. Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship'. If married to a commoner or a peer by courtesy, the surname is derived from the husband's name or title; if to a peer, the wife takes a title corresponding to her husband's.

**Duke's Son.** A duke's eldest son takes by courtesy one of his father's secondary titles, and is thus usually a marquess or an earl, being addressed exactly as if really a peer with the respective rank. He takes precedence as a marquess, irrespective of what his father's secondary title may be. His wife receives the corresponding title, being thus a marchioness or countess, and their eldest son takes also a courtesy title belonging to the family, being thus either a viscount or a baron.

A duke's younger son is addressed as 'Lord A—B—'. Begin: 'My Lord'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'. Their wives are treated in a corresponding manner: 'Lady A—B— (husband's Christian and surname); 'Madam', 'Your Ladyship'.

**Earl.** Address: 'The Right Honourable the Earl of —', or 'The Earl of —'. Begin: 'My Lord'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'. The wife of an earl is a countess. (See above.)

**Earl's Children.** The eldest son of an earl (like the eldest son of a duke) takes a courtesy title from his father and thus is addressed either as a viscount or a baron, being treated as if really a viscount. The younger sons of an earl are all called 'Honourable'. 'The Hon. A—B—', the same as the sons of a baron. (See above.)

The daughters of an earl are addressed as the daughters of a duke. (See above.)

**Envoy.** See *Ambassador*.

**Executive Council, Members of** (in colonial governments). Generally addressed as 'The Honourable A—B—'.

**Governor of Colony.** Colonial governors have the title of 'Excellency' in virtue of their office. Address: 'His Excellency A—B—, Esq. (Sir A—B—, The Right Honourable the Earl of, &c.)'. Governor of —. Begin according to rank; refer to as 'Your Excellency'. A duke holding such a position would, however, be 'His Grace', 'Your Grace'. A governor's wife does not have any claim to be called 'Her Excellency'. Lieutenant-governors, as in India and the Dominion of Canada, are styled 'Honourable', 'His Honour', 'Your Honour'.

**Governor of State (U.S.).** Usually addressed as 'His Excellency'. 'His Excellency A—B—, Governor of —', or 'His Excellency the Governor of —'. A lieutenant-governor is called 'Honourable'.

**Judge.** This in Britain has not a very distinctive meaning. In England and Northern Ireland the judges of the supreme courts are

called Lords Justices and Justices; in Scotland the judges are the Lords of Session. (See *Justice, Lord Justice, Lords of Session*.) In England the county court judges, however, are regularly called 'Judge'. 'His Honour Judge —' (surname); on the bench referred to as 'Your Honour'.

In many British colonies the members of the higher courts are called judges and addressed as 'The Honourable A—B—'. In the United States the term judge is regularly applied to all such functionaries; and they are all addressed in the same way.

**Justice.** Judges of the High Court of Justice in England, in the Chancery and other divisions, are called justices. Address: 'The Honourable Mr. Justice —'; or if a knight, 'The Hon. Sir A—B—'. Begin in both cases 'Sir'. On the bench he is addressed as 'My Lord', and referred to as 'Your Lordship'.

**Justice of Peace.** In England is formally addressed in documents as 'The Worshipful', and on the bench is referred to as 'Your Worship'.

**King.** To be addressed as 'The King's Most Excellent Majesty'. Begin: 'Sire', or 'May it please Your Majesty'; refer to as 'Your Majesty'.

**Knight Bachelor.** Treated as a baronet, but 'Kt.' is not usually appended to the name in addressing a letter.

**Knight of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India.** Address: 'Sir A—B—, G.C.B.', or K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., as the case may be. Begin: 'Sir'.

**Knight of the Garter, Thistle, St. Patrick.** As above, with the initials K.G., K.T., K.P. respectively following the name.

**Knight's Wife** (of any class). As baronet's wife.

**Legislative Council, Members of.** These (who belong to colonial governments) are generally addressed as the 'Honourable A—B—'.

**Lieutenant-governor.** See *Governor*.

**Lord Advocate of Scotland.** Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Advocate'. In other respects as an esquire.

**Lord Chancellor.** Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor'; or 'The Right Hon. Earl —' (or as the case may be), 'Lord High Chancellor'. Begin: 'My Lord'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'.

**Lord Chief Justice (England).** Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice', or 'The Right Honourable Sir A—B—, Lord Chief Justice'. Begin: 'My Lord' or 'Sir', as the case may be.

**Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.** Address: 'His Grace the Lord High Commissioner'.



**Lord Justice** (English Supreme Court of Appeal). Address: 'The Right Honourable Lord Justice —', or 'The Right Honourable Sir A— B—'. Begin: 'Sir'. When on the bench they are addressed 'My Lord', 'Your Lordship'.

**Lord Mayor.** Address: 'The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of —', or 'The Right Hon. A— B—, Lord Mayor of —'. Begin: 'My Lord'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'.

The Lord Mayor's wife is addressed: 'The Right Honourable the Lady Mayoress of —'. Begin: 'My Lady'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship'.

**Lord Provost.** Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh'; 'The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Glasgow'; 'The Lord Provost of Aberdeen', 'Perth', 'Elgin', or 'Dundee'. Begin: 'My Lord', or 'My Lord Provost'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'. The Lord Provost's wife has no share in the title.

**Lords of Appeal (in Ordinary).** These are judicial members of the House of Lords, who rank as barons and are so addressed. Their wives are baronesses; their children are addressed as the sons and daughters of a baron.

**Lords of Session.** These are the judges of the supreme court of Scotland. Some of these lords decide to retain their surname when elevated to the bench ('Lord Young'), others substitute the name of an estate. Address: 'The Honourable Lord —'. Begin: 'My Lord'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'. Their wives take the courtesy title 'Lady'.

**Maid of Honour.** Address: 'The Honourable Miss —'. Begin: 'Madam'.

**Marchioness.** Address: 'The Most Honourable the Marchioness

of —'. Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship'.

**Marquess.** Address: 'The Most Hon. the Marquess of —'. Begin: 'My Lord Marquess'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'.

**Marquess's Children.** The eldest son takes a courtesy title like the eldest son of a duke and is similarly addressed, but ranks as an earl irrespective of what his father's secondary title may be. Younger sons and daughters are like those of a duke.

**Mayor.** Address: 'The Right Worshipful the Mayor of —' (if mayor of a city); 'The Worshipful the Mayor of —' (if mayor of a borough). In other respects as an esquire.

In the United States mayors are usually styled 'Honourable'; 'The Hon. A— B—, Mayor of —'.

**Member of Parliament.** Not specially recognized except by adding 'M.P.' to ordinary address: 'A— B—, Esq., M.P.'; 'Sir A— B—, Bart., M.P.'.

**Moderator of General Assembly** (Scotland). 'The Right Rev.'; ex-Moderators are addressed as 'Very Rev.'.

**Officers, Military and Naval.** Their professional rank is put before any title they may independently possess: 'General' or 'Admiral the Right Hon. the Earl of —'; 'Colonel the Honourable A— B—'. It is usual, however, to address naval officers below the rank of lieutenant and military officers below the rank of captain, by their social and not by their professional titles.

**Premier.** No special title or address as such.

**President (U.S.).** Address: 'His Excellency the President of the United States'; 'His Excellency A— B—, President of the U. States'. The Vice-president and ex-Presidents are 'Honourable'; 'The

Honourable the Vice-president'; 'The Honourable A— B—'.

**Prince.** Address: 'His Royal Highness the Prince of —', 'His Royal Highness Prince A—' (Christian name). If a royal duke: 'His Royal Highness the Duke of —'. Begin in any case: 'Sir'; refer to as 'Your Royal Highness'.

**Princess.** Address: 'Her Royal Highness the Princess of —', 'Her Royal Highness the Princess A—' (Christian name); or if a duchess: 'Her Royal Highness the Duchess of —'. Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Royal Highness'.

**Privy Councillor.** All members of the privy council are entitled to be addressed as 'Right Honourable'; 'The Right Honourable A— B—, P.C.' (omit 'Esq.'). Otherwise according to rank.

**Queen Consort.** Address: 'The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty'. Begin: 'Madam', or 'May it please your Majesty'; refer to as 'Your Majesty'.

**Recorder** (judge regularly acting at courts of quarter sessions in cities and boroughs). Addressed as 'The Worshipful'; in London 'The Right Worshipful'. Begin: 'Sir'; refer to as 'Your Worship'.

**Senators** (Canada and U. States). Addressed as 'The Honourable A— B—'.

**Sheriff of London.** As recorder of London.

**Viscount.** Address: 'The Right Hon. the Lord Viscount —', or 'The Lord Viscount —'. Begin: 'My Lord'; refer to as 'Your Lordship'.

**Viscountess.** Address: 'The Right Honourable the Viscountess —', or 'The Viscountess —'; 'The Right Hon. Lady'. Begin: 'Madam'; refer to as 'Your Ladyship'.

**Viscount's Children.** Are addressed in the same way as those of a baron.

# TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

## I.— BRITISH

### Troy Weight

(used in weighing gold and silver, &c.)

|             |                        |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 4 grains    | = 1 carat.             |
| 24 grains   | = 1 pennyweight (dwt.) |
| 20 dwts.    | = 1 ounce (oz.).       |
| 12 oz.      | = 1 pound (lb.).       |
| 5760 grains | = 1 lb.                |

### Apothecaries' Weight

(used in compounding medicines)

|           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| 20 grains | = 1 scruple (ʒ). |
| 3 scr.    | = 1 dram (ʒ).    |
| 8 dr.     | = 1 ounce (ʒ).   |
| 12 oz.    | = 1 lb.          |

### Apothecaries' Measure

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 fluid minim (℥) | = .0045 cub. in. |
| 60 „ minims       | = 1 fl. dr. (ʒ). |
| 8 drs.            | = 1 fl. oz. (ʒ). |
| 20 oz.            | = 1 pint (O).    |

### Avoirdupois Weight

(for groceries, drugs, and heavy goods)

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 16 drams             | = 1 ounce.        |
| 16 oz.               | = 1 lb.           |
| 14 lbs.              | = 1 stone.        |
| 2 st. or 28 lbs.     | = 1 quarter.      |
| 4 qrs. or 112 lbs.   | = 1 hundredweight |
| 20 cwt. or 2240 lbs. | = 1 ton. (cwt.).  |
| 7000 grains          | = 1 lb. (avoir.). |

### Wool Weight

|          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 7 lbs.   | = 1 clove. |
| 2 cl.    | = 1 stone. |
| 2 st.    | = 1 tod.   |
| 6½ tods  | = 1 wey.   |
| 2 weys   | = 1 sack.  |
| 12 sacks | = 1 last.  |
| 240 lbs. | = 1 pack.  |

### Long Measure

|                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 12 lines              | = 1 inch.                |
| 12 ins.               | = 1 foot.                |
| 3 ft.                 | = 1 yard.                |
| 5½ yds.               | = 1 rod, pole, or perch. |
| 4 poles               | = 1 chain.               |
| 40 poles              | = 1 furlong.             |
| 8 fur.                | = 1 mile.                |
| 3 miles               | = 1 league.              |
| 1760 yds. or 5280 ft. | = 1 mile.                |
| 2240 yds.             | = 1 Irish mile.          |

### Square Measure

|                   |               |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 144 square inches | = 1 sq. foot. |
| 9 „ feet          | = 1 „ yard.   |
| 30½ „ yards       | = 1 „ pole.   |
| 40 „ poles        | = 1 rood.     |
| 4 roods           | = 1 acre.     |
| 640 acres         | = 1 sq. mile. |

### Nautical Linear Measure

|             |                            |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| 6 ft.       | = 1 fathom.                |
| 120 fathoms | = 1 cable length.          |
| 6080 ft.    | = 1 nautical mile or knot. |

### Surveyors' Measure

|                                     |            |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 7·92 inches                         | = 1 link.  |
| 100 links                           | = 1 chain. |
| 80 chains                           | = 1 mile.  |
| 100,000 sq. links<br>or 10 „ chains | = 1 acre.  |

### Cubic Measure

|                  |                             |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1728 cub. inches | = 1 cub. foot.              |
| 27 „ feet        | = 1 cub. yard.              |
| 40 „ „           | = 1 load of rough timber.   |
| 50 „ „           | = 1 load of squared timber. |
| 40-42 „ „        | = 1 ton of shipping.        |

### Dry Measure

|         |              |
|---------|--------------|
| 2 pints | = 1 quart.   |
| 4 qts.  | = 1 gallon.  |
| 2 gals. | = 1 peck.    |
| 4 pecks | = 1 bushel.  |
| 8 bush. | = 1 quarter. |
| 5 qrs.  | = 1 load.    |
| 2 loads | = 1 last.    |

### Liquid or Ale and Beer Measure

|          |                |
|----------|----------------|
| 4 gills  | = 1 pint.      |
| 2 pints  | = 1 quart.     |
| 4 qts.   | = 1 gallon.    |
| 9 gals.  | = 1 firkin.    |
| 2 fir.   | = 1 kilderkin. |
| 2 kil.   | = 1 barrel.    |
| 1½ bar.  | = 1 hogshead.  |
| 2 hogs.  | = 1 butt.      |
| 2 butts. | = 1 tun.       |

### Wine Measure

|          |                         |
|----------|-------------------------|
| 4 gills  | = 1 pint.               |
| 2 pints  | = 1 quart.              |
| 4 qts.   | = 1 gallon.             |
| 10 gals. | = 1 anker.              |
| 18 „     | = 1 runlet.             |
| 42 „     | = 1 tierce.             |
| 63 „     | = 1 hogshead (of wine). |
| 84 „     | = 1 puncheon.           |
| 2 hogs.  | = 1 pipe.               |
| 2 pipes  | = 1 tun.                |

### Linen Yarn

|           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| 300 yards | = 1 cut or hank. |
| 2 cuts    | = 1 heer.        |
| 6 heers   | = 1 hasp.        |
| 4 hasps   | = 1 spindle.     |

### Cotton Yarn

|           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| 120 yards | = 1 skein.   |
| 7 skeins  | = 1 hank.    |
| 18 hanks  | = 1 spindle. |

## Time Measure

|                                |                  |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 60 seconds                     | = 1 minute.      |
| 60 min.                        | = 1 hour.        |
| 24 hrs.                        | = 1 day.         |
| 7 days                         | = 1 week.        |
| 4 weeks                        | = 1 month.       |
| 13 Lunar months                | = 1 year.        |
| 12 Calendar months             | = 1 year.        |
| 365 days                       | = 1 common year. |
| 366 "                          | = 1 leap year.   |
| 365½ "                         | = 1 Julian year. |
| 365 days 5 hr. 48 min. 51 sec. | = 1 Solar year.  |
| 100 years                      | = 1 century.     |

## Circular Measure

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 60 thirds (""") | = 1 second ("). |
| 60 seconds      | = 1 minute ('). |
| 60 minutes      | = 1 degree (°). |
| 90 degrees      | = 1 quadrant.   |
| 360 "           | = 1 circle.     |

## Sizes of Books

(4to = Quarto; 8vo = Octavo)

|              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Foolscap 8vo | = 6½ × 4½ inches. |
| Crown 8vo    | = 7½ × 5 "        |
| Demy 8vo     | = 8½ × 5½ "       |
| Royal 8vo    | = 10 × 6½ "       |
| Imperial 8vo | = 11 × 7½ "       |
| Crown 4to    | = 10 × 7½ "       |
| Demy 4to     | = 11½ × 8½ "      |
| Crown Folio  | = 15 × 10 "       |
| Royal Folio  | = 20 × 12½ "      |

## Miscellaneous

|               |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 56 lbs.       | = 1 firkin of butter.    |
| 112 "         | = 1 quintal of fish.     |
| 280 "         | = 1 sack of flour.       |
| 80 "          | = 1 bushel of coal.      |
| 3 bushels     | = 1 sack of coal.        |
| 36 "          | = 1 chaldron of coal.    |
| 24 sheets     | = 1 quire of paper.      |
| 20 quires     | = 1 ream of paper.       |
| 10 reams      | = 1 bale of paper.       |
| 3 inches      | = 1 palm.                |
| 4 "           | = 1 hand.                |
| 9 "           | = 1 span.                |
| 18 "          | = 1 cubit.               |
| 5 feet        | = 1 pace.                |
| 272½ sq. ft.  | = 1 rod of brickwork.    |
| 100 "         | = 1 square of flooring.  |
| 30 acres      | = 1 yard of land.        |
| 100 "         | = 1 hide of land.        |
| 4840 sq. yds. | = 1 English acre.        |
| 6250 "        | = 1 Scotch acre.         |
| 7840 "        | = 1 Irish acre.          |
| 12 articles   | = 1 dozen.               |
| 20 "          | = 1 score.               |
| 5 score       | = 1 hundred.             |
| 6 "           | = 1 long hundred.        |
| 12 dozen      | = 1 gross.               |
| 110 gallons   | = 1 butt of sherry.      |
| 19½ cwt.      | = 1 fodder of lead.      |
| 24 oz.        | = 1 great pound of silk. |
| 140 lbs.      | = 1 boll of oatmeal.     |
| 12·18 cwt.    | = 1 hogshead of tobacco. |

## II.—METRIC

(The use of the metric system was made permissive in the United Kingdom in 1897)

## Units of Measurement

|                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Length .. Metre (m.)   | = about 39 in.  |
| Area .. Are (a.)       | = " 120 sq. yd. |
| Solidity .. Stere (s.) | = " 35 cu. ft.  |
| Capacity .. Litre (l.) | = " 1½ pt.      |
| Weight .. Gram (g.)    | = " ½ dram.     |

## Prefixes

| <i>Latin</i>         | <i>Greek</i>      |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| (for sub-multiples)  | (for multiples)   |
| milli- = 1/1000 part | deka- = 10 times  |
| centi- = 1/100 part  | hecto- = 100 "    |
| deci- = 1/10 part    | kilo- = 1000 "    |
|                      | myria- = 10,000 " |

## Length

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 10 millimetres (mm.) | = 1 centimetre. |
| 10 centimetres (cm.) | = 1 decimetre.  |
| 10 decimetres (dm.)  | = 1 METRE.      |
| 10 metres (m.)       | = 1 dekametre.  |
| 10 dekametres (Dkm.) | = 1 hectometre. |
| 10 hectometres (hm.) | = 1 kilometre.  |
| 10 kilometres (km.)  | = 1 myriametre. |

## Area

|                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 10 centiares (ca.) | = 1 deciare.       |
| 10 deciares (dcs.) | = 1 ARE.           |
| 10 ares (a.)       | = 1 dekaire.       |
| 10 dekares (Dka.)  | = 1 hectare (ha.). |

## Solidity

|                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 10 decisteres (dcs.) | = 1 STERE.            |
| 10 steres (s.)       | = 1 dekastere (Dks.). |

## Capacity

|                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 10 millilitres (ml.) | = 1 centilitre.     |
| 10 centilitres (cl.) | = 1 decilitre.      |
| 10 decilitres (dl.)  | = 1 LITRE.          |
| 10 litres (l.)       | = 1 dekalitre.      |
| 10 dekalitres (Dkl.) | = 1 hectolitre.     |
| 10 hectolitres (hl.) | = 1 kilolitre (kl.) |

## Weight

|                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 10 milligrams (mg.)  | = 1 centigram.      |
| 10 centigrams (cg.)  | = 1 decigram.       |
| 10 decigrams (dg.)   | = 1 GRAM.           |
| 10 grams (g.)        | = 1 dekagram.       |
| 10 dekagrams (Dkg.)  | = 1 hectogram.      |
| 10 hectograms (hg.)  | = 1 kilogram.       |
| 10 kilograms (kg.)   | = 1 myriagram.      |
| 10 myriagrams (mrg.) | = 1 quintal.        |
| 10 quintals (q.)     | = 1 millier or ton. |

## Metric Money Table (Decimal Coinage)

|                                    |                   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 10 mils                            | = 1 cent (c.).    |
| 10 cents                           | = 1 florin (fl.). |
| 10 florins                         | = 1 pound (£).    |
| £1 and florin same as at present.  |                   |
| Cent = about 2½d.; 6d. = 2½ cents. |                   |
| Mil = about ¼d.; 6d. = 25 mils.    |                   |



## Alternative Metric Measures

## Square.

|              |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 100 sq. cm.  | = 1 sq. dm.             |
| 100 sq. dm.  | = 1 SQ. M. (=centiare). |
| 100 sq. m.   | = 1 sq. Dkm.            |
| 100 sq. Dkm. | = 1 sq. hm.             |
| 100 sq. hm.  | = 1 sq. km.             |

## Cubic.

|               |                      |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1000 cu. cm.  | = 1 cu. dm.          |
| 1000 cu. dm.  | = 1 CU. M. (=stere). |
| 1000 cu. m.   | = 1 cu. Dkm.         |
| 1000 cu. Dkm. | = 1 cu. hm.          |

Metric Measures and Weights  
in terms of British

## Length

|              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 centimetre | = 0.3937 inch.    |
| 1 decimetre  | = 0.3281 foot.    |
| 1 metre      | = 1.0936 yard.    |
| 1 dekametre  | = 1.9884 pole.    |
| 1 hectometre | = 0.4971 furlong. |
| 1 kilometre  | = 0.6214 mile.    |

## Area

|                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 are           | = 0.0988 rood.    |
| 1 hectare       | = 2.4711 acres.   |
| 1 sq. kilometre | = 0.386 sq. mile. |

## Capacity

|              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 centilitre | = 0.0704 gill.    |
| 1 decilitre  | = 0.1759 pint.    |
| 1 litre      | = 0.8799 quart.   |
| 1 dekalitre  | = 2.1997 gallons. |
| 1 hectolitre | = 2.7497 bushels. |

## Weight

|             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1 centigram | = 0.1543 grain.   |
| 1 decigram  | = 1.5432 „        |
| 1 gram      | = 15.4323 grains. |
| 1 dekagram  | = 5.6438 drams.   |
| 1 hectogram | = 3.5274 oz.      |
| 1 kilogram  | = 2.2046 lb.      |
| 1 myriagram | = 1.5747 stone.   |
| 1 quintal   | = 1.9684 cwt.     |
| 1 millier   | = 0.9842 ton.     |

British Measures and Weights  
in Terms of Metric

## Length

|           |                        |
|-----------|------------------------|
| 1 inch    | = 25.3995 millimetres. |
| 1 foot    | = 30.479 centimetres.  |
| 1 yard    | = 0.9144 metre.        |
| 1 furlong | = 201.164 metres.      |
| 1 mile    | = 1.6093 kilometre.    |

## Area

|            |                          |
|------------|--------------------------|
| 1 rood     | = 10.1168 acres.         |
| 1 acre     | = 0.4047 hectare.        |
| 1 sq. mile | = 2.5899 sq. kilometres. |

## Capacity

|          |                   |
|----------|-------------------|
| 1 pint   | = 0.5679 litre.   |
| 1 quart  | = 1.1359 litre.   |
| 1 gallon | = 4.5435 litres.  |
| 1 bushel | = 36.3477 litres. |

## Weight

|         |                      |
|---------|----------------------|
| 1 grain | = 0.0648 gram.       |
| 1 oz.   | = 28.35 grams.       |
| 1 lb.   | = 453.59 grams.      |
| 1 cwt.  | = 50.802 kilograms.  |
| 1 ton   | = 1016.04 kilograms. |

## DECIMAL COINAGE ABROAD

## United States Money

|          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 10 mills | = 1 cent.   |
| 10 cents | = 1 dime.   |
| 10 dimes | = 1 dollar. |

## French Money

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 10 centimes | = 1 decime. |
| 10 decimes  | = 1 franc.  |

## SIGNS AND SYMBOLS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

## MATHEMATICAL

+ Plus, the sign of addition or increase; as,  $a+b+c$  (read  $a$  plus  $b$  plus  $c$ ); also marks a positive as opposed to a negative quantity.

— Minus, the sign of subtraction, diminution, or decrease; as,  $a-b-c$ ; also marks a negative as opposed to a positive quantity.

± Plus or minus, leaving it doubtful whether a quantity is to be added or subtracted; one or other as the case may be.

× The sign of multiplication; multiplied by or into; as  $a \times b$ , or  $3 \times 5$ .

÷ The sign of division; divided by; as,  $a \div b$ ,  $24 \div 6$ . Division is also indicated by placing one quantity above another with a horizontal line between; as,  $\frac{a}{b}$ ,  $\frac{24}{6}$ .

~ The difference between two quantities, leaving it doubtful which is the greater; as,  $a \sim b$ .

= The sign of equality; equals; is equal or equivalent to; as,  $a=b$ ,  $10+2=12$ .

> Is greater than; as,  $a > b$ ,  $a$  is greater than  $b$ .

< Is less than; as,  $a < b$ ,  $a$  is less than  $b$ .

∞ Varies as, said of a quantity that increases or diminishes according as another quantity increases or diminishes; as,  $a \propto b$ .

: Is to, :: as; signs used to indicate ratio or proportion; thus,  $a:b::c:d$ , that is,  $a$  is to  $b$  in the same ratio as  $c$  is to  $d$ ;  $3:5::6:10$ .  
∴ Because or since, ∴  $a=b$  and ∴ Therefore,  $c=d$ ;  $a+c=b+d$ ; that is, because  $a$  is equal to  $b$ , and  $c$  is equal to  $d$ , therefore  $a$  plus  $c$  is equal to  $b$  plus  $d$ .

∞ Indefinitely great; infinity.

o Indefinitely small; a quantity less than any assignable quantity; zero.

✓ √ The radical or root sign. When used alone it indicates the square root; as,  $\sqrt{b}$ ,  $\sqrt{16}$ .

Higher roots are indicated by small figures called indices; thus  $\sqrt[3]{a}$ ,  $\sqrt[4]{a}$ ,  $\sqrt[10]{a}$ ,  $\sqrt[n]{a+b}$ , that is, the cube root of  $a$ , the fourth root of  $a$ , the tenth root of  $a$ , the  $n$ th root of  $a+b$ . The same roots might also be indicated by small fractions; as,  $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$ ,  $a^{\frac{1}{4}}$ ,  $a^{\frac{1}{10}}$ , and so on.

So also the powers to which quantities are raised are indicated by small figures or indices; thus,  $a^2$ ,  $a^3$ ,  $a^n$ ,  $a^{n-1}$ , &c.

{ } Indicate that the quantities enclosed are to be treated together as forming a single term or expression; as,  $2(a + \frac{b}{2} + 4)$ .

∠ Angle, the angle; as, ∠ ABC, the angle ABC.

⊥ Right angle, the right angle; as, ⊥ ABC, the right angle ABC.

⊥ The perpendicular, perpendicular to; as, AB ⊥ CD, AB is perpendicular to CD.

|| Parallel, parallel to; as, AB || CD, AB is parallel to CD.

△ Triangle, the triangle; as, △ ABC, the triangle ABC.

□ Square, the square; as, □ ABCD, the square ABCD.

▭ Rectangle, the rectangle; as, ▭ ABCD, the rectangle ABCD.

○ Circle, the circle; circumference;  $360^\circ$ .

π The number  $3.1415926...$  that is, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, approximately equivalent to  $\frac{3}{1}$  to 1, or 22 to 7.

° Degree or degrees, whether of a circle or of temperature; as,  $32^\circ$  the freezing point of water (Fahr.),  $360^\circ$  the whole circumference of a circle.

' Minutes in circular measurement; as,  $6^\circ 20'$ , six degrees twenty minutes.

" Seconds in circular measurement; as,  $60''$ , sixty seconds.

', " are used also to denote feet, inches, and lines.

## ROMAN NOTATION

I = 1, II = 2, III = 3, IV = 4, V = 5, VI = 6, VII = 7, VIII = 8, IX = 9, X = 10, XI = 11, XII = 12, XIII = 13, XIV = 14, XV = 15, XVI = 16, XVII = 17, XVIII = 18, XIX = 19, XX = 20, XXI = 21, XXX = 30, XL = 40, L = 50, LX = 60, LXX = 70, LXXX = 80, XC = 90, C = 100, CI = 101, CXX = 120, CC = 200, CCC = 300, CCCC = 400, D = 500, DC = 600, DCC = 700, DCCC = 800, DCCCC = 900, M = 1000; also IC = D = 500, CL = M = 1000, IIC = 5000.

It will be noticed that if any letter be followed by one of equal or less value the total value is equal to the

sum of the two taken together; but if a letter be preceded by one of less value the difference of their separate values is to be understood.

## CHEMICAL

By means of chemical symbols, or formulas, the composition of the most complicated substances can be very easily expressed, and that, too, in a very small compass. An abbreviated expression of this kind often gives, in a single line, more information as to details than could be given in many lines of letterpress.

| Elements              | Symbols |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Aluminium             | - Al    |
| Antimony (Stibium)    | - Sb    |
| Argon                 | - A     |
| Arsenic               | - As    |
| Barium                | - Ba    |
| Beryllium             | - Be    |
| Bismuth               | - Bi    |
| Boron                 | - B     |
| Bromine               | - Br    |
| Cadmium               | - Cd    |
| Cæsium                | - Cs    |
| Calcium               | - Ca    |
| Carbon                | - C     |
| Cerium                | - Ce    |
| Chlorine              | - Cl    |
| Chromium              | - Cr    |
| Cobalt                | - Co    |
| Copper (Cuprum)       | - Cu    |
| Fluorine              | - F     |
| Gold (Aurum)          | - Au    |
| Hafnium               | - Hf    |
| Helium                | - He    |
| Hydrogen              | - H     |
| Indium                | - In    |
| Iodine                | - I     |
| Iridium               | - Ir    |
| Iron (Ferrum)         | - Fe    |
| Lanthanum             | - La    |
| Lead (Plumbum)        | - Pb    |
| Lithium               | - L     |
| Magnesium             | - Mg    |
| Manganese             | - Mn    |
| Mercury (Hydrargyrum) | - Hg    |
| Molybdenum            | - Mo    |
| Neon                  | - Ne    |
| Nickel                | - Ni    |
| Niobium               | - Nb    |
| Nitrogen              | - N     |
| Osmium                | - Os    |
| Oxygen                | - O     |
| Palladium             | - Pd    |
| Phosphorus            | - P     |
| Platinum              | - Pt    |
| Potassium (Kalium)    | - K     |
| Radium                | - Ra    |
| Rhenium               | - Re    |
| Rhodium               | - R     |
| Rubidium              | - Rb    |
| Ruthenium             | - Ru    |
| Selenium              | - Se    |
| Silicon               | - Si    |
| Silver (Argentum)     | - Ag    |
| Sodium (Natrium)      | - Na    |
| Strontium             | - Sr    |
| Sulphur               | - S     |
| Tantalum              | - Ta    |
| Tellurium             | - Te    |
| Thallium              | - Tl    |
| Thorium               | - Th    |
| Tin (Stannum)         | - Sn    |
| Titanium              | - Ti    |

| Elements           | Symbols |
|--------------------|---------|
| Tungsten (Wolfram) | - W     |
| Uranium            | - U     |
| Vanadium           | - V     |
| Yttrium            | - Y     |
| Zinc               | - Zn    |
| Zirconium          | - Zr    |

A symbol by itself indicates one atom of the element it represents. Thus H stands for one atom of hydrogen, O for one atom of oxygen, and Cl for one atom of chlorine.

When a symbol has a small figure or number underwritten, and to the right of it, such figure or number indicates the number of atoms of the element. Thus  $O_2$  signifies two atoms of oxygen,  $S_5$  five atoms of sulphur, and  $C_{10}$  ten atoms of carbon.

When two or more elements are united to form a chemical compound, their symbols are written one after the other, to indicate the compound. Thus  $H_2O$  means water, a compound of two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen;  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$  indicates cane-sugar, a compound of twelve atoms of carbon, twenty-two of hydrogen, and eleven of oxygen.

These two expressions as they stand denote respectively a molecule of the substance they represent, that is, the smallest possible quantity of it capable of existing in the free state. To express several molecules a large figure is prefixed; thus,  $2H_2O$  represents two molecules of water,  $4(C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})$  four molecules of cane-sugar.

When a compound is formed of two or more compounds the symbolical expressions for the compound are usually connected together by a comma; thus, the crystallized magnesian sulphate is  $MgSO_4, 7H_2O$ . The symbols may also be used to express the changes which occur during chemical action, and they are then written in the form of an equation, of which one side represents the substances as they exist before the change, the other the result of the reaction. Thus,  $2H_2 + O_2 = 2H_2O$  expresses the fact that two molecules of hydrogen, each containing two atoms, and one of oxygen, also containing two atoms, combine to give two molecules of water, each of them containing two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

## ASTRONOMICAL

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| ☉ The Sun.        | ♂ Mars.    |
| ☾ New Moon.       | ♃ Jupiter. |
| ☾ First Quarter.  | ♄ Saturn.  |
| ☉ Full Moon.      | ♅ Uranus.  |
| ☾ Last Quarter.   | ♆ Neptune. |
| ☿ Mercury.        | ☄ Comet.   |
| ♀ Venus.          | * Star.    |
| ⊕ or ♂ The Earth. |            |

The asteroids are designated by the numbers attached to them as indicating the order of their discovery, the particular number being enclosed within a small circle; thus, (64) designates Angelina, the sixty-fourth asteroid.

Signs of the Zodiac

|                         |       |   |
|-------------------------|-------|---|
| Aries, the Ram          | - - - | ♈ |
| Taurus, the Bull        | - - - | ♉ |
| Gemini, the Twins       | - - - | ♊ |
| Cancer, the Crab        | - - - | ♋ |
| Leo, the Lion           | - - - | ♌ |
| Virgo, the Virgin       | - - - | ♍ |
| Libra, the Scales       | - - - | ♎ |
| Scorpio, the Scorpion   | - - - | ♏ |
| Sagittarius, the Archer | - - - | ♐ |
| Capricornus, the Goat   | - - - | ♑ |
| Aquarius, the Waterman  | - - - | ♒ |
| Pisces, the Fishes      | - - - | ♓ |

MEDICAL

℥ Scruple; ℥i, one scruple; ℥ij, two scruples; ℥ss, half a scruple; ℥ISS, a scruple and a half.  
 ʒ Dram or drachm; ʒi, one dram; ʒij, two drams; ʒss, half a dram; ʒISS, a dram and a half.

℥ Ounce; ʒi, one ounce; ʒij, two ounces; ʒss, half an ounce; ʒISS, an ounce and a half.  
 ℥ A minim; a drop.  
 āā (Gr. *ana*), of each a like quantity.  
 R (L. *recipe*), take.

COMMERCIAL

£ Pound or pounds sterling; as, £100.  
 / Shilling or shillings; as, 2/6, two shillings and sixpence.  
 lb. Pound or pounds in weight; as 60 lb.  
 \$ Dollar or dollars; as \$100.  
 @ At; as, 200 @ £1 each.  
 % Per cent; as, 5%.  
 a/c Account.  
 c/o Care of.  
 d/a Days after acceptance.  
 d/s Days after sight.  
 4to or 4° Quarto; with four leaves or eight pages to the sheet.  
 8vo or 8° Octavo; with eight leaves or sixteen pages to the sheet.  
 12mo or 12° Duodecimo or twelvemo; with twelve leaves or twenty-four pages to the sheet.  
 16mo or 16° Sextodecimo or sixteenmo; with sixteen leaves or thirty-two pages to the sheet.  
 Similarly 18mo, 24mo, &c.

CORRECTION OF THE PRESS

⊗ (*delete*) Delete or take out.  
 ↶ Turn or reverse.  
 # Put a space, or more space, between letters, words, or lines.  
 ○ Take out the space.  
 ↵ Carry farther to left or right.  
 ↗ Raise a letter, word, or character.  
 ↘ Lower a letter, word, or character.  
 ⊥ Calls attention to a space appearing.  
 × Calls attention to a broken type.  
 ^ (*caret*) Used to mark where something has been omitted; the letters or words omitted to be written in the margin.  
 ? Draws attention to a doubtful point.  
 = Put straight.  
 ↪ Run on. Not to be a separate paragraph.  
 Par Make a separate paragraph.  
 Rom Put in Roman type.  
 l.c. (*lowercase*) Put in small letters.  
 tr. Transpose.  
 wff (*wrong found*) Used when a character is of a different size or style from the others.  
 — Put in italics. The word *ital.* should be written in the margin.  
 ≡ Put in small capitals. *Sm. cap.* to be written in the margin.  
 ≡≡ Put in capitals. *Cap.* to be written in the margin.  
 ~ Put in bold-faced type.

Several of these signs, especially the last four, are used in the preparation of manuscript for the press.

SPECIMEN OF A CORRECTED PROOF-SHEET, SHOWING THE APPLICATION OF ABOVE SIGNS

sm. cap. / 7 I wonder if any man is as clever as he ~~he~~ imagines himself. I know I have not the confidence in myself I had a month ago as an amateur cook. I think it was my friend Davidson who first put the idea in my head to try my hand at cooking. The way he would describe the cooking of steaks on his yacht would make any one's mouth water, and it seemed to be always steaks they had. I asked him how he learned to cook, and he gave me the secret in one lesson. He said, "You just use plenty butter; that's how women can't cook properly: they grudge butter". It is five or six years since he first told me about his wonderful powers as a cook, and I have often longed for an opportunity to emulate him in the art. Davidson always quite got enthusiastic on this subject. He would say, "Man, when it was my turn, the fellows could hardly be kept on deck after the onions began to brown and the smell went up; and the doctor used to stand with a big rolling pin to keep James and the rest of them back, and every minute they would be crying down that it would do fine". [I don't know anything about yachting, and any time I have been over at hours two sea I had no taste for food. I always had more than I wanted. I remember going to Dublin, and at breakfast a tureen of ham and eggs was placed beside me, but by the time I had helped the company I had to go on deck and admire the prospect. An idea occurred to me, however, to get some companions to join me on a holiday with a caravan. "I would attend to the cooking," I said; but I never got any one to agree.]

I believe now if I had promoted each one to office of cook I would have been successful, for I think every man is sure he is a born cook.

bold  
 L  
 #  
 ap  
 l.c.  
 ie/  
 Par.  
 ||  
 =  
 run on  
 who has not tried it—

8  
 L  
 8  
 74  
 \*  
 ital.  
 tr.  
 ||  
 tr.  
 rom.  
 e/closer  
 ○  
 ? the  
 wff.

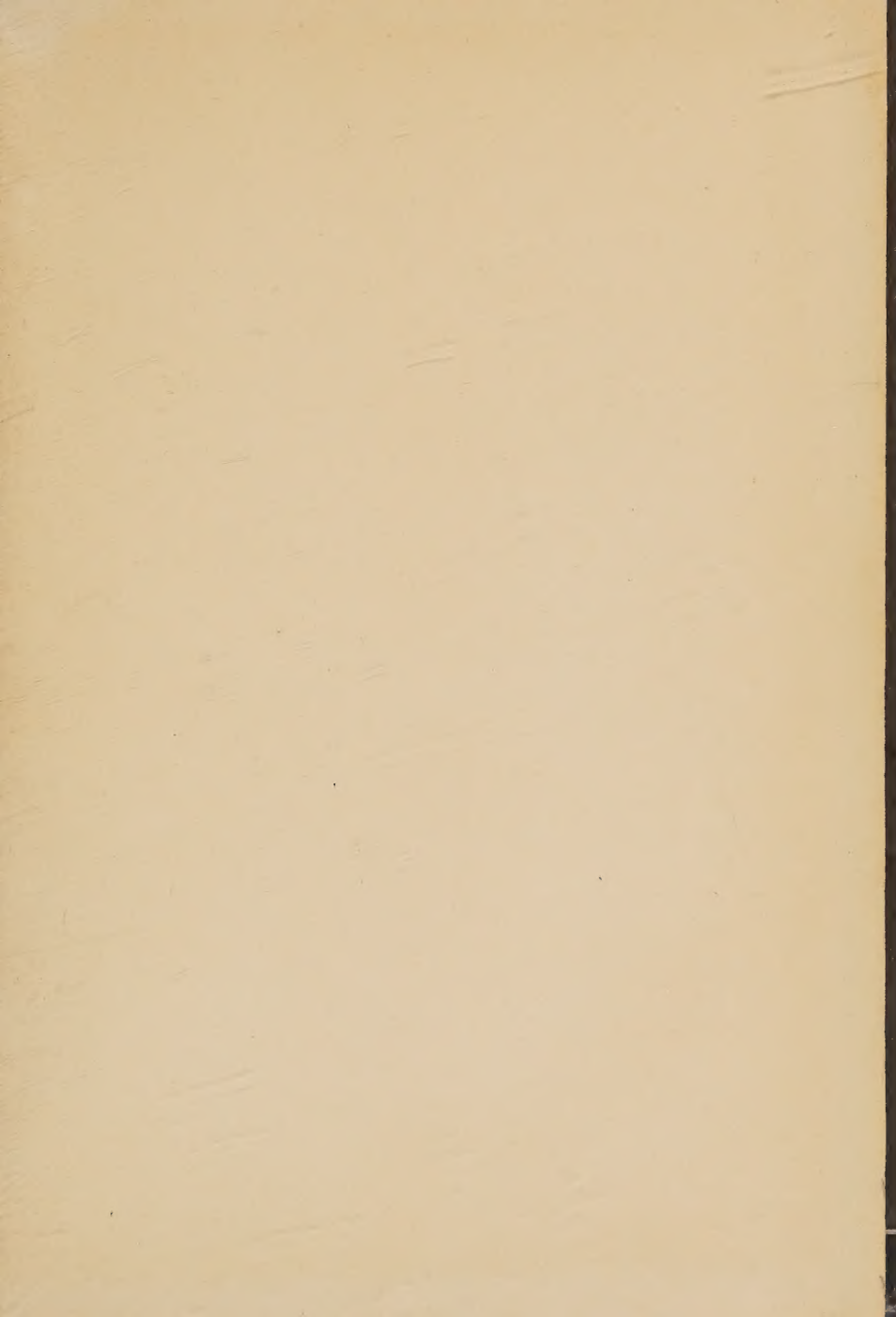














MAURICE BEZAFRE



